

REVOLT IN PORTUGAL

ONE HUNDRED ARE KILLED IN RIOTS.

Mobs Fight to Dethrone King Carlos, but Soldiers Cut Down Hundreds—Civilians Hurl Bricks and Boiling Water.

Six hundred rioters were shot and perhaps 100 were killed in street conflicts between mobs and government troops in three northern towns of Portugal. The dissatisfaction is spreading to the army and reports from Oporto advise the War Department of the mutiny of six battalions of artillery. Conflicts are numerous all over the nation, and strenuous efforts are being made by the authorities to quell the uprising against King Carlos.

Fired on by the troops, hunted down like rabbits through the narrow streets, and finally pursued by cavalry which rode down men, women and children indiscriminately, many are dead and wounded in the three northern towns of Braga, Villa Real and Viana do Castelo. The mobs paraded the streets shouting "Down with absolutism," and declaring King Carlos for his attempt to rule the country without Parliament.

Soldiers sent to disperse the rioters were attacked by stones, bricks and other missiles. They replied with volleys which stretched scores of the rioters in the streets. This did not quell the mob entirely, however. Persons in houses continued to bombard the troops with stones, while hot water was poured on them. Angered beyond all control, the soldiers began firing again, shooting down persons like rabbits as they fled. Cavalry rode down every person who could be found.

The large cities are practically under martial law and armed bands of peasants and workmen parade the streets intimidating women and children and attacking the police wherever they try to offer any resistance to the progress of the rioters. The troops only are able to awe the disarmed, and the indications that mutiny has honeycombed the army with sedition and treason are becoming more evident every day.

REDS HURL BOMBS.

Latest Outbreak of Russian Terrorists Occurs at Tiflis.

Ten bombs were hurled in Erivan square, in Tiflis, Transcaucasia, exploding with terrific force. Many persons were killed and injured and the houses over a large area in the neighborhood were shattered. The bomb horror is but another evidence of the growth of the Russian revolution. Tiflis is in the extreme southern portion of the Russian empire, not a great distance from Baku, on the Caspian Sea, the scene of the oil riots, when many were killed, a few years ago.

There had been no signs of an outbreak and the police and troops were taken wholly by surprise. It was undoubtedly the work of the terrorists, whose plots and intentions were unlooked for.

Shortly after daybreak a crowd collected in Erivan square, apparently without cause. When commanded by the soldiers to disperse there was no response except the sudden reports of the exploding bombs. The noise was deafening. It was more than an hour before the terrified troops could be induced to return to the square to begin the work of removing the injured. The exact number of dead will probably never be known, as many persons were blown to such fragments they can never be identified.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

Winston Churchill announces that he will not this year be a candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

Certain Wisconsin Republicans have begun to organize with a view to presenting Senator La Follette to the national convention as Wisconsin's favorite son.

The two bills providing for a re-annulment of the vote cast in the New York primary election in 1905, one of which had been repassed by the Legislature, despite Mayor McClellan's objections, and the other passed to overcome some of his objections by throwing upon the city the cost of the recount in districts suggested by him, were signed by Gov. Hughes with a notable non-resistance. The Governor says that the failure to test the correctness of this election canvass had become a public scandal, and that widespread doubt existed as to the accuracy of the count. He added that it must be taken for granted that the ballots had been preserved until shown otherwise. The attorney for William K. Hearst, the contesting candidate, had already announced that Mr. Hearst would ask for a recount in every election district in the city. The canvass will be made under the authority and direction of the Supreme Court.

Senator Daniel of South Virginia says that in his opinion geographical considerations ought to have nothing to do with the selection of a presidential candidate. His advice is to "take the right man from anywhere—New England, the West, the North, the South."

The public utilities bill has been signed by Gov. Hughes of New York. This is one of the most far-reaching reform measures ever passed by an American Legislature. It places under direct State control every public-service corporation except the telegraph and the telephone.

The endorsement of Senator Knox for the presidency by the Harrisburg convention marks the organization of Republican conservatives for the control of the national convention.

Pearl Wright of New Orleans, the Republican national committee man of Louisiana, has accepted the position of commissioner of internal revenue, to become effective on Dec. 1.

Representative John H. Bankhead of Alabama has been appointed by Gov. Comer to the seat in the United States Senate vacated by the death of Senator Morgan. This to finish out the unexpired term until the Legislature meets.

SUPERSTITION AND MEDICINE.

Some of the Querer Things Given Credence by Many.

Pet superstitions and delusions can be found in every household, says the Washington Star. "When there is a case of sickness in the house and some domestic animal dies you will find that some think the patient will surely recover. The most persistent superstitions in the world are those that are based upon the habits of animals," said Dr. J. Dudley Morgan. "If one is walking, the neigh of a horse is a portent brushes the face it is supposed to mean that a ghost is following, but in daytime it tells that a stranger is coming. She neigh of a horse is a portent of death which will come from the quarter from which his head is pointing when he neighs."

"The hair of a dog, the skin of a snake and the pelt of a black cat are believed to possess medicinal qualities, while the handling of a toad is said to give warts. German-Canadians are full of superstition. A white spider crawling toward one, the howling of a dog, the sight of a snake all foretell death. The killing of a toad or the crowing of a hen foretells rain. If the cat washes its face it means that visitors are coming. If a bee stings, kill it and the wound will not swell. The black tooth of a hog and the blood of a black hen have curative powers."

"In a certain district in Germany the touch of a corpse's hand is still regarded as curative of many local ills. Less grewsome is the remedy for hernia still applied in the marsh country. On the night of St. John the Baptist's day, June 24, a patient must be dragged through the spilt of a cleft ash tree. Three men bearing the name of John must perform the operation and it must be conducted in dead silence. For erysipelas a fire is lighted and a pinch of ashes from it is rubbed on the skin to the accompaniment of a saying to the effect that the ashes and the sore went over the Red sea together, the ashes came back but the sore never again."

"Recently in Georgetown a policeman was bitten by a supposed poisonous snake and the old remedy of killing chickens, cutting them open and applying them to the bite until the chickens were cold and did not turn black was tried. Twenty-six chickens were used on the policeman in extracting the poison. This remedy for cramps is used to-day in other places than Georgetown: 'On going to rest put your slippers under the bed and turn the soles upward.'"

"In the wards of Garfield hospital last fall there was a patient who insisted on keeping several apples under his bed to help the dropsy. The things that people will carry within their pockets, wear around their necks or bodies or put on their fingers are legion. Have a white potato in each pocket of your trousers and you will never be troubled with rheumatism or if you suffer with cough and cold exchange the potato for a lump of camphor. No doubt there are some of us who now have a horse chestnut in our pockets or are wearing a nickel ring. Several years ago a doctor was induced by an intelligent and considerate friend to wear a nutmeg for obstinate boils."

"In no other western European country is superstition so prevalent as in Austria-Hungary. Quite recently the chamberlain's office changed the number of box 13 in the Imperial opera house and the Imperial Court theater because the public objected to sitting in a box bearing this unlucky number. But this superstition reaches its height in medicine. Speaking of the health exhibition, Dr. Heinrich Grun declared that in many instances superstition, and especially local superstition, was an absolute menace to public health. In the Austrian hospitals one finds no block or pavilion 13, no ward 13 or staircase 13. Very few patients will consent to be operated on on the 13th. And in that respect Friday, too, is considered just as unlucky."

About the Limit.

A newly married couple came in a hotel where they were resting and asked how much it would cost to get two bowls of boiled rice and milk and were informed that the price was 15 cents per portion. The groom pulled a small package wrapped in a bit of newspaper from his pocket and, opening it, displayed about a double handful of rice, which he said they had gathered from their clothing after the shower which followed the early morning wedding. He inquired how much would be deducted if they furnished their own rice, and upon being informed that no allowance could be made because indignant and remarked that they would wait until they reached home for their dinner rather than submit to such unfair dealing, and left the place. The proprietor said that the young man owned one of the best farms in the town and had established a famous reputation locally for economy, although that is not exactly the way he expressed it—Forest and Stream.

Romance of a Necklace.

Some years ago an old Frenchwoman died in a poor part of Dublin, and her little effects were put up for auction. Among other odds and ends was a necklace of dirty looking green stones. However, a shrewd pair of dealers thought there might be "money in it" and decided on purchasing, clubbing together 45 for the purpose. On taking it to a well known jeweler he promptly offered 1,500, which they refused and sold the necklace of purest emeralds for 47,000 in London, where Lord Rosebery on his marriage purchased it for something like 20,000. The old Frenchwoman's mother had been attached to the court of France, and the emeralds had once formed part of the crown jewels—London Answers.

Not Missing Anything.

Malze—When summer men propose what rule do you follow?
Marie—Present company always accepted.—Kansas City Times.

There are lots of people who put up with things all their lives that other people wouldn't stand temporarily.

A man never cares a great deal for the pictures taken of him when he was a baby.

WHY ORCHARD CONFESSED.

He Claims It Was for Relief of Conscience and Not for Reward.

Of no less absorbing interest than the story of his crimes was the testimony which Orchard, the mail-assassin, gave in the final stage of his cross-examination at Boise, Idaho. He wept when he told how he came to confess. In spending this part of the cross-examination Richardson tried to show that confession had been attempted by the post-office authorities to obtain a confession from Orchard after his arrest for the Steubenberg assassination. Orchard testified that he was placed in a new cell house, in a steel cage, with solid walls and steel-barred doors. He was taken to the penitentiary without his consent and not advised as to his rights. He was permitted to speak only to the guard and to the man in the next cell, who was Bob Wetter, a condemned murderer. His meals were served in the cell. He was not allowed to exercise nor leave his cell, nor was he permitted to read books or papers. After about ten days Detective McPartland visited the penitentiary and Orchard was taken to the clerk's office to talk with him. He did not know who he was, until he was told that the visitor was a Pinkerton detective. He complained to McPartland about the treatment he was receiving and they had a mutual talk about their past lives, McPartland telling him about his part in the Molly Maguire affair. Later McPartland talked about the Bible, telling how King David was a murderer and had repented and how St. Paul had been transported from a bad man into a good one. McPartland told him about "Kelly, the Bum," who was implicated in the Molly Maguire outrages and was permitted to leave the country after turning State's evidence. Orchard said McPartland had not been the first to turn him to thoughts of religion; he had been thinking about them himself. McPartland told Orchard that he believed he had something to do with the Steubenberg murder and that he was aided by officers of the Western Federation of Miners, but made no promise to him if he would confess.

Richardson took Orchard back to his boyhood in Canada and had him tell how he went to a Methodist Sunday school when a boy and to church with his mother and his first wife. He attended Quaker meetings with his mother and had also gone to Christian Endeavor meetings. He never belonged to the Salvation Army. Returning to the first visit with McPartland he said the detective upon leaving told him to think over his past life. The next time the detective came he told Orchard he could do the State and country a great deal of good and that the State usually acted fair with its witnesses. Orchard said he knew what McPartland was after and had no faith in what he said about the State's treatment of its witnesses. On the third visit Orchard commenced to tell the detective some of his wrong doings. McPartland then told Orchard he was a tool of the Western Federation. About this time he had made up his mind to tell all, as he did not care to live any longer. In fact he was tempted to kill himself. He did not want to put the crime on anybody else, but had thought of his past life and what a monster he had been. He did not care much what happened to him and yet he was afraid to die, for he believed the grave did not end it all. A Bible was sent to him by a missionary society in Chicago, and after reading it he came to the conclusion that he would be forgiven if he freely repented and made a clean breast of his crimes. Since that time he has never been in doubt. He had told Steve Adams, who by this time had been brought to the penitentiary also and occupied the same cell as Orchard, that he intended to kill himself with the crystal of his watch, by cutting an artery. He said he belonged to Colburn Lodge of Masons and knew that Peabody, Bell, Goddard and others whose lives he sought to take were high degree Masons, but did not know that Steubenberg was. Even after he confessed he contemplated suicide. His confession he believed to be a duty to God, country, society and himself. He did not get this language from McPartland. Steve Adams was arrested on the strength of Orchard's confession. Upon his promise to the penitentiary authorities he urged Adams to make a confession and said that the truth would come out some time. He told Adams then that if he ever got out he would "cross the pond," meaning that he would go to Europe. He did not say this because any promise of escape had been held out to him. He had never received a promise of immunity.

Laws Repealed by Dunn.

Three obnoxious laws were repealed by the Russian duma, as follows: Providing for the punishment of persons expressing approval of political crimes; excluding from military service persons accused of political crimes, or under suspicion, and penalizing private instruction in Poland. The duma voted for the abolition of the re-establishment of field court-martial for the punishment of civilians implicated in spreading revolutionary ideas in the army.

Croker Wins Derby.

Richard Croker, the one-time master of New York City, as the leader of Tammany Hall, who has been living in England and Ireland for several years, and devoting himself to the breeding of race horses, achieved the greatest distinction of the English turf when his 3-year-old colt, Orby, ridden by the American jockey, Relf, won the Derby race at Epsom Downs. The stakes amount to \$32,500, and Mr. Croker is said to have won \$100,000 additional in bets at the prevailing odds of 10 to 1.

Tolstoy's Views on Peace Conference.

In reply to a cable inquiry by the New York World as to his views on the coming peace conference, Count Tolstoy, the Russian author, replied: "The peace question was fully resolved 1900 years ago. Matthew v. 43-44. The Hague peace conference is only a disgusting manifestation of Christian hypocrisy. The verses referred to read: 'Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use and persecute you.'

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



We are to thank the backward spring for the destruction of the locusts, which were about to hatch out in uncountable numbers. The same frost that laid its frigid fingers on the apple blossoms and the lilacs also gave a tweak to the locust eggs. At least this is what rural persons who are posted on such things say. But the locusts probably wouldn't have hatched out, anyway. There are two things that never happen when people say they will; one is the coming of the end of the world and the other is the appearance of the locusts. We have long given up the end of the world as practically hopeless and have resigned ourselves to being deprived of that matchless spectacle which some more favored generation may possibly witness; and we have been so often disappointed in the locust prognostications that we now rank them along with weather bureau indications. We have heard stories by our grandfathers that once the "17-year" locusts filled the woods with roaring like the sound of Niagara and that the bark of the trees was split asunder by the insects, and that the surface of the earth was made to look like a pepper box by the holes which they had issued. And we have waited expectantly for a repetition of this wonder of nature; but, like the end of the world, it is always being postponed. The locusts appear to be great procrastinators, or else their human prophets are great prevaricators.

It may be, of course, that the locusts are mixed up in their calendar and not being able to decide whether the seventeen years of their "hibernation" has expired have decided to remain in seclusion until the matter is straightened out, rather than appear at a time that would ruin their arithmetical reputation. It is perilous to be premature, to arrive on the scene before the curtain is up or the audience seated, especially when your performance is so rarely given that the only thing that ranks with it is the Christmas tree. Every properly reared locust knows this. If the time set for the great periodical convulse is ever seventeen years, then let it be observed to the instant. Tardiness is not to be excused. If he prove false to their name and appear any older year, they should be consigned to the ranks of the locusts which appear annually and have no ancient ancestry or traditions.

COCOA OUSTING TEA AND COFFEE

Importation of Two Latter Show Decline in Last Ten Years.

According to a report issued by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, cocoa importations into the United States are now averaging more than a million dollars a month, against an average of a quarter of a million dollars a month a decade ago. The total quantity of cocoa imported in the eight months ending with February, 1907, is 647,808,427 pounds, valued at \$8,344,420. The corresponding months of 1907, valued at \$1,800,152, against 496,204,372 pounds, valued at \$53,320,008, in the eight months of 1897.

The total quantity of coffee imported in the eight months of the fiscal year 1907 is 947,808,151 pounds, valued at \$1,800,152, against 496,204,372 pounds, valued at \$53,320,008, in the eight months of 1897.

The quantity of tea imported in the eight months of 1907 is 72,475,440, valued at \$11,606,058, against 81,220,822 pounds, valued at \$10,247,506 in the corresponding months of 1897.

Taking the value alone there has been an increase of about \$6,500,000 in the importations of cocoa, a decline of \$1,500,000 in the importations of coffee and an increase of \$1,333,333 in tea importations.

The average valuation of the cocoa imported in the eight months ending with February, 1907, is 13.6 cents per pound, against 9.3 cents in the corresponding period of 1897, that of tea 16 cents, against 12.5 cents a decade ago, while coffee shows a fall averaging 8 cents per pound in the eight months of 1907, against 11.4 cents in the corresponding months of 1897.

Odds and Ends.

There are 234,000 telephones in New York City.

Light-haired people live longer than dark-haired ones.

The largest vineyard in the world is near San Gabriel, Cal.

The Baptist women of the world are supporting 300 missionaries.

The government runs the pawnshops of Italy, and no interest is required on loans.

The manuscript of Swinburne's "First Book of Ballads" has been sold for \$1,000.

It is estimated that three thousand marriages are performed daily throughout the world.

The newly elected Mayor of Glastonbury, England, was formerly a tailor. So he was able to make his own official robes.

The latest addition to the London Museum of Natural History is a collection of 200,000 beetles bequeathed by Alexander Fry.

SPEAKS AT THE FAIR

PRESIDENT TALKS AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Declares for Government Control of Coal Lands—Advocates an Inheritance Tax—Attacks Child Labor Law—Would Pay Injured Employees.

Asserting that the trusts are laying waste all the natural resources of the country, President Roosevelt, in two extraordinary speeches at the Jamestown Exposition, declared for federal ownership of all the coal, oil and ranch lands which remain in possession of the government.

Convinced, he said, that enormous private fortunes are unjustly overriding the great mass of the public, he called upon Congress to impose radical income and inheritance tax laws. In addition he advocated federal child labor laws and a national statute making employers responsible to their employees for all accidents, no matter whose the fault.

Finally, in what most of his hearers construed to be the intimation of his belief that war with Japan is not remote, the President urged that no pains be spared to raise the efficiency of the navy.

The President began with some typically Rooseveltian advice to the editors, warning them that they must take care to not attack the rich merely because they are rich, nor the poor because they are striving for their own interests. Then he said:

"The mineral fuels of the Eastern United States have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the West are rapidly following. This should not be, for such mineral resources belong in a peculiar degree to the whole people. Under private control there is much waste from shortsighted methods of working, and the complete utilization is often sacrificed for a greater immediate profit."

"The mineral fuels under our present conditions are as essential to our prosperity as the forests will always be. The difference is that the supply is definitely limited, for coal does not grow and trees do. It is obvious that the mineral fuels should be governed, not wasted, and that enough of them should remain in the hands of the government to protect the people against unjust or extortionate prices so far as that can still be done."

Mr. Roosevelt discussed the inability of the railroads to care for the transportation of freight throughout the country. He advocated the complete development of all the inland water ways for transportation purposes in competition with the railroads.

World Tax Incomes.

Mr. Roosevelt then spoke of a tax on incomes. He said, in part: "In my judgment, however, the inheritance tax is both a far better method of taxation and far more important for the purpose I have in view—the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation."

"These fortunes exist solely because of the protection given the owners by the public. They are a constant source of care and anxiety to the public and it is eminently just that they should be forced to pay heavily for the protection given them."

"I believe that the tax should contain the progressive principle. Whatever any individual receives, whether by gift, bequest, or devise, in life or in death, should, after a certain amount is reached, be increasingly burdened."

"The rate of taxation should be increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving from the man giving or devising."

In his morning speech, after making a plea for more and better schools, for a more rational and less literary system of educating the masses with agricultural and industrial colleges to take up the task of enlightening the workers in the field of higher labor, the speaker approached the subject of child and woman labor in the factories.

"The factory is a very poor place indeed for a child; indeed, personally I think the factory a poor place for a woman—certainly for a married woman, or for an unmarried woman for more than a very few years."

"The nation's most valuable asset is the children; for the children are the nation of the future."

"All people alive to the nation's need should join together to work for the moral, spiritual and physical welfare of the children in all parts of our land."

"We need laws for the control of vast corporations such as were not needed when the individual fortunes were far smaller than at present, and when their fortunes were not combined for business use."

"Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the federal power, including employees in navy yards and arsenals. Similar legislation should follow throughout the states. The old and inadequate remedy of suit for negligence would then gradually disappear."

"As a corollary let me point out the extreme unwisdom of the railway companies in fighting the constitutionality of the national employees' liability law. No law is more emphatically needed, and it must be kept on the statute books in drastic and thoroughgoing form."

A Distinction.

"I thought you told me Miss Screamer couldn't sing?"
"So I did."
"But I have heard her at social gatherings myself a number of times."
"I said she can't sing; I never said she doesn't."—Baltimore American.

A Man Story.

The Big Fish (boastfully)—Yes, sir; he was at least ten feet long and must have weighed five hundred pounds if he weighed an ounce, but the line broke and I got away from him.—Puck.

THE FIRST FIRECRACKER



Cincinnati Post.

UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

In Conflict with Japan Uncle Sam Might Lose Islands and Alaska.

The war-like attitude of Japan is causing considerable anxiety among officials of the government and officers of the navy who are familiar with the absolute lack of adequate preparation on the part of the United States for hostilities.

It is said that a declaration of war by Japan would be followed by the immediate loss of our Philippine possessions, Guam, Hawaii, Alaska and the menacing of our Pacific coast.

The United States is to-day less prepared to meet Japan in the Pacific waters than Spain was in 1898 to meet the United States. All the strength of our fleet is at present in Atlantic waters, and the small ships in the far east would be as junk to the powerful and well concentrated Japanese navy.

The story is summed up in the bare statement that to-day there is but one drydock of capacity to dock a battleship on our Pacific frontier, that at Bremerton. The new dock at Alongapo, P. I., which was towed from Solomon's Island, Maryland, is still without shops on shore sufficient for repairs and can be used only for painting and scraping.

For some reason not easy for the average citizen to discover there is not an American battleship between San Francisco and Manila. One by one they have been withdrawn from Pacific waters and joined to the Atlantic fleet, where they rendezvous at Newport and Jamestown, until there remains in the far east and on the Pacific coast only light armored cruisers and second and third class ships of the cruiser type, any and all of which would be no more than good target practice for a squadron of modern battleships.

It is privately admitted, according to a Washington correspondent, that the Navy Department hesitates to order battleships to the Pacific waters at this time. While having every possible right to do so without question, it is well known that such a move would be seized upon by the Japanese as an indication of hostile intent, and it might easily be made the subject of diplomatic inquiry—a thing which would not for a moment be tolerated by our Secretary of State and which might itself provoke a quarrel.

The lack of proper coaling stations, it is admitted by naval experts, would be a serious handicap if we were plunged into a war with Japan at this time. Even coaling are lacking in sufficient numbers to properly coal the fleet. The only coaling stations in the Pacific are at Cavite, 30,000 tons capacity; Guam, 3,500 tons; Samoa, 5,000 tons; Hawaii, 30,000 tons; Mare Island, 20,000; Puget Sound, 22,000; Sitka, Alaska, 5,000 tons.

WHAT JAPAN HAS AND WANTS.

Charles C. Vogt, local manager for the American Tobacco Company, committed suicide at Louisville, Ky. Ill health was the cause.

Five men were killed by an explosion in the plant of the Simeonson Powder Manufacturing Company at Simeonson, Pa.

Alleging misapplication of funds, former State Senator F. W. Dallinger of Cambridge, who is receiver for the American Birth Insurance Company, brought equity action in the Superior Court in Boston against the officers of the company.

The government and the railroads are taking steps to avert a fuel famine in the West and Northwest next winter, by laying in a large supply of coal at this date.

The jury in the case of the Uncle Sam Oil Company, in which H. H. Tucker, Jr., sought to have the receiver removed, decided against Tucker at Leavenworth, Kan.

The State Department has decided to find another post for John Jenkins, American consul at San Salvador, and will send Samuel E. Magill, present consul at Tampico, Mexico, to San Salvador. A receiver was appointed at Omaha for the O'Donohue-Redwood-Normile Dry Goods Company. Marshall Field & Co., Pitkin & Brooks and Butler Brothers of Chicago are the largest creditors.

The jewel case lost by the dowager Duchess of Roxburgh during a railway journey from London to Doncaster, England, June 15, was found intact in the car where it had been mislaid.

John W. Yerkes of Danville, Ky., who recently resigned as commissioner of internal revenue of the United States, seriously strained the ligaments of his right knee and sprained his right ankle at Cincinnati by slipping on a stairway.

CHARITIES CONFERENCE.

Thirty-Fourth National Meet is Held in Minneapolis.

The thirty-fourth National Conference of Charities and Correction ended its week of daily sessions at Minneapolis, Amos N. Butler, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities, presided, and 2,000 delegates attended, representing the principal cities and towns throughout the country. The opening address was that of Senator Beveridge on child labor, and in the course of the week papers on almost every topic touched by organized charities were read.

One of the most interesting sessions was that devoted to the promotion of health in home, school and factory. In this meeting the question of clean milk, house-cleaning, house-to-house teachers of cooking, visiting nurses and home life for hospital patients were discussed. Dr. Knopf of New York told of the different kinds of medical examination now made in connection with the promotion of health at school, and suggested the possibilities of schools co-operating with churches and other relief societies. Dr. Owen Copp, of Boston, and others spoke of an improved system of public care for the insane. A long program was devoted to the National Children's Home Society, which has branch societies in every State, conducted by men and women who give their time without pay to the work of finding suitable homes for orphans. Each State association conducts its work through local interdenominational boards.

O. F. Lewis, of New York, estimated that more than 100,000 are killed on American railroads yearly than the combined total passengers and trainmen. He contended that our present method of treating vagrants are neither sufficiently repressive to the real vagrant nor sufficiently helpful to the accidental wayfarer. Woodwards and lodging houses do not diminish the national army of tramps. He believes that preventive measures must be based upon two principles. First, that the able-bodied vagrant must work for what he receives; and, second, that the punishment for intentional vagrancy must be more severe. The prevailing policy of causing arrested vagrants to move on from town to town should be abandoned. He advises sentencing professional vagrants to hard labor.

Dr. Lindsay R. Williams, of Columbia university, speaking of the alleged array of 100,000 breakfastless school children in New York, said that the Committee on Physical Welfare, after investigating 400 families, had found that only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the children of those families went without breakfast to school.

All Around the Globe.

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Gold may be beaten into one ounce is spread over 146 square feet.