The Michigan to Cruise Lakes and

Practice. Capt, Sutherland, in charge of the maval militia affairs, has made up the itinerary for the summer cruises of the naval militia organizations of the states bordering on the great lakes. All of these are to be made on the old gunboat Michigan. She is ordered to be at Cleveland or such other Ohio port as the governor of Ohio may se-lect on June 25 to instruct the Ohio maval militia for a period of seven days. She is to be at Detroit July 9 to instruct the Michigan naval militia for the same period of time, and she to be at Chicago on July 25 to instruct the Illinois naval militia, likewise for a period of seven days.

Altogether the Michigan is to be deworded to this service from June 25 to July 31. This year the ship will be under the command of Lieut. Commander William Winder, who was last year the executive officer. He has been instructed to communicate directly with the adjutants general of the states named in sufficient time to

complete all necessary arrangements. As the lack of accommodations on the Michigan precludes the possibility of extended cruising it is expected that the commanding officer will arrange for such day work on board the ship under way as will give the crews the greater amount of practical instruction in man-of-war routine and in target practice, it being understood that when actually aboard ship the organizations will provide for their own subsistence. The commander of the Michigan has been authorized to expend for each state organization 50 crounds for each six-pounder and onepounder gun on board and Gatling ammunition at his discretion.

It is expected that the Yantic will be used in connection with the Michigan in the drill of the Michigan naval

#### ARE WED BY WIRE.

The Telegraphic Marriage Service Is
Performed by Kansas
Parson.

A marriage service by telegraph, with the bride and groom 200 miles apart, was carried out between Kansas City, Mo., and Mobile, Okla., at

moon the other day.

The groom was Andrew M. Candell,
of Washington, D. C., an entomologist
attached to the department of agriculture of the United States government. The bride was Miss Penelope
Candiff, of Perkins, Okla., the daughter of a prosperous farmer of that

Mr. Candell and Miss Cundiff became engaged about six months ago and the wedding was set for May. Recently, however, Mr. Candell was called to Harrisonville, Mo., by the death of his mother. His duties made the necessary for him to start back to Washington. He asked Miss Cundiff to come to Kansas City, so that the wedding could take place at the home of his sister. Miss Cundiff was mable to reach Kansas City in time and arrangements were made with the Western Union Telegraph company to have the marriage ceremony conducted by wire. A direct line between Kansas City and Mulhall was placed at the disposal of the couple.

Mr. Candell secured Rev. Albert H. Linder, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, and accompanied by two friends, went to the telegraph office. At Mulhall Miss Cundiff was accompanied to the telegraph office by her parents and sister. The questions and responses were wired back and forth and repeated at each end to the couple by the telegraph operators, the ceremony requiring 25 minutes' time.

## WANT WHIPPING POST LAW.

Two Magistrates of Brooklyn Believe That It Is the Only Effectual Method of Treating Wife-Beaters.

Magistrates Brenner and Bristow, of Brooklyn, agree that the whipping post is the only efficacious remedy for wife beating, and will exercise their influence to obtain the passage of a law providing for the public chastisement of men who beat their wives. Magistrate Brenner lately extended clemency to Charles Blaney, accused by his wife, Kate, of beating her. The magistrate was about to send the man to jail when the wife pleaded for him. She said she would get nothing to eat if he were sent away. Magistrate Brenner suspended sentence on Blaney's promise to give his wife money every Saturday night and re-

frain from beating her.

He broke his promise, it is alleged, and beat his wife severely. He was arraigned again. Magistrate Brenner was about to send him to jail when the wife again interceded. The magistrate

"Blaney, if I had my will I would have a law passed in this state to establish the whipping posts for husbands who beat their wives. I think at the next session of the legislature something of this kind might be done. I will send you to jail for awhile until I can learn more about the matter."

Magistrate Brenner said after court
had adjourned:
"Judge Bristow, with whom I have
conferred, agrees with me. We will see
other judges to learn what can be done

to get such a law on the statute books."

Dias is a Doctor of Laws.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has been presented with a diploma and hood of doctor of laws, voted him by the University of Pennsylvania. The presentation was made at the national palace by Mr. Mallet-Prevost, a prominent New York jurist, who was accompanied by United States Ambassador Charton.

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## THEY WOULD STARVE

The Fate of Germany If Imported Foodstuffs Were Cut Off.

Consul General Mason at Berlin Makes Interesting Report on the Subject to the State Department.

Debate which has been in progress in the German reichstag over the proposed meat inspection act, which if passed would practically stop all importation of live cattle and meats into Germany, has again revived the question of what would the industrial and commercial classes of Germany do for food if the imported supply of breadstuffs and meats should be cut off?

Consul General Mason at Berlin has made an interesting report upon this subject to the state department. During the past century, he says, the population of the German empire has increased from 20,000,000 to 56,000,000 and a proportionate increase would indicate nearly 100,000,000 persons in Germany at the close of the twentieth century. Farm, dairy and garden production does not keep pace by any means with the steady increase of population, and only by diverting the capital and labor which now furthers commerce and trade in Germany to the farms and fields, can the future food supply of the country be assured. But the task of turning back the young men of the rural districts who have migrated to the cities and caught the fever of trade and traffic, to the drudgery of farm life, would be a difficult one indeed, as would also be that of attracting to agricultural pursuits the capital that now earns such abundant profits from industry and trade. In conclusion the consul states that the legislation enacted this year in regard to the increase of the food supply will have a potent influence in shaping the economic history of Germany for years to

#### MAY GET BACK PAY.

Under Decision of Controller of the Treasury Rear Admiral Schley May Receive a Goodly Sum.

Under a decision rendered by the controller of the treasury, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley stands a good chance of securing back pay as a rear admiral from the date when he was first proposed by the president for that grade as a reward for his services off Santiago. The controller made a ruling in the case of Lieutenant Commander H. O. Rittenhouse, of the navy, the circumstances of whose claim for back pay were identical with the claim of Schley.

The latter will, of course, be obliged to present a claim formally before there can be a decision in his favor. The auditor ruled against the Rittenhouse claim, and is likely to rule against Schley's claim, but the controller will probably follow his dwn line of reasoning and overrule the auditor as he has done in the Rittenhouse claim.

The present ruling is based on an opinion rendered recently by the attorney general, and naval officers have been greatly interested in the matter. Rear Admiral Sampson does not come within the ruling, and will not receive the back pay accorded to other officers.

## TO RUN A FARM.

Government to Manage a Model Inatitation West of Arlington, the National Cemetery.

Tricle Sam will soon own an upto-date farm which will be located west of Arlington, the national cemetery. The senate has passed a bid setting apart a portion of the Arlington estate for experimental agricultural purposes, placing it under the furisdiction of the secretary of agriculture. It contains about 400 acres. The purpose of establishing this farm is set out in the bill as a general experimental farm in its broadest sense. where all that pertains to agriculture in all its branches, including animal industry and horticulture, may be fostered and encouraged, and the practice and science of farming in the United States advanced, promoted and practically illustrated.

The bill has already been agreed to by the house and will now go to the president for his signature.

In the near future the secretary of agriculture will begin the work of

getting the farm in shape.

## SNAKE STARTLES A SCHOOL.

High-School Teacher's Efforts to Get the Reptile Out Adds to the Disorder.

Feminine shrieks startled the pupils of the Walnut High school, Cincinnati, the other afternoon. Some boys had brought a snake to school in a box as a zoological specimen. They amused themselves during school hours by showing it to the girls in-Miss Rice's room, who were accordingly affected.

Miss Rice heard the commotion, and, finding the box was creating disorder, she confiscated it and tried to throw it out of the window. Her aim was bad, and the box lid flew off. Horror stricken when she saw the snake wriggling along the floor, Miss Rice gathered up her skirts and fled, while the air was filled with cries of terror from the girls as they wildly scrambled to places of safety.

When the boys caught the snake order was restored.

Molasses for Horses.

Molasses for cavalry horses will in future be one of the items of expense for the maintenance of the army in the Philippines.

NEGRO'S HOPE IS IN TOIL.

Their Industrial Education is Urged at a Meeting Held in New York.

The future of the negro race was the subject of discussion at Carnegie hall, New York, the other day before the Society of Ethical Culture. William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Islandrailroad; Prof. Felix Alder and Isaac fisher and Robert W. Taylor, two graduates of the Tuskegee (Ala.) school, were the speakers. All spoke hepefully of the negro's future and found a solution of existing problems in industrial education.

Mr. Baldwin held that the fine distinctions between black and white in the south were proper and beyond criticism. Labor, he said, was the only solution of the troubles in the south. A negro and a mule were the only combination that could grow cotton, and consequently were both essential to the welfare of the south. The religious and moral welfare of black and white in the south could only be secured by industrial education.

"The fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States," Mr. Baldwin said, "cost 1,000,000 lives to enact. As many more stand ready to maintain it. The fault is not in the amendment, but the suffrage right should be equal to black and white. The negro stands ready for educational or property qualifications if the same qualifications be enforced for white men. It is a general question of education for the whites and blacks."

Bobert W. Taylor said that when he first went to Tuskegee his ambition was to go to congress and help to cnact laws for the benefit of his race. Under the teachings of the school he soon learned that the salvation of the negro could come through no law but the law of labor.

#### BOYS ARE EXPANSIONISTS.

Rebellion Caused at a Philadelphia School by Action of Its President.

The boys of the Isaiah Williamson trade school, near Media, Pa., which the late Isaiah V. Williamson established, leaving for its erection, and maintenance nearly \$1,500,000, are making strenuous efforts to have retained as superintendent Lieut. Robert Crawford, who recently resigned at the request of President Shrigley. The lieutenant is an officer of the United States navy, and several times lately clashed with the president upon questions relating to the war in the Philippines, which the latter, being a member of the Universal Peace union, and an admirer of Edward Atkinson and Alfred Love, condemns. The boys have manifested their disapproval of the removal of Lieut. Crawford by refusing to attend classes, and the other day they became further insubordinate by erecting a flagpole and running up the banner of the stars and stripes against the order of the president, who is of the opinion that the flying of the flag during the progress of war may be taken as an indorsement of the conflict.
The pole was erected about one o'clock in the morning and from that

around singing patriotic airs. At six o'clock they ran up the colors and went back to their rooms.

President Shrigley has also stopped drilling because it instills a warlike spirit and has suppressed a debating society because the war was discussed and a weekly paper published by the

hour until daylight the boys stood

## ing the acquisition of Hawaii. TALK OF SUBMARINE BOATS

pupils because of an article commenda

Question of Their Utility Discussed in the British House of Commons.

A question was asked in the house of commons the other day as to the steps taken by her majesty's government with reference to submarine boats and the American submarine boat Holland. The first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, replied that the admiralty had given attention to the subject. But, he added, even if the practical difficulties attending the use of submarine boats could be overcome. they must essentially remain a weapon for maritime powers on the defensive, "and it was natural that those nations who anticipate holding that position should endeavor to develop submarine

boats."
Mr. Goschen, continuing, said the best method of meeting their attack was receiving consideration, and in this direction practical suggestions would be valuable. Mr. Goschen then said:

"It seems certain that a reply to this weapon must be looked for in other directions than in building submarine boats ourselves, for clearly one submarine boat cannot fight another."

## IS NAMED AGUINALDO.

One of the New Monkeys in Central Park Menagerie Becomes Indentified with the Famous Filipino.

One of the new monkeys in the Central Park menagerie at New York has been named Aguinaldo by the clerks of the park commissioners' office. The name was given to the Simian because of the strong resemblance its head has to that of the Philippine rebel chief, as appears in: his pictures shown in the newspapers. The monkey's head is covered with black hair, standing up pompadour fashion, and parted slightly in the middle. As he clutches the bars of his cage and looks out at the visitors: his physiognomy is a striking likeness to that of the Tagal leader.

Waluable Badge.

The lord mayor of London wears a badge of office which contains diamonds valued at \$660,000.

IN LAND OF COREA.

Gold Mining Being Carried On There
by Americans.

The Country Awakening to New Industrial and Commercial Life...S.
Sloat Fassett, Just Returned,
Expresses His Views.

S. Sloat Fassett, who has just returned from Corea, where he is interested in gold mining, says:

"Corea is picturesque, beautiful, fertile, with an excellent climate and an industrious and agreeable people. At our mines we employ 75 white men and 3.000 coolies. Our venture has been and is an interesting experiment. We are the pioneers there, and we had to overcome all the obstacles in a new and in most respects a wild country. There, are many good fields in Corea, as the country possesses a continuation of the gold-bearing outcrops of Siberia and Manchuria, both of which are bound to be great gold producers. The Coreans have been mining with crude methods for many centuries, and they are still at it. Corea, like all the east, by which indefinite term may be embraced most of the Asiatic scaboard, is awakening to new industrial and commercial life.

"The consuming capacity of these great populations in the orient is not understood fully. Neither is their ability to pay. We Americans take their breath away by our rapid methods, but Americans in the orient are contract keepers, and this is recognized by the Asiatics. Civilization has swept around the globe, moving westward till it has again reached its ancient seats, and it is now taking hold of opportunities in the new old east with all the increased wisdom and experience of all its centuries of progress. The enterprises which are now starting over there are bewildering. But it is hardly a poor man's country. The opportunity is favorable for associated capital in large amounts skillfully directed, but not for individuals."

#### AIRSHIP LINE TO EUROPE.

A New Company Formed to Promote New Means of Transportation.

The Custead Airship company filed its charter in the secretary of state's office at Austin, Tex., the other day. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and proposes to manufacture airships and establish airship lines between all the principal cities of the United States and between New York city and Europe.

The airship which the company proposes to manufacture and operate is on plans invented by W. D. Custead, a railroad agent of Elm Mott. Tex. Mr. Custead has been working on this invention for six years, and he recently completed an airship that was given a practical test two weeks ago at Elm Mott. This test was witnessed by all the stockholders of the company afterward organized and was pronounced successful in every respect.

The airships will be operated by a compressed carbonic acid gas motor and will have a maximum speed of 125 miles an hour. The first of the ships to be manufactured by the company will be completed about July 20. Mr. Custead and a party of friends propose to sail in it to New York and thence across the Atlantic to Paris. They expect to reach Paris about August 1 and exhibit the airship at the Paris exposition.

## PENNY FINES ON STUDENTS.

French Professor Imposes Them at Chicago University When English Words Are Spoken.

Prof. Ingress, one of the new French instructors at the University of Chicago, issued a startling announcement to his French class the other day. He is desirous of having his students speak French and French only, and in his discourse he told his students that hereafter all those in the class must adhere to French or pay a fine of one cent for each English word used in the lecture hour.

The announcement staggered the class for awhile, as there are many who are tackling the language for the first time. Inside of the first half hour there were enough breaks and corresponding fines of pennics thrown into the professor's hat to make a small boy leave his happy home. Prof. Ingress insists that French is the only language tolerated, and the students are coming to class with all the pennics they can get from the conductors on their way to school.

Prof. Ingress comes from McGill university, Toronto, but would not say whether he imposed the same conditions upon his students in Toronto.

## IS OVERSTATED.

Consul Holloway Makes Statement Regarding Wealth of Siberian Gold Mines.

Consul General Halloway, at St. Petersburg, has given the Siberian gold mines a black eye. In a report to the state department he says: "The value of Russian gold mines has been greatly exaggerated. Several experienced American mining engineers, who are admitted to be the best in the world, have visited Siberia in the interest of English as well as American capitalists during the last three years and made extensive examinations of the conditions, and I have not heard of a single company being organized as a result of their reports. The mining is almost all placer, there being but two small quartz mines in the Ural mountains, which are owned by French capitalists, and are said to be losing money."

CRIED HER EYES OUT.

Continued Weeping of New York Woman Bereft of Husband and Child Causes Her to Go Blind.

Mrs. Matilda Quitman, of 1382 Fifth avenue, New York, has cried herself blind, and may never recover her sight. In grief over her dead husband and their little daughter Mrs. Quitman wept until her eyes were tearless and total darkness enveloped her. She is 32 years old, and her sightless eyes are large and black. A casual observer could not suspect that she could not see.

She was married in 1888. Her husband died in 1897, and her grief was intense. She wept for days at a time. Her eyes became dim. With money that had been left her she opened a grocery and delicatessen store, and customers often found her crying. In June last her seven-year-old daughter, Mabel, died, after an illness of two days. The mother was almost crazed. She cried until there came no tears at all, and only convulsive sobs shook her body. Then it seemed that she was moving in twilight. She could not see to make up the books at the store, and her brother helped her.

her brother helped her.

They sent her to the Adirondacks last summer in hope that the change might henefit her. But she could not escape from her grief. She returned in two months—totally blind. Since that time she has had every sort of treatment—specialists, hypnotism and what not, but all have been unable to dispel the night that has engulfed her sight.

The doctors say the trouble is with the optic nerve, which has been depressed by a congested blood vessel. They say that some violent shock may restore the sight. Electricity has failed to do it, and her cure may come from her own emotions.

"I feel that I shall get my sight back some time," she said.

#### Wisconsin Man Finds He Has Paid a Good Price for Land He Does Not Want.

TRICKED INTO BUYING FARM.

John M. Roberts finds that he has bought a farm near Racine, Wis, that he doesn't want, paying for it more than he deems it worth, as a result of a wrangle three years ago. Two strangers recently appeared at his farm and stated that they desired a farm in Racine county. His place, 155 acres, suited and they offered him \$100 an acre for it. They asked if they could purchase the farm adjoining, which consisted of 80 acres, at \$60 an acre. To bind the bargain they gave him 850 and he came into the city and paid \$4,500 for the other place. The strangers were to call on him within three days, but have appeared.

The 80 acres which he purchased were at one time owned by him and were given to his son, who three years ago received a proposition from certain Racine people offering to trade a farm in Kenosha county for the 80 acres here in Racine. This young Roberts agreed to do. Afterward the persons who made the proposition wanted to back down, but Roberts would not hear of it. Since that time the farm of 80 acres has been in the hands of these Racine parties.

## MESSAGE PRINTED BY WIRE.

Grand Duke of Baden Sees an Electric Experiment at His Palace.

The grand duke of Baden granted an audience to David Simon, the representative of a Mannheim electric manufacturing firm, in the royal palace at Carlsruhe, Strasburg, the other day, The object of Herr Simon's visit was to demonstrate to the prince the merits of an electric distance printing device that has just been patented by his firm.

Herr Simon made use of two of these ingenious instruments for the purpose of showing the practical value of the invention. By means of one instrument a typewritten dispatch was sent over a telegraph wire. This wire was connected with another instrument which received the message and delivered it neatly typewritten with great speed and accuracy. The company says that the messages can be sent over any distance by wire. The Siemens-Halske company of Berlin has interested itself in the patent and intends to introduce it into every country.

The grand fluke took the greatest interest in the experiments and expressed himself as highly pleased with their success.

## APPEAL TO HELEN GOULD.

Hundreds of Persons Look to Her for Assistance-Variety in the Requests.

It is surprising the number of persons who look to Miss Helen Gould to assist them in one way or another. The fact that she is extremely charitable and has millions at her disposal to give her charity substantial backing serves to attract a great variety of requests.

These include petitons for wedding dresses, pleas for some trinkets for a baby named after Miss Gould, donations for hospitals and ships and town subdivisions bearing her honored name. Some idea of the vast number of these petitions may be gained from the fact that in a recent week she received 1.303 letters containing requests involving more than \$1,548,502. Everything imaginable was wanted, from a farm and three cows, a peddling horse and cart, to \$1,000,000 with which to found a colony in Cuba.

The British government is discussing the feasibility of building national granaries and storing vast quantities of wheat against the emergencies of 4 war or famine.

## MANY AGED CLERKS.

Facts Regarding Employes of the Departments at Washington.

Reports in Response to Scuate Resolution Show Some Interesting
Things—Some Men Over 80

The senate recently adopted a resolution calling upon the heads of departments to inform the senate as to the number of employes in the departments, together with their ages and a statement as to the number incapacitated for any reason. The answers have been coming in from day to day and they contain some suggestive facts.

The report from the treasury shows that there are 331 employes between 60 and 64 years old; 100 between 65 and 69 years; 56 between 70 and 74 years; 24 between 75 and 79 years, and 10 who are over 80 years old.

who are over 80 years old.

Fourteen persons in the office of the auditor for the war department are partially lacking in the physical or mental capacity necessary for the full discharge of their official duties. About 50 persons in different bureaus are physically disqualified for manual labor, but not for clerical service. Seven persons in the office of the chief clerk of the treasury are physically or mentally incapacitated in part for manual labor.

In the interior department there are 162 employes between the ages of 65 and 69 years, inclusive; 58 between 70 and 74 years, inclusive; 28 between 75 and 79 years, inclusive, and four who are over 80 years old. The total number of employes in the department is 3,255. Presidential appointees and laborers are not included in these figures. From the estimates furnished by the different bureaus and offices of the department, it may be stated that something over 250 persons now on the rolls must be considered as "permanently incapacitated, either physically or mentally, for the performance of manual labor, in whole or in part." This condition, in many cases, results from the loss of limbs, old wounds, or health impaired in the government service.

#### SHELDON IDEA DEVELOPING.

Fraternal Insurance Among All Denominations to Be Established.

The Central Congregational church of Topeka, Kan., of which Rev. Charles M. Sheldon is pastor, has taken the preliminary steps toward the organization of a "church brotherhood" similar to fraternal-insurance associations. The organization will be chartered under the laws of Kansas, will be under the supervision of the state insurance department, and will be a mutual fraternal benevolent insurance association. It will, however, have several other functions and purposes.

Rev. Mr. Sheldon outlined his idea of the plan of such an organization during the week he edited the Topeka Capital as a Christian daily. His idea was adopted in a general way at the metting and a committee was 'appointed to outline in detail a plan for the organization, also to prepare a charter, constitution and by-laws,

and other necessary papers.

Rev. Mr. Sheldon's idea is to make the proposed organization embrace the entire church membership of the state, without regard to denomination. In addition to the insurance it will have a fraternal feature and will tend to bring members of all churches closer together and assist in building up what Rev. Mr. Schldon terms a "Universal Church Brother-

As contemplated the organization will also assist in church work generally, care for the poor, relieve the sick, bury the dead, and engage in other charitable and philanthropic work. This will be the general plan and scope of the organization as revealed by the discussion. If the organization proves a success in Kansas it will be established in other states and eventually be made national in its character.

## BECOMES A HUGE TASK.

Consul Fee at Bombay Makes a Report on the Famine in India and Efforts for Its Relief.

In reporting the famine in India Consul Fee at Bombay says: "The liberality of the local and general government of India is most marked, but there is a limit even to state charity. Nothing seems to stem the flow of the people to the relief-works, and the number in receipt of state aid advanced another 250,000 during the week, bringing the total up to the appalling figure of 3,500,000. The most trying period of the famine is still two months ahead, and even now it is questionable whether the financial resources of the government and the power to provide useful employment for such vast numbers will be equal to the strain, if present standards are to be maintained."

Apt to Give Their Age Away,
Old-time actors and actresses are
now having a controversy as to which
ones among them appeared in the original production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." One would naturally think, says
the Chicago Times-Herald, that instead of wrangling about it in public
the guilty parties would try to keep
the matter quiet.

Another Excuse for Stay-at-Homes.

It is declared that the prince of Wales will refuse to go to the Paris exposition. This will be another reason, suggests the Chicago Record, that can be used by thousands of persons that sren't able to go.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS