ENQUIRER

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

L. M. GRIST & SONS, Publishers.

3 Jamily Newspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural, and Commencial Interests of the People.

TERMS---\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

NO. 73.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., WEDNEDSAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1902.

THE LADY OF LYNN.

By SIR WALTER BESANT.

He is to be seen at the house of the

Lady Anastasia, the most notorious

woman in London, who every night

"Do you follow, sir," my father ask-

ry the captain's ward, Molly. There is,

however, no doubt that Molly's for-

tune has grown so large as to make

"Then, what foundation has this gen-

"Indeed, I do not know. My cousin,

has no knowledge of Sam Semple."

"Mr. Pentecrosse. I am uneasy.

hear that the gentlemen of the com-

pany are circulating ugly rumors about

one Colonel Lanyon, who has been

playing high and has won large sums

-larger than any of the company can

afford to lose. They have resolved to

demand and await explanations. There

are whispers also which concern Lord

at Cambridge. My questions referred

ders. The man whom I know by re-

stature, his head bigger than befits

his height; he hath a loud and bector-

made that nobleman notorious. He is

also the reputed author of certain rib-

ald verses that pass from hand to

versity scholars. I have made in-

quiries about him with these results.

far off. There was last year a scandal

tioned freely. There was also-but

on the grand tour. I have myself

heard him. On one occasion he pro-

claimed with loud voice the private

virtues of his patron. Sir, I very much

villains. Pray God we be not too late."

can we do?"

ed thing."

are doubtful. He is said to entertain aboy!" You may be sure that I obeyed

decoys, one of whom is an old ruined the summons with alacrity.

aboard his ship."

"Amen." said my father. "But what

"Aye, what can we do? To denounce

Lord Fylingdale on this evidence

would be impossible. To allow this

marriage to take place without warn-

"Let me send Jack," said my fa-

ther. "The boy is only a simple sailor,

but he loves the girl. He will now be

It is not far from the Crown to the

quay, nor from the quay to any of the

ships in port. I was sitting in the

o'clock or so, just before the sunset

gun was fired from the redoubt, when

I heard a shout, "Lady of Lynn,

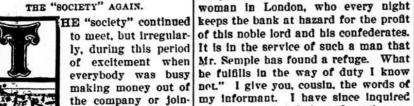
who takes Greek for Hebrew.

"I fear that it is true."

read it again?"

Copyright, 1901, by Sir Walter Besant.

CHAPTER XII.



ing in the amusements of others, and I find confirmation ev-The coffee house at erywhere of the notorious character of tracted some of the members, the tay- Lord Fylingdale and his companions. ern others, the gardens or the long Nor can I understand what services a room others. It must be confessed that | poet can render to a man of such a repthe irregularities of attendance and the utation, living such a life." absences and the many new topics of discourse caused the evenings to be ed, laying down the letter, "or shall I much more animated than of old, when there would be long periods of silence. broken only by some reference to the Pentecrosse, they are serious words. arrival or departure of a ship, the decease of a townsman or the change in

This evening the meeting consisted at first of the vicar and the master of kind. It is reported, I know not with the school only.

the weather.

"We are the faithful remnant," said the vicar, taking his chair. "The mayor, no doubt, is at the coffee house. the aldermen at the tavern and the her a match for any one, however highdoctor in the long room. The captain, ly placed." I take it, is at the elbow of his noble friend."

The master of the school hung up his tleman for so scandalous a report?" hat and took his usual place. Then he put his hand into his pocket. the bookseller, expressly says that he

"I have this day received"-At the same moment the vicar put his hand into his pocket and began in the same words:

"I have this day received"-Both stopped. "I interrupt you, Mr. Pentecrosse," said the vicar.

"Nay, sir; after you." "Let us not stand on ceremony, Mr. Pentecrosse. What have you receiv-

"I have received a letter from Lon-

"Mine is from Cambridge. You were

about to speak of your letter?" "It concerns Sam Semple, once my to the great scholar and eminent divine pupil, now secretary to the Lord Fylingdale, who has his quarters over-

"What does your correspondent tell you about Sam? That he is the equal persons of that name, both in holy orof Mr. Pope and the superior of Mr. pute is a person of somewhat slight Addison, or that his verses are echoes, sound without sense, trash and pre-

tense? Cost me a guinea." "The letter is a reply I addressed to ing voice; he assumes, to suit his own my cousin, Zackary Pentecrosse, a bookseller in Little Britain. I asked and piety. Of theological learning be him to tell me if he could learn somehas none, so far as I know. Of Greek thing of the present position and repuart, combined with modern manners tation of Sam Semple, who gives him- he is said to be a master. Inglese self. I understand, great airs at the Italianato Diavolo Incarnato is the proverb. He was formerly tutor on coffee house as a wit of the first standing and an authority in matters of the grand tour to the young Lord Fytaste. With your permission, I will lingdale, whom he led into the ways of proceed to read aloud the portion which | corruption and profligacy which have

concerns our poet. Here is the pas-"'You ask me to tell you what I know of the poet Sam Semple. I do not hand among the baser sort of our uniknow, it is true, all the wits and poets, but I know some, and they know all those who frequent Dolly's and the It is said that where Lord Fylingdale Chapter House and the other coffee is found this worthy ecclesiastic is not houses frequented by the poets. None of them at first knew or had heard of at Bath in which his name was menthe name. At last one was found who had seen a volume bearing this name this is enough for one letter." and published by subscription. "Sir," he said. "'tis the veriest trash. A schoolboy should be turned for writing greater force. "The man says publicly such bad verses." "But," I asked bim. "he is said to be received and welcomed by the wits." "They must be." he replied, "the wits of Wapping or the poets of Turnagain lane. The man is not known anywhere." So with this I had to be contented for a time. Then I came across one who knew this would be poet. "I was once myself," he said, "at my last guinea when I met Mr. Samuel Semple. He was in rags, and he was well nigh starving. I gave him a sixpenny dinner in a cellar, where I myself was dining at the time. He told me that he had spent the money subscribed for his book instead of paying the printer: that he was dunned and threatened for the debt; that if he was arrested be must go to the Fleet or to one of the Comptors; that he must then go to the common side and would then starve-in a word, that he was on his last legs. These things be told me with tears, for indeed cold and hunger-he had no lodging-had brought him low. After he had eaten his dinner and borrowed a shilling be went away, and I saw him no more for six | fear that we have discovered a nest of months, when I met him in Covent Garden. He was now dressed in broadcloth, fat and in good ease. At first be refused to recognize his former companion in misery, but I persisted. He then told me that be had been so fortunate as to be of service to my Lord Fylingdale, into whose household he ing the captain would be a most wickhad entered. He therefore defied his creditors and stood at bed and board at the house of his noble patron. Now, sir, it is very well known that any service rendered to this nobleman must

be of a base and dishonorable nature.

Such is the character of this most prof-

ligate of lords. A professed rake and a

most notorious gambler, he is no lon-

ger admitted into the society of those

of his own rank. He frequents halls

where the play is high, but the players

gamester named Sir Harry Malyns and

spark in the tinder and the match ignites, flaming up, and the darkness vanishes, so did the scheme of villainy unfold itself; not all at once-one does not at one glance comprehend a conspiracy so vile-but part, I say, I did understand.

"Sir," I gasped, "this is more opportune than you suspect. Tomorrow morning at 6 at St. Nicholas' church they are to be married secretly. Oh, a gambler, a rake, one who has wasted his patrimony, to marry Molly-our Molly! Sir, you will interfere. You will do something. It is the villain, Sam; he was always a liar, a cur, a villain!"

"Steady, boy, steady," said my fa ther. "It belps not to call names."

"It is partly revenge. He dared to make love to Molly three years ago, The captain cudgeled him handsomely, in part. He bath brought down this noble lord to marry an beiress, knowing the misery he is preparing for her. Oh. Sam, If I had been there!"

tues of this noble villain? Sam Semever, there was much explained. "What shall we do?"

"We must prevent the marriage of "Nay, the words are plain. But, Mr. of it. Lord Fylingdale persuaded Mol-They concern very deeply a certain lady ly. He cannot marry her publicly, bewhom we love. Lord Fylingdale has cause he cannot join a wedding feast been with us for a month. He bears a with people so much below him. Molly character, here at least, of the highest shall not keep that engagement if 1 have to lock the door and keep the what truth, that he is actually to mar-

key." "Better than that, Jack," said the vicar. "Take these two letters. Show them to Molly and ask her to wait while the captain makes inquiries. If Lord Fylingdale is an honorable man, he will court inquiry. If not, then we are well rid of a noble knave."

I took the letters and ran across the empty market place. On my way 1 saw the captain. He was walking toward the Crown, with hanging head. Let us first deal with the captain. He entered the room, hung up his bat on the usual peg and put his stick in its accustomed corner. Then he took

his seat and looked round. "I am glad." he said, "that there is none present except you two. friends, I am heavy at heart." "So are we," said the vicar. "But go

Fylingdale as well. These things on, captain." make one disgusted. Then I also have "You have heard, perhaps, a rumor received a letter. It is in reply to one

of what has been arranged? of my own addressed to an old friend "There are rumors of many kinds. The place is full of rumors. It is ru hold it. mored that a certain Colonel Lanyon is a sharper. It is also rumored that "'You ask me if I know anything Sam Semple is a villain. It is furabout one Benjamin Purden, clerk in ther rumored that the Rev. Benjamin holy orders. There can hardly be two Purden is a disgrace to the cloth, and not prepared to back up our words by there is yet another rumor. What is your rumor, captain?"

"Lord Fylingdale proposes to marry Molly, and I have accepted, and she has accepted, but it was to be a profound secret."

purposes, the possession of learning "It is so profound a secret that the company at the gardens this evening are talking about nothing else." The captain groaned. "I have received a letter," he said. "I do not believe it

but the contents are disquieting. There

is no signature. Read it." The vicar read it: "Captain Crowle-Sir, you are a very simple old man. You are so ignorant of London and of the fashionable world that you do not even know that Lord Fylingdale, to whom you are about to give your ward, is the most notorious gambler, rake and profligate in the whole of that quarter where the people of fashion and of quality carry on their profligate lives. In the interests of innocence and virture make some inquiry into the truth has been played by the women. Take of this statement before laying your lovely ward in the arms of the villain who has come to Lynn with no other

The vicar read parts of this letter object than to secure her fortune." twice over so as to lend the words "It is an anonymous letter," said the vicar, "but there is something to be life. that he was tutor to Lord Fylingdale said in support of it. From what

virtues of this young nobleman?"

"Who is in the service of his lordship. infallibly be clapped into a debtor's prison.'

"There is also that grave and reverend divine"-

"The man Purden. He is notorious for writing ribald verses and for leading a life that is a disgrace to his profession."

"There is also the Lady Anastasia." "I know nothing about her ladyship except that she keeps the bank, as they call it, every evening and that the gaming table allures many to their destruc-

"My friends," said the captain, "what am I to do?"

"You must make inquiry. You must tell Lord Fylingdale that things have been brought to you; that you cannot believe them if, as is possible, you do not, but that you must make inquiries before trusting your ward to his protection. You are her guardian, captain."

love her better than if she was my own child."

"We know you do, captain. There fore write a letter to blm. Tell him these things. Say that you must have time to make these inquiries. I will belp you with the letter. And tell him as well that you must have time to draw up settlements. If he is honest, he will consent to this investigation into his private character. If he wants fortune upon herself."

Crown. The vicar laid both Letters be man, so proud, so brave, who risked his help of a small command of men with was never built,) somebody asked a American, Hawaiian, Part-Hawaiian fully upon the white race than upon the a sharper, who calls himself a colonel. fore me. Then, as when one strikes a life for Molly, is what this letter says." him, fought off the attack and succeed- Pennslyvania paper, "What is a rail- and British.—Honolulu Star.

Now, captain, let us write." his lordship's private room.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Roosevelt Says That We Must Back It Up With Power.

In a speech at Rutland, Vt., one day last week, President Roosevelt spoke in part as follows: "We believe in the Monroe doctrine,

not as a means of aggression, at all. It and I was there to see. It is revenge toward any power. It means merely tinent we remain steadfastly true to the principles first formulated under the presidency of James Monroe, "Steady, boy," said my father again. through John Quincy Adams-the prin-"Who spread abroad the many vir- ciple that this continent must not be treated as a subject for political colople-in his service, a most base and nization by any European power. As dishonorable service. Mr. Purden, the I say, that is not an aggressive docman who writes ribald verses"- I trine. It is a doctrine of peace, a docthought of the Lady Anastasia, but re- trine of defense, a doctrine to secure frained. She at least had nothing to the chance on this continent for the do with this marriage. So far, how- United States here to develop peaceably along their own lines. Now we have formulated that doctrine. If our formulations consist simply of statements tomorrow. The captain knows nothing on the stump or on paper they are not worth the time to utter them, or the paper on which they are written.

"Remember that the Monroe doctrine will be respected as long as we have a firstclass, efficient navy, and not very much longer. In private life he who asserts something, says what he is going to do, and does not back it up, is always a contemptible creature, and as a nation the last thing we can afford to do is to take a position which we do not intend to try to make good. Bragging and boasting in private life are almost always the signs of a weak man, and a nation that is strong does not need its account. Least of all does a self-respecting nation wish its public representives to threaten, or menace, or insult another power. Our attitude toward all powers must be one of such dignified courtesy, and respect as we intend that they shall show us in return. We must be willing to give the ing words. There was no excitement in My friendly regard that we exact from his manner as he described the tragic them. We must no more wrong them than we must submit to wrongdoing by them; but when we take a position, let us remember that our holding it deshowing that we have the ability to

"Shame to us if we assert the Monroe doctrine, and if our assertion shall be called in question, show that we have only made an idle boast; that we are deeds." (Loud applause.)

The president took lunch with Senator Proctor. Rutland was the next stop. He was greeted by a crowd of 6,000 people, and from a stand in the square delivered a brief address. The stop here was for 20 minutes, and the president resumed his tour for Bellows Falls.

A BOER HEROINE.

General DeLarey's Wife In the Field For Eighteen Months.

The party of Boers who have come to England with the generals include many who have had exciting experiences during the war. In talking to them you realize that it has been quite as much a woman's war as a man's on the side of the Boers. Perhaps, indeed, the most permanent fact that will in the death of Craig. I was genuinely survive in history will be the part that fond of him. He was faithful and the case of Mrs. De Larey. She has can say. been actually "in the field" for 18 months. She does not look like it. She just looks a kindly, middle-aged mother be finished as scheduled. But I hope of a family who has lived quiet all her

It all arose in this way. In the course source did you derive your belief in the of "guerrilla" war Gen. DeLarey would occasionally come and visit his wife in a manner that perplexed and annoyed England trip, carried through so de-Gen. Methuen perhaps more than any- lightfully to the last day, should have I know not what he does for him, but if thing else happening in the war. It had such a tragic ending." he is turned out of that service he will certainly must have been annoying, but perhaps the best plan would have been to have grinned and borne it. Unhappily this was not the rule with the British general when he found himself crossed by Boer women. It was intimated to Mrs. DeLarey that she must her husband. Now Mrs. DeLarey is a struction during the past six months blucky woman and a devoted wife. She band when he comes to me." "Very DeLarey refused to go into the camp. where she was going. "Into the wide world," she said, and she went.

war Mrs. DeLarey wandered about the reldt, now sleeping in one place, now was perpetually on the move and perpetually keeping her weather eye open 000, of which the United States furnishcabin, melancholy enough, about 8 Molly and not her money bag, he will for the pursuing columns. Every now es two-fifths. at once agree to the settlement of her and then Gen. DeLarey would visit her, and on one occasion he came to her the captain. "I have believed every- was lying sick in the farm house the ter from the Pennsylvania legislature the territory, but are engaged in pricolumns came upon them. Gen. De- to build a railroad from Philadelphia to vate schools. The main body of the is doubtless due to the fact that these no, my friends, I cannot think that this Larey leaped out of bed, and with the Columbia, on the Susquehanna (which teachers in the public schools are influences have wrought more power-

Mrs. DeLarey proved more clever than but said that "perhaps some other cor-The letter which was dictated by the her husband. He was proposing to rest respondent can tell." It is only 74 years vicar was duly written, signed and a night in the farmhouse, but she did not on the Fourth of July since work was sealed. Then it was sent up stairs to like the looks of it. Her military eye started on the construction of the first seemed to see danger. So she persuad- of America's great roads; it is only 51 ed her husband to move. It was for- years since the waters of the West at tunate that she did so, as the enemy Lake Erie were first reached by through of the bureau of navigation, can bring came to that farm house immediately rail from the Atlantic coast, and as rewhen they had left. Mrs. DeLarey was cently as Appomatox there were only wandering in this manner when she 32,000 miles of main track in the whole a substantial increase in the number of heard that her husband had captured country, as compared with 200,000 miles Lord Methuen. At first she would not now.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. believe it, but when she found it was true she made her way to her husband's laager. She said she wanted to see Lord Methuen and have a talk with A Californian Who Created a New him. She took with her a fowl and some provisions as a present. Lord Methuen consented to see her and was obliged to tell her that he had detroyed does not mean that we are aggressive her house. Mrs. DeLarey must have got some Christian consolation after presenting him with the fowl and help-

ing to nurse him. Then came the question what DeLarey should do with his prisoner. The young Boers were all against giving Larey in a manner they did not approve of. But Gen. DeLarey and his wife took a larger view. ."What can we do with him?" they asked, "If we keep him? If he goes with us he will probably die on one of our treks and then his blood will be put to our charge. Better be generous and hand him back." The general had some difficulty with his men, but at last persuaded them. And Gen. and Mrs. DeLarey performed an act of high generosity which was probably the strongest influence in bringing the war to an end. But it seems to us that the generosity of Mrs. DeLarey was even greater than that of the general. Certainly in her 18 months' campaign she showed quite as much strategy as any of the Boer generals in escaping. What a pity it is that this tale of woman's heroism cannot be fully told, and that we cannot place it in history as a pendant to the wanderings of DeWet.-London Daily Mail.

THE ACCIDENT AT PITTSFIELD.

President Tells of His Narrow Es cape From Death.

President Roosevelt, after his return to his private car at Stockbridge, told the story of the accident in the followscene through which he had passed: "We were having a very pleasant

drive over from Pittsfield. Governor Crane and I were conversing, and Secretary Cortelyou was in the front seat, and Craig, poor fellow, on the box be side the driver. "Suddenly we heard the clang, clang

of the trolley gong, and before we knew anything else the car had struck us. "My impressions of what happened just after that are somewhat imperfect. I was thrown into the air, and I landed, should say, some 40 feet away "Fortunately I was unhurt, and I got

on my feet immediately and went back to see if the others were injured. It car was going at a very rapid rate Unless he had lost control of it, I can't see how the motorman could have allowed it to travel so fast at such a

"It came down upon us like a flash Naturally, I suppose our driver thought and is commonly thought by those he had the right of way.

"My injuries don't amount to anything. The bruise on my face is no more than a man might get in a polo game or any other sport in which he might unskillfully engage.

"I don't mind my disfigurement, and would regard the affair as a mere incident of the trip if it had not resulted ready, I regret his death more than I

"In order not to disappoint the people gave instructions that the trip should the people have not been disappointed that hdid not attempt to make any address at the stops but merely stated what had hapened.

"I regret exceedingly that the New

A RAILROAD EPOCH.

American Construction Passes the 200,000 Mile Mark.

The beginning of the second half of 1902 sees the railroads of the United pledge herself not to give lodgings to States cross the 200,000 mile line. Conwas not especially active, though it was refused. "As long as I live," she re- larger than last years' corresponding plied, "I shall give lodging to my hus- time, but the total which had been reached by the end of 1901, was so near well, then," Lord Methuen intimated, the 200,000 mile mark that that line was 'you must go into camp." But Mrs. certain to be pased long before 1902 neared its close. It is only by compar-'Give me a wagon," she said, "and I ing this mileage with that of some of will go and shift for myself." So they the rest of the great countries that the gave her a wagon and they asked her American people can fully realize the tremendous development which has taken place in this field in their own That was at the end of the year 1900, land. Figures of railroad activities for ferent races can be found in so small and from that time until the end of the the world at large are not very trustworthy, but taking those which are most recent and reliable, the United in another, always on the eve of being States is seen to be far ahead of any how many different nationalities are captured, sometimes escaping by the other country. Germany has about 32,- to be found in our schools and that few 000 miles of main track; Russia, 29,000; suing columns. She carried her chil- France, 27,000; Austria-Hungary, 23,000; The statistics of school children give tion of the population. There may be dren with her in her wagon and cooking Great Britain and Ireland, 22,000, while us Hawaiians, Part-Hawaiians, Ameri utensils sufficient to live a tolerable no other European country has as many can, British, German, Portuguese, The plucky lady occasionally as 10,000. All of Europe has about 175,found a house where she could spend a 000 miles of road, or considerably less Ricans and scattering which are classed life, the decrease in the relative numnight or two; but for the most part she than the United States, while the entire world's mileage is approximately 500,-

> All this railroad construction has come in about two generations of time.

"Other letters say the same thing, ed in escaping. On another occasion road, anyhow?" The editor gave it up,

BULLED THE LIZARD MARKET.

Three weeks ago a man arrived here from California, who visited the several bird fanciers' stores and bought up all the small lizards and chameleons that were for sale. The bird and animal fanciers always carry some lizards in stock, but not many. The visitor announced that he was willing to take all he could get at \$1 a hundred. The stock was soon exhausted and the dealers have set to work to meet the demand by advertising for boys to catch

The task is easy enough. There is scarcely a garden in New Orleans but and fight them. The line of battleships, holds hundreds of lizards; and this is especially the case with the gardens of the creole section of the city, "down town" as it is called, where the wild wealth of vegetation and rotting wooden fences offer the lizards the very and a number of auxiliary vessels. home they want. The lizards live among the foliage by the thousands, in time of peace be kept in commission, well concealed, save from the boys, by but a goodly proportion of them must their colors, for they are brown when be continued in service, and 40,000 men on the fences and green when on the will be needed for them. Rear Admiral bushes. They are an easy mark for Taylor does not intend to recommend any active boy, and perfectly harmless. They neither sting nor bite; but they the enlisted force be increased from 25,are very delicate and brittle, especially 500 to 40,000 men. The increase he will about the tail, which frequently breaks off in handling, but that seems not to matter in the least to the lizard.

Nearly half the boys in "Frenchtown" are catching lizards and making good pocket money by doing so. They started at 25 cents a hundred and found many boys willing to catch them at the rives. low figure; but the price has latterly gone up to 50 cents a hundred.

The reason of the heavy purchas and shipment of lizards to California has leaked out. They go there not as decorations for the ladies, nor as dainty annual message the president is expecdishes for the Chinese, but as protect- ted by the navy to repeat his recomors of the orchards and guardians of the fruit from insect enemies. The chameleons live entirely on insects, and is the best insect catcher in the world. Its green color as it lies on the plant. deceives the average insect, and when it shoots out its long pink tongue, it never fails to hit the mark and capture its game. To them is due the protection afforded New Orleans gardens from the swarms of insects that prevail in this semi-tropical climate. The value of the lizard in keeping

been recognized, and the dealers say that have done a considerable business in lizards for years particularly in the east.-New Orleans dispatch.

Got a Raise.

Marshall Field, the great Chicago merchant, is generally known as a man of unusual seriousness and reticence, who know him but slightly to be without a well-developed sense of humor. The latter conclusion, however, is contradicted by many incidents, but by none more convincing than the following, which has become one of the established traditions of the monstrous mercantile establishment.

While Mr. Field was making an inspection of a certain stock floor he was With the aid of this assumption it has accosted by a boy who asked permission to make a plea for advance of salary. Although somewhat surprised at the audacity of the lad in appealing to him, has been complied showing this increase Mr. Field told the boy to present his case. After stating the demands which were upon him in the way of contributing to the support of his family, the stock boy concluded his case with the businesslike argument: "And, besides, ing in the ninety years to 7.4 years, or I'm worth more than I'm getting right now. Mr. Fields.'

merchant.

"Five dollars a week." "Why," exclaimed Mr. Field, "when was your age I got only three

Looking the great merchant and fi-

nancier straight in the eye, the boy re-"But, maybe, Mr. Field, you weren't

worth any more-and I'm sure I am." The white mustache of the proprie tor twitched suspiciously, and there was a merry twinkle in his sharp eyes as he returned to his desk and immediately gave an order for the increase of the boy's wages to the amount for which the courageous little fellow had asked.

NATIONALITIES IN HAWAII.-There is

no place in the world where such various nationalities, and such widely difan area. It is true that on the mainland such races are to be found, but not all in one spot. Few people realize schools are confined to one nationality. Scandinavian, Japanese, Chinese, Porto as "other foreigners." The tabulation ber of children born, which has made of teachers gives Hawaiian, Part-Hawaiian, American, British, German, ant numerically in the total popula-French, Belgium, Scandinavian, Portu- tion, and the influx, especially since guese, Japanese, Chinese and others. The Japanese and Chinese teachers are grants, increasing the number in the When John Stevens, in 1822, got a char- not employed in the public schools of older age periods. The difference be-

PRESENT NAVAL FORCE.

Rear Admiral Taylor Declares That

a Big Increase Muse be Made. Forty thousand men will comprise the

enlisted force personnel of the navy if Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, chief it about. In his next annual report Rear Admiral Taylor will recommend men authorized by law. The limit of enlistments now fixed is 25,500, and while this is sufficient for the present needs of the navy, it will not be high nough to permit the commissioning of ships under construction and which congress will authorize in the next few

years. For the two battleships and two arnored cruisers recently appropriated for 2.500 men will be required. For the 18 battleships built or under construction, 9,805 men are required. Adding to this number the crews needed for the proposed battleships almost 11,000 men, nearly half of the present effective force, will be required to man this type of man of war alone.

When all the armored cruisers authorized are built the United States will possess 10 of this class and they will require 7,197 men properly to care for therefore, must have 17,002 men in order to go into action. Besides these ships. crews must be provided for ten moniters, 27 cruisers, 46 gunboats, 60 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats,

Of course, all these vessels will not in his forthcoming annual report that suggest will be gradual, and will extend over a number of years.

At the same time the rear admiral believes the navy should have an ample number of men who can be trained in the serious business of war and be ready for action when the moment ar-

Rear Admiral Taylor's views with respect to the increase of the enlisted personnel are understood to be in harmony with those entertained by the president and Secretary Moody. In his mendation for an increase not only of men but of officers.

MEDIAN AGE OF OUR POPULATION.

That of the Whites Has Increased 7.4 Years Since 1810.

The census bureau on last Thursday isued a bulletin showing the increasing age of the population of the continental United States. The bulletin says that in a former publication this increase down and destroying insects has long was shown for the period from 1880 to 1900 by computing the average age of the population, and shows that in 1880 the average was 24.6 years; in 1890, it was 25.3 years and in 1900, 26.3 years. As the ages of the population were not reported by single years prior to 1880, this method of measurement cannot be applied to the results of earlier censuses.

Another method of computing the age of a large population is by the use of the median instead of the average in its ordinary form. The median age may be computed, the ages of which are reported only by five year periods, on the assumption that the population within the five-year group containing the median was distributed among the five years in the proportion which prevailed in the same age group in 1900. been possible to obtain the median age of the population of the United States for censuses prior to 1880, and a table in ten-year periods.

The table shows that there was an increase in the median age of the white population of the United States during each decade from 1810 to 1900, amountan average amount of about five-sixths of a year in a decade. The median age "How much is that?" inquired the of the colored population, including Negroes, Indians and Monogolians, increased after 1830, but with less regularity, the median age for 1840 and 1850 being the same and that for 1880 and 1890 being lower than that for 1870 and not much higher than that for 1860. The median age for 1870, however, may have been affected by the serious omissions in the count of the colored population of that year. The median age of the colored population increased 3.0 years in the seventy-year period from 1830 to 1900, or only about half as fast as that of the whites. But during the last 20 years of the century the increase for the two groups has been substantially the same 1.9 years for the colored and 2.1 years for the whites.

The most marked increased in the median age of the whites was in the decade 1840-1850, a period in which that of the Negroes did not rise. The change was probably due to the influx in that decade of large numbers of adult immigrants, raising the median age.

Many complex influences have cooperated in producing as a resultant this steady change in the age composimentioned-the rapid progress of medical and sanitary science which has tended to increase the average length of the earlier age periods less preponder-1840, of great numbers of adult immi-