

Items of Interest.

Dr. Schlichter, the great African traveller, is dead at Berlin.

Lord Salisbury, who has been seriously ill, is on the road to recovery.

In Scotland 30,000 miners are idle, owing to the strike for an eight-hour day.

On April 3rd a shipload of emigrants left Porto Rico for the Hawaiian islands.

On July 14th at Kurihama, Japan, a monument to Commodore Perry will be unveiled.

Sir John Stainer, the famous organist and composer, died at Verona, Italy, April 1st.

Mrs. F. H. Ames has offered \$100,000 to the University of Cincinnati for the erection of a music hall.

Spain and Japan have exchanged ratifications of the commercial treaty between those two nations.

Secretary Gage on April 2d purchased \$2,000,000 of the old series of short-time government bonds.

The New York court of appeals has rendered a decision to the effect that an agreement, by which the parties to the envelope trust fixed prices, is invalid.

General Funston has been made a brigadier-general in the regular army as a reward for the capture of Aguinaldo.

The President has appointed Calvin P. Titus, the first American to enter Peking, as a cadet at large to West Point.

A new copper mining syndicate with a capital stock of \$10,000,000 has been organized with O. H. P. Belmont at the head.

Prince George has dismissed Foreign Minister M. V. Veniselos because the latter declared that Crete should be independent.

On April 2d the Danes at Copenhagen celebrated the 100th anniversary of the naval battle with the British off that port.

Late reports from Mexico show that, contrary to recent statements given out in the newspapers, President Diaz is in good health.

A. B. Cummins of Iowa has announced that Governor Shaw will be a candidate for the republican presidential nomination in 1904.

Joshua Levering, who was the prohibition candidate for president in 1896, was married on April 3rd to Miss Helen Woods of Baltimore.

A Capetown dispatch says that there have been 304 cases of the plague and 100 deaths recently. 630 cases are under observation.

Tolstoi has written a magazine article in which he declares that the inequalities of life are due to the degeneration of Christianity.

James Hraban, a disciple of Tolstoi and living in Chicago, became so dejected when he learned of Tolstoi's exile that he committed suicide.

The Minnesota legislature has enacted a law providing for the nomination of candidates of political parties by the primary election process.

The King of Wurtemberg is the originator of a conference to be held soon in Berlin, whose purpose will be to establish a uniform German orthography.

The Associated Press reports that Aguinaldo is preparing a manifesto calling upon the Filipino people to accept the sovereignty of the United States.

J. W. Bashor of Goshen, Ind., has given his entire estate to the North Indiana Methodist Conference for the purpose of erecting and maintaining an orphans' home.

The celebrated temple, Hommongi at Ikegami, Japan, has been destroyed by fire. This temple was originally erected in the year 275. It was re-erected after a fire in the days of the third Tokufawa Shogun.

Mary Paschall of Trenton, Ind., is the oldest postmistress in the country. She was appointed postmistress of Trenton by President Lincoln during his first term.

It is reported at Manila that President McKinley has invited Aguinaldo to visit the United States. So far, this report has not been confirmed at this end of the line.

At the Academy of Sciences in Paris it is announced that M. Curie, a chemist, has discovered a new gas which is intensely phosphorescent and will glow for months in the dark.

The commissioner of internal revenue has announced that he will vigorously enforce the new law relating to bucket shops. This provides for a system of very complete taxation.

The German government has announced its intention of rigidly enforcing the regulations regarding persons of German birth who return to Germany after avoiding military service.

Dispatches from Copenhagen report that the elections to the folkething have resulted in a sweeping victory for the opposition, and an overwhelming defeat for the Danish government.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has been consolidated with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and will hereafter form a part of the Reading system, which includes the Jersey Central railroad.

Herr Carl Laeisz, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hamburg-American steamship line, died at Hamburg recently. He left 1,200,000 marks for the construction of a concert house in Hamburg.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, who has given away several millions of dollars, announces that he will celebrate his 82d birthday by beginning a tour of the colleges that have been the beneficiaries of his generosity.

The United States Steel corporation has filed with the secretary of state at Trenton, N. J., articles amending its charter and increasing its capital stock to \$1,100,000,000. The state's fee for the filing of the papers was \$220,000.

Mr. John Stewart Kennedy, before sailing for Europe, subscribed \$1,000 to the William L. Wilson memorial fund for the endowment of a professorship in Washington and Lee university. Mr. Kennedy will remain abroad until October.

The smallest monarch in the world reigns over the Hindoo vassal state of Bhopaul and governs more than one million people. This dwarf is a woman, Pjihon-Begum by name. Although she is 50 years old, she does not appear larger than a child of 10.

Friends of Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland's new democratic mayor, and friends of Carter Harrison, the democrat who has been elected mayor of Chicago for the third time, have announced the candidacy of these gentlemen for the presidential nomination in 1904.

The Chinese government has notified Russia that it could not sign the Manchuria treaty because of the protest of the powers. Russia will insist upon its authority in Manchuria, and if the powers persist in opposing the Russian policy, serious results may follow.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the accounts of the Russian comptroller-general between the years 1893 and 1898 show a deficit of 44,000,000 rubles. The gold coin known as the ruble is worth about 77 cents in American money. The silver ruble is worth 60 cents.

President Angell of Ann Arbor has issued his annual ukase to the effect that hair-cutting between the freshmen and sophomore classes must stop. The press dispatches state, however, that as usual the ukase has been without material effect. "The score of shaven pates," says one dispatch, "now stands 5 to 3 in favor of the sophomores, and large bands of rival under-classmen are prowling about looking for trouble. The fresh-

men vow they will retaliate and make up their shortage of 2 heads; but their antagonists are equally zealous."

Samuel Pearsons has obtained an injunction from the United States court at New Orleans to prevent the sailing of steamers from that port laden with mules and other supplies intended for the British armies in South Africa.

It will be remembered that Emile Zola lost his rank of officer of the Legion of Honor at the time he was sentenced in connection with the Dreyfus case. This honor has been restored to Zola consequent upon the decree of amnesty recently passed by the legislature.

A London court has held that the school board is not justified in providing science and art classes out of the common school funds, and that the public auditor is justified in rejecting payments therefor. This decision is being commented on by newspapers in this country that hold that the instruction in the public schools should be limited to the "3 R's."

It is reported that Captain Dreyfus has quarreled with Colonel Picquart and Maitre Labori. Picquart was the man who sacrificed his military career in order to champion the Dreyfus cause. Labori was the eloquent lawyer who defended Dreyfus at the court-martial. These energetic champions of Dreyfus are no longer on speaking terms with the beneficiary of their kindness.

Theodore Butkievitch, whose death at Buda-Pesth was reported a few days ago, was once considered one of Russia's most brilliant artists. For twenty-four years he was a prisoner in the Siberian lead mines, on a charge of insulting Alexander II. He escaped finally, and after many sufferings reached Buda-Pesth. He became a habitual drunkard and was frozen to death while intoxicated.

Dispatches from Colon, Colombia, state that the rebels continue to hold strong positions in the neighborhood of the city of Panama. The attempts of the government troops to drive them out have failed, and the government commanders are now contented to guard the city against attack. The liberals are confident of ultimate success. Business in important centers of Colombia is at a standstill.

It is reported that Count Leo Tolstoi was banished from Russia on March 26th. The pretext for Tolstoi's banishment was the attempted assassination of Privy Councilor Pobiedonostzeff, procurator of the Holy Synod, on March 22nd. It is claimed that Tolstoi's teachings which led up to his ex-communication by the church, were the real reasons for his exile. At an art exhibition recently held at St. Petersburg a portrait of Count Tolstoi was decorated with garlands and the public heartily applauded the action.

The colonial authorities of the Island of Trinidad have been directed to prepare evidence for the use of the British Minister at Caracas, who has been instructed to make representations to the Venezuelan government regarding the action of the Venezuelan gunboat Augusto in landing men on the Island of Patos (British) and destroying four neutral vessels containing British cargoes. It is believed that the British government will demand ample reparation for the destruction of the vessels and guarantees against similar acts in the future.

According to the Cologne Gazette, the Baudot multiplex typeprinting telegraph (a French invention), operates so excellently that the results in the Berlin and Paris lines have surpassed all expectations. Since the main office has educated a sufficient number of operators for the Baudot apparatus, the system is now regularly in use during the greater part of the day. It has been demonstrated that the whole telegraph business between Berlin and Paris, which heretofore required five telegraph lines, can now be easily done over one by means of the Baudot system.