

News and Views

CARDINAL AND LAWYER.

Cardinal Domenico Svampa, who is suffering from a critical illness, following upon an apoplectic seizure, is the archbishop of Bologna, and has been regarded as a probable successor of Leo on the throne of Peter. The hierarchy, who have risen to high places by force of personal distinction and ability. He was born in the archdiocese of Fermo in June, 1851, of obscure parents, and with one exception is the youngest member of the sacred



DOMENICO SVAMPA.

college. Educated at Montegrano, he entered the seminary of Fermo, and afterward completed his studies in philosophy and law in the Seminary of Pope Pius IX. Cardinal Svampa is more of a lawyer than a theologian. At an early age he was called to the professorship of law in the Seminary of Apollonia, was next made director of the college of the propaganda, and in 1882 was appointed archbishop of Bologna. He was created and proclaimed a cardinal in May, 1894.

FOR THE WORTHLESS HUSBAND.

In Minnesota now the man found guilty of failing to provide for his wife is punished as a felon. A man just convicted in Minneapolis—the first under the new law—received a sentence of ninety days in the workhouse, although he might have been sent to the penitentiary for three years, that being the extreme limit of imprisonment for this offense.

This being the first case, the court was disposed to exhibit leniency, but hereafter it is understood, men who desert their wives, or who neglect, evade, or shirk their duties toward their families, will not be treated with such consideration. Heretofore, it appears, such offenses have been treated as misdemeanors in Minnesota. The delinquent husband could be fined or sent to jail in default of security. Now he is a felon in the sight of the law, and his sentence either to the workhouse or to the penitentiary carries with it the penalty of hard labor.

O'Neil Against Torpedo Boats.

Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has a low opinion of torpedoes, torpedo boats, and torpedo boat destroyers. The utility of submarine torpedo boats, over which the French are making such a to-do, has not been proved to the satisfaction of the admiral. He thinks that torpedoes and torpedo boats may prove useful as scarecrows for a time, but he cannot see that they have any other value. The alarm which was created in some quarters by the news that some torpedo boats had accompanied Admiral Cervera's squadron has not been forgotten yet. There were many who saw in them dangerous enemies of the American warships. Perhaps they might have been of some service to the enemy had they been better handled than they were, but the fate they met with was an ignominious one. Admiral O'Neil may be pardoned for his preference of battleships and armored cruisers to torpedo boats when one remembers how a wooden vessel like the Gloucester made mincemeat of the torpedo boats she encountered at Santiago. On the other hand, it may be said with some degree of truth that there has not been yet a really fair test of the merits of these boats.

Miles Against Centenars.
A few days with Lieutenant General Miles, in his annual report, expressed the opinion that the army was better off without the canten and that the law forbidding it should not be repealed. As General Miles has been one of the strongest advocates of the canten and was largely responsible for its establishment, his change of opinion has naturally caused considerable comment and the anti-canten agitators have been rejoicing over the gain of a conspicuous recruit.

Elections in Cuba.
The Cuban election law, as adopted by the constitutional convention and approved by General Wood, fixes December 31st for the general elections. The president, vice president and senators are to be elected February 24th, and after the results are officially reported to him by the board of scrutiny provided in the law, the military governor is to fix the date for the assembling of congress, the inauguration of president and vice president, and the transfer of the government to the duly chosen Cuban representatives.

The case of Miss Stone, the missionary of the American Board who was abducted by brigands on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier last month, has awakened great interest, and a large part of the ransom demanded by her abductors has been raised by popular subscription. At the time of writing the brigands have been located upon a mountain in the Balkan range, which is surrounded by Bulgarian troops; but fear of the consequences to Miss Stone and her companion has prevented an attack upon the outlaws.

People and Events

NEWFOUNDLAND IS UNEASY.

The people of Newfoundland seem to be in an exceedingly trying condition. Their island may have large natural resources in the interior, but its inhabitants have not the capital to exploit these, and for some unfortunate reason English capital has never been invested there with any degree of freedom. A large section of their western coast line is given over to the French by a treaty which is looked upon by the Newfoundlanders as highly objectionable, since it deprives them of largely developing their main industry, that of fishing. The people are exceedingly poor, their resources are greatly limited, and yet they are burdened with a government debt relatively far greater on a per capita basis than that which we have. Indeed, it is doubtful whether there is another self-governing people in the world that is at once so poor and at the same time so debt-ridden. Newfoundland desires of coming to some trade understanding with the United States, and there are a number of reasons for thinking that, if an independent negotiation were entered upon, a reciprocal trade treaty could be made between England's oldest colony and the United States; but such a treaty would be looked upon as detrimental to Canadian interests; hence, thus far, imperial permission has not been accorded to the ratification of such a treaty.

MULHALL MAY BE GOVERNOR.

Col. Zach Mulhall of Mulhall, Okla., one of the most widely known cattle and ranch owners in the southwest, visited Washington recently, where, it is said, he held a conference with President Roosevelt in regard to the governorship of Oklahoma territory. The president, it is reported, is inclined to offer the governorship to Col. Mulhall, whom he has known for several years. Col. Mulhall is general live stock agent for the St. Louis and San Francisco



COL. ZACH MULHALL.

railroad. He was born in New Orleans forty-five years ago. For years he made his home in the "cow camp" of Kansas, Indian territory, New Mexico and Texas. He owns 6,000 acres and entertained Col. Roosevelt on his ranch several years ago.

COURTESY TO THE PRESS.

Two lovers who together brought their lives to an end at Reading showed a prevision as happy as it is extraordinary. They left photographs behind them for the newspapers, and we notice that several of our contemporaries have gratefully availed themselves of the opportunity to present to their readers the faces of the hero and heroine who are about to leap Niagara in barrels, or to seek that destruction in whatever guise it be which cometh not without publicity were generally to observe this precaution, says the Philadelphia Times, it would facilitate the work of properly showing them the last honors of earth.

A Grizzled Veteran.

Few survivors of the great civil war have had the distinction to have won the thanks of congress for heroic conduct. One of these few is Daniel G. George, one of the two survivors of Cushing's expedition that sank the confederate ram Albemarle, when she was a menace not only to the Union fleets, out to the great seaports of the North.

Living in a quiet way in Haverhill, Mass., George is the embodiment of the spirit of '61, which sent so many young men to the front. A gray-haired veteran now, this Yankee boy was but a stripling when he enlisted in the service of his country.

Decadence of Halloween.
It is a matter of common observation that holidays and anniversaries are likely to drift away from their original purpose and character. This tendency can be seen in almost every case, but nowhere perhaps so clearly as with Halloween, says the Chicago Tribune. It is had enough that the religious aspect of Thanksgiving and Christmas should be obscured by the dominant interest in eating turkeys and in exchanging presents. Halloween has shown a steady degeneration that is in the direction not only of forgetting the meaning of the occasion and so of introducing irrelevant customs, but of falling into practices which could not on any occasion at all be regarded as appropriate or even endurable.

A New Philippine Tariff.

The Philippine commission has promulgated a new tariff, which takes effect this week. The tariff has no relation to that in force in the United States, and it gives no preference to American goods over competing goods from other countries.

SAYINGS and DOINGS

A BLACK EXPLORER.

Arthur A. Anderson, the well-known colored African explorer, now on a visit to the United States, was born in Georgia shortly after the close of the civil war. About fifteen years ago he emigrated to France, and settling in Paris, devoted himself to a study of the French language, which he soon mastered. He made a good success on the stage in the part of Othello and was summoned to the court of the Sultan of Morocco. The French cardinal is one of the members of the club to join its diplomatic corps, and the



ARTHUR A. ANDERSON.

young Afro-American was sent to the interior of the dark continent, where he was highly successful in extending the sphere of French influence among the tribes near the great Sahara. Mr. Anderson is convinced that Africa is the most promising field in the world for the American negro of resource and ability. He is on a lecturing tour through the principal cities of the United States and expects to return to Europe in the spring. His wife, an Englishwoman of good family, accompanies him.

THE FOOLISH "HAIL SHOOTERS."

Man might as well imitate the habit of the foolish canine and bay at the moon as to attempt to prevent hailstorms by the use of explosives or by any agencies that are now under his control.

This is the substance of the advice embodied in a recent statement issued by Professor Willis L. Moore, acting secretary of agriculture. The statement was called out by manifestations of renewed interest in the subject in various parts of the world, particularly in France and Italy. Attempts have lately been made to prevent hailstorms by the use of explosives from especially designed cannon, but all have ended in failure. Professor Moore calls attention to the fact that scientists in both Europe and America have shown the impossibility of interfering with the great processes of nature that are going on in the atmosphere. Basing their belief on such knowledge of the forces of nature as science has revealed, they affirm that no explosive that can ever be invented by man will be powerful enough to prevent hailstorms.

Scandal Leads to Duel.

All society in Naples is agog over the forthcoming duel between Prince Dolgorouky, father of the Duchess d'Avanna and the favorite niece of the late Czar Alexander II, and Prince Colonna, known as the premier aristocrat of Europe. The duel is consequent upon the announcement of the granting of a separation between the Duke d'Avanna, the Italian minister to Athens, and his wife, and is the culmination of an open scandal which has been a topic of conversation for some time in every court in Europe.

Great as is the excitement over the impending combat, the society, royal and titled, of southern Europe is saddened by the thought that the Duchess d'Avanna will never be able to return to her former prestige, and even the name of her youngest daughter is to be stricken from the register of legitimate births and the child will be rebaptized in her mother's maiden name.

A Long Strike Ended.

A strike of union teamsters and water-front workers at San Francisco, which began July 21 and caused a heavy loss to fruit growers and a serious interruption of the commerce of the port, ended when Governor Gage of California, representing the strikers, arranged an agreement with the employers. As in the strike of steelworkers, no question of wages or hours was involved, but solely the recognition of union labor. The strikers failed to carry their point, and the employers would not agree to discharge non-union men, and reserved the right to take back only such union men as they needed.

Gambling with the Electric Fan.

Fanaroo is a gambling game that is played with an electric fan. These fans are common everywhere now, and brokers, clerks and many other sorts of men are playing fanaroo. Any number of persons can enter the game. The fan's four paddles are numbered—one, two, three and four—and the gamblers place their stakes on the number they prefer. Then the current is turned on for a moment, the fan revolves, and when it stops, the paddle that is uppermost wins. If the stakes are made a dollar each it is possible to win a large sum in a few minutes at fanaroo playing, but usually the stakes are not more than a nickel, and the winnings and losses are trifling. It is a very interesting game, but the constant turning on and off of the current greatly shortens the life of the fan.

Champagne in Germany.

Germany produces a very good quality of champagne. In 1900 2,045 tons, valued at \$547,000, were exported. During the same year the imports amounted to double that quantity. The duty on champagne imported into Germany is 35 cents a bottle. This high duty has induced many French firms to establish plants of their own within the German border.

The cellars of Portugal hold 132,000,000 gallons of wine, and there is no more storage room for the new crop.

JERUSALEM'S OLD SPRING.

Again Cuts Respectable and Useful Figure in the World.
The Holy Land has its railways, electric lights and American wind-mills, and now Jerusalem is about to get a supply of good drinking water. In ancient times the City of David was well supplied. The remains of aqueducts and reservoirs show this. But since the Turk's day the people of Jerusalem have been dependent on the scanty and often polluted accumulations of rain water in the rock-hewn cisterns beneath their feet. Even this supply has recently failed, owing to scarcity of rain. Distress and sickness became so general that the Turkish governor has at length been induced to sanction the purchase of iron pipes to bring water from Ain Salah, of the "sealed fountain," at Solomon's pools, about nine miles south of Jerusalem. A pipe six inches in diameter will bring 8,000 "skins" of water a day for distribution at fountains supplied with faucets. Solomon, in his famous "Song," speaks of this secret spring. It is asserted, when he finds that "My beloved is like a spring shut up, a fountain sealed." It is a deep-brown chamber of the great pyramid. The entrance to this tunnel from the spring is one of the oldest structures in existence. The piping is to be laid along the old aqueduct which formerly, from the time of Solomon, brought this same water to the Temple area. There are 11 or 12 ancient fountains here and there in the city, long unused, but now to be utilized, and from which the water may be drawn, free to all, several taps being attached to each fountain.

ANIMALS IN OPERAS.

They Are Omitted From Only Three of Wagner's Operas.

Wagner introduced animals into all but three of his operas ("The Flying Dutchman," "Tristan" and "Die Meistersinger"); horses in "Rienzi," "Tannhauser," "Die Walkure" and "Die Gotterdammerung," swans in "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal," birds in "Lohengrin," "Siegfried" and "Die Gotterdammerung," a ram in "Die Walkure," a bear and a dragon in "Siegfried." The swans, the dragon and the forest bird are expressed by some of the most beautiful music in the operas. Wagner has been much criticised, and was at the time much laughed at, for his use of animals in serious opera, but not even his friends and brother musicians could argue him out of it. Other composers, it is true, had occasionally introduced animals into the opera, notably Mozart in the "Magic Flute." But in Mozart's opera the animals have no essential connection with the story. Their introduction is almost as accidental and irrelevant as the happenings in a vaudeville. Wagner was the first to make the animals part of the cast, dramatically connected with the whole. Grane, Brunnhilde's horse, is her faithful, trusted friend, her friend who gave up his aerial life among the clouds to follow her when she abandoned her world Valkyrie life to live with a mortal lover. When she bids farewell to Siegfried she gives him her noble horse—the best that she has to give.—Our Animal Friends.

Surfeit of Good Things.

A man at a country resort utters this wail in the fruit season: "One has to eat a dish of apples before breakfast (at which a basket of plums is served), a compote of varied fruits at 11 o'clock, then lunch (chiefly tomatoes, salad and peaches) and eat nuts through the afternoon in place of 5 o'clock tea. At dinner a small joint of some sort is necessary, but it can be diluted with peas, beans, potatoes, marrows, leeks, artichokes and one or two others in liberal quantities followed by a blackberry tart and an exhaustive consumption of an encyclopedic character. A supper of grapes breaks out about 11 and another basket of apples is taken up to the bedroom to be trifled with during the night. At one fruit farm I stayed on they had rhubarb three times a day and had forty-two different ways of cooking it, but it became monotonous after five or six months. Similarly in parts of Sumatra and Borneo, where chickens are eaten at every meal, a chop bone is treated like a piece of jewelry and put under lock and key in a strong box and the dogs and cats refuse liver winks with contentment and clamor for garbage for a change.

Will Dictate Terms to Nicaragua.

The action of Nicaragua in denouncing all treaties with the United States at this time, when the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty providing for the construction of the isthmian canal is ready for submission to the Senate, cannot fail to attract public attention to the fact that the United States holds the "whip hand" in the offer that will be made to sell the Panama waterway.

If Nicaragua and Costa Rica evince a disposition to impose unreasonable conditions upon the government or to throw obstacles in the way of the enterprise Congress may suddenly abandon the Nicaragua route and turn to the Panama Canal, a portion of which has been completed, and which the French company is anxious to dispose of. In doing so it would acquire an interoceanic waterway only forty-six miles long, the engineering feasibility of which is no longer a matter of controversy among engineers.

Figuring the cost of the two canals to this government as nearly equal, and assuming that the Panama water-

The Foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople.



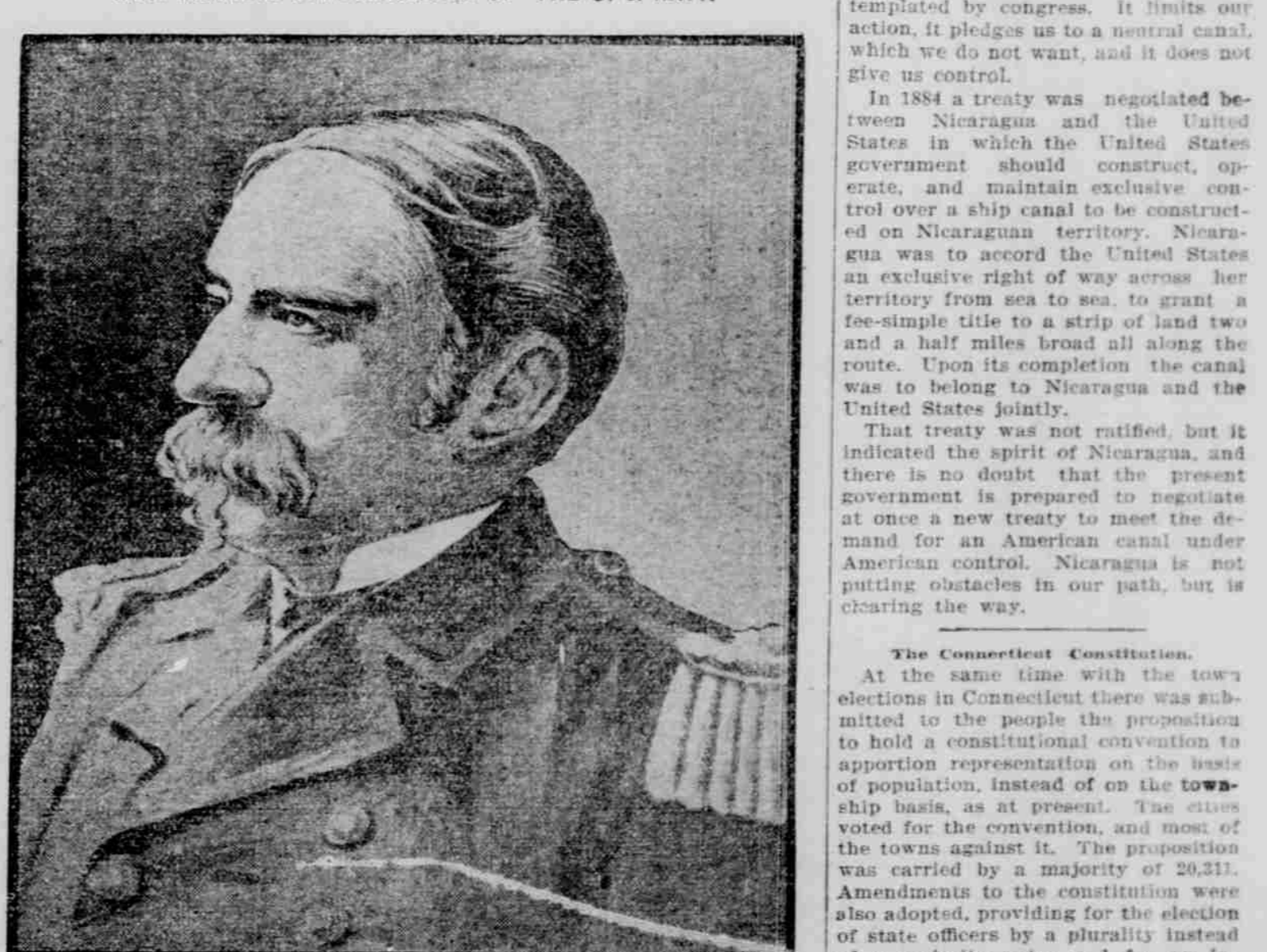
AMBASSADORS OF THE POWERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
M. CONSTANS. SIR NICHOLAS O'CONNOR. M. SINOWYEV.
(France.) (Great Britain.) (Russia.)
SIGNOR PAUSA. BARON M. CALICE. BARON VON MARSHALL. M. BAPST.
(Italy.) (Austro-Hungary.) (Germany.) (Charge d'Affaires, French Embassy.)

The issue at Constantinople is simply this: Russia's march toward the Persian gulf is blocked by Turkey, Russia's ally, France has a claim against the Sultan, who is short of finances. He cannot borrow the money from his old friend, the Emperor of Germany. William is an ally with Russia and France. England is hard-pressed. Yet if the French claim is paid it must come from England. Britain cannot afford to see the Russian bear proceed farther south. In that case, the great Indian empire would be at stake. In the meantime British diplomats are endeavoring to persuade the world that Russia and France are merely endeavoring to terminate the alleged influence of Germany at Constantinople. If Germany could be persuaded to this view Britain would have a valuable

CLEARING THE WAY.

The denouncing by the Nicaragua government of the canal treaty act of 1858 is not an unfriendly act. The formal expression of a desire for a conclusion of that convention yields no hostility to the United States. The action of the Nicaragua government precipitates no new complications, offers to excuse for delay on the part of congress, and indicates no opposition to the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. The treaty between the United States and Nicaragua negotiated in 1857 and ratified June 20, 1868, granted to the United States the right of trans-

REAR ADMIRAL CROWNNSHIELD OF THE U. S. NAVY.



CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, WHO IS CREDITED WITH A LARGE MEASURE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACKS MADE UPON ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S RECORD.

WILL DICTATE TERMS TO NICARAGUA.

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EXTENDING THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

The friends of temperance in Sweden have given a new indorsement to the Gothenburg system by proposing that beer containing more than 25 per cent alcohol shall be taxed and sold only through the authorized establishments which have the exclusive sale of strong liquor in the districts where the system is adopted. It is a remarkable fact that hitherto uncompromising teetotalers have joined in this movement, but it is very easy to find a reason for it in statistics and in certain new developments of the liquor traffic.

From the time that the system was established in 1865 down to the year 1892 there was a pretty steady decrease in the consumption of liquor and in drunkenness. The natural inference was that the system had much to do with the improvement, but after 1892 there were some disquieting signs of retrogression.

The amount of gold coin in actual circulation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England officials to be about 865 tons.