

ent, called upon the sergeant-at-arms and the employes of the house to preserve order, but the crowd was too great to handle. Lionaz Castilio, a prominent nationalist, who was one of those elected, mounted the reporters' table and, addressing the crowd, assured it that justice would be done and that the representatives who had been fraudulently declared elected would never be permitted to take their seats. As the disorder continued, Representative Boza, himself a nationalist, addressed the people to the effect that such a demonstration in the house was not only unlawful, but outrageous, and he counseled them that no redress of grievances could be had by such means. The people thereupon began to withdraw quietly, just as a squad of police entered the building. In the crowd were many negroes, but the more intelligent of the race in Havana were not represented. Owing to the fact that there was no session President Palma's message to congress was not read in the house."

AN INTERESTING document relating to the growth of the United States was recently issued by the department of commerce and labor. A synopsis of this document is presented by a writer in the Denver News. In area, according to the figures given, the country stands at 3,025,600 square miles. Population, however, is put at 80,372,000 in 1903, as compared with 79,003,000 in 1902, and 77,647,000 in 1901. The immigrants arrived in 1903 were 857,046, as compared with 648,743 in 1902 and 487,918 in 1901. The number of miles of railway in operation were 203,000, as compared with 203,132 in 1902 and 198,768 in 1901. There were 690,000,000 passengers carried in 1903, compared with 655,130,236 in 1902 and 600,485,790 in 1901. There were 170,000,000 tons of freight carried one mile last year, compared with 156,624,166,000 tons carried the year before and 148,959,303,000 tons in 1901.

THE exports of merchandise from this country in 1903 were valued at \$1,420,141,679, compared with \$1,381,719,401 in 1902 and \$1,487,764,991 in 1901. The imports were \$1,025,713,237 last year, compared with \$903,320,948 in 1902 and \$823,172,165 in 1901. There were 91,391,443 telegraph messages sent, against 89,461,813 in 1902 and 83,555,122 in 1901. The newspapers and periodicals published numbered 20,485, as compared with 20,156 and 20,879. The number of patents issued in 1903 was 31,699, as compared with 27,836 in 1902 and 27,373 in 1901. The receipts at the postoffice department were \$134,224,443, as compared with \$121,848,047 in the previous year and \$111,631,193 in 1901. The consumption of wines and liquors was 1,606,545,301 gallons, compared with 1,539,081,991 in 1902 and 1,390,127,379 in 1901.

THE public debt in 1903, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$25,011,637, or \$11.51 per capita, as compared with \$969,457,241, or \$12.27 per capita, in 1902, and \$1,044,739,119, or \$13.45 per capita, in 1901. The total money in circulation was \$2,367,692,169, or \$29.42 per capita, as compared with \$2,249,390,551, or \$28.43 per capita, in 1902, and \$2,175,307,962, or \$27.98 per capita, in 1901. The number of national banks rose from 4,165 in 1901 to 4,535 in 1902 and 4,939 in 1903. The total deposits in banks, trust companies, and the like grew from \$8,539,137,332 in 1901 to \$9,204,795,790 in 1902 and \$9,613,385,303 in 1903. The total clearings of the banks of the country were \$114,068,837,000 in 1903, as compared with \$116,021,618,000 in 1902 and \$114,819,792,000 in 1901. The production of wheat was 637,821,835 bushels in 1903, as compared with 670,063,008 bushels in 1902 and 748,460,218 in 1901.

THE production of corn was 2,244,176,925 bushels, as compared with 2,523,648,312 in 1902 and 1,522,519,891 in 1901. The production of cotton was 10,727,559 bales, as compared with 10,680,680 in 1902 and 10,383,422 in 1901. The coal mined was 290,000,000 tons, as compared with 269,361,050 tons and 261,873,675 tons. The gold mined was \$74,425,340, compared with \$80,000,000 in the previous year and \$78,666,700 in 1901. The tonnage of ships built was 436,152 tons, as compared with 468,833 tons in 1902 and 483,489 tons in 1901. The steel made was 15,000,000 tons, as compared with 14,947,250 tons in 1902 and 13,473,595 tons in 1901.

WRITING for the April number of "The Elementary School Teacher," Mrs. Emmons Blaine contributes an interesting article on "The Dramatic in Education." From the review of this article printed in the Chicago Tribune, the following is taken: "Mrs. Blaine holds that the dra-

matic instinct is strong in children and that by careful training it may be made 'a power to construct in them stronger and better men and women, with clearer images and finer thoughts.' This dramatic instinct, however, Mrs. Blaine would have worked out by the children themselves in schoolroom plays. She says that there are few things on the stage at the present time that children should see or hear and suggests that the theatres set aside Saturday afternoons for plays to be given for the school children. Of acting in the schoolroom Mrs. Blaine says, 'School should be a stage. Periods of history being studied should be lived in, and lived out, for the benefit of the others. Each should contribute out of his knowledge to the detail of the play. The children should be Greeks, Romans, and middle age barons and priests; they should write the Magna Charta and discover America and construct our nation every day. Motifs of all sorts should be shown in action, imaginative as well as historical, and done in an impromptu and spontaneous way, as well as worked out into a more studied correctness. What would be the result? Vividness of impression. History would be to them their familiar field; people in distant ages would be people, not names with dates attached.'"

A WRITER in the New York World says: "Tornadoes by land and sea, rain storms such as the weather bureau has never before recorded, and the magnetic disturbances that whirl the needle from side to side as though it could not keep track of the world-wide electric waves rolling through space—these are a few of the strange things that have happened on this side of the world during the past few weeks. In the mountains of Europe winter has suddenly closed in, freezing hundreds to death. Wonderful auroras are flaring in the northern sky, and on both sides of the world there are wars and rumors of wars. What has aroused these things? You may get a smoked glass, so scientists say, and read the answer in the sun. Upon its huge disk, as it wheels slowly toward the earth, you will see a dark spot, ragged and irregular, like a splash of ink on a pumpkin. This is the corpuscle which, according to learned men, is causing all our trouble. The sun is irritated. Once in every eleven years it breaks out in spots, which sets the world roaring with storm and turmoil. But our storm troubles, meteorologically considered, are nothing compared to those now in progress on the sun. They are simply the weak and fluttering effects of the great storm waves hurled afar into space by the big luminary. The remarkable coincidence between sun-spot periods and times of business depression may cause scientists to believe that there is some magnetic affinity between the two. The sun's normal radiation, according to these theorists, means life and lightheartedness and hope. Decrease the sun's radiation, as it is decreased by sun spots, and you decrease life and hope."

LOUISE MICHEL, the French champion of anarchy, is said to be dying. The Paris correspondent for the New York World says: "In all France there is hardly to be found a more famous woman than Louise Michel. With undaunted heroism she donned a uniform, shouldered a musket during the commune and went into battle as fearlessly as the bravest French soldier. When she finally became a prisoner she taunted her judges and said: 'You dare not sentence me to be shot, fearing that I, a woman, will show more courage than you did before the bullets of the Prussians.' The dying woman is known as the Joan of Arc of anarchism and the Red Virgin. She was once transported as a criminal for looting the boulevard bakeries to get bread for the poor. She was a friend and companion of Rochefort, and in many respects they held common views. He says that the fearless woman was at heart as tender and romantic as a child. On meeting her once at the St. Lazare Station she said: 'Be careful you don't crush the little blind kitten in my pocket when you give me your arm.'"

WOOD PULP in history is treated in an interesting way by a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle. This writer says: "Newspapers, books, magazines and probably nine-tenths of the printed matter of this period is printed on paper made from wood pulp. If it were not for wood pulp it would be impossible to sell newspapers of the size of the Sunday Eagle for less than 10 cents. If it were not for wood pulp the block headline would be unknown, the size and form of modern journalism would be very different, the whole book trade would have developed upon different lines and perhaps the sentimental historical novel

of recent years would not have been evolved. Wood pulp disintegrates easily and ever since its use in paper making we have been met with predictions of the day when papers and books printed upon it would crumble away, leaving the printer's ink literally standing on nothing. The latest phase of this fear is a petition by the artists and authors of Paris that publishers should be compelled to print at least two copies of every book and newspaper which they issue upon durable paper, to be preserved by the ministry of the interior for record. An agitation of that kind has been started in this country, but has never come to anything."

THE limit fixed by some authorities for the disappearance of wood pulp paper is fifteen years. The Eagle writer says that "as a matter of fact wood pulp came into general newspaper use in the early eighties and the Eagle files of that date are in a very good state of preservation, yellow around the edges, but with no signs of any such disintegration as will make them illegible. The same thing is true of the issues printed on straw paper in the years before wood pulp came in. Both are brittle and crackly and would go to pieces rapidly under rough usage, but as files are kept in any library they give no more sign of disappearing than do the papers printed last year. This indicates that there is a good deal of guesswork in the prediction as to the ultimate disappearance of all that vast literature and journalism which is now printed on wood pulp. Certainly, the guess of fifteen years is wrong and the prophets may have as much difficulty in fixing a date for the disappearance of wood pulp records as the early Adventists had in foretelling the end of the world. Both events are believed to be inevitable, and there exact knowledge stops. But if the wood pulp printing should disappear would the world suffer an irreparable loss? The notion that the records of our civilization would disappear as those of early Egypt and Babylon have done is beautifully imaginative, but far-fetched. It might be a public calamity if the historians of the future were compelled to rely upon our cemeteries and public documents, whose inscriptions are either pitifully meager or flatteringly untruthful, or both. But no such situation is likely to arise. The vast mass of fiction will undoubtedly be swept into the rubbish heap, where it belongs, as the bulk of newspaper publications is day after day. That would happen regardless of what they were printed on, because the contents are not worth preservation."

THIS writer is not at all alarmed by any prediction of wood pulp disintegration and he says that if that should really come "we shall have at least as much warning as Noah did for the ark," adding: "It will naturally begin—indeed it has already begun in some cases—in volumes subjected to rough usage. Those filed away in public libraries will last longer, and when these begin to go there will be time to reprint the things really essential on some more durable paper. The destruction, if it comes, will naturally begin with the earliest publications in which pulp was used, and that will give warning enough for the preservation of the essential. The great bulk of printed matter must and ought to go. A peril more imminent than the wreck of history through the destruction of wood pulp is the destruction of the forests to feed the pulp mills. This is already a fact in large tracts of country where rainfall and water supply is affected. The people of Vermont are trying to protect Lake Champlain from the poison of the refuse of pulp mills in this state, and pulp mill manufacturers have their eyes on the limitless forests of Canada for their supply. Even those vast wildernesses are only counted on to feed the pulp mills for one generation. We may either be driven to find a substitute for wood pulp paper or else to adopt some adequate system of forestry in order to preserve our agriculture and our climate. By the side of that danger, the destruction of wood pulp libraries is insignificant and remote."

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: All the political sentiments I entertain :
 : have been drawn so far as I have been able :
 : to draw them from the sentiments which :
 : originated and were given to the world from :
 : this (Independence) hall. I have never :
 : had a feeling, politically that did not spring :
 : from the sentiments embodied in the Dec- :
 : laration of Independence.—Abraham Lin- :
 : coln. :
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