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A statue to Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be unveiled at Washington, D. C.

Samuel Gompers arrived in London. He will visit several places in Europe.

Prince Von Buelow has authorized the announcement that he intends to retire from the chancellorship of the German empire.

A Berlin cablegram says: "Prof. Ernest von Halle, the political economist, died here today of pleurisy. He was born in 1868. Prof. von Halle was well known in the United States."

The Columbus, Ind., correspondent for the St. Louis Republic sends to his paper this dispatch: "Richard Conn, a machinist of this city, says he has not tasted water for twenty years. His reasons for not drinking water are that the liquid is not fit to drink, and he gets along very well without it. He does not drink any sort of liquid at meals and says he never perspires. His health is excellent."

J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York have been designated to represent the American syndicate in the matter of the Chinese loan of \$27,500,000 for the construction of the Nankow-Sze-Chuen railroad. They have opened negotiations with European bankers.

A number of persons were injured by the explosion of a bomb in Chicago. The explosion occurred at 11:30 o'clock at night. Several buildings were injured.

The troubles of Mrs. Dollie Logan Tucker, daughter of the late General John A. Logan, and her husband, Col. William F. Tucker, have been settled. According to the agreement Mrs. Tucker receives about \$20,000 worth of property. The couple are divorced and Mrs. Tucker drops her fight to have the colonel dismissed from the United States army.

President Taft has signed the census bill.

Eight persons were killed and several others were seriously injured by a tornado in North Dakota.

Orville Wright made a short flight through the air with his aeroplane at Fort Myer.

The report of President Hadley of Yale university for the current year, discusses the diminution in the study of Greek, and its effect; the possibility of combining modern culture studies with the old-fashioned requirement of hard work; the considerations which should govern the choice of professors; and the possibility of introducing honor courses like those of Oxford or Cambridge into the American college. In his comment on the present position of Greek, he starts from the statements in President Garfield's inaugural that both the language and the method of instruction have been standardized (partly because the language is dead and partly because it has been studied long enough for teachers to agree upon a certain fixed order of reading the different authors); and

that these considerations, in the words of President Garfield, "give to Greek, as to Latin, a peculiar claim to consideration as a discipline, wholly aside from the question of literary quality and historic value."

A New York dispatch carried by the Associated Press says: "United States District Attorney Wise sailed for Europe declaring he was through with the prosecution of the American Sugar Refining company so far as its dealings with the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company were concerned. Ascribing his attitude to the statute of limitations Mr. Wise said: 'There is no use in any deception in the matter of the prosecution of the sugar company on the basis of the Segal loan. I do not believe in finding an indictment where there can be no conviction. But then I may be overruled.'

President Taft addressed the alumni of Yale, June 30. Some significance is attached to the remarks of the president when, after referring to the differences among democrats, he added: "Now, my dear friends, in suggesting differences among democrats I am far from ignoring some difficulties that there are on our side. I remember in 1864 that Mr. Charles Francis Adams gave what I may call a perfectly good Adams reason for the elimination of the democratic candidate by the republican candidate. He said that one of the essentials of a free government was an able, patriotic and efficient opposition and that as the democratic party had utterly failed in reaching that ideal, he was in favor of cutting the republican party in that place. Now I venture to say that while that may not be the reason which shall move the American people, it is true that if the republican party does not live up to its promises, and what the people expect of it, it will be relegated to a position like that of his majesty's opposition, and therefore I may say by way of caveat that we have trouble of our own."

The Holliday state-wide prohibition bill, passed by the Tennessee legislature went into effect at midnight, June 30. An Associated Press dispatch from Memphis says: "The bill makes it illegal to sell whisky or other alcoholic beverages within four miles of any school house in the state. The passing of the saloon, according to advices received here tonight, was marked by scenes of unusual hilarity. All through the day and up to the very stroke of midnight saloons and grog shops were crowded with revelers. Extra police precautions were taken here, a patrolman being on duty in every city block wherein is located a saloon. This is done at the request of the saloon men, who feared that the crowds of revelers would overstep the bounds of good behavior in some instances. In the main the crowds were good natured. In striking contrast with the scenes of revelry in the heart of the city, the state-wide prohibitionists, who had waged and won one of the hottest anti-saloon campaigns in the history of the state, held private meetings of rejoicing. There were prayers of thanks, and hymns of praise in the homes of leading men of the prohibition forces, although no public meeting of rejoicing was held at any of