

**MAKING SUSPECTED CRIMINALS.**

**Pittsburg Bank Clerk: Must Be Photographed and Measured.**  
 Consternation among the hundreds of bank clerks in Pittsburg has been caused by the decree recently issued by the president of all banking institutions that all of their employees must submit to the photographs and measurements of the Bertillon system. This radical move on the part of the bankers is a sequel to the most amazing series of bank lootings that mankind has ever known. Within the last three years it is estimated that something like \$7,500,000 has been stolen by dishonest bank employees in that city.

The banks have concluded that the best course before them—while not wishing to cast suspicion upon anyone—is to photograph every one of their employees and take their measurements by the Bertillon system, so that, when a next defalcation may occur, the police authorities all over the world will have the last embezzler marked down as minutely as though he were the most elusive Max Shaburn who ever alternated between safe-cracking and jail service.

If there was one bank officer who would have surrendered his complete control of millions rather than submit to being "mugged" by the police, it was William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National, under arrest in connection with the disappearance of \$829,000 of deposits and the entire \$500,000 worth of capital stock. He was the intimate friend and confidant of Senator Quay, the man who placed Quay's bet during the Harrison campaign, when Quay won \$250,000, and the trusted handler of the moneys of the political machine in that section of the State.

When the Allegheny National went down—or up—the State was backing it with \$532,000 of deposits and the city of Pittsburg with \$1,532,000. Private depositors were so wary that they let it have little. When the crash came, after a series of speculations in stocks, the police reported the discovery of no photograph of Montgomery, even during their investigations of the suddenly-acquired fortune of a Pittsburg widow whose wealth leaped in eight years from \$10,000 to \$833,000, and of other women in Pittsburg and neighboring cities, whose real estate investments had increased with remarkable facility.

While the fate of the Allegheny National's money still hung in the balance, pending the decision of Montgomery's allies as to restitution of the million that had gone, a man returned to Pittsburg who for nearly three years had left the police bitterly regretful that the Bertillon system was not compulsory there before the Enterprise National of Allegheny collapsed in October, 1905. He was Thomas W. Harvey, teller of the Enterprise, who, in the vain hope of escaping the penalty for his share in the crime, had given up his identity and his home, to wander amid agonies of dread until his fearful spirit could no longer bear the strain. He surrendered himself to the Federal authorities, and on the same day was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary—and that with no more notoriety than if he were a purse snatcher. Pittsburg was learning to wash its dirty linen with neatness, silence and dispatch. Yet the Enterprise embezzlements were among the most sensational ever known in the State of Pennsylvania. The losses amounted to \$1,500,000. It was a "political" bank, like the Allegheny National, and hundreds of thousands of its deposits had gone out to politicians on notes which, unsecured at best, had disappeared when the cashier, T. Lee Clark, both poisoned and shot himself, to make sure of death.

Speculation, women and gambling was the way the stolen millions went. When the Union Trust Company of Pittsburg discovered its loss of \$385,000 in 1906, almost on the anniversary of the Enterprise run, the thieves proved to be a couple of mild young persons, Clinton B. Wray, the teller, and C. S. Hixon, the individual bookkeeper. The gambling crooks took it off these two marks in large chunks. Both received ten years apiece when their defalcations were discovered.

While the gamblers were enjoying the Union Trust Company's cash, the bucket shops were getting during the year between March, 1907, and March of this year \$320,000 taken from the Farmers' Deposit National Bank by Henry Belcher, the paying teller, and John Young, the auditor. They proved themselves fools as simple over-wild-cat curb adventures as the boys of the Union Trust did over crooked cards. For ten years those two presumably experienced financiers had been stealing \$1,105,000 from the Farmers' Deposit Bank, and no one, among either officers or directors, had suspected them. They, too, have been sentenced to ten years each.

Pittsburg's example has given the State of Pennsylvania a record that puts the dashing depredations of bank robbers in the Southwest, with their masks and their revolvers, to the blush of poignant shame.

**SHORT NEWS NOTES.**  
 Fire in the lumber yards of the Lake Superior corporation in Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, destroyed \$2,500,000 worth of lumber valued at \$70,000. The loss will fall on the Saginaw Lumber Company of Saginaw, Mich.

M. H. Davis, a special agent of the bureau of manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, says the time has come for American flour mills to repair their lost trade in Britain. The wheat crops of other countries than the United States are not promising.

A package valued at \$52,000 and in trust to the care of the Wells-Fargo Express Company is strangely missing a Portland, Oregon.

Constellation Island, in the Hudson river opposite West Point, has been given to the government by Mrs. Russell Sargent and Miss Anna Harriet Warner, to be added to the United States Military Academy.

E. H. Harrison, who was given a reception in San Francisco by the business men of the big California city urged his hearers to be frank with the railroads, declaring that their interests were identical with his.

**NORTH FORESTS BURN; TOWNS LAID IN ASHES.**

**Flames Sweep Through Minnesota Woods; and Leave Ruin in Their Wake.**

**PALL OF SMOKE IN CHICAGO.**

**Homeless Settlers and Wild Animals Driven From Raging Forest to Lake Shore.**

Blown more than 500 miles by gentle, steady air currents and kept close to earth by peculiarly favorable atmospheric conditions, the smoke from Northern forest fires blew over Milwaukee and Chicago Saturday and Sunday. In Milwaukee Saturday its density had increased until only the outlines of buildings four blocks distant could be made out.

This is the first time in many years that Chicago has seen and felt the effects of the forest fires that rage in the far north every summer. The fires about Illinois, Minn., and the Michigan copper country are more severe than usual, and the country within a radius of 200 miles of the blazing districts is covered with a pall of thick smoke. The enormous cloud drifted southward on a gentle wind.

Peculiar atmospheric conditions permitted the light smoke to descend until it covered the whole city, allowing the rays of the sun to filter down as through a light fog. The smoke was thick enough to afford the spectacle of the sun hanging like a copper red disc in the heavens.

Lake traffic was badly hampered by the smoke, and the government fog whistles were put to work.

**Rescued by Naval Reserves.**

The dramatic story of the rescue of the north shore settlers and the citizens of Grand Marais by the Duluth naval reserves on board the steamer Gopher, is told by a correspondent who was aboard the vessel. The most heart-rending scenes were witnessed all along the north shore of the lake. Homeless settlers, with everything they possessed hooked up by the flames, fled to the lake shore for refuge, with little food and no clothing but what they carried on their backs. The Gopher coasted along the shore, picking up the refugees. The shore was alive with wild animals of all kinds, driven out of the woods by the fires. Three men had been forced to take refuge in the waters of the lake and were picked up by the Gopher. One woman with a pack on her back and a sick baby in her arms fled three miles from her homestead to the lake and was picked up by the boat.

With Grand Marais, a town of 1,500 people, on the Lake Superior north shore, partly destroyed, and Beaver Bay, 80 miles away, also attacked by the flames, and a dozen smaller towns in great peril, it was apparent Saturday that, unless rain came soon, the entire forest fire-swept district was doomed to total destruction.

Among the larger places in peril were Colerain, Bovey, Nashwan, Warble, Hibbing, Bull, Big Bay, Chicago Bay, Cofon, Aurora, Mountain Iron, Remshald, Fort William, Ont., Hymers, Ont., Fort Arthur, Ont., Cascade and Nutson. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and all State railroads had fire trains out fighting to save property along the lines and protect bridges and stations.

It was a battle in which all able-bodied men throughout the threatened territory took a hand, and hundreds were near exhaustion as a result of the week's struggle.

**Scene Was Awe-Inspiring.**

The scene along the shore Saturday night was an awe-inspiring sight as seen from the water. For a distance of more than 100 miles the flames appeared to be almost continuous. The roaring of the fire could be heard for miles. Great trees were suddenly enveloped in flames, the fire rushing up balsam with a swish like a giant rocket. The great pent beds of northern Minnesota were all ablaze.

In response to Governor Johnson's appeal \$45,000 has been raised by the Duluth relief committee for the homeless refugees. The supply of food and clothes now seems to be ample. Relief measures are being taken in all the cities throughout the State to help the fire sufferers. Along the north shore of Lake Superior the situation is critical.

**The Fire Monster's Work.**

Here's a summary of the fire monster's work:

Duration of fires, two weeks.  
 Cause of fires believed to be incendiary.

States and provinces visited by fires—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ontario.

Towns and mining settlements destroyed, about ten.

Towns in imminent danger, twenty.

Total fire loss (estimated), from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

People homeless, about 30,000.

**NEWS OF MINOR NOTE.**

In a jail at Calcutta, India, a number of imprisoned revolutionists killed one of their comrades who had turned against them and revealed their plot to assassinate high officials and start a general rebellion.

In a desolate wood near Seven Oaks, a short distance from London, the wife of Maj. Gen. Charles Alward Leard was murdered in a mysterious manner. No trace of the murderer has been found, but the motive appears to have been robbery, valuable rings having been taken from the woman's fingers.

Another encounter between the Arabs in Morocco and the French troops was reported at Paris Wednesday, when the blockades at Bradenah had been surrounded by a great horde of tribesmen. The latter were held back by the deadly fire of the machine guns in the expectation that a relief column would be sent out.

**WASHINGTON GOSSIP**

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Coolidge and Chief Montgomery of the customs division of that department have presented to Senator Burrows, as representative of the Senate committee on finance, the views of the department as to the changes believed to be necessary in the administrative features of the tariff law. Among the recommendations was one for an increase from \$100 to \$200 of the exemption made in favor of Americans returning from abroad. The department also would abolish the fee system now extensively employed throughout the customs service and put merchandise sent through the mails on the same footing as that sent through the regular customs channels.

President Roosevelt has made public a letter to the Secretary of State advising him of the postponement until 1917 of the Japanese Exposition, which was to have been held in 1912. The reasons given are that the short time between now and 1912 would necessitate a wasteful expense and that there is a peculiar fitness in holding the exposition, the first in Asia, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of his majesty to the throne. The President's letter lays stress on the peculiar feeling of regard and friendship which this country has for Japan, and says that we should do all in our power to help make the exposition a success.

Maj. Gen. Wood, who held longer than any other officer the command of the American forces in the East, and who is now on his way home from Europe to succeed Maj. Gen. Grant as commander of the Department of the East, will suggest to the President, it is said, a plan for having a certain number of army officers sent to Japan and China to learn the languages of those countries. His plan contemplates the sending of four of the younger officers, not above the rank of captain, to take four-year courses in these languages, rigid examinations at the end of each six months to determine whether the men sent are peculiarly fitted to master them.

A report prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the total imports for the month of July reached \$86,414,639, against \$124,021,831 for the corresponding month of 1907, and for the seven months ending with July, it showed \$608,865,704, against \$755,901,070 for the like period of 1907. The exports for the same period showed a similar remarkable falling-off, the total for July, 1908, being \$102,109,529, against \$128,540,535 in July, 1907, and for the seven months ending with July, \$860,997,039, as against \$1,068,969,907.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, predicts that the extra session of congress which is to be called after the fourth of next March for the revision of the tariff, will be of long duration, and that it will witness many stubborn contests over the various schedules which it is proposed to change. Mr. McCumber said that the West will demand that several articles which are now on the protected list should be made free of duty, and he included lumber and coal as among those on behalf of which a strong fight will be made.

Orders have been issued by the War Department directing Col. William F. Stewart of the coast artillery, who several months ago was sent to the abandoned military post of Fort Grant, Ariz., on account of "temperamental incapacity," to proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to take the riding test prescribed for field officers. At the conclusion of the test he is directed to return to Fort Grant, Colo. Stewart is reported pleased with the order.

The outcome of the prolonged consideration of the appeal of the eight West Point cadets expelled for brutal hazing is the announcement that upon the recommendation of the President, Secretary Wright had decided to let the dismissal of two, Rossell and Weaver, stand, but to suspend for one year the other six who are younger. The two who are expelled were members of the first class.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans placed Rear Admiral Casper Goodrich, commandant of the navy yard at New York, at the head of the active list of rear admirals of the navy. Admiral Goodrich will be retired in January next. The position of senior rear admiral will in no way be a material advantage to him.

The summary of reports of the condition of the national banks at the close of business July 15, 1908, shows the total of the item "bonds, securities, etc.," held by the banks to be \$705,875,220.

That there was a net increase of 209,000 in the population of the country as the result of immigration for June, is shown by the report of the department of commerce and labor.

President Roosevelt has established a zone sixty feet wide along the Mexican border, the land of which is withdrawn from settlement. The purpose of this action is to render it more difficult to smuggle Asiatics over the line into California.

The South Dakota railroad commissioners, who have been inspecting the roads of the State, held a meeting at Lead to consider the application of the business men of the town, who are asking that the standard gauge lines be extended to that city to save the re-boarding of freight from standard to narrow gauge lines at Deadwood.

**MAINE IS REPUBLICAN; PLURALITY CUT DOWN.**

**Bert M. Fernald Is Elected Governor, but His Lead Is Only 7,700.**

**LIQUOR LAW IS CHIEF FACTOR.**

**Plurality Is the Smallest in a Presidential Year for Quarter of a Century.**

Maine has elected a Republican Governor by a plurality of about 7,700. The victory for Bert M. Fernald, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, is seriously discounted in the eyes of the Republicans by the small size of his plurality over Obadiah Gardner, the Democratic nominee, and the Democrats are correspondingly elated. Along with the State ticket, the Republicans have won, probably, the four Congressional districts, although late returns seemed necessary to determine the result in two of them.

The plurality received by the Republicans was far below the average. It probably will not be much over 7,700, the smallest received in any presidential year in twenty-five years. Returns from 408 out of 519 cities, towns, and plantations give Fernald 72,117, Gardner 64,963. The same places in 1904 gave Cobb (Rep.) 75,334, Davis (Dem.) 49,416. The remaining places in 1904 gave Cobb 1,030, Davis 730. These figures indicate a Republican loss of about 4 per cent and a Democratic gain of 32 per cent as compared with the last presidential year vote.

**Vote Largest Since 1888.**  
 The vote was the heaviest since 1888, running well up to 149,000, within a few thousand of the record for the State. The Democratic vote gained over four years ago in nearly every county and city.

The fight as between the Republicans and Democrats was distinctly local, carrying with it the liquor question. An analysis of the returns, according to a correspondent, indicates that the heavy vote rallied to the support of the Democratic ticket came from the element in the State which desires a remission of the prohibition law, which now stands on the statute books. The Democratic State platform demanded such a remission.

The following figures show how Maine has voted in the September elections during the past thirty-six years:

Year.	Repub.	Dem.	Plurality.
1872	71,888	55,343	16,545
1876	75,867	60,423	15,444
1880	73,544	73,713	*169
1884	78,318	88,593	10,815
1888	79,401	61,348	18,053
1892	67,900	55,397	12,503
1896	82,506	34,350	48,246
1900	73,955	39,823	34,132
1904	70,962	50,146	20,816

\*Fusion of Democrats and greenbackers. \*\*Plurality for fusion.

**THE RAILROADS**

On Aug. 21 a special train from the Pennsylvania railroad was run from Pierceton to Warsaw, Ind., a distance of nine miles, in less than five minutes, or at a speed of over 100 miles an hour, breaking all records.

An increase of 12 per cent in the number of passengers carried and a decrease of six per cent in earnings are the net result of twelve months' operation of the two-cent fare laws on the Chicago and Alton railroads. Other roads admit increased earnings under the two-cent passenger rate.

The granting of permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad to resume the schedule of through freight rates to points south and west, which were broken off last March with high Valley rates on Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley, is a quarrel which threatened to spread to other lines. Hereafter the New England business will be divided among the five lines running southward out of New York.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, in two sweeping decisions, reversed the lower courts and sustained the position of the government as to the safety appliance law. In the cases against the Santa Fe and Denver and Rio Grande the court holds that the recent act of Congress abrogates the common law rule of "reasonable care," which had hitherto been employed by railroads in their defense. There is no escape from the duty of having the coupling appliance in operation.

The Union Pacific has again placed extra guards on its overland trains for their protection in the event of holdups. Several reports of train robberies in the Northwest are said to be the reason for this precaution.

Announcement has been made by the Soo railroad that its new Duluth line, which when completed will extend from Duluth to Brocton, where it connects with the main line, is now open for service as far as Onamia, about ninety miles north-east of Brocton. Shipments of freight are being received for all intermediate points along the extension.

In order that western manufacturers may be enabled to compete successfully in the eastern markets with eastern manufacturers of roofing paper, the Soo line has made a big slash in the rate charged for shipping this material. The reduction is from 28 to 16 cents per 100 pounds.

The South Dakota railroad commissioners, who have been inspecting the roads of the State, held a meeting at Lead to consider the application of the business men of the town, who are asking that the standard gauge lines be extended to that city to save the re-boarding of freight from standard to narrow gauge lines at Deadwood.

**COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL**

**CHICAGO.**

Favorable developments become more plentiful as a basis for continuing recovery in business. Confidence is more generally felt that the tide has turned for the better in production and distribution. This is confirmed by steadily increasing demand for mill and factory outputs and a more notable absorption of fall and winter merchandise.

Considerable strength is derived from the highly encouraging agricultural conditions, prices being maintained above those at times last year for the leading grains and assuring a further large addition to the purchasing power throughout the West. Movements of the breadstuffs exceed those of a year ago.

Some decline again appears in arrivals of hogs, causing smaller packing, but there is substantial decrease in accumulated stocks of provisions in store, and also gains in receipts of hides and wool, while lumber received is but slightly lower.

Permits for business structures in Chicago during August numbered 41 and 1,567,000 in value, against 42 permits and \$191,000 in value in same month last year. Investment is heavier in interest bearing securities, sales of choice bonds and local stocks being more active, and a new city loan was successfully negotiated. Money is yet quoted from 3 1/2 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent. Currency shipments to move crops do not equal those at this time last year, but are now more widely called for.

High-grade commercial paper remains in restricted offering, although mercantile borrowers increase. Bank deposits undergo but slight change, and there are ample funds available against the ascertained fall needs of the interior.

Bank clearings, \$220,587,442, exceed those in corresponding week of 1907 by 3.5 per cent. Failures reported in Chicago district number 32, against 24 last week and 17 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 10, against 5 last week and 5 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

**NEW YORK.**

Fall jobbing trade, and to a lesser extent retail demand, has been helped this week by the advent of cooler weather, the opening of the season of fall festivals and the continuance of buyers' excursions. Hence the consensus of reports that distribution has expanded at leading north-western and south-western markets, while there is a further gain shown in many southern centers.

Enlargement of crop movements, particularly in winter wheat and cotton, has also made for a further improvement in collections, which at many points are now classed as fairly normal. But the weight of testimony is that trade is still below the same period of last year, when contraction was already in evidence. Conservatism, in fact, still governs buying operations, and there is a disposition to order merely for immediate or nearly necessities pending a clearer view of the political outlook and the reaping of the later autumn crops.

Industrial reports show on the whole an expansion in output. Iron and steel production is from 80 to 90 per cent of full capacity, and the settlement of the Allegheny coal miners' and the New England papermakers' strikes has made for a larger output.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Sept. 3 number 210, against 236 last week, 130 in the like week of 1907, 121 in 1906, 137 in 1905 and 144 in 1904, and Canadian failures for the same period number 17, as against 27 last week and 15 last year.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

**THE MARKETS.**

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.70; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.15; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 70c to 80c; oats, standard, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 76c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$12.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 70c to 90c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.10; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.05; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 white, 70c to 80c; oats, No. 2 white, 47c to 48c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.20; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 96c; corn, No. 3 white, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 75c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 3, 78c to 79c; oats, standard, 48c to 60c; rye, No. 1, 75c to 76c; barley, No. 2, 72c to 74c; pork, mess, \$14.75.

Buffalo—Choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.30; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.60; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 88c to 89c; oats, natural white, 54c to 56c; butter, creamery, 90c to 24c; eggs, western, 19c to 22c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 90c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 81c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 49c to 59c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c; clover seed, October, \$6.02

**Convict Lease System to Go.**

To the Georgia Legislature, which was convened in extra session at Atlanta the other day, the special commission which has investigated the convict lease system now prevailing in that State, made a scathing report in which the State prison commission is condemned for grave abuses of duty and for tolerating the cruel and brutal practices upon the victims of the system. The report was accompanied by a message from Gov. Smith, urging the abolition of the lease system and the employment of the convicts on roads and other public works.

**DRY LAND CROPS.**

**Alfalfa That Yields Twelve Cuttings a Year.**

"The demand for better grass comes largely from the arid regions of the West and South," says Prof. C. V. Piper, chief grass expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, "and our work has been largely in these sections. Secretary Wilson is especially anxious to establish dry land farming on a permanent basis, and for this purpose crops must be found that have sufficient drought-resistance to be used profitably in rotation. With this end in view the department is making a thorough exploration of the dry regions of Manchuria and China for new grasses and legumes. Already we have secured many very promising things, which we are testing out thoroughly."

Prof. Piper says the greatest success attended the efforts of the department with new varieties of alfalfa. Nearly every corner of the world was searched during the study of the crop, with the result that several distinct varieties were secured which will thrive where ordinary alfalfa will perish.

"We call it hardy alfalfa," says the professor, "and it is as certain of growth in Minnesota and the Dakotas as ordinary alfalfa in Kansas. The remarkable Arabian alfalfa found in the valley of the Euphrates is proving of enormous value in Arizona and California, where it has produced 12 cuttings in one season, three more than have been produced by the ordinary alfalfa. This result is due to its rapid growth and its ability to grow in cool weather, beginning earlier in spring and continuing later in the fall."

"Alfalfa is becoming a very popular crop in the Eastern States. Demonstrations of the department have already proved that with proper treatment alfalfa can be grown with great success in nearly every state east of the Mississippi river, and it bids fair to bring about important changes in the agriculture of these States."

**DEATHS FROM RABIES.**  
 Three Well-Defined Cases in New York in Two Months.

In the "dog days" of July and August this year in New York there were three deaths from rabies. That is looked on as an unusual number. These cases were all well defined rabies. In each instance the brain of the victim was examined by bacteriologists, and the negro body, sure indication of hydrophobia, was found in large numbers.

In the last month the number of cases of dog bite treated at the Pasteur Institute fell off a great deal. Before the Board of Health instituted its death penalty enforcement of the law demanding a muzzle or leash on all dogs in the streets the institute had as high as 38 cases under treatment. There are now only 15 cases in the institute, and these soon will be discharged.

All the schools in Christiania, Norway have been closed, owing to a serious outbreak of smallpox.

The Esperantists at their fourth international congress at Dresden have decided to publish books in Esperanto for the blind, and to prepare proper exhibits to give information relative to Esperanto.

Following the expulsion of the Dutch minister, Jonkheer de Reus, from Venezuela by President Castro, demonstrations of extreme anger and excitement have been reported in the Dutch South American colony and throughout the Netherlands.

Throughout European Turkey the demonstrations of joy over the concession of a constitution and a parliamentary form of government continue at Constantinople a crowd of more than 200,000 persons assembled outside the palace of the Sultan to shout their approval of his course. Already preparations are on foot for holding the first elections. The new Parliament will assemble in the fall.

The surprise in connection with the Japanese cabinet, headed by Premier Katsura, is the retention of the former minister, Teranuchi, whose policy of military expansion appears to still the elder statesmen. He also takes the foreign portfolio until the return of Baron Komura, now ambassador to Britain. Nevertheless, the announced policy of the new ministry is the recuperation of the country rather than aggression in any quarter.

When the House of Lords passed the old-age pension bill last month it was thought that would end the matter, but now the unprecedented thing has happened of having the bill amended in committee. This will bring the Lords into direct opposition to a large majority of the Commons and especially will stir up the ire of the Socialists. The action will be regarded as a breach of the privileges of the House, as the bill is construed as a money bill.

During a sympathetic manifestation of building trades employes of Paris in favor of the striking sandpit men at Valenciennes and Dravel, two nearby suburbs, a clash with the troops occurred, in which many of the strikers were killed and others wounded.

After more than three years of legal procedure the civil court of first instance of Caracas has delivered judgment in the sensational case of the French Cable Company. The company has been found guilty of complicity in the Matos revolution of 1903, and fined \$5,000,000. Other damages also are to be assessed against it.

Gov. General Smith has made a personal inspection of the cholera infected districts of the Island of Luzon, and he reports that the number of cases is rapidly decreasing.

The threatened break in the friendly relations long existing between Holland and Venezuela will add one more nation to the long list of those which either have no intercourse with Venezuela or have serious questions pending. These are France, Columbia, United States, England and perhaps