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Honoring the Flag.

Strange things happen in war-time, and here is one of the strangest, reported by the New York Tribune: A teacher of Holyoke, Mass., who is studying manual training in Sweden at a point where the cars run only twice a week, recently received a letter from home in a "flag" envelope, which the authorities thought to be a communication from the United States government, on account of the flag. Immediately a special train was made up and took the letter forty miles for the benefit of the recipient.

THE GREAT AMEER.

HOME LIFE OF THE AFGHANISTAN RULER.

Story Told by an Englishwoman Who Passed Some Time in the Old Man's Palace—Susceptible to Feminine Flattery—Settling Disputes.

MISS HAMILTON, an Englishwoman, who lived for some time in the ameer's palace, narrates some characteristic anecdotes of the cool way in which this semi-barbarous ruler often settles affairs. We borrow part of her narrative from the New York Sun.

On the rare occasions when Miss Hamilton ventured to appeal for less heroic measures, her patron reminded her that it is not very long since men were hanged in England for sheep stealing and poaching, and he never tired of discoursing on the barbarities of slavery under white rule.

Once a beggar had solicited alms from him, and in answer to inquiries informed him that he had never worked in his life, and had no intention of doing so."

"Then," said Abdurrahman, "we can do without you," and forthwith directed that the idler should be hanged.

The ameer was susceptible to flattery, and could sometimes be cajoled. A man whom he had sentenced to have his ears cut off for some indiscretion happened to be a friend of the ameer's chief secretary, who ingeniously averted the mutilation by offering to perform the task himself, provided it might be done in the ameer's presence.

Consent was given, whereupon the secretary said that he had never executed this form of punishment before. Would his highness show him how much of the ears was to be removed?

THE AMEER.

The ameer passed his hand over both members; then the secretary turned and reminded him of a passage in the Koran to the effect that anything touched by the representative of the Almighty becomes sacred; and the ears were saved.

On another occasion, when the ameer had before him a dispute between three landowners and two taxgatherers, he complained that as each told his story the rest talked so loudly that he could not hear it. Finally he called five soldiers, one to stand behind each litigant and box his ears soundly when he spoke out of turn. Then the ameer could hear the evidence.

California's Big Bird.

The South American condor is no longer the king of flying birds. The rare California vulture, which is now only to be found in the Tocopah mountains, holds the honor. It stands about four feet high, though it is neither as weighty nor as strong as many birds of smaller size. It has much the same appearance as the turkey buzzard. Years ago the California buzzard was quite plentiful, but poisoned meat intended for animals led to their extinction. It is for this reason that the eggs of this bird are now more valuable than those of the great auk. There are fifteen perfect specimens of the latter known, while only two eggs of the California vulture are preserved. —Cleveland Leader.

COSTLY MONSTER MISSILES.

Steel Tempered with as Much Care as a Razor Blade.

The invention of the modern high-power guns have brought into use projectiles that are the finest product of ingenuity and improved machinery, calling forth the best efforts of skilled artisans. Instead of cast iron globes that could be turned out by any foundry twenty years ago, use is now made of the grades of steel, tempered with as much care as a razor blade, and ground and polished with as much exactitude as a surgical instrument. The complete story of the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles by the steel works in Reading is a secret so carefully guarded that it has always been hard to obtain, but at present, when the big plant is running on a war footing, it is still more difficult, as only employes and government inspectors are permitted to enter the company's immense machine shops. Shells 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 inches in diameter are being made for the navy, and 8, 9 and 12 inch sizes for the army. Here is the history of the making of a 10-inch shell, and as the projectiles of all sizes are made in the same manner it gives some idea of the vast amount of labor required to equip a fleet. In the casting shop molten steel is cast into a solid piece twelve and a half inches in diameter. It is then taken to the forge room, where, after being reheated, it is hammered down to ten and three-quarter inches, and considerably elongated during the process. Next it is conveyed to the machine room and placed upon a specially constructed lathe and turned and pointed. The only parts of the shell that bear against the rifled surface of the gun are the conical end and the copper ring that encircles the base. This ring is soft, so as not to injure the rifling. After the finishing cut has been given to the projectiles the diameter of the largest part of the cone is 10.5 inches, and that of the body of the shell is 9.90 inches. Then the "extracting score" is cut. There is a V-shaped groove, in which a tool can be fastened when it is desired to withdraw the shell from the gun. The next move is the boring of a five-inch hole in the base of the projectile to a depth of fourteen inches. Tempering follows. In this process the shell is suspended, point downward, into a receptacle filled with molten lead, and is allowed to settle until the metal rises above the cone base. At first the temperature of the lead is but 500 degrees, but it is increased gradually to 1,300 degrees. The work of heating continues for many hours, when the shell is withdrawn and sprayed with water, to give it a hard exterior. Next follows a bath in a vat filled with secret ingredients, after which the shell is cooled with a jet of water. Once more the shell goes back to the machine shop, where the hole in the base is widened half an inch and the depth increased two inches. The hole is then threaded and a screw plug inserted. The grinding room is next. Here the extreme diameter of the cone is ground down to ten inches exactly. The workmen now apply the "band score," which is a groove for the reception of the soft copper band. After the soft steep cap has been fitted to the tip of the projectile, on the theory that when the shell strikes the armored side of a battle ship the point will be protected without any interference with its penetrating power, the work is finished so far as the steel company is concerned. It is then boxed up and shipped to some United States arsenal, where it is filled with an explosive compound and made ready for its work of destruction. — Philadelphia Record.

Corean Women Not Named.

In her childhood the Corean woman receives a nickname by which she is known in the family and by her dear friends, but which, when she arrives at maturity, is employed only by her parents. To all other persons she is "the sister" or "the daughter" of such and such a one. After her marriage her name is buried—she is absolutely nameless; her own parents refer to her by mentioning the district into which she has married. Should her marriage be blessed with children she is "the mother" of so-and-so. If it happens that a woman has to appear in a law court the judge gives her a special name for use while the case lasts in order to save time and to simplify matters.

CRUSH ANARCHISTS.

An International Conference Opened in Rome.

EUROPE REPRESENTED.

It is Proposed to Organize a Police Service of All Nations Which Would Deal Especially With the Class of Men From Whom Spring the Assassins of Eminent Persons.

Rome, (By cable.)—The anti-anarchist conference was opened Thursday afternoon in the Corsini Palace by Vice-Admiral Canevaro, minister of foreign affairs. All the European nations were represented.

In an address of welcome to the delegates on behalf of King Humbert Admiral Canevaro said he recognized the difficulties before the conference, but that the general recognition of the necessity for common action against the anarchists presaged happy issue.

Admiral Canevaro was elected president. It is expected that the conference will be prolonged until Christmas.

The anti-anarchist conference was invited by Italy because most of the anarchists whose crimes have lately startled Europe have been Italians. The immediate cause of the gathering being summoned was the assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria by Luigi Luccheni at Geneva, Switzerland, September 10 last. Luccheni was recently sentenced to imprisonment for life, the maximum penalty allowed by law at Geneva.

Another comparatively recent crime of the same kind which startled the world was the killing of Senor Canovas del Castillo, premier of Spain, by Michele Angiolillo at the Santa Agueda baths, Spain, August 8, 1897. The formation of a plot by anarchists at Alexandria, Egypt, several weeks ago to kill Emperor William while he was on his way to Palestine has been cited as an additional instance showing the need of the conference. It is not known who instigated the attempt to wreck the Czar's train, but there is a belief that anarchists may have been at the bottom of it, too.

In calling the conference Italy summitted the following proposals:

"1. Anarchists should be considered as delinquents at common law and not political criminals; crimes committed by them should be judged according to common law.

"2. Extradition, which is at present refused because anarchists are considered political refugees, should be established.

"3. Ways and means should be organized to prevent and repress anarchist propaganda by the press.

"4. The organization of an international police service against anarchists should be formed by the police of the European countries."

MAY BUY MORE ISLANDS.

A Report That The Carolines and Pelews Are Also To Be Taken.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says: "There is reason to believe that the administration would be willing to purchase from Spain not only the Philippines and Ualan Island, but all of the Carolines and the Pelew group as well.

"Regret is felt among naval men at the failure of the President to assert in the protocol a provision regarding the Caroline and Pelew Islands similar to that relating to the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. During the war the naval war board and Commander R. B. Bradford, chief of the naval bureau of equipment, strenuously urged the advisability of directing a vessel to take possession of the Carolines. In fact, I understand one of the monitors sent to Manila was selected by the board for this duty, but the President failed to approve the proposition.

"Behind the plan to buy the island of Ualan for a cable station lies the hope in some quarters that Spain will make a counter proposition for the cession of the entire group and the Pelew Islands for an increase over the $20,000,000 named as the price by the United States."

DECREASED BRITISH EXPORTS.

Mr. Ritchie Speaks of the Loss In Connection With America.

LONDON (Special).—Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade, discussing the subject of British trade before the Croyden Chamber of Commerce, said he regretted to have to confess that the exports for the year ended with October had decreased $13,000,000, chiefly through the alteration in the United States tariff.

"Although," said Mr. Ritchie, "we are gradually making up the leeway, it is impossible to prevent a feeling of anxiety. We ought not be surprised that we are being so rapidly overhauled in exports by other nations, especially by the United States and Germany, yet it is a regrettable fact that while since 1891 the exports of the United States have increased 18 per cent., Great Britain's exports have decreased 5 per cent."

HOLD THEM ALL SAYS DEWEY.

Admiral Declares That Any Other Plan Would Lead to Trouble.

Montpelier, Vt., (Special.)—President Brown, of Norwich University, has received a personal letter from Admiral Dewey, under date of October 3, in which the Admiral says:

"I trust the entire archipelago will be retained by the United States. Any other arrangement will lead to no end of trouble."

Arms Concealed in the Cargo.

New Orleans, La., (Special.)—The American schooner W. H. Swan was seized by United States collector of customs at this port for carrying contraband goods. Besides 3,050 cigars which were not on her manifest, she had on board, cumsily concealed 37 Mauser rifles, 14 bayonets, 44 belts of cartridges, 49 boxes of cartridges, 1 sack of cartridges and 3 brass cannons, all thought to belong to the Spanish government. The ship cleared from Santiago for a small Georgia port and put into New Orleans in distress.

FIELD OF LABOR.

In France coal costs $9 per ton.

St. Louis tobacco workers struck against a cut.

Covington, Ky., has a co-operative glass factory.

Baltimore union tailors' wages have been increased.

Watertown, N. Y., hasn't a non-union compositor.

The annual tonnage of all the railroads in Russia does not equal that carried on railways entering Chicago.

Canada's mineral output last year yielded $28,000,000.

In Chili and Peru coal oil is the chief fuel for locomotives.

Kansas City milk dealers were fined $10 for selling deficient milk.

Contractors attended the union carpenters' open meetings at Ottumwa, Iowa.

Saginaw leather workers have organized.

Duluth Clerks' Union prosecutes merchants whose stores are open on Sunday.

In 1897 the United States bought from China 51,556,525 pounds of tea at a cost of $7,017,921, or a fraction over 14 cents per pound.

President Sabine, of the United Garment Workers of America, was elected a member of the New York Legislature. A former business agent of the Bricklayers' Union was re-elected.

HEAVY SNOW, BITTER COLD.

Storm in West and Northwest Remarkable For Early Winter.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special.)—The severe storm which prevailed here moved northeastward. The lowest temperature reported is in the extreme Northwest, 26 below zero, and the zero temperature line runs southward as far as Central Nebraska and Western Iowa. It is an unusually severe cold wave for this season of the year.

Very dangerous gales continue from the northwest over Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. The wind's velocity at Duluth was 56 miles.

Temperatures ranged from 10 below to 18 below in Minnesota and the Dakotas, 6 below to 8 above in Iowa and Nebraska, 4 below to 4 above in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana.

Every road running into Chicago from the West and Northwest had delay to trains on account of the blizzard.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Local business was almost at a standstill because of the total lack of street car facilities. On one of its busiest lines the street railway company recently substituted electricity for the cable system, and this line was knocked out.

On the Como Inter-Urban line a street car with twenty passengers was snowed up between Minneapolis and St. Paul for twenty-two hours. Other similar experiences have been reported.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Snow has ceased to fall at most points in the Southwest, and has been followed by the coldest weather of the season, the thermometer generally hovering around the zero mark, and on the prairies registering from 2 to 4 degrees below.

DULUTH, Minn.—The rumor that the A. Booth Packing Company's steamer Hiram P. Dixon has foundered in Lake Superior is apparently without foundation. She intended to hug the north shore, and would thus be protected from the storm.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—George and Ed. Cotter, farmers, were found frozen to death near Ashgrove. They went to Ashgrove and drank too much. They started to their farms and was caught in the blizzard. It is supposed they fell from their horses.

ALLEGED DEAL WITH ENGLAND.

United States, It is Said, is to Have the Island of Socotra, in Indian Ocean.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle says it is semi-officially announced there that negotiations are on foot between Great Britain and the United States with a view of conceding to the latter a coaling station in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the straits uniting the Red sea with the Indian ocean.

With this object in view the Island of Socotra, in the Indian ocean, a hundred and twenty miles east of Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa, is to be leased to the United States, who undertake to erect lighthouses east and west of the island, which must not be fortified.

It is further stipulated, the correspondent says, that only warships are to be allowed to coal there, so as not to injure the English coal trade at Aden and on Perim Island.

The Daily Chronicle, referring to the dispatch from its Vienna correspondent regarding the proposed lease of the Island of Socotra to the United States, says: "We are doing a great deal for America, and everybody is glad of it. Naturally we hope she is going to do something for us."

BEATEN BY GIRLS.

Young Lady Assaulted on a Pittsburg Street.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special.)—Miss Nora Bitner, a highly respected young lady of Allegheny, was beaten so badly by three girls (none of whom is over 15 years of age) that she will probably die.

Her assailants, Manie Wright, Sophia Mickle and Victoria Bennett, are in jail. The cause of the assault is rather mysterious.

It seems that Miss Bitner, with a young companion, was walking along East Ohio street, and in passing a group of young girls at play she made some jocular remark concerning the party, whereupon one of the youngsters seized her by the hair and pulled her to the ground.

While prostate Miss Bitner was kicked on the head and beaten into insensibility. Her companion was unable to protect her, and a rescue was only effected when two men came upon the scene.

The physicians attending Miss Bitner say her skull is fractured, and a blood clot has formed on the brain. Her recovery is doubtful.

NOT A PEACE JUBILEE.

The Atlanta People Change the Name. The President's Request.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special.)—The committee in charge of the Atlanta Peace Jubilee, for which December 14 and 15 have been set, have received a telegram from the President, requesting them to change the name of the celebration from peace jubilee to a demonstration over "our victorious arms."

The telegram gives as the reason for the change, the "uncertain outcome of the Paris conference and the exigencies which may arise."

The executive committee of the celebration held a special meeting on receipt of the President's telegram, and decided to designate the demonstration the "Atlanta Jubilee." The dates will remain as at first announced, December 14 and 15, and the presence of all the prominent people who have accepted invitations to the affair is believed to be assured.

KEEPING ORDER IN PORTO RICO.

General Brooke Cables That Severa Bandits Have Been Killed.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Brooke about the reported disorders in Porto Rico:

"Advices received daily from San Sebastian and other troublesome regions. Disorders were reported from that part of the island immediately after it came into our possession, but I have had it thoroughly patrolled and am still patrolling it. Everything has been quiet for three or four weeks. Several bandits have been killed or wounded by patrols.

"Reports very much exaggerated. Every point has been heard from and quiet and good order prevails."

A Turkish Concession to America.

The energetic action of Oscar S. Straus, the United States Minister, has obtained a concession which the united powers had been for eighteen months vainly trying to secure—the granting of traveling permits to foreigners in the interior of Asia Minor. The immediate incentive to the action of Mr. Straus was the Porte's refusal of permits to American missionaries.

Dead at the Age of 107.

A dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., says that Mrs. Susan Saunders, aged 107, died in the house in which she was born, on Chuckey river, in Watauga Valley. She was a relative of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee.

INVITATION TO PRESIDENT.

Alabama Senate Asks Him to Extend His Visit to the State.

The Alabama Senate has passed a joint resolution inviting President McKinley, "in the name of the Assembly and the people of Alabama, to extend his visit to Montgomery and be present in Montgomery on the 17th day of December as the State's guest."

TWO SHOT IN A QUARREL.

One Killed and Another Fatally Injured at Cleveland, Ohio.

John Stefanirn was shot and killed and John Fedorce mortally wounded by Samuel Carr, a colored man from North Carolina.

BLIZZARD'S GRIP.

November Snowstorm in New England and New York.

BLOCKADE TO TRAFFIC.

The Wind in New York At One Time B 64 Miles an Hour, and Made the Snowfall a Blinding One—Urban Transit, Railroad Trains, Telegraph Lines All Seriously Hampered.

NEW YORK (Special).—The metropolis was visited by a blizzard more severe than any since the noted one of March, 1888. It was part of a storm which did much damage over the Middle States and New England.

The storm, which began with a soft, sleety snow on Saturday at noon, increased greatly as the day wore on, with heavier snowfall, the wind blowing a gale at midnight. Until 10 o'clock Sunday morning the snow still fell and drifted high, while the temperature dropped rapidly. The wind blew 64 miles an hour during the heighth of the storm.

The fall of snow in New York city, according to the weather bureau reports, was about ten inches; in Philadelphia, nine inches; Boston, six inches, and Portland, Maine, four inches. The lowest temperatures reported were: New York city, 25 degrees; Albany, 18 degrees.

A peculiarity of the storm in New York was the encrusting of nearly every window, the sides of buildings and the trees, and when the storm cleared away the great city was transformed into a spectacle of glistening white of surpassing beauty. Broadway and all the throughfares of the city presented a fantistic appearance. In the great artery of business activity of the country there were drifts on the sidewalk, through which the early morning wayfarer plowed to the waist. In some streets great drifts formed barriers, and in many instances filled up trenches that had been dug by street railroads for transforming their motive power from cable to electricity. This caused many an unfortunate person to suddenly disappear from view as he tried to cross the street. The city was slow in getting rid of the snow because the contracts for removal had not yet been let.

The cable roads were more fortunate than the trolley lines. Nearly every underground trolley line in the city was inoperative all day, owing to the filling up of the slot by freezing sleet, and the filling of the conduit by snow and frozen sleet. Hundreds of men were employed by the trolley companies to put them in condition, but their efforts were futile.

Suburban traffic was blocked for several hours in the morning, and after that trains ran at long intervals. All trains were delayed.

The terrific blow did much damage to the small shipping in New York harbor.

The storm played havoc with the telegraph wires along the coast of New Jersey and the New England coast.

There were a number of casualties, including several deaths, from exposure.

John Martin, fifty-five years old, a former insurance agent, was found in a city square with his legs and hands badly frozen. He had had nothing to eat for several days.

A woman was found unconscious in a snowdrift at Seventy-eighth street and Avenue A.

An aged German, Frank Schneider, of Dutch Kills, Long Island City, was found at Seventieth street and Second avenue in a serious condition.

An unknown man, discovered in a basement on the Bowery and removed to Hudson Street Hospital, died there.

A policeman rescued Dennis Quinn, a letter carrier, who had fallen helpless in the snow early in the morning, badly frozen.

In Jersey City, the body of Rosanna Cunningham was found on a sidewalk at daybreak. Her skull was fractured. The body was almost covered with snow. It is believed she received her injuries from a fall.

At 7 A. M. a policeman found Charles Schopp unconscious in the snow. Before he could be carried into a house Schopp died. He had started for a butcher shop, where he was employed, and his death is attributed to exposure and exhaustion from his struggle through the blinding storm.

John Bohan, while on a street car, became benumbed at Avenue B and Third street, and fell from the platform of the car. He lay in the snow for a considerable time, but was finally discovered by a passer-by and sent to a hospital.

Julius Hooseberg, a homeless man, who sought shelter in a barn at Stapleton, Staten Island, was found frozen and died shortly afterward.

EARTHQUAKE FELT.

A Distinct Tremor Noticed in Washington and Virginia.

Richmond, Va., (Special.)—An earthquake tremor was felt in Southwest Virginia and up and down the Blue Ridge range in the mountainous section of Western North Carolina. It was also noticed at Charleston, S. C.

The shock was similar to one just a year ago, when a severe tremor passed through the southwestern part of Virginia. Last year's disturbances included a good sized portion of the Valley of Virginia and at Wytheville, Pulaski, Radford and other towns. Chimneys were shaken down and a few houses damaged.

Upon investigation it was learned that in a mountain side in Grayson county there was a big fissure that emitted dense smoke for several weeks. The smoke now and then almost died away and rose again. Throughout the section of country the shocks continued at intervals almost daily for about three weeks. There was much uneasiness among the people of that section until the smoke disappeared from the fissure in the mountain side and the earthquake shocks ceased.

The shock felt was at about the same hour in the day, and covered exactly the same territory in Virginia, but extended toward the Southwest at Radford, Pulaski, Wytheville and other towns. It was distinctly felt and considerable alarm was felt.

At Danville windows rattled, buildings were shaken and many people became alarmed. The vibrations lasted about five or six seconds and appeared to be from north to south.

So pronounced was the manifestation that officials on the first floor of the municipal hall of Danville rushed from the building. The structure is a substanial one of brick and among the largest in the city.

In the mountaineous part of Western North Carolina it was severe and created alarm.

It moved southward, following the Appalachion chain and at nearly every point heard from the shock came about the same time.

Roanoke, Va.—An earthquake shock was plainly felt in this city. Houses were shaken and windows rattled.

Norfolk, Va.—A few minutes after 3 o'clock two light shocks of earthquake were felt here.

Lynchburg, Va.—At 3.05 o'clock a shock of earthquake was felt here. It was quite generally noticed but no damage was done.

Charleston, S. C.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt throughout this section. No serious damage is reported.

Raleigh, N. C.—Specials to the News and Observer from Franksville, N. C., says: "A very distinct earthquake shock was felt here about five minutes after 3. The vibration was from east to west."

THE NEWS.

A dispatch from Eddyville, Ky., says that William Cato, who killed Charles Askew on September 19, 1897, was hanged Friday.

Col. Henry Lee, for many years head of the well-known banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, is dead, aged eighty-one years. Colonel Lee was for more than thirty years one of the overseers of Harvard University.

Former State Grain Inspector Dwight W. Andrews and former Chief Cashier P. E. Jenkins, of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission, were acquitted of the charge of embezzlement of State funds.

Acting Governor Watkins of New Jersey, issued a warrant for the execution of Edward Clifford on Friday, January 6. Clifford was convicted in the Hudson County Court for killing Superintendent Wattson, of the West Shore Railroad. The case was recently carried to the United States Supreme Court, where a decision against Clifford was rendered.

California highbinders showed contempt for the proclamation of the Chinese consul-general bidding them desist in their murderous feud by tearing it from the bulletin board in front of the consulate and posting there a placard referring to the consul in uncomplimentary terms.

A dispatch from Elkhart, Ind., says that a party of twelve people returning from a ball at Oils on two hand cars were struck by a fast mail train east of Chesterton, William Zabinski and William Kempler being killed, while Zabinski's two daughters, aged thirteen and fifteen, respectively, were fatally injured.

County Treasurer F. F. Smith, of Millersburg, Ohio, upon reaching his office discovered that both outer doors of the vault in his office had been blown off by burglars some time during the night. Two hundred dollars was stolen. The robbers gained access to the office by breaking in a door.

Mr. E. M. Davis, division freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Clarksburg, W. Va., will be transferred to Cumberland Md., vice W. R. McIntosh, resigned. Mr. F. Fowler, traveling agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in West Virginia, will succeed Mr. Davis as division freight agent, with headquarters at Clarksburg, W. Va.

The regiments at Augusta, Ga., were given a holiday Thanksgiving Day, and enjoyed the day with big dinners, cavalry sports, football, basket-ball and band concerts.

The six thousand cotton mill operatives at Augusta, Ga., are likely to lose their fight against a reduction in wages because of a lack of organization and of money.

In a court case at Anderson, Ind., the attorney for the defendant insisted upon arguing the case in rhyme and the judge adjourned the trial.

William Shaw was convicted in St. Louis of "sweating gold coin" upon the evidence of a comrade, James Wilcox, who served a term in Baltimore for the same offense.

The body of Purser Leighthead, of the steamer City of Sydney, was found in the ruins of the burned Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco. Other persons are still missing.

FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

President Gompers' Letter to President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has addressed a letter to President McKinley at the request of the latter, containing suggestions as to legislation in the interest of labor which he believes the President ought to discuss in his forthcoming annual message to Congress.

Concerning the eight-hour workday for all Government employes, Mr. Gompers proposes that a law be passed providing for the establishment of the eight-hour workday on all work done by or for the Government, whether that work be done by contractors or subcontractors. He expresses the opinion that the Government might, with profit and advantage, become a direct employer of labor where it is practical, the Government suffering the loss which such intervention between the work and contractors implies.

Mr. Gompers points out some of the evils of competition between the product of free labor and that of convict labor. Legislation by the several States on this subject having proved ineffective—as it has been held that a State cannot prohibit the importation within its borders of the product of any other State—Mr. Gompers suggests that the power of Congress be invoked to regulate such commerce between the States.

In the interest of the laboring men of the country Mr. Gompers proposes further to restrict immigration into the United States. He also urges that the "weapon of judicial injunction," restraining workmen from doing certain things "within the lawful limit of their rights," be curtailed as to its use. Mr. Gompers dwells at length, quoting from the opinions of eminent jurists in support of his argument.

Loss of the Mohegan.

The London Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked off the Lizard on October 14, was concluded Saturday.

The judgment of the commission was that the ship was in good seaworthy condition, and that Captain Griffith was in good health at the time the stranding of the vessel, which was caused by a wrong course being steered after the Mohegan had passed Eddystone light.

The commission expressed admirationn of the efforts that had been made to save those on board the steamer, and found that the great loss of life was due to the extinction of the electric lights on the steamer after she went ashore.

More Equipment for Baltimore and Ohio.

The improvements that have been made on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the past two years have rendered it possible to operate cars of a heavier capacity than have been in use in the past, and the receivers have just ordered from the Schoen Pressed Steel Company of Pittsburg 1,000 steel coal cars of a capacity of 100,000 pounds each.

In addition to these cars, the receivers have also ordered from the Pittsburg Locomotive Works fifty more of the Consolidated locomotives with 22x28 inch cylinders.

SET FIRE TO HER BEDCLOTHING.

Miss Corinne Swartz, of Hagerstown, Attempts Suicide.

Hagerstown, Md., (Special.)—Miss Corinne Swartz, about forty-five years old, and a daughter of ex-Mayor Swartz, tried to commit suicide.

She went to bed about 9 o'clock and about 11 o'clock members of her family detected smoke coming from the doors of her room. The doors were locked and when they had been broken in she was found in bed, with the bedclothing ablaze.

She said she had tried to commit suicide by burning herself. She had been sick for a long time, and became so worked up over her condition that she went to her bedroom and applied oil to her clothing. She is not expected to live.

ENGINEERS ORDERED TO CUBA.

Four Companies to Embark at Once for Havana.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The War Department has ordered four companies of the Second Volunteer Engineers to embark at once, from Savannah, for Tampa, and sail thence to Havana, reporting to Major General Greene, who commands one of the divisions of the Seventh Army Corps.

THERMOMETERS FOR WARSHIPS.

Important Work Done by These Bits of Delicate Workmanship.

The thermometers used in the boiler rooms and magazines of warships in almost every navy in the world come from the United States. They are made in an obscure little workshop in Brooklyn. By their aid the magazines and coal bunkers are guarded against accidents by spontaneous combustion. The temperature in all the vital parts of a ship is watched constantly and reported, and, it is hardly necessary to say, is kept at the lowest point possible.

The factory consists of two rooms in an apartment house. Two skilled workmen are all that have to be paid off when payday comes around. A thermometer lately adopted by some of the big battleships, orders for which are now being filled for several of the smaller vessels in the navy, is that which is known among experts as the Hicks pattern. It takes its name after the English manufacturer who invented it. It is so complicated in pattern that there is only one man in the United States who knows how to make it. He is employed in the Brooklyn factory, where he has his hands full. The attractive feature about this instrument is that it automatically records the lowest and the highest temperatures to which it has been subjected since last observed. This is accomplished without the use of an ink marked diagram, but by little floats which stick in the tubes where the mercury has been highest and where it has been lowest. Such thermometers, however, are very expensive, as, in fact, are all of those which are made in the queer Broooklyn factory. Nothing is there made but high-priced instruments for special scientific tests, in which it is necessary to ascertain temperature with fractional accuracy. Cheap thermometers, such as are commonly seen in ordinary use, are made in various places all over the world.

Henry J. Green, the owner of the Brooklyn workshop, is a close student and is little known to the outside world. Since the war came the shop has been unable to supply the demands made upon it by the United States Navy alone. The orders it has now are weeks behindhand, and cannot immediately be filled because of the lack of workmen who possess recognized skill sufficient to undertake them. This is all due to the recent wholesale conversion of merchant vessels for active war service. Now that the war is over it is likely that before long the little shop will resume its quietude. —New York Sun.

Philip of Macedon a Good Politician.

In the Century Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler contributes a new life of "Alexander the Great." Professor Wheeler say of Alexander: In Philip there predominated the characteristics which mark in modern times the practical politician. He was sagacious and alert of mind. His eye followed sharply and unceasingly every turn of events that might yield him an advantage. The weakness, the embarrassment, the preoccupation, of his opponent, he always made his opportunity. He was a keen judge of character, and adapted himself readily to those with whom he came in contact. He knew how to gratify the weaknesses, ambitions, lusts, and ideals of men, and chain them to his service. Few who came in contact with him failed to be captivated by him. He was perfectly unscrupulous as to the methods to be employed in attaining an end. Nothing of the sort ordinarily known as principles ever impeded his movement. He was an opportunist of the deepest dye. Flattery, promises, beneficence, cruelty, deceit, and gold he used when and where each would avail; but bribery was his most familiar tool. He allowed no one to reckon with him as a constant quantity. His ultimate plans and purposes were concealed from friends and foes alike. In announcing his decisions and proclaiming his views, he followed the ordinary politician's watchword: "We will not cross the bridge till we come to it." As success was to him the only right, and availability the only justice, radical changes of attitude and plan in the very face of action involved no difficulty. They rather served his purpose, and were his wont. He remained, as he wished to remain, a puzzle to his foes, and a mystery to his friends.

Imparted the Necessary Information.

They were standing up in a street car, swaying to and fro by the aerial straps, and gabbling as fast as their tongues could go.

"By the way," exclaimed the one in the military cape, "did you know that Charlie Hawkins was engaged?"

The woman in the gray hat gave an exclamation of surprise.

"Why, no!" she cried. "Who to?"

"Oh, nobody that you know; or that anybody else knows, for that matter. She works in a store, or something of that sort. I do think Charlie's mother is real good about it, for she declares she likes the girl—says she is sweet and pretty, and all that, but I believe she does it just to hide her real feelings."

The woman in the gray hat nodded sagely. "I shouldn't wonder at all," she announced. "I heard he was going with that girl, Mabel Thompson, isn't it? But, of course, I never thought that there was anything in it. I suppose they'll live on our street, because Charlie owns a house there; but I'll tell all the neighbors who she is—look out, Louisa, the girl beside you's going to get up. Hurry, and take her seat," then in a lower whisper, "rather stylish-looking girl, isn't she? I'd like to know who she is."

The stranger stopped on her outward way and turned with flashing eyes. "I don't believe that you would," she said icily, "but I've no objection to telling you. My name is Mabel Thompson," and she swept from the car, leaving two crushed and crimson ladies behind her. They have since decided that it is dangerous to discuss unknown persons in public places. — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The famous thoroughfare in Berlin, Unter der Linden, is said to be the best-lighted street in the world. It is illuminated by three lines of electric arc lamps, which are separated by two lines of trees.

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