

## Idleness of Rich Makes Poor Chafe

By Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes.

**M**UCH of the hardship of the working classes is consequent upon the fact that they are obliged not merely to support their own families, but to contribute whether they will or not, to the support of other families, which live in idleness and luxury upon the products of the working people's toil. It is the nearly universal recognition of this fact among the working people of our country, that leads more than all else to strikes and industrial disturbances, to ill-will, to class hatred and to that craving for larger justice which underlies the socialistic programme.

The working woman sees, or at least feels, that excessive toil on her part would be unnecessary if the burdens of production were more fairly distributed, and if waste prevailed less widely. Excessive hours of toil and consequent craving for relaxation and refreshment lead naturally to the seeking of gaiety or recreation after the day's work is done, and conditions under which alone gaiety and recreation can be had by the average working girl in our large cities are far from conducive to the highest standards of living.

Many troubles are caused to the less serious minded working girls through natural, though foolish, attempts to imitate the habits and dress of those who live and dress extravagantly. Money needed for the relief and aid of a sick neighbor or for food or clothing for a younger brother or sister is often squandered on imitation jewels or other finery, where no other motive exists than one of vanity and vain glory prompted by the extravagance and ostentation of the rich.

The working woman knows that there is no true charity except where there is true sympathy, and that true sympathy can exist only in proportion as there is true understanding of personal needs and feelings. Most self-respecting working women would rather go without asking for aid of any kind until they are half starved and half frozen than accept the doles of hard-hearted men in high places or by the doles of ostentation.

Even when charitable societies seek in as kind a manner as they know how to provide relief for those genuinely in need the methods which they sometimes pursue to ascertain the reality of the need are most harmful.

This prevailing distinction that is commonly made between "worthy" and "unworthy" applicants for relief is most mistaken and unfortunate. No man or woman is so degraded as to be unworthy of aid to a better and wiser life. The relief must be suited to the sufferer, but relief of the right kind need never be withheld.

## How to Judge Railroad Securities

By Alexander D. Noyes.

**I**N studying a railway report, the income account and the balance-sheet are the principal, and to the average reader, the only guides. The income account—whether monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual—gives gross earnings, operating expenses, dividends (if any), and surplus. Sometimes a report of this nature, taken by itself, will tell the real story of the company's condition; more often it will not, because railways have their fat seasons and their lean seasons. A railway whose business is largely made up of carrying grain will show up best in October, November and December, when the harvesting is over and the wheat or corn or oats move freely to market.

Such a road may show, in its report for the quarter ending September 30, that its dividend was not earned; yet many earn so great a surplus over dividends in the ensuing quarter that the preceding deficit will be far more than made good. So, also, many roads incur so large expenses from heavy snowfall, in the dead of winter, as to eat up the great bulk of gross earnings; yet other seasons will compensate. As a rule, the best way to make such allowances is to compare the statement with the same period's results in the two preceding years. In the absence of abnormal incidents, such as a great blizzard, this comparison shows the tendency of the business. It does not necessarily show permanent tendencies; a short crop of wheat or corn, in a given year, leaves less grain for every road in the district to carry, and, furthermore, leaves less money in the hands of farm communities to use in buying manufactured goods which the railway expects to carry to them. Yet the next year may bring a "bumper" harvest.—The Atlantic.

## Rich Men Like Savages

By G. K. Chesterton.

**T**HE Englishman who travels to Scotland first class in order to have "a carriage to himself all the way" may be a very nice fellow, but no one can describe him as a civilized man. He is yielding to the savage shyness, the skulking isolation, of an Ojibway. The same man has always a terror lest strangers should speak to him—a thing which is the mark of undeveloped and illiterate tribesmen all over the world. Any one who compares a third-class carriage full of navvies with a first-class carriage full of oligarchs will at once realize that the primary difference consists simply in the fact that the third-class carriage is more civilized than the first-class carriage; that is to say, it is more social, more of a community. If you emptied that third-class carriage into a field its occupants could make a picnic. If you carried that third-class carriage through the air to a desert island its occupants could make a nation. They are used to talking, fighting with each other, and all the other relations essential to a healthy commonwealth. They know how to deal with those of their company who constitute a temporary problem. They know how to sustain and soothe the moderately drunk, how to rebuke the needlessly and inartistically drunk. But when the bodies of six rich men sit side by side their souls do not sit side by side at all. Each of their souls is walking like a savage hunter in the silence of ancestral forests. For when all is said and done, the great practical object of being a rich man is to get out of the commonwealth altogether. It is to get to a position where the rules made for the common good scarcely touch a man at all.—Illustrated London News.

## Equivocal Rights of Labor

By George W. Alger.

**T**HERE is small comfort for the workers who have secured by strenuous efforts the passage of a law reducing the number of hours of their labor, by forbidding their employers to require more, to be told by the courts that the constitution "guarantees" them the right to work fourteen hours when they want to work eight, and that the statute which they had secured by so much effort is unconstitutional because it interferes with their "freedom of contract." The right the laborer sought by his statute was the right to leisure.

The right the court so often guarantees him in its stead and by its destruction is the right to work unlimited hours under the stern laws of necessity. The right to work harder and longer than he desires, or than humanity should require, is called a property right, and the statute taking away that right is one, they declare, which takes away liberty or property "without due process of law." "Oh, wretched man that I am," says St. Paul, "who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" The laborer with his constitutional body of death groans also, and wonders if the time will ever come when the right to leisure—the right to reasonable freedom from toil—will become a "property right," and be recognized by the law, as it is by the workman himself, as an essential part of that huckneyed phrase, "life, liberty and property," which is not to be taken from him.—The Atlantic.

### A Husband's Retort.

A man accompanied by his wife, visited a merchant tailor to order a suit of clothes. The couple differed as to the material and the manner of making, and the wife lost her temper.

"Oh, well," she said, turning away, "please yourself; I suppose you are the one who will wear the clothes."

"Well," observed the husband meekly, "I didn't suppose you'd want to wear the coat and waistcoat."—Brooklyn's Magazine.

### Angled for Young Wolves.

A man from Crawford county has found a new way of catching wolves. He fishes with a hook and line for them.

Hans Schmidt, who lives near Millville, discovered a den of wolves in a hole among some rocks. In order to get at them he fastened a fish hook to a pole and lowered it into the hole. In this way he succeeded in fishing out seven pups about six weeks old.—Baltimore correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press.

## INDICTS RAILROADS

Attorney General Proposes to  
Compel Respect For the Law

MANY INFRACTIONS REPORTED

Attorney General Moody Directs That Suits Be Brought Against Large Number of Companies for Failure to Keep Equipment in Required Condition. Atlantic Coast Line Being Greatest Culprit With 52 Alleged Violations.

Washington, Special.—Attorney General Moody has directed that suits be brought against a large number of railroad companies to recover penalties for violation of the safety appliance law through failure to keep their equipment in proper condition. The largest number of violations attributed to any road is 52, against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

Among the roads made defendants, and the districts in which suits were brought, are the following:

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, southern district of Georgia.

Atlantic Coast Railroad, southern district of Florida.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, eastern district of North Carolina.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company, northern district of West Virginia.

St. John's River Terminal Company, southern district of Florida.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, southern district of Florida.

A statement issued by the Department of Justice says:

"Attorney General Moody is very much in earnest in the enforcement of these laws, which were enacted for the purpose of saving life and limb.

In his letter to the various United States attorneys under date of Dec. 30, 1904, he said:

"The government is determined upon a strict enforcement of these statutes, which were enacted for the promotion of the safety of the traveling public in general, as well as for the protection of railway employees. Therefore, any case of violation which is brought to your attention by the inter-State commerce commission or its inspectors, or by other parties, must be promptly and carefully investigated, and suit for the statutory penalty be instituted and earnestly pressed if in your judgment the facts justify that course.

"You are instructed accordingly; and you are expected to be vigilant and active in the matter."

### \$1,325,000 For Jamestown.

Washington, Special.—The conference agreement on the Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for government participation in the Jamestown Tercentennial provides for an appropriation of \$1,325,000. The conferees eliminated \$100,000 for the transportation of troops, the showing being made that the army appropriation bill carries \$12,000,000 for this expense, the necessary amount of which can be utilized in sending troops to the exposition. The original amount of \$375,000 for government buildings was reduced by \$25,000.

### Dragged to Death by a Cow.

Cumberland, Md., Special.—McKean Sheets, aged ten years, son of William Sheets, was dragged to death by a cow near Garrett. The boy was driving several cows, and was leading one with a halter, tying the strap around his waist. The cow took fright and started on a run and the boy was dragged half a mile.

### Groom Kills Bride at Wedding and Suicides.

Comfort, Tex., Special.—In the presence of the assembled wedding guests at the home of his intended bride, Joseph Reinhardt, the man who was to have been married to her, shot and instantly killed Miss Ernestine Kutzer and then shot himself, with probably fatal result. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

### Captain of German Bark Hangs Himself in Cabin.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Captain Falk of the German bark Gesine, which arrived in port from Hamburg committed suicide while the vessel was at sea by hanging himself in his cabin. The Gesine left Hamburg in March, but went ashore on a reef and it was necessary to unload her cargo in order to float the vessel. After that the captain became despondent and one morning was found hanging in his cabin.

### Severely Injured by Lightning.

Burlington, Special.—During the storm Monday evening Prof. F. H. Curtiss was right painfully injured by a stroke of lightning. Prof. Curtiss was at work at his desk in the graded school office when the stroke came. He was rendered unconscious for some time and suffered temporary paralysis of the tongue, besides painful wounds on head and right arm. He is not yet able to be out. During this storm considerable damage was done the telephone system at this place.

### Two Girls Drowned.

Huntington, W. Va., Special.—Miss Dora Weaver, 27 years old, and Miss Minnie Scott, 22 years old, were drowned in the Ohio river at Davis fishing camp, ten miles above here. They had gone there in company with friends to spend the day. While in a small rowboat alone, the waves from a passing steamer caused it to capsize.

## SHORT ORDER NEWS

Epitome of Current Happenings of Interest Briefly Told.

If the Pennsylvania Democrats decide not to fuse with the Lincoln Republicans the Democrats are expected to nominate W. T. Creary, of Columbia, for Governor.

F. T. Liechtenstein, formerly of York, Pa., was killed by a falling wall in the burning of an insane asylum at Middletown, Conn.

The Equitable's administration ticket contains five new directors. George Gould is the last director to resign.

In his address to Cornell students at Ithaca, President Schurman declared that Americans were possessed by the craze for material things.

Capt. J. W. Block, foreman, and three convicts were killed in an attempt of the prisoners to escape from the State farm at Angola, La.

Interchangeable mileage books are to be issued for 16,000 miles of railroads in the Southeast.

It cost the government \$100,000 to extradite Green and Gaynor and bring them to trial. This statement is contained in a letter written by Attorney General Moody to Chairman Tawney, explaining the request for a deficiency appropriation.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and several warships have arrived at Trondheim for the coronation of King Haakon.

A correspondent writing from Bialystok gives a graphic description of the horrors perpetrated there, but states that he could find no evidence that the general government instigated the horrors, though the troops and police connived at bloodshed.

The British departmental committee reported on the colonization scheme of Rider Haggard, opposed it as too large, and that of the Salvation Army as undesirable.

The drydock Dewey was sighted in the Straits of Malacca.

Pulajanes raided a town on the Island of Leyte, killing five policemen and capturing the others.

The Government has under consideration a plan to add 20 marines to the legation at Peking.

Clarence M. York, private secretary to Chief Justice Fuller, fell from a window of Garfield Hospital, Washington, and was killed.

The Sundry Civil Bill reported by the Senate committee appropriates \$1,450,000 for the Jamestown Exposition.

The Senate held a night session for consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The item providing an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the President's travelling expenses led to an energetic protest from Senator McLaurin. The House passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 for this purpose.

The House will begin consideration of the Pure Food bill, and after 12 hours' debate the vote will be taken.

Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., conferred an honorary degree of LL. D. upon Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore.

Secretary Taft presented the diplomas at the graduation exercises at West Point Military Academy.

Senator Elkins made an address before the West Virginia Bankers' Convention of Elkins, W. Va.

By the capsizing of a launch four men were drowned in the Delaware river at Philadelphia.

Edward Kleist, his wife and daughter and others have sued the New York Central Railroad Company for a total of \$404,000 for injuries sustained in an accident.

Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of President Roosevelt, died at Sayville, L. I.

William L. White and Miss Kate Henson, of Bedford county, Virginia, were married in a grocery at Lynchburg.

The cotton seed oil men met at Columbia on Thursday and formed the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' association.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to inquire into the coal business of all the railroads in the United States.

Two men were killed by being blown into the river out of the Pennsylvania tunnel at New York. Three men were killed by a cave-in on Staten Island.

The new battleship Georgia made a record for the United States Navy in her class, going 19.26 knots an hour.

Samuel Mather has given \$100,000 to Western Reserve University, Cleveland, to be known as the John Hay endowment fund.

James Sage, a cousin of Russell Sage, died in poverty in Ohio, and will be buried at the public's expense.

Surrounding a shrine of the Virgin with drawn stiletos, a score of Italian women defied the New York policemen to evict them from a condemned tenement.

Galveston, Texas, is cut off from the mainland as a result of the burning of the bridge running to the island on which the city stands.

Thomas A. Edison declares that new discoveries he has made in the use of cobalt will result in a reduction in the price of automobiles.

The jury in the case of four big meat-packing concerns charged with receiving concessions from the Burlington road brought in a verdict of guilty, and the case against the road was at once taken up.

Emperor Francis Joseph made an address to the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, in which he expressed satisfaction at the continuance of the triple alliance, and praised Roosevelt for his share in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan.

## ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Messages Exchanged Between  
United States and Japan

NEW PACIFIC CABLE IS OPENED

President and Mikado Exchange Cordial Greetings Upon Completion of American Line From Guam to the Island Empire.

Washington, Special.—Cordial greetings have been exchanged between President Roosevelt and Mikado, the Emperor of Japan, over the American cable connecting the island of Guam and Japan, which recently was completed. The President's message, expressing the good will of the American people and himself, was sent Tuesday and the Emperor's reply reached Washington. The President's message was as follows:

"His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, Tokio:

"I am glad to send to your majesty over the American cable, which has just been completed between Guam and Japan, and thus unites our two countries across the Pacific, a message of sincere good will, and the assurance of the earnest wishes of the government and people of the United States for the prosperity of your majesty and your majesty's empire."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The Emperor's reply:

"Tokio, June 26, 1906.

"The President, Washington:

"I have just received with great interest and appreciation the kind message sent by you over the cable which has recently been laid between Guam and Japan and which will shortly be open to the public. I am highly gratified to know that the first telegram by this new line which unites our two countries should convey to me the assurances of the friendly sentiments of the government and people of the United States for myself and people. I most cordially reciprocate your expressions of good will and good wishes."

"MUTSUHITO."

Killed in Bed Room Window.

Danville, Va., Special.—An unknown negro was shot and instantly killed at about midnight Monday night while in the act of attempting entrance to the home of Mr. R. E. Morris, a detective for the Southern Express Company. The negro had raised a window to a room occupied by Mrs. Morris and her daughter, aged 18 years, when discovered by Mr. Morris, who was in the room directly above that of his wife. Criminal assault is thought to have been the motive for the presence of the negro. Some hours after the killing a negro giving his name as Monroe Richardson was arrested on the charge of being an accomplice of the dead man. Morris was released without bail, and an investigation will take place.

Life-Saving Services for Hampton Roads During Exposition.

Washington, Special.—The House committee on inter-State and foreign commerce authorized a favorable report on the bill placing the waters of Hampton Roads under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor during the Jamestown Exposition for the purpose of enforcing the special police and life-saving regulations.

Four Convicts Killed.

Natchez, Miss., Special.—Four dead and one dangerously, perhaps fatally, wounded, all white men, is the result of an attempt by three life-term convicts to escape from Angola, La., State convict farm, seventy miles down the river from this city.

Saturday Half-Holidays Granted Government Mechanics.

Washington, Special.—Saturday half-holidays during the months of July, August and September granted by President Roosevelt to skilled mechanics and laborers, and to all employees in the classical service at navy yards and naval stations of the United States. The same benefit is extended in another general order to the skilled mechanics, laborers and employees in the classified service of the Government Printing Office, of this city.

Carolina Militia to Join in Chickamauga Manoeuvres.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—State troops from Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi will participate in the manoeuvres at Chickamauga Park next month. General J. W. Bubb, of the regular army, will command the encampment. Each regiment will remain in camp about two weeks. Sites for the camps are being located.

Killing by Revenue Officer in Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—While advancing on Deputy United States Marshal Sam Welsh at Appalachia Junction, Tenn., with an open knife in his hand, Cery Taylor was shot three times by the officer, death ensuing shortly after the shooting. Welsh had arrested Taylor six years ago for violation of internal revenue laws and ever since has borne a grudge against the officer. Welsh is in custody at Ducktown, Tenn.

## CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS

What is Being Done Day by Day by the National House and Senate.

Standard Oil Discussed.

When the Senate met the clerk of the House announced the action of that body on the railroad rate bill, but it was allowed to lie on the Vice President's desk until 2:30 p. m., when it was called up by Senator Tillman. Mr. Tillman called attention to the fact that his name was not attached. He said he was opposed to the agreement concerning one amendment, to which he would later move that the Senate disagree. He had reference to the McLaurin amendment, divorcing the carrying and producing business, which was amended so that it does not apply to pipe lines.

The change in this amendment, "in plain English," he said, "meant that Standard Oil had got in its work." The agreement in regard to this amendment, he said, relieved the Standard Oil Company from control and regulation of the inter-State Commerce commission.

The Immigration Bill.

Under a rule limiting debate on all but two sections, the so-called immigration bill was discussed for three hours in the House and passed without a yeas and nays vote being permitted on any of the paragraphs. This bill attracted much attention, the Representatives having large foreign colonies in their districts lining up generally against the head tax of \$5, which was defeated, and against the educational test. After a very interesting contest a substitute for the educational test, providing that the whole matter be submitted to a commission, was adopted by a close vote. The most important features of the bill were then eliminated and the bill was passed without division.

House Rushing Business.

Business was written all over the doings of the House forcing the conclusion that the leaders see early adjournment in prospect. The early morning hour was given over to the passage of Senate bills by unanimous consent, the agreement to conference reports, the Military Academy appropriation bill and the bill for the protection of Niagara Falls being among the measures which received their finishing touches.

The omnibus public building bill, carrying in round numbers \$21,000,000 satirically known as the "work bill," was considered and passed in one hour.

The general deficiency bill was then taken up and progress made after general debate ceased. It was under consideration until 6 o'clock, when the House took a recess until 8, the night session being held for general debate on the bill to amend the administration of the custom laws.

This is another way of saying that political speeches would again be in order tonight. Mr. Boutwell, of Illinois, replied to the tariff speeches of Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, and Mr. Rainey, of Illinois. Mr. Slight of Mississippi addressed the House on the "merchant marine."

The House passed the Senate bill which repeals the so-called 28-hour law by fixing the maximum of time in transit for stock at 36 hours upon the written request of the owner or person in charge of the particular shipment.

"The Pork Barrel."

"The pork barrel," as the so-called omnibus public building bill is generally called, was rolled into the House by Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who reported a broad and comprehensive rule for its consideration.

Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, said the bill represented the painstaking, intelligent labor of many months. He said that more than 500 bills carrying upwards of \$60,000,000 had been referred to the committee and each of these bills was considered on its merits. Out of this mass of public building bills has come the present omnibus building bill, which carries in round numbers \$21,000,000.

"The claims of all the country have been impartially considered," said Mr. Bartholdt, "and this comprehensive bill is a result of the months of earnest work spent upon its preparation."

State Passes Naval Bill.

After two or three more speeches on the conference report on the railroad rate bill the Senate sent the bill back to conference, again designating Senators Tillman, Elkins and Cullum as conferees. During the day the naval appropriation bill which has been in conference for several weeks was finally passed, the Senate receding from its amendment concerning the naval training station at Port Royal, S. C., which was the only item remaining in controversy.

The most interesting incident of the day was a conflict over a motion by Senator LaFollette to enter upon the consideration of the bill limiting to 16 hours the time railroad employees engaged in the movement of trains may be employed consecutively. There was great difficulty in securing a voting quorum, but the requisite number ultimately was obtained. Several speeches were made on the bill.

General Deficiency Bill.

Washington, Special.—The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply bills, was completed by the House committee on appropriations and reported to the House. The bill carries a total of \$10,243,500 to supply deficiencies in the various departments of the Government.

Republicans nominated Fletcher D. Proctor, son of Senator Proctor, for Governor of Vermont.

## GUESTS OF EMPEROR

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Are  
Royally Entertained

FELICITATIONS QUITE GENERAL

After Dinner the Party Went on  
Quarter Deck to Witness the Illuminations.

Kiel, By Cable.—Emperor William, when he was certain of the day on which Mr. and Mrs. Longworth would arrive here, telegraphed to Princess Eitel Frederick asking if she could not come to Kiel at once so that Mrs. Longworth could be entertained aboard the Hamburg, the Emperor's improvised yacht. It is the emperor's rule never to invite women on board his vessel unless the empress or one of the imperial princesses are present.

Empress Augusta Victoria, it is understood, desires to remain near the crown princess, and Princess Henry of Prussia is taking a holiday in Bavaria, and Princess Eitel Frederick, who also is a bride, had arranged to go on a cruise in the Hamburg with the imperial party after the regatta, but upon receiving the emperor's telegram she came from Potsdam immediately, arriving here Saturday evening with Prince Eitel, and Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were invited to dine with the emperor.

It was quite an American evening. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, Allison, Howard and George Mott were present. Princess Eitel was amiable and Emperor William jolly and complimentary to America and Americans.

After the dinner the emperor and Princess Eitel with their guests and the emperor's staff, went on the quarter deck of the Hamburg to witness the illuminations. The club house, the hotel and other buildings were outlined in electric lights, and the 16 battleships, 10 cruisers, 12 merchant ships and 100 yachts in the harbor were strung with incandescent globes while many searchlights played about made a gorgeous scene. Just above the room in the hotel, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, were the Stars and Stripes in colored lights. A great assemblage from Kiel and neighboring towns crowded the water front to witness the illumination.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were detained by Emperor William until after 11 o'clock. The illumination ended with every warship sending up blazing rockets.

To Mark His Grave.

Bristol, Special.—The success of Congressman Brownlow's bill to establish a national cemetery at Greenville means that the grave of President Johnson is to be properly cared for by the government after more than a quarter of a century of neglect. The bill provides for the care of ten acres of ground surrounding the grave. This money will be taken in charge under the usual regulations governing national cemeteries and will be converted into a beautiful spot.

Last of Hearing.

Washington, Special.—The last of the hearings for the present by the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with its investigation into the relations of the railroads with the coal and oil traffic was held here and marked the practical completion of the inquiry as regards the Eastern bituminous fields. Hearings will be resumed in the fall. The commission in the meantime is preparing its report on the facts developed for the consideration of Congress.

Murder by Millionaire.

New York, Special.—Stanford White, a member of the firm of McKim, Meade & White, architects, was shot an instantly killed during the performance at Madison Square Roof Garden. The police state that the murderer was Harry Thaw, a member of a well-known Pittsburgh family.

Fatal Crash on Coast Line.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—In a rear-end collision between trains on the Atlantic Coast Line at Abokie, N. C., Engineer O. O. King, of Portsmouth, Va., and brakeman Walter Carter, of Windsor, N. C., were killed. Conductor Meschem and an unknown man were injured. The accident happened while one of the trains was shifting cars. The engine of one train and six cars were badly damaged, as were the caboose and six rear cars of the other train.

\$5,000 Reward for Finding of Missing Brewer.

Pittsburg, Special.—Five thousand dollars reward for information leading to the finding of Michael Liebel, Sr., a millionaire brewer of Erie, Pa., was announced in this city. Liebel left his home on May 25, and went to Buffalo, from which place he telegraphed his family he was about to start for home. When he did not arrive home detectives were called into the case.

In Arabia, shut out from all the world by their deserts and mountain fastnesses, the people have maintained their independence since the dawn of history; but some day the machine gun will appear upon the skirmish line. Then the fate of the mad Mullah and the confident Mandi will overtake the tribes of the desert, unless they forestall fate and provide themselves with the destructive engine of what we call civilization.