

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

75,000 Men Have Quit Work in Philadelphia.

SERIOUS TROUBLE FEARED

Much Suffering Will Be Caused by Determination of Union Members to Aid Striking Employees of the Transit Company.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Between 50,000 and 75,000 union workers on strike, 100 different branches of industry affected and a renewal of rioting, in which two men were shot, is the situation which confronts Philadelphia. The sympathetic strike which was called by the Central Labor Union and the Allied Building Trades Council in an effort to force the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to arbitrate the differences with its striking employees, is in full swing.

The police are apprehensive as to the outcome. While thousands of men idle, for to quit their usual vocations, it will be an easy matter to fan the sparks of discontent into a flame of lawlessness.

Director Clay, however, has no hesitation in declaring he has enough men at his command to crush any rioting.

The Rapid Transit Company stated that every effort will be made to maintain trolley service. Cars will be dispatched from all barns, they state, at as near regular intervals as possible, and will be increased if police protection is given.

There is no question that the sympathetic strike will cause much suffering and inconvenience. Word was received that practically all drivers of bakery wagons, milk wagons and teamsters for fruit and produce dealers will stand by the strike order to the letter.

Other reports state that 10,000 tail and cloakmakers, 6,000 bricklayers, who are unaffiliated with the Central Labor Union, 40,000 members of the building trades, which, it is said, comprises 75 per cent of this class of men in the city; 200 members of the International Glove Makers' Union, and between 100 and 500 cabinetmakers are among those who have obeyed the order for a general strike.

Word was also received that Sanitarians, who are unaffiliated with the Central Labor Union, 40,000 members of the building trades, which, it is said, comprises 75 per cent of this class of men in the city; 200 members of the International Glove Makers' Union, and between 100 and 500 cabinetmakers are among those who have obeyed the order for a general strike.

Word was also received that Sanitarians, who are unaffiliated with the Central Labor Union, 40,000 members of the building trades, which, it is said, comprises 75 per cent of this class of men in the city; 200 members of the International Glove Makers' Union, and between 100 and 500 cabinetmakers are among those who have obeyed the order for a general strike.

TO FIGHT LABOR UNION.

Organization to Combat Political Activities of Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C.—Leaders among those in the American Federation of Labor opposed to the federation's participation in political affairs, as exemplified in two last congressional elections, have organized the National League of Laborers, a strenuous effort to bring about a determination not to submit to strikers' demand for union recognition.

All policemen, firemen and special agents who have been on duty since the strike began, are ordered to remain at their posts. The emergency automobiles in the city hall courtyard were increased in number and measures taken to send a force of men to any section of the city at a moment's notice.

Many of these machines are driven by their owners, wealthy men who have volunteered for police duty and have been sworn in by Director Clay.

WHY CHILDREN DESERT FARM

Greater Chances Are Offered for All Degrees of Culture.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The reason that young men and women in the south desert the farm is not that they dislike field and stream, but that the cities offer so much greater opportunities for all degrees of culture.

This was the opinion expressed by Senator E. W. Clegg, inspector of the high schools of Louisiana, before the national board of potential wealth in the thousands of acres of uncultivated land in the south is to be realized through the operation of the school system, Mr. Weber said.

He did not regard the establishment of state agricultural schools of so much importance as the institution of agricultural courses in the local schools, where the children of the immediate farmer are to be educated.

Mr. Weber also believed, would solve the problems of the idle negro in the south.

YOUR SHARE OF MONEY.

\$34.87 Sum is the Per Capita in Circulation in the United States.

Washington, D. C.—Have you \$34.87 in your pocket or in the bank? If you have not, then you are shy on the per capita circulation of money in the United States, as shown by the books of the Treasury department. The department, in releasing this calculation, estimates the population of the United States at 89,832,000, and announces the amount of money in circulation on March 1, as \$3,107,250,000, which if equally divided would give every man, woman and child in the country \$34.87. There is in circulation today \$39,315,244 more than a year ago.

AMERICAN WOMEN ARRESTED.

Managua, Nicaragua.—With two American women, young and pretty, arrested on the charge of being spies, according to reports here, the Madrid government announced that Gen. P. Cannon has confessed a plot to assassinate President Madrid. Cannon was arrested at Granada at the same time the women were taken into custody. He is under heavy guard. He is a cousin of Leroy Cannon, whose execution, with another American, Green, brought on the Nicaraguan crisis that drove Zelaya from the presidency into exile.

Ship's Crew Rescued.

New York City.—From a thousand miles out at sea was flashed from the liner Caledonia a wireless message, telling of the loss of the big Russian freight steamship Korea and of the rescue of her men. The message gave the agents of the Russian ship in this city assurance that every officer and every member of the crew was safe aboard the Caledonia.

CAROLINA POLITICIANS SHOT.

State Legislators and Deputy Sheriff Attacked by Wealthy Man.

Scotland Neck, N. C.—State Senator E. L. and Representative W. A. P. Kitchin, brother of Governor W. P. Kitchin and Congressman Claud Kitchin of the second North Carolina district, and Deputy Sheriff C. W. Dunn, all of Halifax county, were shot down on the main street of the town by E. E. Powell, a wealthy and prominent citizen.

Travis and Kitchin are seriously and Dunn fatally wounded. Details of the shooting are meager. According to the best information obtainable, Powell met his three victims walking along the street together. He approached Senator Travis, and asked him his reason for not replying to a letter he had written to him.

Representative Kitchin, thinking that Powell was out of humor, placed his hand gently on his shoulder and uttered words intended to placate him. Without further words, Powell drew a pistol and shot Kitchin down, and a quick succession fired on Travis and Dunn, both victims falling to the ground. Powell then walked to his store, and securing a shotgun, barricaded himself, resisting arrest. No effort was made to arrest him, and later he surrendered to a police officer who was taken to the county jail at Halifax.

The nature of the letter over which the tragedy centers cannot be learned, as Powell refuses to talk. Both Travis and Kitchin are among the most popular members of the legislature in Washington, D. C.—Representative Kitchin, when informed of the tragedy in which his brother was shot, declared that he knew of no cause for the shooting. He said that he had been friendly to Senator Travis and his brother, as they had appeared recently as attorneys for a son of Powell—Aquilla by name—and had succeeded in getting him off with a very light sentence. He said he knew nothing of any correspondence which might have led to the shooting.

The nature of the letter over which the tragedy centers cannot be learned, as Powell refuses to talk. Both Travis and Kitchin are among the most popular members of the legislature in Washington, D. C.—Representative Kitchin, when informed of the tragedy in which his brother was shot, declared that he knew of no cause for the shooting. He said that he had been friendly to Senator Travis and his brother, as they had appeared recently as attorneys for a son of Powell—Aquilla by name—and had succeeded in getting him off with a very light sentence. He said he knew nothing of any correspondence which might have led to the shooting.

The nature of the letter over which the tragedy centers cannot be learned, as Powell refuses to talk. Both Travis and Kitchin are among the most popular members of the legislature in Washington, D. C.—Representative Kitchin, when informed of the tragedy in which his brother was shot, declared that he knew of no cause for the shooting. He said that he had been friendly to Senator Travis and his brother, as they had appeared recently as attorneys for a son of Powell—Aquilla by name—and had succeeded in getting him off with a very light sentence. He said he knew nothing of any correspondence which might have led to the shooting.

The nature of the letter over which the tragedy centers cannot be learned, as Powell refuses to talk. Both Travis and Kitchin are among the most popular members of the legislature in Washington, D. C.—Representative Kitchin, when informed of the tragedy in which his brother was shot, declared that he knew of no cause for the shooting. He said that he had been friendly to Senator Travis and his brother, as they had appeared recently as attorneys for a son of Powell—Aquilla by name—and had succeeded in getting him off with a very light sentence. He said he knew nothing of any correspondence which might have led to the shooting.

AVALANCHE VICTIMS SAVED.

Buried 80 Hours, Ten Persons Taken Alive From Snow Slide.

Spokane, Wash.—It is reported at this place that ten persons have been rescued alive from the trains buried by the Washington avalanche, after having been entombed 80 hours. The passengers were nearly crazy from their sufferings in the dark under the hard-packed snow.

Everything indicates that the death list may reach a total of 150. Already 57 persons have been taken out and despatched. The rescue efforts are being made to reach those believed to be in the piled-up gorge precipice. With the masses of snow and ice rising mountain-high and interwoven with tons of debris, there is a probability that many of the bodies may remain in the ice until almost midsummer.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of the 100 rescuers who are tunneling through the ice. Warmer weather has started the snow melting and there is fear of another avalanche. Thirty laborers in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad at Wellington are missing, and it is believed all are dead.

Since the blockade occurred the force of workmen has been daily increased. The rescue efforts have been made to reach those believed to be in the piled-up gorge precipice. With the masses of snow and ice rising mountain-high and interwoven with tons of debris, there is a probability that many of the bodies may remain in the ice until almost midsummer.

MARKING VETERANS' GRAVES.

Good Progress is Being Made in This Direction, Says General Oates.

Washington, D. C.—Good progress is being made in the work of marking the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried in their vicinity. Provision for the work was made by congress in March, 1906, and \$200,000 was appropriated to carry it out.

General William C. Oates, commander-in-chief of the work, has made a report on the subject to the secretary of war. From this it appears that 8,875 graves of confederate dead in six burial grounds in northern territory have been properly marked to date. Confederate graves have been marked previously with headstones in thirteen other cemeteries.

Commissioner Oates said it was impossible to identify the graves of confederates at still nine other points and it has been decided to mark the graves there with a separate large monument suitably inscribed, instead of providing individual headstones, as contemplated by the law. The monuments authorized will be completed this spring.

GENERAL RATHER DEAD.

Tusculum, Ala.—General John D. Rafter, one of the leading men of the state, died at his home here, Genoa, after a long illness. He was a member of the Alabama senate and speaker of the house of representatives, as a member of the constitutional convention of 1875, and was a factor in politics many years ago. He was some time president of the old Memphis and Charleston Railroad. General Rafter was 87 years old.

CITIZEN KILLS THREE FARMERS.

Citronelle, Ala.—Joseph Stokes, Charles Goldman and David Gorman, farmers, were shot and killed by Laurence Odum, a citizen, at the latter's home, four miles from this place. After the shooting, Odum surrendered to a deputy sheriff at Citronelle. Odum says the killing was the result of an old feud. He says all parties were armed.

WANT HENSON MADE ADMIRAL.

Washington, D. C.—In a communication received by the secretary of the Navy, Lord of Michigan, Harry C. Smith, president of the Afro-American League, suggests that Matt Henson, the colored man who accompanied Commander Peary to the north pole as his first lieutenant, be made admiral of the United States navy "because of his distinguished services to his country and the cause of science."

FOR MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Washington, D. C.—The house of representatives has passed a bill to be passed a bill appropriating \$5,000 to award a fund to erect a monument to Jefferson Davis at his birthplace.

OFFER REWARD FOR WRECKERS.

Montgomery, Ala.—A reward of \$1,000 is offered by the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the arrest and conviction of the wreckers of a Louisville and Nashville passenger train at Gore, near here, on the night of February 23.

MRS. CLEVELAND IN PARIS.

Paris, France.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland is spending a few days in Paris as a guest at the home of Professor and Mrs. Mark Baldwin.

ALABAMA AVIATION FIELD.

Montgomery, Ala.—It was announced that six officers of the army will create cotton mill corporation of the use of aeroplanes. They will remain here sixty days at the aviation field north of the city.

EXPLOSION KILLED 23 MINERS.

Juneau, Alaska.—Twenty-three miners were killed by an explosion of a powder magazine in the Mexican mine on Douglas Island. Eight men were seriously injured and four of these may die.

INSURGENTS WANT HELP.

Washington, D. C.—The Nicaraguan insurgents, realizing that their cause is about lost, appealed to the United States government through Consul Moffitt at Bluefields to mediate. The request has been taken under advisement.

SUICIDE'S SINGULAR REQUEST.

Owensboro, Ky.—That he be buried with his head six inches lower than his feet was the singular request left in a note by Richard Howard, a prominent farmer living near the city, when he ended his life with strychnine. He said he was tired of living.

WANT PEARY'S PROOFS

Explorer Must Show Doubting Legislators at Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Proofs of Commander Peary's discovery of the North Pole caused a row in the subcommittee of the house committee on naval affairs.

Two members of the National Geographical Society appeared before the committee with copies of Mr. Peary's proofs to urge the granting of a suitable reward by congress to the noted explorer, but the committee declined to receive them in confidence, with the ultimate result that the committee has made it known that unless the Peary proofs are forthcoming to the full satisfaction of the committee that every bill introduced for the purpose of rewarding the North Pole discoverer will be pigeon-holed.

Three members of the committee were in favor of receiving the Peary proofs without making them public. Representative Macon hotly objected, and after declaring his position stalked away from the room. Mr. Peary, in a letter to the committee, stated that he was against any legislation in the dark. Mr. Macon sharply told the committee. "Furthermore, if this committee decides in favor of Peary without inspecting the full records and making a public report, it will expose the whole business on the floor of the house or in a statement to the press. If we reward Mr. Peary the American people have a right to know what we are rewarding him for."

Professor Gannett, of the coast and geodetic survey and one of the members of the National Geographic Society, who accepted Peary's proofs, told the committee that Mr. Peary would not let the committee have the proofs for public purposes, because he wanted them for use in newspaper and magazine articles.

Washington, D. C.—Proofs of Commander Peary's discovery of the North Pole caused a row in the subcommittee of the house committee on naval affairs.

Two members of the National Geographical Society appeared before the committee with copies of Mr. Peary's proofs to urge the granting of a suitable reward by congress to the noted explorer, but the committee declined to receive them in confidence, with the ultimate result that the committee has made it known that unless the Peary proofs are forthcoming to the full satisfaction of the committee that every bill introduced for the purpose of rewarding the North Pole discoverer will be pigeon-holed.

Three members of the committee were in favor of receiving the Peary proofs without making them public. Representative Macon hotly objected, and after declaring his position stalked away from the room. Mr. Peary, in a letter to the committee, stated that he was against any legislation in the dark. Mr. Macon sharply told the committee. "Furthermore, if this committee decides in favor of Peary without inspecting the full records and making a public report, it will expose the whole business on the floor of the house or in a statement to the press. If we reward Mr. Peary the American people have a right to know what we are rewarding him for."

Professor Gannett, of the coast and geodetic survey and one of the members of the National Geographic Society, who accepted Peary's proofs, told the committee that Mr. Peary would not let the committee have the proofs for public purposes, because he wanted them for use in newspaper and magazine articles.

REPUTATE COOK'S HONORS.

To Name Harlem Street for Roosevelt Instead of Cook.

New York City.—Resolutions to make a street in Harlem "Roosevelt," and to repudiate the aldermanic favor bestowed some time back on Dr. Frederick A. Cook, were up for consideration before the board of aldermen. The Roosevelt proposal was referred to the committee on streets and highways; the Cook matter was tabled.

Alderman Drescher thinks the way the board has treated Commander Peary is a shame. His was the resolution tabled. It recited that "the city, through its accredited representatives, stands on record as recognizing the discredited and ignoring the real discoverer of the North Pole," and urged that the board place itself on record as recognizing "Peary as the only man who ever carried the flag to the North Pole."

MARKING VETERANS' GRAVES.

Good Progress is Being Made in This Direction, Says General Oates.

Washington, D. C.—Good progress is being made in the work of marking the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried in their vicinity. Provision for the work was made by congress in March, 1906, and \$200,000 was appropriated to carry it out.

General William C. Oates, commander-in-chief of the work, has made a report on the subject to the secretary of war. From this it appears that 8,875 graves of confederate dead in six burial grounds in northern territory have been properly marked to date. Confederate graves have been marked previously with headstones in thirteen other cemeteries.

Commissioner Oates said it was impossible to identify the graves of confederates at still nine other points and it has been decided to mark the graves there with a separate large monument suitably inscribed, instead of providing individual headstones, as contemplated by the law. The monuments authorized will be completed this spring.

GENERAL RATHER DEAD.

Tusculum, Ala.—General John D. Rafter, one of the leading men of the state, died at his home here, Genoa, after a long illness. He was a member of the Alabama senate and speaker of the house of representatives, as a member of the constitutional convention of 1875, and was a factor in politics many years ago. He was some time president of the old Memphis and Charleston Railroad. General Rafter was 87 years old.

CITIZEN KILLS THREE FARMERS.

Citronelle, Ala.—Joseph Stokes, Charles Goldman and David Gorman, farmers, were shot and killed by Laurence Odum, a citizen, at the latter's home, four miles from this place. After the shooting, Odum surrendered to a deputy sheriff at Citronelle. Odum says the killing was the result of an old feud. He says all parties were armed.

WANT HENSON MADE ADMIRAL.

Washington, D. C.—In a communication received by the secretary of the Navy, Lord of Michigan, Harry C. Smith, president of the Afro-American League, suggests that Matt Henson, the colored man who accompanied Commander Peary to the north pole as his first lieutenant, be made admiral of the United States navy "because of his distinguished services to his country and the cause of science."

FOR MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Washington, D. C.—The house of representatives has passed a bill to be passed a bill appropriating \$5,000 to award a fund to erect a monument to Jefferson Davis at his birthplace.

OFFER REWARD FOR WRECKERS.

Montgomery, Ala.—A reward of \$1,000 is offered by the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the arrest and conviction of the wreckers of a Louisville and Nashville passenger train at Gore, near here, on the night of February 23.

MRS. CLEVELAND IN PARIS.

Paris, France.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland is spending a few days in Paris as a guest at the home of Professor and Mrs. Mark Baldwin.

ALABAMA AVIATION FIELD.

Montgomery, Ala.—It was announced that six officers of the army will create cotton mill corporation of the use of aeroplanes. They will remain here sixty days at the aviation field north of the city.

EXPLOSION KILLED 23 MINERS.

Juneau, Alaska.—Twenty-three miners were killed by an explosion of a powder magazine in the Mexican mine on Douglas Island. Eight men were seriously injured and four of these may die.

INSURGENTS WANT HELP.

Washington, D. C.—The Nicaraguan insurgents, realizing that their cause is about lost, appealed to the United States government through Consul Moffitt at Bluefields to mediate. The request has been taken under advisement.

ROOSEVELT'S TROPHIES.

Five Hundred Animals Killed by Ex-President in the Interest of Science.

Gondokoro, Sudan, on the Upper Nile.—Colonel Roosevelt and the others of the immediate party sailed on the steamer Dal for Khartoum, where they expect to arrive on March 15.

Colonel Roosevelt and Kermit killed some 500 specimens of large animals. The big includes the following: 17 lions, 11 elephants, 10 buffaloes, 10 black rhinoceroses, 9 white rhinoceroses, 9 hippopotami, 9 giraffes, 3 leopards, 7 civets, 3 giant elands, 3 sabies, 1 sitatunga and 2 bongos.

All these were killed in the interest of science. From the point of importance the most highly-prized game may be rated as follows:

First, the giant elands, the first of which were taken in the country; second, the white rhinoceroses; third, the bongos, the first to be stalked and killed by a white man, and fourth, the sitatunga, a species of antelope.

Science will be enriched by several new species and an enormous series of the smaller mammals of Africa. The game taken and the collections made constitute a world's record for a similar period of hunting and scientific research in Africa.

REPUTATE COOK'S HONORS.

To Name Harlem Street for Roosevelt Instead of Cook.

New York City.—Resolutions to make a street in Harlem "Roosevelt," and to repudiate the aldermanic favor bestowed some time back on Dr. Frederick A. Cook, were up for consideration before the board of aldermen. The Roosevelt proposal was referred to the committee on streets and highways; the Cook matter was tabled.

Alderman Drescher thinks the way the board has treated Commander Peary is a shame. His was the resolution tabled. It recited that "the city, through its accredited representatives, stands on record as recognizing the discredited and ignoring the real discoverer of the North Pole," and urged that the board place itself on record as recognizing "Peary as the only man who ever carried the flag to the North Pole."

MARKING VETERANS' GRAVES.

Good Progress is Being Made in This Direction, Says General Oates.

Washington, D. C.—Good progress is being made in the work of marking the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried in their vicinity. Provision for the work was made by congress in March, 1906, and \$200,000 was appropriated to carry it out.

General William C. Oates, commander-in-chief of the work, has made a report on the subject to the secretary of war. From this it appears that 8,875 graves of confederate dead in six burial grounds in northern territory have been properly marked to date. Confederate graves have been marked previously with headstones in thirteen other cemeteries.

Commissioner Oates said it was impossible to identify the graves of confederates at still nine other points and it has been decided to mark the graves there with a separate large monument suitably inscribed, instead of providing individual headstones, as contemplated by the law. The monuments authorized will be completed this spring.

GENERAL RATHER DEAD.

Tusculum, Ala.—General John D. Rafter, one of the leading men of the state, died at his home here, Genoa, after a long illness. He was a member of the Alabama senate and speaker of the house of representatives, as a member of the constitutional convention of 1875, and was a factor in politics many years ago. He was some time president of the old Memphis and Charleston Railroad. General Rafter was 87 years old.

CITIZEN KILLS THREE FARMERS.

Citronelle, Ala.—Joseph Stokes, Charles Goldman and David Gorman, farmers, were shot and killed by Laurence Odum, a citizen, at the latter's home, four miles from this place. After the shooting, Odum surrendered to a deputy sheriff at Citronelle. Odum says the killing was the result of an old feud. He says all parties were armed.

WANT HENSON MADE ADMIRAL.

Washington, D. C.—In a communication received by the secretary of the Navy, Lord of Michigan, Harry C. Smith, president of the Afro-American League, suggests that Matt Henson, the colored man who accompanied Commander Peary to the north pole as his first lieutenant, be made admiral of the United States navy "because of his distinguished services to his country and the cause of science."

FOR MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Washington, D. C.—The house of representatives has passed a bill to be passed a bill appropriating \$5,000 to award a fund to erect a monument to Jefferson Davis at his birthplace.

OFFER REWARD FOR WRECKERS.

Montgomery, Ala.—A reward of \$1,000 is offered by the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the arrest and conviction of the wreckers of a Louisville and Nashville passenger train at Gore, near here, on the night of February 23.

MRS. CLEVELAND IN PARIS.

Paris, France.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland is spending a few days in Paris as a guest at the home of Professor and Mrs. Mark Baldwin.

ALABAMA AVIATION FIELD.

Montgomery, Ala.—It was announced that six officers of the army will create cotton mill corporation of the use of aeroplanes. They will remain here sixty days at the aviation field north of the city.

EXPLOSION KILLED 23 MINERS.

Juneau, Alaska.—Twenty-three miners were killed by an explosion of a powder magazine in the Mexican mine on Douglas Island. Eight men were seriously injured and four of these may die.

INSURGENTS WANT HELP.

Washington, D. C.—The Nicaraguan insurgents, realizing that their cause is about lost, appealed to the United States government through Consul Moffitt at Bluefields to mediate. The request has been taken under advisement.

SUICIDE'S SINGULAR REQUEST.

Owensboro, Ky.—That he be buried with his head six inches lower than his feet was the singular request left in a note by Richard Howard, a prominent farmer living near the city, when he ended his life with strychnine. He said he was tired of living.

TO GIVE AWAY MILLIONS

John D. Rockefeller Will Use His Wealth to Benefit Mankind.

Washington, D. C.—Steps were taken to incorporate the Rockefeller foundation in the District of Columbia. The bill for this purpose was introduced by Senator Gallinger, and referred to the committee on judiciary. The purpose of the foundation is to provide for a general organization to conduct philanthropic work along all lines. It is understood that the foundation will be endowed largely by John D. Rockefeller and that he takes this means to dispose of a large part of his enormous wealth.

The incorporators named in the bill are John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Fred T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy and Charles O. Heydt. These incorporators are authorized to select associates, not to exceed a total of twenty-five.

It was stated by Senator Gallinger that the Rockefeller foundation already had given \$52,000,000, and that he was seeking a method of disposing of his fortune that would benefit mankind. The Rockefeller foundation will be authorized to receive and disburse gifts of more value than those obtained from the original endowments, the amount of which has not been fixed.

The scope of the foundation is very broad, although embraced in a very short fraction of the bill. This section reads:

"That the object of the said corporation shall be to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the people of the United States and of foreign lands in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge; in the prevention and relief of suffering and in the promotion of any and all of the elements of human progress."

The bill generally follows the lines of the act incorporating the Carnegie foundation. It goes much further, since the Carnegie foundation is designed chiefly to provide for a scientific retirement and pensioning of superannuated teachers.

New York City.—Estimates of Mr. Rockefeller's past benefactions and present fortune vary largely. It is conceded that in charity he has but one leader—Andrew Carnegie—and the best opinion is that Mr. Rockefeller has given away something approaching \$131,000,000, as against \$162,000,000 for Mr. Carnegie.

Rockefeller gifts have been: General Education Board, \$25,000,000; University of Chicago, \$25,000,000; Rush Medical College, \$8,000,000; Institute for Medical Research, \$4,300,000; churches (known), \$3,100,000.

The rivalry between Rockefeller and Carnegie in getting rid of their riches has been of the friendliest nature.

How much Mr. Rockefeller has left in even harder to guess than how much he has given away. In Frederick T. Gates, one of Rockefeller's agents in charity, said:

"Mr. Rockefeller himself has authorized the statement that his fortune cannot exceed \$200,000,000, and that in his most prosperous year his income was not above \$20,000,000. His holding of Standard Oil stock are not above 20 per cent of the total issue outstanding."

On the other hand the late H. H. Rogers is quoted as having said in 1905:

"I know for a fact that Mr. Rockefeller's income will not exceed \$60,000,000 next year."

The late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts estimated that Rockefeller's fortune totaled one billion dollars.

STRICT SALOON RULES.