

It is a curious fact, which has hitherto puzzled the most clever philologists, that common brass which is subject for some time to constant tension occasionally undergoes a remarkable change. It loses its tenacity and in a short time becomes almost as brittle as glass.

When candle light is used, the eyes close 6.8 times a minute. With gas light winking occurs 2.8 times a minute. With sunlight the eyes close 2.2 times and with electric light 1.8 times. Scientists say this proves that of all artificial illuminants the electric light is the least injurious to the eyes.

The value of King Edward's china at Buckingham palace and Windsor is said to exceed \$2,000,000. The Sevres dessert service in the green drawing-room at Windsor is valued at \$500,000 and the Rose du Barri vases at \$250,000. At Buckingham palace there are six Sevres vases which are valued at \$25,000 each.

The United States department of agriculture now has well-equipped laboratories for the investigation of the diseases of plants in Washington City, Florida and California. There are also fifty experiment stations where plant diseases are studied, and in perhaps half that number of colleges practical courses on plant life are given.

Prof. R. H. Pettit, of the State Agricultural College, has been studying the mosquito problem in Michigan. Bronson Barlow, his assistant, has made a remarkable discovery. While examining mosquito-breeding ponds he found that in one pool the banks were lined with the bodies of dead mosquitoes, killed by a fungus disease. This disease is closely related to the one that kills flies in the autumn, attaching to window panes.

R. W. Ringhouse, of San Francisco, has been threatened with the surgeon's knife six times within the last five years for appendicitis, but on each occasion refused to undergo an operation. He has about come to the conclusion that, having beaten off the disease named half a dozen times, he will go hence by some other route when his time comes. But not under any circumstances will he have help from the surgeon.

That the necessities of life are not costly in Rossland, British Columbia, may be gathered from the following menu of a shilling dinner at a miners' hotel: Soup, cream sago; fish, fried salmon; boiled, ox tongue with egg sauce; roasts, pork, mutton or beef; entree, stewed lamb; vegetables, mashed potatoes, sugar cane; salad, celery; sweets, apples, custard or apricot pie, tapioca puddings; beverages, black and green tea and coffee.

The new floating drydock recently stationed at Algiers, La., by the navy department successfully lifted the United States battleship Illinois, of 11,665 tons displacement. The American plan is to attach to the bottom of the ship exterior longitudinal or stout side keels. Rows of blocks are placed for these in the dock, as well as the usual blocks for the central keel. The vessel then sits upright on level blocks and requires no shoring except for centering.

In the eager collection of meteorites, stones not of celestial origin are brought forward in great numbers. M. Meunier mentioned that not long ago some Corsicans were convicted of forging meteorites by coating optites and serpentes with sulphur and lampblack, and the famous meteorite of Iglast has been proved to be furnace slag. A three-pound iron ball made by negroes deceived Schweinfurth, who supposed it a meteorite from the Libyan desert.

In France the science of economy is carried almost to a fine art. The sewer rats of Paris are raised to clean the flesh from bones that are to be used in manufatures but that must not be boiled to clean them. When full-grown rats are killed their furs are used for fur trimmings, their skins for gloves, their thigh bones for the highest grade of "Ivory" toothpicks; their tendons and bones are cooked down to make those beautiful gelatin capsules which our physicians often give us medicine in.

In Denmark parish churches can be put up to public auction like any other chattels. Two have just been sold on the island of Morsoe. They formed part of the estate of a bankrupt feudal proprietor, and without any sentiment or fuss were just disposed of under the hammer. A post-office receiver bought one for 30,000 crowns. The bargain had more to recommend it than some would think, seeing that the proprietor has tithing rights over the parishioners.

A well-known student of nature once tried the growing force of a melon. When it was eighteen days old and measured twenty-seven inches in circumference he fixed a sort of harness around it, with a long lever attached. The power of the melon was measured by the weight it lifted, the weight being fixed to the lever. When it was twenty days old, two days after the harness was fixed on it, it lifted sixty pounds. On the nineteenth day after this apparatus was attached it lifted a weight of 5,000 pounds.

GETS AN EARLY START.

President Roosevelt Continues Tour of New England, Leaving Hartford at 8 O'clock.

MAKES SHORT SPEECH AT WILLIMANTIC

The Floral Horseshoe Presented to Him by the Workmen of Hartford Is Placed Upon the Engine of the President's Train—The Speech at Providence.

Willimantic, Conn., Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt, after spending the night at the home of John T. Robinson at Hartford Saturday resumed his journey through New England. His train left that city promptly at eight o'clock, but the early hour set for his departure did not deter the people from turning out in force and giving him a hearty send-off. As he drove up to the station in an open carriage accompanied by Senator Platt, the crowd cheered and the president responded by raising his hat. The floral horseshoe presented to the president by the workmen of Hartford Friday was by his request placed on the engine. All along the line the small towns turned out their entire population, each apparently anxious to share in the welcome which Connecticut is extending.

When Willimantic was reached the president was driven to the public square, where he delivered an address from his carriage.

Face to Face With Great Problems.

Following are the president's remarks:

"Mr. Mayor and you, my fellow citizens: I thank you for the greeting you have given me and for the chance of seeing you this morning. I have greatly enjoyed passing through your beautiful state. I welcome the opportunity of meeting you and your representatives. I think that it is an advantage to all of us who are trying to put our purpose and wishes into effect in the national legislature and administration when we can come into touch with you personally. I have taken the chance to try, now that congress is not in session, now that there is a holiday at the national capital, of going through the country to see you, my fellow citizens. I am obliged to you for coming out here. Last night in Hartford I spoke of two or three of the questions which we now have before our people. I shall not try to make any address to you to-day. This nation has great problems to face, problems in its external policy, problems even more important in the administration of its internal affairs. We can solve them only if with serious purpose we set ourselves to the task alike in the national and state governments and in the local municipality and county organizations. We have great problems ahead of us as a nation. They will task our intelligence, but they will task still more what ranks ahead of intelligence—character. (Applause.)

"It is a good thing for a nation to demand in its representatives intellect, but it is a better thing to demand in them that sum of qualities which we talk of as character. (Prolonged applause.)

Pleasant Stop at Baltic.

Plainfield, Conn., Aug. 25.—On the run of President Roosevelt's train to Providence a brief stop was made at Baltic, where about 500 people had gathered, mostly employes of a cotton mill. They cheered the president as he came out on the rear platform and, in response to their appeals, he delivered a brief address in which he referred to the prosperity of the country as compared with the conditions of affairs existing in war times. A basket of roses was handed to the president by the superintendent of the mills.

An Unexpected Stop.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 25.—An unexpected stop of the president's party was made at Plainfield, Conn. The little crowd which had gathered simply to see the train sped by closed about the president's car, and he was proceeding to deliver a few remarks when the train suddenly pulled out. With a smile the president said that the engineer was taking pity on them by carrying him away, which produced considerable laughter. At Oneco, the first station in Rhode Island, the train was stopped to take on the adjutant general of the state, who bade the president a hearty welcome.

Just before reaching Providence a brief stop was made at River Point, in the Pawtucket valley, where had assembled an immense audience, among whom were numbered many hundred grand army men drawn up in line. After referring to the valor of the union soldier in the civil war, the president paid a glowing tribute to the people of Rhode Island, in which he said that the state teaches a peculiar lesson to all our country.

Rousing Reception at Providence.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 25.—Not since the visit here of President Hayes 15 years ago has a chief executive been accorded so brilliant and thoroughly general a reception as that tendered Saturday to President Roosevelt on the occasion of his tour through this state. People came from every part of the state and gathered 15,000 strong about the platform at the city hall, from which the president delivered an address.

An ovation which lasted five minutes was the president's greeting when he rose to speak.

"We are passing through a period of great material prosperity, and a period as in as sure as adversity itself to bring mutterings of discontent. At a time when most men prosper somewhat it always happens that a few men prosper greatly, and it is as true now as it was when the Tower of Babel fell upon all who were under it, that good fortune does not come only to the just, nor bad fortune only to the unjust. When the weather is good for crops it is also good for weeds. Moreover, not only do the wicked flourish when the times are such that most men flourish, but what is worse, the spirit of envy and jealousy and hatred springs up in the breasts of those who, though they may be doing fairly well themselves, yet see others, who are no more deserving, doing far better.

"Wise laws and fearless and upright administration of the laws can give the opportunity for such prosperity as that we see about us. But this is all that they can do. When the conditions have been created which make prosperity possible, the individual man must do for himself, by his own thrift, intelligence, energy, industry and resolute purpose. If when people wax fat they kick, as they have been prone to do since the time of Adam, they will certainly strengthen their own prosperity. If they get into wild speculation and lose their heads, they have lost that which no legislation can supply, and the business world will suffer in consequence. It is a spirit of sullenness that is doing harm, pulling down those who have profited most by the years of fatness, they will bury themselves in the crash of the common disaster. It is difficult to make our material condition better by the best laws, but it is easy enough by bad laws to throw the whole nation into an abyss of misery.

Prudence Needed.

"Now, the upshot of all this is that it is peculiarly incumbent upon us in a time of such material well-being, both collectively as a nation and individually, each on his own account, to show that we possess the qualities of prudence, self-knowledge and self-restraint. In our government we need above all things stability, fixed economic policy, while remembering that this stability must not be fossilization, that there must not be inability to shape our course anew to meet the shifting needs of the people as these needs arise.

Presence of Great Evils.

"There are real and great evils in our social and economic life, and these evils stand out with ugly badness during good times, for the wicked who prosper are never a pleasant sight. There is every evil and all of them in all possible ways, individually and collectively, by combinations among ourselves in private life and through the recognized organs of government, for the cutting out of these evils. Only let us be true to our duty, and we shall have an ignorant zeal, which would make it more dangerous to the patient than to the disease.

Remedies for Existing Evils.

"For some of the evils which have attended upon our material progress, the conditions we can at present see no complete remedy. For others the remedy must come by the action of men themselves in their private capacity, whether merely as individuals or by combination with others. For yet others some other remedy can be found in legislative and executive action national, state or municipal. Much of the complaint against combinations is entirely unwarranted. Under present day conditions it is necessary to have corporations in the business world as it is to have organization among wage workers. But we have a right to ask in each case that they shall do good, and not harm. Exactly as labor organizations, when managed intelligently and in a spirit of justice and fair play, are of very great service not only to the wage workers, but to the whole community, as the history of many labor organizations has conclusively shown, so wealth, not merely individual, but corporate, when used aright is not merely a benefit to the community as a whole, but indispensable to the upbuilding of the country. The corporations which at present the country has grown not only to accept, but to demand as normal. This is so obvious that it seems trite even to state it, and yet we are to judge from some of the utterances of a certain class of attacks made upon, wealth as such, it is a fact worth keeping in mind.

Duty Towards Trusts.

"Still there is other harm of a more evident kind, and such harm it is our clear duty to try to eradicate if possible and in any event to minimize. The corporations which at present the country has grown not only to accept, but to demand as normal. This is so obvious that it seems trite even to state it, and yet we are to judge from some of the utterances of a certain class of attacks made upon, wealth as such, it is a fact worth keeping in mind.

National Government Must Control.

"In my judgment this sovereign must be the national government. When it has the power, it has the duty, to see that it can be used to control any evil influence, exactly as the government is now using the power conferred upon it under the Sherman anti-trust law. Even when the control has been exercised, it is highly undesirable to attempt too much, or to begin by stringent legislation. The mechanism of modern business is as delicate and complicated as it is vast, and nothing would be more productive of evil to all of us, and especially to those least well off in this world's goods, than ignorant meddling with this mechanism and above all, if the meddling was done in a spirit of envy and jealousy. It is the duty of the government that this power should be possessed by the nation, but it is quite as desirable that the power should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint. The first exercise of that power should be the securing of publicity among all great corporations doing an interstate business. The publicity, though non-inquisitorial, should be real and thorough as to all important facts with which the public has experience.

No Distribution of Bibles.

The assertion is made that the educational department has no knowledge of distribution of Bibles in a private church school by missionaries. It is also stated that the conditions of the public schools in the Philippines do not warrant the statement that they are worse in the islands, as viewed from a Catholic standpoint, than in the United States.

Venomous Attack Denounced.

The report closes with the following: "The venomous attack on the Philippine commission and especially the Filipino members thereof who are termed traitors and rascals, serves to show the degree of bitterness and recklessness of statement which characterize the whole article. The negotiations at present under way in Rome in regard to the church lands in these islands is sufficient refutation of the last wild statement of this extraordinary production, in which not one material statement is true."

The Boer Relief Fund.

The Hague, Aug. 25.—The funds raised by the national subscription started to aid the Boers will be placed at the disposal of the Boer generals.

CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED

School System of Philippines Not Used as Medium of Attack on Catholicism.

REPORT OF MR. BOWEN MADE PUBLIC.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Islands After Careful Investigation Makes a General and Specific Denial of All the Charges Made—Substance of Report.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department has made public the report of Frank H. Bowen, acting general superintendent of public instruction for the Philippine islands, upon charges made in the United States against the school system of the islands alleging that it was used as a proselyting agency against Catholics and generally used to the prejudice of Catholicism. These charges were forwarded to Manila and the reply was made to acting Gov. Wright. The report of Superintendent Bowen is dated July 7, and is a general

IN TIME OF HEAT PREPARE FOR COLD.



Have You Made the Fall Attachments to Your Panama?

and specific denial of the charges. He says that of 20 persons who have been division superintendents only one has ever been a clergyman. Three division superintendents were appointed from a list submitted by leaders of the Roman Catholic church in the United States.

How Selections Are Made.

"In this connection the report says: 'The question of the religious belief of applicants and appointees was never considered until late in 1901. At that time a special list of applications, gathered by the authorities of the Roman Catholic church in the United States, was sent to the civil governor of these islands and transmitted to the general superintendents. From these special lists three division superintendents and 22 teachers were appointed. In reporting these appointments to the civil governor the general superintendent stated: 'I have had much difficulty in finding people in this list of applications who are possessed of the educational preparation and teaching experience which is required of other appointees in this department. Those who have not been selected seem to be wholly unsuitable.'

The only departure from strict nonsectarianism in the conduct of the schools was a provision of the Philippine commission, which made it lawful for a priest or minister of any established church in the Pueblo where a public school is situated to teach religion for one-half hour three times a week in the school building to pupils whose parents have expressed a wish for such instruction.

No Proselyting.

"Not only is no proselyting allowed or attempted in any of the public schools, but inquiry of the leaders of the four principal Protestant denominations here brings out the fact that so far as is known by these leaders, there is no native Protestant Sunday school teacher in the entire archipelago. The statement that not one-third of the Protestant teachers ever taught a day before going to the Philippines and that the Catholic teachers are sent on to the distant provinces is emphatically denied."

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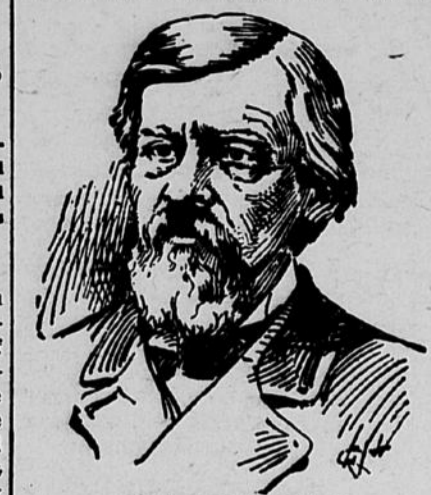
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THE SIGEL FUNERAL.

Arrangements for Final Services Over the Remains of Famous War Veteran.

New York, Aug. 25.—The funeral services over the body of Gen. Franz Sigel will be held Sunday afternoon at the hall of the Melrose Turnverein.



GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.

this city, where the body will lie from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. The services will be conducted under the direction of Gilsa Post, G. A. R. George Van Skal of the Staats Zeitung will deliver an

KNOX GOING TO FRANCE.

Attorney General's Presence There Necessary in Connection With Panama Canal Matters.

WILL NOT BE ACCOMPANIED BY SPOONER

Railroad Merger Suit to Be Taken Up Next Month—Greene and Gaynor Case to Be Pushed—Rumor That Knox Will Be Offered Place on Supreme Bench.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Attorney General Knox returned to the city Saturday from his vacation spent principally at Atlantic City. He will remain, however, only until Monday when he will leave for New York preparatory to sailing for Paris next Wednesday on the Oceanic. He had hoped that this trip to France might be avoided, but Mr. Russell, who is now there investigating the Panama canal question for this government has cabled Mr. Knox that there are some features of the case that in his opinion should receive the attorney general's personal attention. As to what these matters are Mr. Knox has no information.

Senator Spooner, who conditionally had accepted the attorney general's invitation to accompany him to Paris, finds now that he will not be able to go.

In speaking of the railroad merger suit the attorney general said that testimony would be taken in the case, beginning at New York next month. When that had been concluded the court would set a time for an oral hearing.

The Greene Gaynor Case.

As to the Greene and Gaynor case, Mr. Knox said that within a day or two he would formulate instructions to the government counsel in Quebec as to the next steps to be taken to extradite the men. The government, he said, had no thought of abandoning its case and every possible means would be exhausted to secure the return of Greene and Gaynor to the United States.

To Be Offered Justice.

Referring to the published report that he would be selected to succeed Justice Shiras on the supreme bench in case of the latter's early retirement, Mr. Knox said that he had no information upon this subject. He declined to indicate whether he would accept the place if it were offered to him. Mr. Knox's personal friends, however, do not believe that he could be induced to accept the appointment. It is well known that Mr. Knox's relations to the president are of the closest character and doubt is expressed whether the president would consent to his leaving the cabinet in any ordinary circumstances.

The published report that Solicitor General John K. Richards is to resign to enter into partnership with Mr. Abner McKinley is discredited by Mr. Knox.

STILL WAITING FOR "ENEMY."

Higginson's Boats Keep Up Faithful Watch for Attack of Pillsbury's Fleet.

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 25.—In the clear sunlight the three big battle-ships which comprise the heavy fighting force of Admiral Higginson's squadron, defending the coast from the attack of a hostile fleet, were sharply outlined Saturday against the blue background of sea and sky. They were in the same position as on Friday, riding at anchor with short bales on the alert for danger signals or sailing orders, but none had come early in the forenoon. Conditions again favored the defenders after a quiet night. Early Saturday the usual reports were received from signal stations and as on previous days they were that all was well and no enemy in sight.

Delay Is Explained.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The correspondent of the press learns that the postponement of the shipment of the remains of Charles L. and Mrs. Fair to Cherbourg, on their way to New York is the result of an agreement between the lawyers to hold the bodies here until it is decided whether it is advisable to examine them with the view of ascertaining the exact nature of the injuries which caused death. The consent of the late Mr. Fair's family has been called for.

Maine Shows Speed.

Boston, Aug. 25.—The new battleship Maine left her anchorage in the President Roads about 7:30 o'clock Saturday morning for her final trip over the government course off Cape Ann. The battleship passed the tug marking the first stage of her course, 6.3 knots from the start at 11:45:30, having taken 23 minutes for the distance. This would indicate an average speed of about 17.3 knots.

Lived in Three Centuries.

New York, Aug. 25.—Word reached this city from Dunbrook, Oneida county, this state, that Hiram Cronk, the only soldier of the war of 1812 upon the government pension rolls, is dying at his home there. Cronk is in his one hundred and third year and has had the distinction of having lived in three centuries.

Girl Cheroot Makers Strike.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 25.—About 1,500 girl cheroot makers at the Whitlock branch of the American Cigar company went on strike Saturday, the complaint being that too large a proportion of the cheroots were thrown out as bad.

FATAL FREIGHT WRECK.

One Man Killed and Five Injured in Collision Between Freight Trains on B. & O. Road.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 25.—One man was killed and five injured in a head-on collision between two Baltimore & Ohio freight trains, in Claysville tunnel, early Saturday.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.—A. Ritznour,

fireman, crushed to death in the wreck. E. D. Reynolds, brakeman, fatally injured. Four trainmen, names not reported, not seriously hurt. Both engines and a number of cars were demolished and the tracks were blocked for several hours, trains using the Panhandle tracks to Pittsburg.

Preparing for Italian King's Visit.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—Gilded masts surmounted by evergreen crowns are being set up along Unter den Linden, in preparation for the entry into Berlin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Thursday next. The Unter den Linden midway is being bordered throughout its length by large rows of potted greenery. The programme for the king's entertainment, which includes receptions, state dinners and a gala performance at the opera, ends on Saturday with the great fall parade of troops on the Tempelhof field.

Young Woman Drowned.

Cincinnati, Aug. 25.—Miss Mabel O'Rear, daughter of Judge of Court of Appeals O'Rear, of Frankfort, Ky., was drowned in the Ohio river here. Miss O'Rear and Miss Anna Stewart and Oscar Mortashhead were out in the river in a canoe when the waves of a steamboat upset the craft. Mortashhead and Miss Stewart were rescued by the steamboat crew, but Miss O'Rear was carried away and drowned. Miss O'Rear had been visiting friends at Fernbank, a Cincinnati suburb.

Three Killed by Explosion.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 25.—Ornsley Covington and Charles Hunter (colored) and John O'Hara (white), were killed by a premature blast at the city workhouse. The negroes were blown to pieces. O'Hara was manager of the works.

Postoffice Safe Robbed.

Cincinnati, Aug. 25.—The post office at Adairville, Ky., was entered and the safe blown and all of the government funds stolen. At Larwell, Ind., robbers secured \$316 worth of stamps and all the money.