

The Versatile American

By H. C. Merwin

THE Englishman has none of that all-around mental activity which distinguishes the American. He knows only one thing—that by which he earns his living; and he does not desire to know anything else, far less is he ashamed of not knowing it. A London policeman, if you ask him about some distant street or building will reply civilly, but unabashed, "I can't tell you, sir; that is not in my beat." An American policeman would know the fact, and if he did not know it, he would feel called upon to apologize for his ignorance.

In a remote Maine village there was recently some occasion for a plumber, and a very good one was forthwith improvised from a carpenter. Such a thing would be impossible in England. Many a New England farmer can build or repair his barn, paint and plaster his house, "tinker" his mowing-machine, shoe his horse, doctor his cow, break his colt, row or sail his boat, "butcher" his pig, shear his sheep, skin a fox, track a deer, live bees, serve as guide or lumberman, play the fiddle, solve a problem in arithmetic, make a good speech in town meeting, and do a hundred other things beside. There is probably not a man in all England who can do half so many things. The American is quick-witted, has far more general intelligence and information, and is therefore by far a better workman.—Harper's Magazine.

The New Discipline

By Ed't Kingsmill

THE public has acquired a general impression that the unruly child, who in the old days was whipped into order and obedience and industry, is now subdued by his teacher talking sweetly with him in private and appealing to his better nature. This opinion is not correct. The average boy is not slow to detect what he calls "preaching" and "fancy talk." Long before he leaves the primary department he will have none of it. Of course, we do find in our schools an occasional child who responds readily to such appeals; there are such children, but not many.

Let us consider a typical case of discipline as now administered in New York City, Chicago and some other American cities.

Ralph is an ordinary boy, not vicious, but a little lazy. He has been inattentive at school, and has neglected his lessons at home. At the end of the month he must take home his report card, on which his teacher has written "Inattentive," "Progress unsatisfactory," "Deficient in arithmetic and history." This card must be signed by one of Ralph's parents and brought back to the teacher. In Ralph's home a keen interest is felt in his progress. The coming of the monthly report is an important event. When it is good, there is great joy in the household, but when it is unfavorable, Ralph is made to feel that he has done a serious wrong, which must be rectified by the excellence of his report next month. If the monthly report is not sufficient, a "conduct book" is provided in which the teacher writes, at school-closure each day, what Ralph's conduct has been that day. This book must be shown at home every evening, signed by the father and returned to school the next morning. By this means there is established between the teacher and Ralph's parents daily communication, which is kept up until his work is satisfactory.—Good Housekeeping.

The Annual Waste From Forest Fires

By H. M. Sutter

IN the United States forest fires destroy annually at least fifty million dollars' worth of timber, buildings, and other property. This is a conservative estimate, based on the opinions of persons who have given the subject long and close attention. This estimate, large as the figures are, take no account of the indirect, and often the most serious losses resulting from forest fires—losses which are, by their very nature, not easily reduced to terms of dollars. Among these results may be counted the destruction of young trees which must furnish the timber supply of the future, and the destruction of the forest floor, which has been centuries in forming, with the resulting liability to periodic floods and a reduction of the water supply either for cities' use, for power, or for irrigation, for forest soil, with its spongy composition, holds moisture in suspension and gives it off gradually. Other losses, intermediate between the far reaching and the immediate, follow from the fact that even where forest regeneration takes place after a fire, the new growth is, in many cases, of inferior scrub species, or "weed" trees; and there is a great industrial loss in future products, wages, or to the tourist and hotel business, which in Maine and the Adirondacks is no small item.

It must be understood that fires such as those which have recently burned in the New England and Middle Atlantic States are not of rare and spasmodic occurrence. They are visitations of perennial regularity, two annual fire seasons being easily recognizable. These occur in the spring and the fall, and are the results of dry weather such as that which has lately prevailed in the East, and it is noticeable that fires at this season do their greatest damage in the East and the South. The great fires of the fall, more severe than the spring burnings, extend over a period of time from the middle of August to the first of November, and have their geographic range in the middle and extreme West, and in the South.—American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Love is the Mainspring

By the Rev. Lyman Abbott

POLITICAL economists have told us that self-interest is the mainspring of industry. It is not true. Love is the mainspring of industry. It is love for the home and the wife and children that keeps all the busy wheels of industry revolving, that calls the factory hands early to the mill, that nerves the arm of the blacksmith working at his forge, that inspires the farmer at his plow and the merchant at his desk, that gives courage to the soldier and patience to the teacher. Erskine was asked how he dared, as an unknown barrister, face a hostile court and insist on his right to be heard. "I felt my children," he replied, "tugging at my robe and saying, 'Here is your chance, father, to get us bread.'" It is this vision of the children, dependent on us, that inspires us all in the battle of life. It is for our homes and our children we maintain our churches. Whether we cultivate a farm, or operate a factory, or manage a store, or build and conduct a railroad, or paint pictures, or write books, or preach sermons, or enact and enforce laws—whatever we do, the end of our activity is the nurture and training of children in this primary school, which we call life, in preparation for some life, we know not what, hereafter.—Atlantic.

A Canyon Wren.

I had been in Tucson nearly a week when one cold morning after a cold night (it was February 7) I went down into the Santa Cruz Valley and took the road that winds—where there is barely room for it—between the base of Tucson Mountain and the river. Steep, broken cliffs, perhaps a hundred feet high, were on my right hand, and the deep bed of the shallow river lay below me on my left. Here I was enjoying the sun and keeping my eyes open, when a set of loud, clear bird-notes in a descending scale fell upon my ears from overhead. I stopped, pulled myself together, and said, "A canyon wren." I remembered a description of that descending scale. The next instant a small hawk took wing from the spot on the cliff when the notes had seemed to fall. My mind wavered, but only for a moment. "No, no," I said, "it is not in any hawk's throat to produce sounds of that quality," and I waited. A rock wren began calling, but rock wrens did not count

with me at that moment. Then, in a very different voice a wren, presumably the one I was in search of, began fretting, unseemly, somewhere above my head; and then, silence. I waited and waited. Finally I tried an old trick—I started on. If the bird was watching me, as likely enough he was, a movement to leave his neighborhood would perhaps excite him pleasantly. And so it did; or so it seemed; for almost at once the song was given out and repeated: a hurried introductory phrase, and then the fuller, longer, more liquid notes, tripping quickly down the scale.—Bradford Torrey, in the Atlantic.

Making Magnificent Library.
The large collection of Bibles and objects illustrating the Bible donated by Mr. S. Brainard Pratt to the Congregational Library is still being increased by his efforts. The library is steadily becoming enriched by books, manuscripts and documents of importance.

REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED.

Developments of a Day in the Revolution.

Washington, Special.—The events of the day as they developed here relative to the situation on the isthmus are: Recognition of the de facto government; the receipt of dispatches from Commander Hubbard, of the Nashville; the arrival in Washington of Consul General Guder, of Panama, and the issuance of orders to Admiral Coghlan to proceed forthwith to the isthmus with the consul general.

Commander Hubbard cabled that the Colombian government troops, under Generals Torras and Toyar, 450 strong, of Colon, had departed on a merchant vessel. He stated that the isthmus, from one side to the other, was in the hands of the revolutionists. This statement is of the greatest importance. The United States government is bound by treaty to maintain order and preserve free traffic across the isthmus, and is also under obligation to prevent any hostile collisions either along the line of the Panama Railway or at the termini, Panama and Colon. Thus the future attitude of the Colombian government towards the new Republic of Panama becomes of little importance, for it is practically impossible for it to go to war with Panama. Officials here familiar with the country declare that it is impossible to move a Colombian army overland to the isthmus, owing to the character of the country. On the other hand, if an attempt is made to bring troops either to Colon or Panama by water, the United States naval officers at those points would interfere. Thus by force of treaty obligations requiring the maintenance of order across the isthmus as a necessary condition to free transit, the United States government practically has been placed in the position of a protector to the new Republic of Panama, and that, too, regardless of any bias on the part of the United States government towards either party to the strife in Colombia.

It was authoritatively stated Friday that, though the recognition of the new republic is of a business character at first, consisting of an authorization through our consular officials on the isthmus to do business with the new government as they did with the Colombian government, this will, in due time, be followed by full political recognition. This latter form of recognition will be deferred until the government at Panama has taken a more regular form. It is presumed here that the junta will very soon issue a call for a convention which will adopt a constitution and provide for the selection of a President. Then it will be in order for ministers to be appointed between the two countries, the United States and Panama, which will constitute full political recognition of the new State. That condition will enable the conduct of negotiations that may be necessary to the successful execution of the project of the United States for the construction of the isthmian canal, and it is a certainty that existing concessions will not suffer.

Colon, Colombia, By Cable.—General Cuadros, the prefect of Colon, and the senior officer commanding the troops which arrived Tuesday on the gunboat Cartagena from Savanilla, are maintaining their position of refusing to acknowledge the authority of the provisional government of Panama, and the troops still refuse to return to Savanilla. The lives of American residents are threatened. American and foreign families are flocking for shelter to the railroad stations.

Washington, Special.—Vice United States Consul Ehrman, at Panama, cables the State Department under Wednesday's date that the Colombian government warship Bogota is shelling the city. One Chinaman has been killed. Mr. Ehrman has been instructed to protest against the bombardment. If the consul's protest is not sufficient, the commander of the United States War Ship Boston, which is by this time on her way to Panama from San Juan del Sur, 600 miles distant, will promptly seize the Colombian gunboat, if necessary to stop the bombardment.

Cotton Statistics.

Liverpool, By Cable.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics: Total sales of all kinds, 44,000 bales; total sales, American, 34,000; English spinners' takings, 93,000; total exports, 7,000; imports of all kinds, 153,000; imports, American, 141,000; stock of all kinds, 209,000; stock, American, 139,000; quantity afloat, American, 311,000; total sales on speculation, 600; total sales to exporters, 1,500.

News in Brief.

The Japanese minister at Washington has received from his government an explanation of General MacArthur's charge that the Japanese Consul at Manila promised to the Filipinos.

The annual rate of expenditure for transporting mails in the United States is \$63,504,592.

The report of the Commissioner of Education shows that 17,460,000 pupils are enrolled in the public and private schools of the United States.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, says he believes the Democratic national ticket next year will be Gorman and McClellan.

A provisional government was established at Panama for the new republic of the Isthmus and the Colombian warship Bogota sailed away after firing upon the city without doing much damage.

It is believed by some that the United States was cognizant of the revolution on the Isthmus of Panama.

The Emperors of Germany and Russia met at Wiesbaden, Germany.

Senator Hanna in an interview said the result in Ohio had not altered his position on the matter of the presidential nomination in 1904.

McCLELLAN WINNER

Heavy Democratic Majority Recorded in New York City

END OF A REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN

Total Net Gains of 103,000—Grout and Flowers Elected, Too—Other Elections.

New York, Special.—George B. McClellan (Democrat) will be the next mayor of Greater New York, having defeated Mayor Seth Low for re-election by a plurality of 63,617, complete unofficial returns have been received from every election district in the city. By the same returns Comptroller Edward M. Grout and Charles W. Fornes, president of the board of aldermen, running for re-election on the Democratic ticket, though elected two years ago as Fusionists, defeated their Fusion opponents by 66,790 and 64,973 plurality, respectively. Comptroller Grout leading the city ticket.

Republicans Carry N. Braska.

Lincoln, Neb., Special.—Based on returns from 115 voting precincts outside of Lancaster county (Lincoln) and Douglas county (Omaha) and Republican State central committee at midnight made the claim of the election of the entire Republican State ticket by not less than 10,000 plurality. This claim is considered conservative, and newspaper returns tend to confirm it. The vote for the 115 precincts in the State gives Barnes (Republican), 9,642; Sullivan (Fusion), 8,192. The same precincts, two years ago, gave the Republican candidate 9,675; Fusion, 8,107, a change so slight that it will require a Fusion landslide from an unexpected quarter to overcome the Republican plurality of 12,000 of two years ago.

Ohio Heavily Republican.

Columbus, Ohio, Special.—The Republicans broke their record in Ohio in pluralities for Governor by electing Myron T. Herrick (Republican) over Mayor Tom L. Johnson (Democrat) by considerably over 100,000. The plurality on joint ballot of over 100, in the Legislature for the re-election of Senator Hanna, more than triples any previous record.

Other Elections.

Boston, Special.—One hundred precincts in Boston gave Gaston, Democrat, 23,233; Bates, Republican, 14,926 a plurality for Gaston of 8,307. Last year the same precincts gave Gaston 22,736; Bates 16,593.

Democrats estimate from these figures that Gaston will carry Boston by 16,000.

Boston, Special.—John L. Bates was re-elected Governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of 35,849 over Col. William A. Gaston, the Democratic candidate. With returns complete from every town and city in the State, the total vote for Governor was: Bates (Republican), 199,333; Gaston (Democrat), 163,544.

Baltimore, Md., Special.—Late returns show that Warfield's majority is growing, and will probably reach 10,000. The Democrats will certainly have 19 Senators to 8 Republicans; in the House 38 Democrats to 33 Republicans; on the joint ballot, 46 majority.

Judge Wilson Shepard Bryan, in an interview, suggests the North Carolina constitutional amendment as a possibility in Maryland. Plans to eliminate the negro vote are being generally considered.

Albany, N. Y., Special.—Charles H. Gans, Republican, was re-elected mayor of Albany by a plurality considerably larger than that of two years ago, defeating Col. Wm. Gorham Rice, formerly United States civil service commissioner under President Cleveland. The campaign was one of the hottest in recent years, being conducted exclusively on local lines. The entire Republican city ticket is elected.

Providence, R. I., Special.—At mid-

night the returns indicated the re-election of Governor Garvin, Democrat, by a greatly reduced plurality. The vote is very close, however, and the result will probably be in doubt until the last district is heard from. The Republican State central committee claimed that later returns would overcome Garvin's lead at midnight over Col. Colt, Republican.

In Providence, Mayor Miller, Democrat, was re-elected.

Baltimore, Special.—At 1 o'clock Wednesday morning the returns from Baltimore City and the Maryland counties are meagre, owing to the length of the ballot, and, therefore, it is impossible to accurately estimate the result. The indications, however, point to the election of Edward Warfield (Democrat) as governor over Stevenson A. Williams (Republican) and that the Legislature which will elect a United States Senator will also be Democratic.

Louisville, Ky., Special.—The re-election of Governor John C. W. Beckham, the Democratic candidate, over Col. Morris B. Belknap, Republican, by a majority of fully 15,000, seems assured. The Republicans concede the election of Governor Beckham.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—The vote in the State in Tuesday's election was light. The Democratic ticket was headed by J. K. Vardeman for Governor, who was elected, there being no opposition. The race for clerk of the Supreme Court, in which there are five candidates, is in doubt. The ticket is long, and returns are coming in slowly.

The bow of promise is never seen while we are looking down.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF CREW

Lashed to Broken Mast 48 Hours and Without Food or Water.

New York, Special.—After being lashed to a stump of a mast for 48 hours and without fresh water for three days, Captain Gabrielsen and nine of the crew of the water-logged schooner, John W. Linnell, have reached this port aboard the Italian ship Gabrielle D'Alì. Notwithstanding their privations the shipwrecked mariners are not suffering any serious ill effects. The Linnell left Fernandez on October 17th and on the 24th plunged into a terrific gale. Owing to the heavy sea running, Captain Gabrielsen reefed his light sails. The next day the wind blew a hurricane and it was found the schooner was leaking. The wrecking pumps were started, but proved of no avail, and in a short time there was six feet of water in the hold. The big seas had smashed the small boats and ruined the tanks holding the fresh water. The sailors' plight was made more desperate by the fear that the vessel would turn turtle. To prevent this the masts were cut away and the crew lashed themselves to one of the stumps. The vessel was awash with the exception of top of the after-deck house and the sailors suffered terribly from lack of food and water. The waves broke over them continually. On the 26th the schooner was deeper in the water, and the gale continued with undiminished velocity. On the afternoon of the 24th Captain Gabrielsen attracted the attention of the lookout on the Gabrielle D'Alì, and after a hazardous trip the Linnell's men were transferred from the sinking vessel to the D'Alì. The Linnell was abandoned in latitude 30.16, longitude 73.21, by dead reckoning, and later was reported by the schooner Advent, which arrived at Vineyard Haven, November 2.

Cotton Crop Falls Off.

Washington, Special.—A bulletin issued by the Census Bureau on the cotton ginned from the growth of the present year up to October 18, places the amount at 3,839,627 commercial bales, as against 5,925,872 bales ginned up to the same date last year. The complete returns on production for 1902 showed that 53.5 per cent. of the total crop had been ginned prior to October 18, of that year, but the percentage of the ginners prior to October 18 of this year cannot be known until the final report for the year is made. Meanwhile, two other reports will be submitted, on November 18 and December 13. The statistics for the present year were collected by 631 local agents, who found that 27,723 ginners had been operated prior to October 18, while to the corresponding date last year 29,314 ginners had been operated. The only comment made in the bulletin on the falling off of this year's production is the following: "In comparing the statistics of the two years due allowance must be made for the different conditions of the two seasons."

The following figures show the production ginned in the various States for the present year up to October 18: Alabama 446,102; Arkansas 129,833; Florida 23,436; Georgia 619,644; Indian Territory 6,823; Kentucky 211; Louisiana 241,000; Mississippi 479,103; Missouri 8,027; North Carolina 232,625; Oklahoma 40,526; South Carolina 414,709; Tennessee 69,743; Texas 1,065,229; Virginia 2,511.

Warships to Panama

Washington, Special.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Glass, commanding the Pacific squadron, announcing the departure of the Marblehead and Wyoming and the collier, Nero, yesterday, from Acapulco, Mexico, for Panama. The squadron is proceeding at full speed.

Body Identified.

Asheville, Special.—The body of a woman mangled by the Southern Railway train near Buena Vista, last night, was identified as that of Miss Kate Ambery, of Trenton, N. J., who had been staying with the family of John A. Roebing, of this city. The young woman left yesterday, saying she was ill. She was not seen alive afterwards.

President Notified.

Washington, Special.—Representatives Livingston, of Georgia; Tucker, of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. Morrison, comprising a committee from the Presbyterian Church, represented to the President that the treaty rights of missionaries in the Congo Free State were being violated. The President will take the matter up with the State Department.

Circus Opposed by Prayer.

Danville, Va., Special.—It is alleged by those in charge of the Craighead Street Mission that the failure of the Barnum & Bailey circus to perform in this city last week was due to the efficacy of their prayers. All-day services were held at the mission, commencing early in the morning. Prayer was held for several hours in the early morning, the petition being specially that the circus be not allowed to perform. It was not known till late in the forenoon that the circus managers had decided not to give the show here, and when the fact was learned there was much rejoicing. It is claimed that the failure of the circus to show was due entirely to the prayers of the mission people.

Daniels Must Hang.

Newbern, Special.—The jury in the Daniel's murder trial at Trenton, came in at 7:30 Saturday night with a verdict of murder in the first degree. They were out 30 minutes. The defence had no witnesses, but asked for a verdict for manslaughter. Judge Moore overruled the motion for a new trial, and notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given. The judge sentenced Daniels to be hanged December 11.

WILLIAMS IS LEADER

Democratic Minority Makes Nominations For House Offices

THE CAUCUS MET LAST SATURDAY

Representative McClellan Was Given An Ovation—Ex-Democratic Leader Thanked.

Washington, Special.—The Democratic members of the House, in caucus at the capitol, selected Representatives John S. Williams, of Mississippi, as the unanimous choice of the minority for Speaker. This action makes him the minority leader of the coming Congress. Representative George B. McClellan, mayor-elect of New York, received an ovation as he entered the caucus and was congratulated by his colleagues on his victory. By a rising vote, on motion of Mr. Cooper, of Texas, seconded by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, and a half dozen others, the thanks of the caucus were extended to Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the retiring minority leader, for his services to the party. Mr. Richardson responded, thanking his colleagues in turn. Mr. Hay, of Virginia, presided; Messrs. Cowherd, of Missouri, and Smith, of Kentucky, acted as secretaries. Mr. Williams was placed in nomination by Mr. Cooper, of Texas. Mr. Vandiver, of Missouri, seconded the nomination, which was the only one placed before the caucus. The newly-chosen leader responded in an address, thanking the caucus.

Mr. Williams was greeted with applause as he came in and was applauded during the course of his remarks. He said the Democratic party was more united now than it had been for years and that its prospects for success at coming elections were excellent. He said he would be the mouthpiece of the party, the term "leader" being a misnomer for him.

The other nominees of the caucus are as follows: Chas. A. Edwards, of Texas, for clerk of the House; E. V. Brookshire, of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms; A. L. Julien, door-keeper; J. K. Jackson, of Alabama, postmaster; E. G. Bagby, of Virginia, chaplain; J. R. Hill, of Ohio, James English, of California, G. Knight, of Georgia, and Joseph Sinnott, special employes. Except for one of the positions of special employes, there were no contests.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the Democrats be allowed one more representative on the ways and means committee and that the Democrats be given the same representation they had on committees in the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Mr. Baker, of New York, proposed the following resolution, which was referred to a committee: "Resolved, That regardless of the practice of the Republicans, it is the sense of the caucus that its members do not accept passes or favors from the railroads."

Nine Bodies Found.

Halifax, N. C., Special.—News of a sea tragedy was brought to this port Sunday by the lighthouse steamer Tyrian, whose captain, on arriving from Sable Island, related that two weeks ago the hull of a schooner with nine decomposed bodies in it drifted ashore on the island. The name of the wrecked craft was made out as Topaz, but the name of her sailing port had been obliterated by the sea, only the first letter "S" remaining. It is believed the ill-fated vessel was the French fishing schooner Topaz, of Saint Malo, France. The bodies were all buried in the little island cemetery with appropriate services.

Bird Will Stay Away.

Lexington, Ky., Special.—A. Floyd Byrd, Commonwealth attorney of Breathitt county, who gained a reputation in the prosecution of Curtis Jett and Tom White for the murder of Attorney Marcum, in a long distance telephone conversation to the Associated Press correspondent, Sunday night, confirmed the rumor that he has decided to remain away from Breathitt county during the term of court.

Operation on German Emperor.

Berlin, By Cable.—Emperor William Sunday underwent an operation for a polypus from his larynx. The operation was performed by Prof. Moritz Schmidt and was entirely successful. The only inconvenience suffered by His Majesty is that he has been enjoined not to speak until the wound caused by the operation has been healed. The bulletins announcing the result of the operation caused much astonishment, even among court officials, who had no suspicion that His Majesty was suffering from any affection of the throat.

Dowie's Last Meeting.

New York, Special.—John Alexander Dowie held his final meeting in New York in Carnegie Hall Sunday night, addressing a sparse audience, which he characterized as "serawny and miserable." He announced that he had established a branch of his Church in New York, and that in future regular Sunday meetings would be addressed by various authorizers. He also declared that he intended to return in two years at the head of a host 10,000 strong.