

### THE GARDEN OF MY SOUL.

I water with my tears each night  
The garden of my soul.  
And tend with care the flowers white.  
I water with my tears each night,  
Transplanting from the wrong the right—  
Transfiguring the whole.  
I water with my tears each night,  
The garden of my soul.  
—A. B., in Gunter's Magazine.

### A MATTER OF BREAD.

By CARROLL WATSON RANKIN.

The Martins, father and son, were in partnership. Mr. Martin, a visionary person with no practical experience, mismanaged the Shingleton end of the business, where noisy sawmills cut mighty northern Michigan logs into lumber. Robert ran the office in Bayport, the nearest shipping point. Owing to a curious lack of judgment, both men proved round pegs in square holes.

When the once considerable Martin property had dwindled to two idle mills, hopelessly remote from available timber, and a few acres of stumps that nobody wanted for farming purposes, Mr. Martin died.

Before this the older Martins had lived in Shingleton. Robert and his young wife had dwelt in Bayport, twenty miles distant. Now Robert sold all that was portable of the Shingleton property, and, with many misgivings, decided to move his mother to Bayport.

"You'll never agree in the wide world," said Robert, divulging his plan to his wife. "Both you and mother are first-class of your kind; but you're not the same kind."

"I'm not perfect," said Petrina, modestly. "And you know, Bob, I've always prided myself on my adaptability. If you'll just keep me bolstered with timely bits of information, I'll have things just the way your mother likes them. I'm going to pose as a model daughter-in-law."

"Wouldn't it be safer and a whole lot easier to be just yourself? I'm sorry that the business—"

"Cheer up, deary; things might be worse, and so far your mother and I have agreed beautifully."

"At a distance," demurred Robert. "You've never lived together. But until I've discovered exactly how poor we are, one roof is all we can afford."

"I'll make it big enough," assured Petrina, comfortingly.

Mrs. Martin, senior, was squarely and solidly built. She made one think of a substantial business block constructed for utility only. She swept on Friday, baked beans on Thursday, washed on Monday, wound her clock at 9 every Saturday night, and bought six new pillow-cases every January.

Mrs. Martin, junior, sent her washing out, swept only when the house demanded sweeping, and at irregular intervals bought beans ready-baked from a woman's exchange. Yet Petrina made Robert comfortable, her household expenses were not excessive, and, moreover, she trimmed her own hats and made her own shirt-waists.

Petrina knew that Mrs. Martin had baked bread every Wednesday and Saturday for thirty years—and had grown gray worrying over what to do with the surplus. Petrina had purchased a loaf, at a time, as she needed it, from a breadmaking neighbor.

Instead of confessing, however, that her bread was acquired in this easy manner, young Mrs. Martin, feeling certain that the knowledge would shock Robert's mother, foolishly attempted to conceal it. She colored guiltily when the older woman praised the loaf; yet, having failed at the proper moment to disclose the truth, Petrina felt obliged thereafter to smuggle bread in at the back door.

As the week wore on, the culprit realized that it would never do to serve a perfectly fresh loaf every second day, since that would certainly arouse suspicion; so she purchased stale loaves and ate them unhappily. When they were good only for toast, she was moved to further effort.

"Robert," she confided one morning, "I'm afraid I'll have to live up to my reputation for breadmaking. But I couldn't attempt to set bread with your mother looking on. Couldn't you take her sightseeing for a few hours? If the coast were clear until 1 o'clock, the worst of the agony would be over. I'll use compressed yeast—they say that rises quickly. But I never could handle sticky things gracefully—she'd detect my inexperience at once."

"Why not get mother to show you how?"

"And let her discover that I married her son without knowing how to make bread? I wish to keep her admiration and respect. Take her to the Indian Museum by the Elmwood trolley—it's the slowest. Please help me out, Bob."

So Robert yielded. The coast clear, Petrina set her bread. Now bread dough, as everybody knows, is the most untrustworthy stuff in the culinary kingdom. Occasionally even an experienced cook encounters a batch of dough that seems possessed to go wrong. At other times dough that seems in its early stages unpromising develops unexpectedly into good bread.

Petrina's dough misbehaved from the very outset to the bitter end. The flour refused to associate with the water, the little gray-green puddles of yeast declined also to mix; the shortening floated loftily in exclusive islands.

"It's either too wet or too dry," said Petrina, peering doubtfully into the pan. "Yet three quarts of water ought surely to be enough. I think I'll try the egg-beater. Ugh! What spatterer stuff!"

Although Petrina likewise tried the toasting-fork, the potato-masher and various other stirring implements, the mixture still refused to mix.

hands to the still exceedingly sticky batter.

"I'm a web-footed duck!" groaned Petrina, eyeing her fettered fingers with repugnance. "I need somebody to keep me scraped off. Mercy! It'll be a year before this mess is ready to knead. And the cook-book's gone shut. And how can I get more flour with these hands?"

In time, however, the sticky mess grew smoother and firmer, until at last the huge cold ball looked and felt like real dough. Petrina scraped the dried batter from her coated fingers and looked at the clock. It was later than she had supposed.

"But," said she, complacently, "the worst is over. I'll get all this flour cleaned up, and nobody'll ever guess what a siege I've been through. I'll have that bread in the oven by 1 o'clock."

But Petrina reckoned without her dough. The yeast, chilled by the long mixing, had perhaps become discouraged. At the end of an hour the leaven mass showed no sign of rising. At half past 12 the telephone rang.

"Hello!" sounded Robert's warning voice. "If you've any evidences of guilt to conceal you'd better be about it. Mother's had enough of sight-seeing, and is on her way home."

Anything to conceal? That hideous mound of leaven dough—surely no mother-in-law could be permitted to behold a failure like that! But where, in that tiny, one-storied cottage, could one conceal a crime of such magnitude?

"Perhaps," thought Petrina, "that dough might be squeezed into something smaller."

She seized the shining water pail, and poked and punched the enormous cold lump into it. But where should she hide the pail? Apparently the house afforded no concealment for large tin pails of dough. She was about to move the heavy davenport in the living room, in order to make space behind it for the pail, when Mrs. Martin became visible from the window.

Darting impetuously into the guest room, Petrina hastily lifted the lid of her mother-in-law's trunk, which she knew to be empty, dropped the pail inside, and thought she closed the lid. Unfortunately, she did not know that the lid had a trick of sticking.

Of course, with all that dough on her conscience, Petrina was not entirely care-free that afternoon; but now, at least, she possessed a definite plan. The ash barrel, unfortunately, discovered overflowing in her moment of need, should be emptied the next day. Robert should once more spirit the guest away, and Petrina would remove the dough to the barrel, cover it neatly with ashes, and run to the exchange for a ready-made batch of bread. It seemed a good plan, but it was never carried out.

While dressing for dinner that evening, Mrs. Martin noticed that the trunk lid was ajar, and by the same token knew at once that some one had had it open. She had an immediate and alarming vision of thieves in the house—quickly modified to her intense bewilderment when, seeing something white through the open crack, she realized that whoever had tampered with her trunk had put something into it! In the next second she guessed what had happened. The thieves, interrupted, had thrust their booty hastily into the trunk!

Summoning all her courage, Mrs. Martin raised the lid and looked in. Now it happened that the trunk, with the pail resting in the deep, open tray, stood within two inches of an active hot air register; and bread dough, as everybody knows, is contrary, untrustworthy stuff. Having refused to rise at the proper time, now, when nobody wanted it to rise, it was making up for its earlier deficiency. Swollen to four times its original bulk, the clean, vigorous dough filled the tray with rounded, puffy billows. The trunk seemed literally filled with it.

"Petrina!" called the bewildered lady. "Robert! Come here! What on earth is this?"

"It's—it's bread!" stammered Petrina, guiltily. "I spoiled it and—hid it."

"Spoiled it?" exclaimed Mrs. Martin. "Why, it's just right to go in the pans. But, my dear child, there must be enough here for ten loaves. Do you always make so much? And why did you put it here?"

Of course, since there was nothing else to do, Petrina told the whole story.

"Dear, dear!" laughed Mrs. Martin. "And I thought thieves had been here! Don't scare me like that again. There's that 'woman's exchange' place, with everything so good and so reasonable. Why in the world do you bother to bake when you live almost next door to a treasure like that?"

"I'd have suggested it long ago but for fear you'd think I was criticizing. Bless you, child, if I were as smart with a needle as you are, I'd buy all my bread, too!"

"This is the last time," declared Petrina, scooping armfuls of dough into the bread-pan, "that I'll ever pretend to be more of anything than I am."—Youth's Companion.

**Richest Family in Europe.**  
It is not generally known that the Imperial family of Russia is the richest royal family in Europe, and derives its vast wealth from three sources—the State treasury, the imperial domains (formerly church lands) and the so-called "cabinet properties." A writer in Harper's Weekly gives some interesting facts. The State treasury pays out \$7,000,000 per annum for the needs of the Imperial house, principally for the maintenance of the palaces and the officials and servants attached to them. The reigning Empress, for example, has an allowance of \$100,000 per year, and the Dowager Empress the same. Every child born to the Czar receives from birth to the age of twenty-one nearly \$20,000 a year, while the heir to the throne receives annually, in addition to the maintenance of palaces, \$50,000. Daughters receive a dowry of 1,000,000 rubles when they marry.

**See Value of Publicity.**  
Various means of securing publicity are being employed to a greater and greater extent in New York by the preachers who wish to secure larger audiences.

### DETAILED ESTIMATE OF THE DESTRUCTION BY THE EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY AND ITALY PLACES NUMBER OF DEAD AT 200,000; MONEY LOSS AT \$1,000,000,000

#### Rescuers Push Their Work, But Starvation and Pneumonia Arc Grave Factors, and an Outbreak of Typhoid Fever is Causing Alarm Among the Refugees and Soldiers.

#### PLANS FOR REBUILDING MESSINA AND REGGIO.

Earthquake's Cost in Life and Property.	
Estimated loss of life.....	200,000
Private property, Messina.....	\$400,000,000
Public property, Messina, including the harbor works.....	30,000,000
Private property, Reggio.....	200,000,000
Public property, Reggio.....	10,000,000
Fortifications, Straits of Messina and Light-houses.....	60,000,000
Other items, including public and private property at Palmi, Bagnara, Sant'Eufemia, Seminara, and towns and country estates in Sicily and Calabria.....	300,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,000,000,000</b>

Rome, Italy.—Horror has been heaped upon horror to such an extent that it is still impossible to give an official estimate either of the loss of human life or of the destruction of property in the awful catastrophe which overwhelmed Messina and Reggio and the contiguous towns and villages in the gray dawn of the morning. Only this only seems certain, that for once the tendency toward exaggeration natural under such circumstances of demoralizing disaster has fallen short of the appalling reality, and that the calamity is the greatest recorded in the history of Europe.

Two hundred thousand has been mentioned as the probable total loss of life, and even the most conservative present estimates do not fall much below this figure. In Messina city and district alone out of a population of 175,000 not more than 25,000 are reported to have escaped, and such figures as are available in regard to Reggio and other Calabrian towns and villages point to a tremendous addition to the total, so that present indications are that 200,000 will not be found to be a greatly exaggerated figure.

It is pointed out, however, that in the light of past experience with other disasters of a similar kind even the most careful estimates cannot be made too conservative.

As regards the value of the property destroyed computations are equally hazardous upon the data at present available. One estimate may be mentioned merely as an indication. It places the damage to private property at Messina at \$400,000,000; to public property at Messina, including the harbor works, at \$30,000,000; to private property at Reggio at \$200,000,000; to public property at Reggio at \$10,000,000; to fortifications, Straits of Messina, and Light-houses, at \$60,000,000; and other items, including public and private property at Palmi, Bagnara, Sant'Eufemia, Seminara, and towns, villages and country estates in Sicily and Calabria, at \$300,000,000; a grand total of \$1,000,000,000.

Figures like these, of course, are valuable only as a rough and ready indication of the tremendous magnitude of the losses. Two facts stand out from all fragmentary reports received: That the number of the survivors accounted for is extremely limited, and that all the witnesses agree that both Messina and Reggio are practically nothing but heaps of ruins. The only deduction to be drawn is that the loss to both life and property has been on a scale which the imagination can barely grasp.

News from the stricken districts in Italy is still coming through slowly and fragmentarily. The Government's demands are almost monopolizing the telegraph wires. Even from Rome to Genoa there is considerable delay in transmission, and ordinary press messages stand small chance of getting through.

Though rescuers are making much progress, thousands of survivors are still in want. Starvation and pneumonia are adding to the deaths, and many suicides are reported.

Living persons are still being taken from the ruins of Messina. The injured have filled the accommodations of all cities near the devastated region. Many of the survivors have been taken to Rome, where the King has thrown open the military barracks and the Pope has given the use of the Lazaretto.

Major Landis, of the American Embassy, is at Messina with sixty soldiers digging in the ruins of the Consulate, there in hope of finding the bodies of United States Consul Cheney and his wife.

Instead of burning the ruins of the city to prevent a disastrous epidemic, it is now understood that the authorities have decided to clear Messina of every living person and surround it with aordon of troops in order to keep it absolutely isolated.

**Joshua Rhodes Dead.**  
Joshua Rhodes, a pioneer business man and financier, of Pittsburg, died at his home in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Rhodes, who was worth \$25,000,000, was a lifelong friend of Andrew Carnegie, who never entered the field of tub making, which was Mr. Rhodes' specialty.

**Church Influence Commended.**  
President-elect Taft commended the influence of the church on civilization to a body of ministers in Augusta, Ga.

**FROM FOREIGN FIELDS.**  
Last year China imported 1,102,333 umbrellas and the year before 1,380,111.  
The city of Haroun al Raschid, Bagdad, has a foreign trade of nearly \$25,000,000 a year.  
In 1885 Japan owned .88 per cent. of the world's steam tonnage, while now her share is 3.33 per cent.  
Great Britain with 3327 coal mines, employing 940,618 people, turned out 267,330,962 tons of coal in 1907.

### TO REBUILD MESSINA.

**Merchants of Ruined City Resolve to Return When Wreck is Cleared.**  
Rome, Italy.—Despite Premier Giolitti's statements indicating that the Government will discourage the rebuilding of Messina, the merchants of the city who escaped held a meeting at Palermo and decided not to abandon the place, but to return and rebuild once more when the ruins were cleared away.

The treasures which lie beneath the ruins of Messina must amount to an enormous sum. Pillage and theft during the first days were indulged in to a considerable extent, and, unfortunately, are still going on.

The treasures contained in the cathedral have disappeared, but enormous wealth, nevertheless, has been recovered. The Commercial Bank saved \$9,000,000 lire, and the fire at the depot of the Bank of Italy has now been got in hand.

A priest and his attendant who were found alive amid the ruins of their presbytery declined to leave. They preferred to remain in this dangerous situation, as beneath the ruins were hidden their treasures. They told their rescuers life was not worth living without their wealth.

The banks and commercial establishments lost huge sums in cash and securities. Little, indeed, of the bullion in any of the lost cities was saved except \$4,000,000 lire, in the branch of the Bank of Italy at Messina and a similar amount in the vaults of the Commercial Bank at the same place.

A special Government commission will probably be appointed to go to the scene of the disaster and make a systematic search for securities, bullion, coin and artistic treasure-lying in the wreckage.

Besides the large direct interests in Messina and Reggio there is scarcely a large commercial house, bank or institution throughout Italy which has not been hit by the disasters. The religious orders, also, besides losing members, lost property and treasure, and the Holy See lost churches the value of many millions of dollars.

Ambassador Griscom, at Rome, turned over to Count Taverna, head of the Italian Red Cross, \$250,000 from the American Red Cross. The Pope welcomed sufferers at the hospital established by him at the Vatican and administered consolation to them personally, leaving, technically, the confines of the Vatican to do so.

**A Correspondent Writes a Touching Description of the Horrors He Saw During a Tour of the Ruined City of Messina.**  
Here and there the correspondent encountered salvage parties at work. One party was trying to dig out a girl whose crying could be heard plainly, but as the correspondent watched there was a sudden cave-in and thereafter silence.

In one place two buzzards were sunning themselves on a window ledge over the dead body of a woman, whose wealth of black hair covered her face and shoulders. Dogs and cats were killed by the debris whenever caught among the dead.

The air in Messina is almost unbreathable. The survivors of the disaster are so dazed and worn out that they are quite incapable of describing their experiences connected, but the accounts of all agree that the devastation was accomplished in less than one minute. The strata below the Strait slipped along the line of a fault; then a tidal wave rushed in and out, and all was over. All those capable of analyzing their sensations say that when the shock came they felt an upward thrust of the earth. This was followed by an oscillatory motion, and the crust of the earth vibrated. Few of the survivors are able to explain how they escaped.

They know only that amid falling plaster and masonry they managed to jump safely from windows or stumble down crumbling stairways.

By some evil trade the prisoners in the jail all escaped alive. They were considerable in number, and instantly set at work to rob the dead and rifle the ruins.

In the first confusion the thieves of all near parts of Sicily made a rush for Messina, but within a few hours a cordon of troops and bluejackets was established, with orders to shoot every suspicious character who tried to pass the lines going in or out.

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**Monument to Senator Allison.**  
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**Canada Coins Sovereigns.**  
The first gold sovereigns ever made in Canada were turned out at the royal mint, Ottawa. They are made from gold mined at Larler Lake, and are marked with "C," indicative of Canadian manufacture.

### The Appalling Horror of the Situation Has Been in No Sense Exaggerated.

Messina, Sicily.—Foreign officers who have explored the ruins of both sides of the Strait give higher estimates of the loss of life than Italian reports. They believe that 90,000 persons have either been killed or trapped in the ruins of Messina and 30,000 at Reggio, where the tidal wave rose to double the height that it did at Messina.

Two days spent amid the ruins of Messina and Reggio bring convincing evidence that the appalling horror of the situation in the Straits of Messina has in no sense been exaggerated.

Messina and Reggio have ceased to exist. In the ruins of the former city two-thirds of the inhabitants lie buried, while at Reggio one-half of the people lost their lives. Messina counted 150,000 and Reggio 50,000 souls. Both places are to-day vast morgues of the dead, and one cannot make his way through the stricken area without being overwhelmed by the scenes of death, destruction and desolation. Sickening stenches arise from the countless decomposing bodies, and the air for many miles out to sea is polluted. Vultures are congregating to prey upon the dead. It would be a blessing if fire should reduce what is left of the two cities to ashes, for there is no more living fire to be found in the wreckage. Fire to-day would bring only material losses.

The radius of ruin and death extends back with decreasing intensity for forty miles on the mainland and for thirty miles in Sicily.

The work of rescuing and transporting wounded and homeless is proceeding amid the greatest confusion. The task of digging out and burying the dead at both Messina and Reggio has been abandoned. During the first few days such bodies as were recovered were laid out in long rows for possible identification, but as there were few cases where any of the dead were recognized, they are now being covered with quicklime which this material is available. Otherwise they are being left to decompose where they are found. Now all the efforts are being directed to getting the survivors away.

A royal decree was issued placing the Messina and Reggio districts in a state of siege, which is stricter than martial law. General Mazza, commander of the Palermo garrison, is placed in supreme command.

It is reported, however, that the King scouts the suggestion that Messina and Reggio ought not to be rebuilt. He said: "I have lost two of the most beautiful jewels of my crown, but Messina and Reggio must be rebuilt, cost what may, and they shall be more beautiful than ever. Maybe this terrible calamity will prove the strongest bond of reunion between south and north. I will go there if need be, and where the King goes his people will follow."

A detachment of troops which went to the villages on the east coast of Calabria found nothing but ruins and the bodies of persons killed in the earthquake. The survivors had fled.

A convoy with 1000 rations of bread, which was going through Bagnara, was rifled en route by famished persons here.

A number of small boats, all of them overloaded, put out into the channel to request food of incoming steamers, which the officers of the vessels were compelled to refuse them. Several of the smaller craft capsized and many persons were drowned.

Whenever a boat approached the wrecked water front, wild faced, starving creatures, in blood stained rags, waded out stretching forth their hands and crying "Bread! Bread!"

**GIRL ENDS LIFE FOR \$300.**  
Takes Poison So That Starving Family May Have Food.  
Trenton, N. J.—Jennie Joyce, of 444 North Clinton avenue, committed suicide, it is alleged, so that her family might get the \$300 insurance on her life to keep them from starving.

The girl was only seventeen years old, and the only one of a family of three who had been working. The funds of the household were low and her earnings could not keep them longer in food. She told her two sisters that she had the insurance policy on her life and believed she would die that night. They scouted the idea, but she drank a half pint bottle of carbolic acid and died in a few minutes.

The girl had a brother in the navy, and she mailed a letter to him. No one knows the contents.

**STANDARD OIL WINS CASE.**  
Company Will Not Have to Pay Fine of \$29,240,000.  
Washington, D. C.—The \$29,240,000 fine case of the Standard Oil Company will not be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the court to this effect was announced by Chief Justice Fuller.

The action of the court consisted in the announcement that the Government's petition would not be granted. The effect of this announcement will be to leave standing the decision of the Court of Appeals which was adverse to the company and favorable to the Government.

**TELEGRAPHIC ODDS AND ENDS.**  
Ex-President Castro was operated on for kidney trouble in Berlin.  
Richard Canfield, the notorious gambler, closed his New York residence and went to Europe.  
Pennsylvania Railroad directors plan to increase indebtedness by \$30,000,000 to meet issues maturing in 1910.

The committee of nine who are investigating Wall Street methods appointed four sub-committees to take up the inquiry.

The Rev. Dr. Aked, of New York City, in a sermon drew a parallel between the earthquake in Italy and the menace of anarchy to society.

Orville Wright, aeronaut, sailed for Europe to confer with his brother William in regard to offers for control of their aeroplane patents.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin was celebrated at Baltimore by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The elections held in France for members of the chambers of Deputies resulted in a victory for the Government and particularly for the Radicals.

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The Federal inquiry into the alleged relations between the packing houses and the railway was resumed in Chicago, redoubled precautions for secrecy being taken.

Mayor McClellan, of New York, issued a record breaking message, with sixty-five illustrations, defending his administration against the charge of extravagance.

In the City Court, New York, the case of Mary J. Moore against Alice J. Eaton, which has been in the court for twenty-three years, was settled and stricken from the calendar.

In a lecture at Columbia University, Professor Ferrero, the Italian historian, bracketed Nero and St. Paul as the two ancients to whom Christianity, art and civilization owe more than to any two men in history.

### \$800,000 FOR RELIEF FUND

#### President Roosevelt Recommends and Congress Acts.

#### United States Makes to Italy's Sufferers Most Generous Donation Ever Bestowed Abroad.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt in a message to Congress asked for a direct appropriation of half a million dollars for the relief of the stricken people in the earthquake zone of Italy.

Later he asked that the appropriation be increased to \$800,000. Congress acted promptly and passed resolutions making the appropriation.

This, the most generous fund ever contributed by the American people for sufferers in other lands, is to supplement the dispatch of the supply ships Colfax from New York and Coligo from Port Said for Messina with their cargoes of necessities for use of the Italian sufferers.

It also supplements the President's proffer of the services of the American fleet of sixteen battleships, whose use, in whole or in part, hinged only on the acceptance or declination of the Italian Government.

**The President's Message.**  
The text of the President's message is as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

"The appalling calamity which has befallen the people of Italy is followed by distress and suffering throughout a wide region among many thousands who have escaped with life, but whose shelter and food and means of living are destroyed.

"The ordinary machinery for supplying the wants of civilized communities is paralyzed; and an exceptional emergency exists which demands that the obligations of humanity shall regard no limit of national lines.

"The immense debt of civilization to Italy; the warm and steadfast friendship between that country and our own; the affection for their native land felt by great numbers of good American citizens who are immigrants from Italy; the abundance with which God has blessed us in our safety; all these should prompt us to immediate and effective relief.

"Private generosity is responding nobly to the demand by contributions through the safe and efficient channel of the American Red Cross Society.

**Has Sent Two Supply Ships.**  
"Confident of your approval, I have ordered the Government supply ships Colfax and Coligo to the scene of the disaster, where, upon receiving the authority which I now ask from you, they will be able to dispense food, clothing and other supplies with which they are laden to the value of about \$300,000.

"The Colfax has already sailed and the Coligo is at Port Said. Eight vessels of the returning battleship fleet are already under orders for Italian waters, and that Government has agreed to accept their services can be made useful.

"I recommend that the Congress approve application of supplies above indicated and further appropriate the sum of \$800,00