FEDERAL COURT AND STATE GOVERNMENT IN CONFLICT.

North Carolina Judge Knocks Out in Part State's New Rate Law-Governor Glenn Piqued Over Decision and Orders Appeal.

The penalty clause of the new North Carolina rate bill has been declared unconstitutional and void by United States Judge Pritchard in Asheville. James II. Wood, district passenger agent of the Southern, and C. Wilson, the ticket agent of the same road, who were recently sentenced to thirty days on the chain gang for violation of the law, were discharged on habeas corpus proceedings.

When defendant agents of the company were fined a few days ago by Police Justice Reynolds and sentenced to jail a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Pritchard, but the agents were again arrested by the State authorities and sentenced by Justice Reynplds to thirty days on the chain gang. Contempt proceedings were then brought for resistance of the Federal Court.

Fines Would Be Millions.

In his decision Judge Pritchard said that the penalties inflicted by the statate would close the doors to a judicial bearing and would amount to \$2,500,000 a day if the penalty was enforced on the sale of each ticket, which is eight times more than the amount involved in the original suit. Also that it would do violence to the comity which exists between the State and Federal courts. Continuing, Judge Pritchard said:

"The equal protection of the law is guaranteed to every citizen of the United States and I shall employ all means within the power of the court to secure to all persons, who may invoke furisdiction of this court, such rights to the fullest extent of the law.

"This court is confronted with open | 16 a year ago .- Dun's Review of Trade. and avowed opposition by the powers of the State. The penalties prescribed by the State statute for charging more than the statutory rates are so enormous that if permitted to be enforced they would practically bankrupt the railroads in an exceedingly brief time.

Would Paralyze Roads.

"If the criminal prosecutions against the agents, conductors and employes are permitted to continue, the managers of the railroads cannot successfully opercontinue their usefulness in interstate

"The State constitution as well as the statutory law afford ample protection to every person deprived of his liberty without due process of law. It is is moderate. In the cotton goods industry remarkable that anyone representing production is of record proportions, but the State should oppose the granting of the writ of habeas corpus."

After Judge Pritchard had signed the fudgment Judge J. H. Merrimon, special counsel for the State, gave notice of appeal and waived bonds, but under the law the court fixed a bond of \$200 each for Wood and Wilson.

Governor Glenn wired the State's Attorney to appeal at once to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of Judge Pritchard. He states that even if Section 4, the criminal penalty section, is stricken out the law is not affected, and the Southern Railway can be indicted under the common law.

Advices received are to the effect that the Virginia authorities, in which State a 21/4-cent fare law has been passed, will adopt precisely the same course as those in North Carolina. Judge Pritchard presides in the circuit which embraces Virginia.

States' Rights Question Raised.

The Federal authorities in Washington are intensely interested in the sitnation. It is believed that Judge Pritchard's decision will precipitate a crisis that may be serious in its consequences.

Federal officials are of the opinion that it will again bring to the front as a political issue the old question of State rights, and while no one here apprehends any such discussion of the subject as preceded the civil war peried, the difficulty in North Carolina is hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.20; sheep, \$3.00 to not underestimated.

Peter G. Pritchard has been promfinent in the Republican politics of North Carolina for many years. He was United States Senator from the State for six years, and on the expiration of his term was appointed a Federal district judge by President Roosebench, Judge Pritchard has kept in touch with political affairs, State and national. He is a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Indicted on 1,524 Counts.

Dispatches from Memphis state that the federal grand jury for the West Tennessee district has handed up an indictment containing 1,524 counts, each count a separate indictment in itself, all gimed at the Standard Oil Company.

Japanese Merchants Appeal.

Seven chambers of commerce, in sessien at Tokio, sent an address to the principal chambers of commerce in America and also to President Roosevelt expressing the fear that if such "unfortunate incidents" as the California attacks upon Japanese residents are not speedily stopped the ill feeling which the Japanese now Barbor against a section of the United States may endanger the development of commercial relations and cause lecal- President Garfield, has been chosen to after the eruption there five years ago, culable loss to both countries.



CHICAGO.

Considering the hot weather which prevailed business has maintained a steady course. Commercial defaults seem to be yet in excess of those at this time last year and are due mainly to the pressuice of July settlements upon weak traders, but the list includes none of special significance in the effect upon credits. Money is in wider request for mercantile purposes and the banks are adequately able to supply legitimate needs besides preparing for the approaching drain of currency to move crops, but the discount rate may soon turn firmer.

Despite the high temperature and vacation season there is very little apparent interruption to production in the leading industries and distribution is remarkably extended for this period, retail lines scoring a gratifying reduction of stocks.

Visiting buyers attend the markets for staple wares in rapidly increasing numbers and their selections for early delivery rise to substantial totals. Activity expands in dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, furniture and food products, notwithstanding the advanced average in price lists, as compared with a year ago. Conditions in the manufacturing branches lose none of their remarkable strength. Hides and leather move more freely, hard woods are in better request and shipments are larger of hardware, plumbing goods, merchant iron and wag-

The total movement of grain at this port, 6,934,248 bushels, compares with 7,818,947 bushels last week and 6,628,120 bushels a year ago. Receipts are 36.5 per cent under those in 1906, while the whipments gained 117.7 per cent. Receipts of live stock were 298,329 head, against 236,998 head last week and 297,935 head

Bank clearings, \$237,746,630, exceed those of corresponding week in 1906 by 9

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 21, against 25 last week and

NEW YORK.

Weather conditions still favor seasonable trade and crops, and there is no more than ordinary quiet noted in wholesale lines as a result of midsummer conditions and the reign of the vacation season. Retail trade especially is turning out rather better than anticipated. One favorable development certainly calling for notice is the continuance of good reports as to collections. Fair activity, with firm prices, is noted in wool. Large sales are ate their trains, carrying the mails or few. Conservative buying of shoes and leather is noted in leading markets.

In the leading industries there are some cross-currents. Iron and steel are quieter as a whole, with prices tending to ease, while copper is lower and stocks reported accumulating. In the shoe trade business still insufficient to meet demand.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 18 number 177, against 185 last week, 188 in the like week of 1906, 165 in 1905, 190 in 1904 and 183 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 26, as against 28 last week and 18 in this week a year ago .-Bradstreet's Commercial Report.



Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.40; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.10; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, standard, 42e to 43e; rye, No. 2, 85e to 87e; hay, to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 16c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 78c to 82c.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.85; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.95; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 2 white, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 47c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.15; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.60; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 8Sc; corn, No. 2, 51e to 52e; oats, No. 2, 43e to 45c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c.

\$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 93c; corn, United States Leads in Number of No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 86c to 88c.

Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 3 white, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c.

Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern. welt. Later he was promoted to the 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 3, 51c to 52c; has more mileage than all Europe, but Circuit Court. While he has held aloof oats, standard, 45c to 46c; rye, No. 1, even taking that into consideration, the from politics since he has been on the 85c to 87c; barley, standard, 69c to 70c; United States holds pre-eminence in propork, mess, \$16.30.

Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.25; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.50.

New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.65 hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.60; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 59c to 60e; oats, natural white, 51c to 52c; butter, creamery, 22c

to 25c; eggs, western, 16c to 19c. Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 76c to 78c; clover seed, prime, \$9.50.

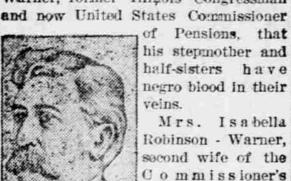
Told in a Few Lines.

Germany alone sends to London annually 20,000,000 feathers of birds for

millinery purposes. President Henry Hopkins of Williams college is to retire and Prof. Harry A. Garfield of Princeton, son of the late

MAKES STARTLING CHARGE.

Pension Commissioner Claims Stepmother Is of Negro Descent. The charge is made by Vespasian Warner, former Illipois Congressman



father, John War-

ner, is prosarated

1242-French defeated Henry III. at

1588-First of a series of engagements

1629-Champlain, after the capture of

1776-Pennsylvania adopted a State con-

1801-Concordat concluded between Pius

1808-Murat made King of Naples

1821-Construction of the Lachine canal

1824-Iturbide, who made himself em-

peror of Mexico, shot at Padillo.

1837-Queen Victoria's first visit to Par-

surrendered to the British.

Spanish defeated the French at Bay-

1685-Duke of Monmouth beheaded.

1762-Peter III. put to death.

VII. and Napoleon.

IV. of England.

tion, aged 21 years.

of the Pope proclaimed.

became Secretary of State.

five miles in balloon ascension in

1863—Abolition of the Scheldt dues.

1866-Prussians occupied Frankfort.

vitt tried for treason-felony.

1873-Don Carlos re-entered Spain.

1878-British flag hoisted at Cyprus.

ton), famous dwarf, died.

was burned at sea.

500,000.

imprisonment.

Victoria.

1886-Gladstone's cabinet resigned.

hailstorm in South Dakota.

1874-Spain declared in a state of siege.

1883-"Gen. Tom Thumb" (C. H. Strat-

1890-The National line steamer Egypt

1891-Riotous miners at Briceville,

1893-Great fire in London; loss, \$7,-

1894-Many negro miners in Alabama

1895-Henry Irving knighted by Queen

1896-Trial of Dr. Jameson and his fel-

killed by strikers....Lega, the an-

archist who shot at Premier Crispi

of Italy, sentenced to twenty years'

low raiders in the Transvaal began

Denmark, now King Haakon VII. of

veiled in Lake Front park, Chicago.

Rapid Transit lines....Gen. Russell

A. Alger, Secretary of War, re-

ish House of Lords to three months'

ance at the Lyceum theater, London.

1897-Statue of Gen. John A. Logan un-

1899-Strike began on the Brooklyn

1901—Earl Russell sentenced by the Brit-

1902-Sir Henry Irving's last appear

1903—Russia refused to receive the Kish-

1905-Peary sailed from New York for

To Disobey Hague Conference.

conference, Venezuela has intimated that

she will not pay the \$2,000,000 debt

claimed by Belgian creditors. In the

Chamber of Deputies at Brussels Foreign

Minister D'Avignon confirmed this report

from Caracas, and added that no efforts

would be spared to protect the interests

U. S. Defeats W. Rockefeller.

The Postmaster General has issued an

order re-establishing the postoffice at

Brandon, N. Y., which was recently abol-

ished, or removed to Bay Pond, at the

instance of William Rockefeller, whose

estate largely surrounds the latter place.

Owing to complaints, the Postoffice De-

partment caused an investigation to be

made, and on report of its inspectors has

ordered the restoration of the Brandon

office, although the new office at Bay

Pond will not be abolished, since it sup-

Contrary to the finding of The Hague

ineff petition from America.

the north pole.

of the creditors.

imprisonment for bigamy.

1870-France made formal declaration of

ping rebellion in China.

1864-Battle of Peach Tree Creek

Taking of Nanking ended the Tai-

war against Prussia...Franco-Prus-

sian war commenced....Michael Da-

passed.

Vienna.

of Paraguay.

between the English fleet and Span-

Quebec, taken prisoner to England.

.... Capitulation of Quebec to the

1546-Anne Askew burnt in London.

Taillebourg.

ish armada.

British.

stitution.

and Spain.

by the accusation that she deceived VESPASIAN WARNED

his father as to her parentage and blood when she married the millionaire in 1874. They declare that the ex-Congressman's charges are false, and that Mrs. Warner and her two daughters will sue him for libel.

Mr. Warner's allegations against his stepmother and half-sisters, Mrs. Arabella Warner Bell and Mrs. Minnie Warner Mettler, were made under oath in the contest against his father's will brought by Mrs. Warner.

Mrs. Warner began the fight to secure her widow's share of the \$1,650,-000 estate of the banker, who died in 1905, refusing to abide by the terms of an antenuptial contract which gave her an annuity of \$500 and \$10,000. She declared that her husband had induced her to sign this agreement by fraud and by grossly misrepresenting the amount of his property. Hence she contends that the agreement is void.

The widow's claim is considered so strong that she is said to have been offered \$500,000 by Vespasian Warner, executor of the will, and his sister, Flora Warner McDermott. She refused the offer, it is declared, and the charges followed in an amendment to the executor's answer to the widow's

This amendment argues that, since Mrs. Robinson deceived her husband, the amounts provided for her in the ante-nuptial contract are all she should have.

Mr. Warner affirms that Isabella Warner is the daughter of Stephen Robinson, an Ohio negro. The Commissioner of Pensions claims he has searched the country for affidavits bearing out his claim. Most of them were secured in Norwalk, Ohio, former home of Stephen Robinson.

The Warner will case has been the talk of the countryside for months, for the family founded by John Warner, farmer and former head of John Warper & Co., bankers, of Clinton, Ill., is the most prominent in a social and business way in the county. Vespasian Warner was a member of Congress for

For thirty years Mrs. Isabella Warner has been a leader of the De Witt 1862-James Glaisher reached height of County, Illinois, society. Of fine features and gray hair, cultured and attractive in dress and manners, no one ever has breathed a whisper of suspicion against her name or blood.

SAY MOST STRIKES WIN.

Statistics Also Show Unions Succeed in Industrial Battles.

More strikes succeed than fail and the most successful strikes are those conducted by organized labor. Statistics tabulated by the Bureau of Labor, covering the last twenty-five years, show this to be true. In all strikes during the last quarter of a century the employes were entirely successful in 48 per cent of the cases and partly successful in 15 per cent, but in 37 per cent they failed.

Organized labor succeeded in 49 per cent of the strikes called and failed in 35 per cent, while unorganized labor was successful in 34 per cent and failed in timothy, \$14.00 to \$20.00; prairie, \$9.00 | 56 per cent. Most strikes, 41 per cent of all, have been caused by a demand for increase of wages. Recognition of unions and union rules have caused 23 per cent and sympathetic strikes 3 per cent.

Arbitration has been effective in bringing about a settlement of labor disputes in only 2 per cent of all strikes and 2 per cent of all lockouts, while joint agreements have ended 6 per cent of the strikes and 12 per cent of the lockouts.

In the last twenty-five years there have been 33,303 strikes and lockouts, affecting 7,444,279 employes.

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; AMERICAN ROADS MOST DEADLY.

Persons Killed on Rails.

Herr Guillery, an official of the archive bereau of the Prussian railway administration, has prepared a comparative table of statistics of those killed and injured by railways in various countries. He finds that the railroads in the United States are the most deadly. The United States portional figures.

Out of every 10,000 employes the rela tive figures of killed are: United States, 26.1; England, 12.3; Switzerland, 8.2; Russia, 7.8; British India, 6.7; Belgium,

In the matter of travelers injured. France holds the lowest record in the world. The United States shows propertionately forty times as many injured as Russia: twenty-two times as many as Italy: as England, twenty; Belgium, eight; Swintzerland, four; Germany, two

Big Rush to Europe.

All the steamship lines are doing a record business in travel to Europe, the total of passengers in the first half of this year being 43,102 more than during the first six months of last year. The greatest increase is in third class.

Noted Scientist Dead. Prof. Angelo Heilprin, a distinguished scientist who achieved much fame by his investigation of Mont Pelee, Martinique. died suddenly in New York City July 17. plies a large number of people with mail



its Statute Book, Just Issued, a Mass of Ridiculous Error.

The laws passed by the last Legislaure of Montana have been issued in book form by Secretary of State Yoder, and it s the opinion of lawyers and others that never before did a Legislature in any State have so many careless authors and incompetent enrolling and engrossing tlerks. The result is that Montana has some of the most ludicrous laws that ever graced a statute book. In fact, so nunerous are the errors that the Secretary of State was impelled to put this notice in the fly leaf: "The within are exact copies of the enrolled laws as the same reached this office, and neither this office nor the printers employed in the work are responsible for spelling or punctuation." The effect, it is thought, will not be serious, as the Supreme Court, in passing upon laws, tries to determine the intent of the Legislature. One law was passed to prevent the sale

of diseased meat, while the enrolled and engrossed copies thereof read "deceased meat." Thus, literally speaking, it is against the law for butchers to sell meats except upon the hoof, and if they obeyed it they would be compelled to drive cattle around to purchasers and dispose of them while alive. A bill was passed relative to the meas-

arement of hay. It provides certain rules for determining the amount "when it has been in the stack six mones, provided it has been in the stack three months." The Intention of the Legislature was to make allowance for shrinkage after the hay had stood three and six months.

Still another law requires boarding houses, restaurants and hotels using adulterated foods "not" to post notices in 1795-Treaty of Basel between France plain sight of patrons and customers, when its intention was just the opposite. Another law, dealing with the land question, refers to "parented" instead of patented lands.

A UNIFORM INDIAN RELIGION.

1812-Battle of Salamanca...Mackinaw indian to Be Given Instruction that

Will Not Befuddle Him. A form of Christian religion that will begun....Coronation of King George not befuddle the Indian is being arranged now by experts in the Indian Department at Washington, and is to be introduced in the government Indian schools throughout the United States. The Indian 1832-Napoleon II., King of Rome, only bureau expects to have the form ready child of Bonaparte, died of consumpfor introduction by the commencement of the autumn terms.

The new policy will bar sectarian inliament....The Carlists defeated at fluences from Indian schools. At present ministers of all denominations are 1844-Bank of England charter act allowed to practice their respective creeds in the government schools, together with a particular kind of teaching and prayers. 1848-Constitutional assembly met at The result is that the Indian pupils become confused. They find the Lord's 1849—Restoration of the temporal power prayer read and printed in different ways and different constructions placed upon 1850-Daniel Webster of Massachusetts

some passages of the Scripture. Henceforward, however, after the uni-1852-John P. Kennedy of Maryland beform religious code has been introduced. came Secretary of War....United only non-sectarian exercises will be per-States recognized the independence mitted. Each denomination, however, will be allowed to instruct Indians who 1857-Gen. Havelock entered Cawnpore desire to embrace a particular faith, but there is to be no more competition among Massacre at Cawnpore by Nana denominations for converts.

All Indian tribes originally had a form of religious worship, which was adhered to with surprising persistency. The ab tempts to convert the red man, however, have been unceasing since the first discoveries of the American continent by white men. The first white man to live among the Indian tribes of this locality was a Spanish priest, who, with the intention of converting the Indians, came into this country with Coronado during the seventeenth century and remained with the Pawnees. Eventually he was tortured and murdered by the people whom he sought to convert.



The bald-headed man's annual quar rel with the house fly has begun ..-Washington Post.

The summer girl's campaign has begun. Does she know how to handle it! Well, watch her,-Philadelphia In-

Dr. Wiley says it is not the pie, but the filling that one should be afraid of, as pies go these days.-Washington in London ... Princess Maud of Herald. Wales married to Prince Charles of

Boston has put up the price of pie. but nothing can stop codfish and beans from going down in that town.-Washington Herald.

After the Meat Trust has been broken up by everybody refusing to eat meat, everybody will go barefooted to bust the Shoe Trust, of course,-Philadel phia Press.

Pittsburg suggests automobile strett sprinklers. Well, there really ought to be a closer relation between the automobile and the water wagon.-Milwaukee Sentinel.

tion visitor \$20 for kissing a Norfolk girl has been quite generally denounced, but as Exposition prices go the amount is not high.-Philadelphia

London experimenters find that motoring enriches the blood and gives good sleep. The tests were applied to those who ride, not to the man who gets in front of the motor.-New York World.

From the amount of heat Old Sol has been giving out lately he has evidently had those spotss removed from his face.-Washington Post.

For an impressive niustration of the meaning of the phrase "making up for lost time" just note what the weather is doing .- New York Tribune.

It is strange to hear that the mos quitoes are annoying the President at Sagamore Hill. What are the Secret Service men up to?-Philadelphia



During May 287 employes were injured in Canadian industrial accidents.

Austria has 2,404 local unions, with a total membership of 323,099.

The fortieth annual British Trades Congress will assemble at Bath, England,

Oklahoma City (O. T.) flour mill employes have organized and applied to the international union for a charter.

The strike of railway employes at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, has ended. Disputed questions will be arbitrated.

The iron molders at Winnipeg, Canada, will go on strike for better wages unless a suitable agreement is reached.

Chief Statistician Pidgin of Massachusetts says that the increase of cost of living for 1906 exceeded the average wage increase.

The British Postmen's Federation held its sixteenth annual conference recently in Leeds. The membership was stated to be 15,388, an increase of 446 in the year. The school janitors of Minneapolis

have taken steps to form a union, and as soon as the organization is completed they will apply to the American Federation of Labor for a charter. The Scottish miners have decided to renew their demand for 121/2 per cent ad-

vance in wages to the conciliation board. The men's representatives declare that the demand must be enforced. The Broommakers' Union, at San

Francisco is making a fight against convict-made brooms. It has asked organized labor not to purchase any broom that does not bear the union stamp.

At a recent meeting of the Manchester (England) Trade Union Colliers resolutions were passed in favor of urging upon their representatives in Parliament the necessity for supporting the miners' eighthour bill.

The metal trades division of the Trades Council of Cleveland is considering the advisability of establishing and maintaining a legal department that shall take charge of all the legal business of the nions and members in that city.

From the American viewpoint the wages paid both skilled and common laborers in France are very low, while the cost of living is relatively higher in France than in the United States, with the exception of house rent and servants'

The factory inspectors of the Grand Duchy of Baden have published a comprehensive report on the home industries of their country, which has attracted much attention because of the picture it paints of the misery and destitution in which a large portion of the population

The central committee of German trades unions has published a statistical table showing the wages earned in each of the sixty-six organized trades of the empire. The most remarkable thing about the table is the evidence it brings that in twenty-seven of these trades the

average daily wage is less than 75 cents. The Central Labor Union of Detroit has added to the Labor day celebration a feature that will give much added interest to labor's national holiday. The new feature is the election by popular vote of a "Queen of Labor Day." The crowning of the "queen" will be one of the attractions of the day.

Encouraged by the success of the operations of the loan fund plan which was established six months ago, the Minneapolis Cigarmakers' Union has decided to go a step further in the way of looking after its membership in a pecuniary way. A plan is to be considered to establish a banking system on a small scale, to be operated under the direction of the union.

Recently about 1,500 laborers at Salford docks, England, ceased work, owing to a refusal on the part of officials to accede to an informal request for an increase in their wages. The men engaged in unloading timber began the trouble, by making a verbal demand for payment at the rate of 8d an hour, or 6s a day, instead of 7d an hour, the present rate of

KINGSTON IN WOE.

Desolated Jamaican City May Never Be Rebuilt. Slowly the conviction is forcing it-

self even upon Jamaicans that Kingston will never be rebuilt. Except that the streets have been cleared of debris, the city lies to-day in practically the" condition that the earthquake left it. A few plank buildings have been erected to accommodate certain lines of business, but they are of light, rude construction and can not be regarded as otherwise than temporary. Nowhere is there sign that any of the substantial structures are to be rebuilt,

There is no money in the island. Not a man in Kingston but suffered and most men lost their all. The insur-The fining of a Jamestown Expost | ance companies without exception have refused to pay any earthquake claims, and investors of all nations are giving the island a wide berth. This stand of the insurance companies has resulted in an epidemic of incendiary fires. Many owners of property damaged by quake and fire, made desperate by their failure to collect insurance indemnities, fired their buildings that they might be completely destroyed to enable them to make a claim for fire damages not connected with the earthquake.

Lessons in Motherhood.

At the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City, a school has just been opened by Mr. Rockefeller's direction to teach mothers how to care for their young. Twenty experienced nurses are to be hired to explain the subject to poor and ignorant mothers. The Pittsburg board of health reports that 50 per cent of the babies born in that city die before reaching the age of 1 year, and mainly due to the ignorance of their

mothers.