

general laws regulating the admission of alien citizens. The treaty of Paris, unlike earlier treaties which dealt with Louisiana, Florida, California, and Alaska, did not undertake to make native born citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States. It expressly provided that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories ceded to the United States should be determined by congress."

THE DAY IS FAST APPROACHING WHEN the journey from this country across the Atlantic may be made in very much less than the time it now consumes, which is some hours more than five days. The two speediest vessels in the service are the Deutschland and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and their record in reducing the time limit leads the Chicago Record-Herald to express the opinion that in the course of a few years it will be possible to reach Liverpool from New York in seventy-two hours. The Record-Herald says that a young inventor, Charles D. Mosher, has figured out that the horsepower required to drive a 700-foot vessel at the speed necessary to cross the ocean in three days is about 140,000 on a vessel of 15,000 tons displacement. The speed would average about forty-five miles an hour. The Record-Herald concludes with the pertinent inquiry: "But who is going to undertake to stow away 140,000 horsepower machinery in the hull of a vessel—and in these days of strikes where are you going to get the coal to feed it?"

THE OLD SAYING THAT IT IS AN ILL WIND that blows no one good is illustrated anew by a story that comes from Boston through the Chicago Chronicle of October 6. It is said that East Boston contains at least one man who has defied the coal trust and won a fortune. This man is James McCarthy, a coal dealer, who has cleared \$250,000 in coal transactions since the strike began. Early in April Mr. McCarthy ordered 1,000 tons of coal from the Delaware & Lackawanna company, and on the arrival of the coal had not a penny to pay for it, but pledged the cargo at a bank and so obtained money to pay for it. This process he repeated until he controlled 100,000 tons of coal worth at the current prices nearly a million dollars. As the prices of coal rose, he sold gradually, and though threatened by the coal trust, he has continued making sales and so cleared a fortune on his undertaking.

THE RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SIR Thomas Lipton has again challenged for the America's cup has aroused interest in the great yachting event. Sir Thomas Lipton is the only challenger who has tried three times to win the cup from the Americans, and his persistence cannot wholly be traced to a desire to possess the cup for himself as even in the event of his winning it, it would go to the Royal Ulster Yacht club, which stands sponsor for the Lipton challenge. Another obstacle in his way is found in the determination of the New York Yacht club that has charge of all arrangements as to the racing to immediately challenge the English club in case they capture the trophy. Great confidence is expressed, however, in yachting circles that there is small likelihood of the cup being borne to English waters for many years to come, American yachts having proven to be the best in speed qualities so far.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HAS undertaken to excavate the Shasta limestone cave for the purposes of geological study, and in so doing discoveries of important fossil remains have been made. Bones of the gigantic "Arctotherium Sinum," or prehistoric cave bear, have been dug up and these prove to be much larger than any others found. Besides this find a well-preserved claw was found in the soil of the cave. This claw was more than three inches in length and evidently belonged to the giant sloth, a primate mammal as large as a cow, whose origin is said to have been in South America. A news dispatch announcing these discoveries also gives an account of another important find in the following words: "The third fossil reported by Sinclair is a skull belonging to some unknown carnivore. This specimen, together with several other cases of bones, is on its way to Berkeley, where the workers in the geological laboratories will make a careful examination of all the fossils, washing and chiseling away the earth clinging to the bones and mounting them for future scientific study."

ENGLISH PAPERS GENERALLY BOAST OF the prosperity of Ireland, but a recent Associated press dispatch from New York tends to show that all these reports are not founded on fact. Judge James Fitzgerald, who spent eight weeks in Ireland, on returning to this country sets up the claim that there can be no real prosperity in Ire-

land as long as the Irishman has no political rights. Judge Fitzgerald's comments on the situation are so interesting that they are reproduced as follows: "In twelve counties of Ireland the equivalent of martial law has been proclaimed. In cases of political prisoners trial by jury and habeas corpus have been suspended. The effect of the Crimes Act is to place Ireland on the basis of a conquered country. The result is that no man is safe, and that those who would invest in developing the resources of the island are afraid to do so. Capital in Ireland is timid, as it is everywhere. It is true that a number of creameries have been built recently, and an effort made to establish the lace industry on a large scale, but nowhere did I see any substantial evidences of prosperity. The Irish are fighting for existence. All they put into the barren soil is their own labor. They are planting and reaping for the sake of living. Thousands of the young and ambitious men are making preparations to go to other parts of the world. Ireland is governed for the benefit of less than a fifth of its population. There are less than 4,500,000 inhabitants. The country will never be any better until England realizes the necessity of treating the Irish with fairness. I think that there is a glimmer of hope, as Great Britain has begun to realize that there is a strong sentiment, especially in this country, in favor of Ireland. As matters stand now, loyalty to the British crown is in Ireland as rare as snow at the equator. As a result of the attitude of England, I noticed that there was an intense national feeling in the Emerald Isle. The Irish language is spoken often, the old Irish songs and the ancient dances are being revived."

ALTHOUGH THE COAL FAMINE IS BE- ing felt with more or less severity throughout the country, it is in the larger cities where the people are almost entirely dependent upon coal as their fuel that the scarcity is keenly felt. The New York World of October 5 gives an interesting account of some of the results of the coal famine in that city. Here is it: The people in the tenement houses are practically without coal. The big office buildings are burning a filthy compound of dust and dirt. The patients in the hospitals are suffering from lack of warm water, which, in hundreds of cases, means life itself. The price of bread has been raised two cents a loaf on account of the inability of the bakers to obtain coal. Many fences in different parts of the city are being broken up by the poor people to obtain fuel to cook their food. The poor of the city are grubbing over the dumps of the street cleaning department for stray pieces of wood. Tomorrow, if the weather is cold, the scholars in many of the public schools will be sent to their homes and educational work will come to a halt. The vast coal pockets usually filled to overflowing by the coal kings, are empty. The clam diggers along the shores of Long Island have quit their occupation and have begun to dig for lumps of coal dropped from the barges. They find it more profitable. Many great industries are finding it impossible to secure more than a day's supply of coal at a time. This is the condition during the comparatively mild month of October. What will be the state of affairs as the colder weather sets in if the fuel cannot be mined and shipped in time to meet the demand?

AN INTERESTING SUMMARY OF THE COST of the anthracite coal strike is given in the New York World, which has obtained its information from Wilkesbarre, Pa. This summary is dated October 4. The twenty-first week of the coal strike ended today and the estimated general losses are as follows: Loss to operators in price of coal, \$50,000,000; loss to strikers in wages, \$27,500,000; loss to other employes made idle by strike, \$6,100,000; loss to railroads in earnings, \$18,000,000; loss to business men in the coal region, \$15,400,000; loss to business men outside coal region, \$9,300,000; cost of maintaining coal and iron police, \$2,000,000; cost of maintaining non-union men, \$590,000; cost of maintaining troops, \$490,000; damage to mines and machinery, \$6,500,000; total, \$120,000,000.

A REMARKABLE "FIND" OF INDIAN RELICS is reported from Kineo, Me. The discovery was made by workmen engaged in grading and consists of hundreds of arrow heads, spear heads and many other things made of flint. This particular spot has always been famous as a rendezvous for the Indians on account of the abundance of flint to be found there, and tradition has it that an Indian burial place was also located in the vicinity.

ENGLAND SEEMS TO BE COMING TO THE front in religious novelties, if they may be so called, as is evidenced by recent disturbances

caused by the appearance of a peculiar sect near London, whose head declares himself to be the "New Messiah." This man is named J. H. Smyth Piggott and has already obtained 3,000 followers, who worship in a \$500,000 church. Some time ago a clergyman named Brown challenged the "Messiah" to a public debate. Piggott's secretary replied that communications directed to him by name only would be disregarded and that if outsiders wished to reach Mr. Piggott they must accord him the title of the "Messiah" and approach him in an attitude of reverence. Since that time it is said that the number of visitors daily are sometimes as many as 50,000. It has been announced that this person will come to America in an effort to spread his doctrine.

THE PERSONALITY AND TEACHINGS OF Piggott have been thought of sufficient importance to be widely discussed and the New York World's London correspondent gives this account of some incidents in his career: "Piggott became the leader upon the death of Brother Prince, four years ago. One of his first remarkable acts was to assemble his followers and tell them that they were all to go to heaven with him on a certain day. At the appointed time they met in a field near Spaxton and waited to be translated from the earth to heaven. Some of them renounced the faith, but the failure only temporarily retarded the growth of the sect. Again Piggott promised to take his people to heaven, this time on August 24, 1901. A second disappointment did not shake their faith, and shortly afterward they erected the beautiful church facing Clopton Common, in the northeastern part of London, where the sect now worship. The spire is decorated with four enormous figures representing the strange beasts described in the Apocalypse. These were executed by A. G. Walker, the famous sculptor. The interior of the church is magnificent, with mosaic floors, richly carved woodwork and costly decorations. Piggott's coming visit to America will not be his first. He lived many years on the Pacific coast. He was born in England about sixty years ago, and was educated for the clergy at Cambridge. He abandoned the career chosen for him by his parents and emigrated to California, where he lived a dissolute life, according to his own story. Later he became a sailor. He returned to his native country in 1890, took holy orders and became a curate of the Church of England in a London parish. Next he joined the Salvation Army and was made a major, only to desert in a short time to the Agapemonites. The new 'Messiah' is tall and of austere appearance. He wears clerical garb, with a Roman collar. He drives in a brougham and lives in luxury on the \$30,000 a year which he receives from his followers."

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN THE MEDI- cal world were recently reported from Russia. A Russian scientist, Dr. Kulebko, has succeeded in restoring rhythmical beating of the heart in dead animals, and it is said that after having tried this experiment many times on animals he made the attempt on human beings. His success in causing pulsation of the heart in quadrupeds 129 hours after death led him to experiment upon the hearts of children taken from their bodies two days after death, and he actually succeeded in causing the organ to pulsate regularly for about an hour. The Chicago Chronicle tells the story in a special cablegram from Vienna and concludes as follows: "At present the discovery is practically valuable only in proving beyond doubt that attempts to revive drowned or suffocated individuals have not been carried on long enough and should not be desisted from before many hours have passed."

ANOTHER ALLEGED DISCOVERY WAS recently made by a physician at Alexandria, Ind., and reported to the New York World. He claims that he can restore life to the dead as he professes to have discovered the vital principle of life. This principle he asserts to be volatile magnetism and by experiments with a certain compound in the form of powder, makes the claim that by its use the dead may be called back to life. Many people would like to believe this claim, but it is quite likely that no great credence will be placed in it for some time to come, as the problem of bringing the dead back to life has always been regarded as one impossible of human solution.

APPENDICITIS HAS PENETRATED even to the animal kingdom and a lioness at the Paris zoological garden was recently operated upon for the fashionable ailment. It is reported that the appendix of the lion is just as useless as is the appendix of man and the Paris operation is said to have been eminently successful.