

A New System of Ethics Needed

By Prince Kropotkin.

So far as science and philosophy go, they have given us both the material elements and the freedom of thought which are required for calling into life the reconstructive forces that may lead mankind to a new era of progress. There is, however, one branch of knowledge which lags behind. It is ethics. A system of ethics worthy of the present scientific revival, which would take advantage of all the recent acquisitions for revising the foundations of morality on a wider philosophical basis, and produce a higher moral ideal, capable of giving to the civilized nations the inspiration required for the great task that lies before them—such a system has not yet been produced. But it is called for on all sides, with an emphasis the sense of which cannot be misunderstood. A new, realistic moral science is the need of the day—a science as free of superstition, religious dogmatism and metaphysical mythology as modern cosmogony and philosophy already are, and permeated at the same time with those higher feelings and brighter hopes which a thorough knowledge of man and his history can breathe into men's breasts.—Nineteenth Century.

The Future of Animals.

By Mrs. Annie Besant.

THE spirit of animals is only less developed than that of man. It is also a manifestation of the One Divine Spirit. Like ourselves they are in a state of evolution spiritually. Contact with humanity has a vivifying effect on their intelligence; the process of evolution is then quickened. You can see it yourself in the domestic animals, the dog, for example. The love of man is a form of worship. To the animal, man is his god, his sun, his superior, to whom he pays homage. By putting animals to a wrong use their spiritual evolution can be retarded. By a wrong use I will instance rating. It is a distinct drawback in animal morality to kill except for food. Broadly speaking, in a wild state they are never guilty of it. Under any conditions, though, the contact with humanity tends to increase consciousness, and thus shorten the intermediate state. We hold, as you probably know, that on leaving this mortal body there is a probationary term in the "astral" body. In proportion to the grossness of the spirit, the term in the "astral" state is prolonged. All that purifies, all that elevates, shortens the period. So with the animals. How beautiful is the spirit of maternal sacrifice that in the puniest creature will give life itself in defense of its young! A living thing that passes out of its present existence in such a moment of devotion doubtless hastens its higher development.

The Blessing of Educated Wives

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

SO LONG as women were absolutely ignorant, men could pass as wise on small capital; but the growing mind of woman lifts the mind of man with two great forces—heredity and sex attraction. Large-brained mothers make better men, and the sweetheart who is wise as well as kind can do wonders with her lover. Lord Chesterfield's advice to his son who is wise as well as rich, handsome, and well-born; "for," says he, "thou wilt find there is nothing more fulsome than a she-fool." The Greeks would not have educated wives, owing to prejudice, tradition, and general error; but, as they grew capable of more pleasure than the primitive sex-relation allows, they sought it outside of marriage. It is wonderful how long a piece of idiocy will stick in the human brain. Never was a more splendid development of some mental qualities than in Athens, yet there this antique ignorance remained bedded in the fertile intellectual soil like a boulder in a garden. They would have slavery, and they would have ignorant wives, and they fell. Today, with our new knowledge of the laws of nature, with our great advance in freedom of thought and action, there is still less excuse for us. We know now that a nation is best measured by the position of its women.—Success.

A Tight Place.
It was a gay time in Congress one night when there was an all-night session on the Mills tariff bill in 1888. It had been difficult to keep a sufficient attendance, and the House had adopted a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to compel the presence of absent members. One by one they were brought before the bar of the House, and after making all sorts of excuses and explanations, were permitted to go unpunished. About midnight Congressman Henderson was brought before the speaker. He had, he said, no excuse to offer. "I was at a theatre party," he continued, "when I was arrested and brought here. There is no sort of excuse for absence without leave." "I move that the gentleman from Iowa be fined five thousand dollars!" called one of Henderson's colleagues. "I second the motion!" shouted twenty or more members, all of them his friends. "It is moved and seconded," said Speaker Carlisle, "that the gentleman from Iowa be fined five thousand dollars. Those in favor of the motion will say, 'Aye.'" Two hundred delighted voices shouted, "Aye!" "Those opposed will say, 'No.'" Henderson's agonized voice was alone in yelling "No!" There was but one way to slip out of the joke and prevent the motion from being carried, and that was for Speaker Carlisle to overrule the House. "The noes have it," said he, gravely. "The gentleman is excused."—Youth's Companion.

The Milky Way.
A novel theory as to the milky way has been evolved by S. L. Adams, an amateur astronomer of Sydney, N. S. W. This luminous phenomenon, it appears, is really a shadow. "The Milky Way," says Mr. Adams, "is constantly being seen at many different angles and in many parts of the sky, but it always preserves the same luminous front arising from the telescopic stars in its background. Now, as this background is constantly changing, and the luminous effect is only seen wherever the foreground happens to be the Milky Way, it is evident that it is not the telescopic stars themselves which produce the effect, but something projected on the foreground of the sky. That something is the earth's shadow. "The supposed nebulae," continues Mr. Adams, "are all shadows, and this explains the contempt for the laws of gravitation and their refusal to conform to the globular shape assumed

by celestial objects generally. They are spots of shadow representing mountains or mountain ranges on the earth."
Mr. Adams anticipates that his discovery will be received with smiles of incredulity, but he expresses his belief that his view will one day be accepted as correct. He is to read a paper on the subject before the local branch of the British Astronomical Association.

The Most Beautiful.
Love of country may grow at home like a sturdy plant, but in a foreign land it blossoms into glory. A writer in the New York Sun says that some months ago hundreds of Swedes were turned away from Carnegie Hall, where the Swedish students were giving a concert. Every seat was filled, but the unfortunate late comers lingered for hours, hoping that there might be returned tickets, which they could purchase at the last moment. One woman, with tears in her eyes and voice, declared that she had come seventy-five miles to hear the Swedish national hymn. For more than two hours a lovely blue-eyed girl stood with her pale face almost pressed against the glass door. Finally some one said to her, "Come down here by the open center door, and you will hear better." "No, thank you," said she, in the softest voice. "I can see the flag here."
Then toward the end of the program, came the national hymn. Every woman's head was bowed in reverence; every man's hat came off. A Swedish listener, to test one of the bystanders, a young girl, said to her, "I don't think that tune is very wonderful."
Instantly the eyes flashed sparks of fire, and the low, soft voice returned, "Every one loves his own country best. Its own dear song is to him the most beautiful in all the world."—Youth's Companion.

Statistics show that the birth rate in the largest German towns is steadily decreasing, notably in Berlin, Charlottenburg, Hamburg and Crefeld.

About \$10,000 worth of game cocks are shipped into Mexico annually from the United States.

Children are unconscious philosophers. They refuse to pull to pieces their enjoyments to see what they are made of.—Henry Ward Beecher.

A candle protected by a glass chimney made for the purpose is much safer to carry about the house than a lighted lamp.

CONGRESS CONVENES

But Little Was Done On the Opening Day Except to Meet and Adjourn

USUAL FORMALITIES OBSERVED
The Senate in Session Only 13 Minutes and the House 53 Minutes—Greetings Between Members, the Great Floral Display and Numbers of Beautifully Gowned Women Among the Visitors Made a Familiar but Always Interesting Scene—Resolutions of Respect For Deceased Senators.

Washington, Special.—With the Senate in session 12 minutes and the House 53 minutes, the last session of the 58th Congress was assembled today. The time of both bodies was devoted entirely to the usual formalities attended by scenes, familiar, but always interesting. There were the greetings between members, the great floral display and the hundreds of visitors, with beautifully gowned women predominating. Corridors, committee rooms and cloak rooms were thronged. The bustle extended even to the floors of the chambers, although no weighty legislative problems awaited solution.

Reading of the Message.
After listening to the reading of the President's annual message to Congress the House adjourned until Wednesday. During the first 10 minutes of the session two minor routine matters were disposed of, but out side of these no other business was transacted.

Shortly after the clerk began to read the message printed copies were distributed among the members. Democrats and Republicans alike gave close attention to the utterances of the President and with the aid of the printed copies intently followed the clerk in the reading.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the message, which consumed one hour and 53 minutes, there was loud applause from the Republican side.

The message, on motion of Mr. Payne, was referred to the committee of the whole House on the State of the Union, after which the House adjourned.

General Cotton Market.
Cotton futures steady:
December 7.48@7.55
January 7.55@7.58
February 7.63@7.65
March 7.71@7.72
April 7.77@7.79
May 7.84@7.85
June 7.89@7.91
July 7.95@7.97
Spot cotton easy; sales, 1,750 bales, including 450 to arrive; quotations unchanged.
The future market opened quiet and from 8 to 10 points down, influenced by bearish crop movement and lower Liverpool; also by dispatches from Texas exhibited by the bear element to the effect that country bankers of that State will only advance \$25 per bale on cotton when well insured. Trading today was very quiet, the usual Saturday dullness being in evidence; the fluctuations were few and narrow. January opened 12 points lower at 7.47, sold down 1 point then advanced to 7.57 and finally lost 2 points to 7.55. The market closed steady with net losses of 3 to 6 points.

Charlotte Cotton Market.
These figures represent prices paid to wagons:
Good middling 7½¢
Strict middling 7½¢
Middling 7½¢
Tinges 7 to 7½¢
Stains 6½ to 7

South Carolina Items.
The railroad commission's decision made public last week practically dismisses the petition of the various commercial bodies of the State for the reduction in inter-State rates on the ground that these rates are excessive and oppressive and above what they are in North Carolina and Virginia, and therefore give Virginian cities undue advantage in this territory over Charleston and other South Carolina distributing points. The decision is a great surprise to those who have been working for a reduction in the rates now for over a year, as they had been confidently expecting a victory. In the standard cotton tariff a straight rate of 35 cents is made for over ten miles, in the fertilizer tariff the rate is made straight \$2.75 instead of a rate ranging between \$2.75 and \$3.05 and in the rate of flour in barrels there is a parallel reduction of two cents on each haul period of ten miles.

The Secretary of State Friday issued a commission to the Carolina Water, Light and Power Company, a \$250,000 concern at Marion, which proposes to put up power plants "in South Carolina and elsewhere." The incorporators are J. W. Johnson and W. J. Montgomery. A commission also went to the Bank of Starr, in Anderson county. The capital is \$15,000 and the incorporators are: Albert S. Bowie, J. H. Pruitt, J. W. Bowie, J. T. Stuckey, M. G. Bowie, Bessie Allen and J. R. Vandiver. A charter was issued to the People's Building and Loan Association of Dillon, capitalized at \$120,000. T. A. Dillon is president, J. H. Davis, vice-president and W. A. Blizzard, secretary.

Negro Boy Shoots Father.
Laurens, Special.—San Dunlap, colored, was shot very seriously, possibly fatally, by his boy, Sam Dunlap, aged 15, at his home two miles east of the city Friday night as the result of a quarrel between the two. He was shot with a shot gun at close range, most of the charge taking effect in the abdomen. A physician was secured at a late hour who succeeded in extracting a quantity of shot from the wound.

CHARGE VAST

Russian Officials Strike a Hard Blow With Enemies of the Government

WILD SCENES IN ST. PETERSBURG
Great Anti-Government Demonstration and Measures Taken to Suppress It Caused Excitement Unequaled Since the Riots of 1901—Previous Warnings in the Newspapers Only Served to Swell the Crowd of Students, Workmen and Young Women.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A popular anti-government demonstration, the participants in which included large numbers of students of both sexes, began at midday Sunday in the Nevsky prospect and lasted about two hours. Hundreds of police and mounted gendarmes, who were hidden in the courtyard of the public buildings, emerged and suddenly charged the crowd at full gallop, driving the demonstrators in headlong confusion and screaming with terror upon the sidewalks and into adjacent streets. This led to serious encounters, 50 persons being more or less severely injured. Large numbers were arrested.

Not since the riots of 1901, when Cossacks, stretched across the Nevsky prospect from building to building, charged down the boulevard from the Moscow station to the Neva, has the Russian capital lived through such a day of excitement as this. The authorities last night got wind of the big anti-government demonstration planned for today by the Social Democratic party to demand an immediate end of the war and the convocation of a national assembly and this evening in every paper in black-face type was an explicit warning to the people, at their peril, to desist from congregating in the Nevsky prospect near the Kasaan Cathedral. At the same time extensive preparations were made to quell any disturbance. The police on the Nevsky prospect were increased six times over and the devoniks, or house porters, were marshaled in front of their respective buildings. Half a dozen squadrons of mounted gendarmes were massed in the rear of the Gasean Cathedral, and battalions of reserve police were stationed in several court yards out of sight. Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky gave strict orders, however, that no Cossacks should be used and the chief of police issued explicit directions to avoid harsh measures unless it should become absolutely necessary.

The newspaper warning, however, by giving notice to those not apprised of the prospect of a demonstration, defeated the very object of which they were designed, attracting seemingly the whole population of this vast city to the broad thoroughfare; and long before the hour fixed, despite the pleading of the police, who literally lined the sidewalks, the throngs on the pavements were so dense that movement was almost impossible, while the snow-covered boulevard was black with a tangled mass of sleighs, filled mostly with the curious. In throngs on the sidewalks, were practically the whole student body of the capital, including many young women, who have always been prominent in Russia in revolutionary movements, and also thousands of workmen belonging to the Social Labor party. Towards 1 o'clock the workmen and students seemed to swarm toward the corner of the Hotel Europe, opposite the Gasean Cathedral. The police, recognizing that the critical moment was approaching, tried in vain to keep back the human tide. They, when there was not a single mounted policeman in sight, on the strike of 1 o'clock, from the heart of the thickly wedged crowd a blood red flag, like a jet of flame, suddenly shot up. It was the signal. Other flags appeared in the crowd, waving frantically overhead; and they were greeted with a hoarse shout, "Down with autocracy." The students surged into the street, singing the "Marseillaise" while innocent spectators, seeking to extricate themselves crowded into doorways and hugged walls. Dismounted police made a single attempt to force their way into the crowd to wrest the flags from the demonstrators, but the students and workmen, armed with sticks, stood close and beat back their assaults. Then, like a flash, from behind the Kasean Cathedral, came a squadron of gendarmie. The doors of adjoining court yards were thrown back, and battalions of police came out. A double squadron charged the flank of the demonstrators with drawn sabres. Five other squadrons circled the mob, cutting through the fringes of spectators, who gladly scurried to cover. The main wedge of the demonstrators stood fast only a moment or two.

There was a sharp rattle of cudgels and sabres, though the wounds showed that the police struck principally with the flat of their sabres. The women were especially fierce in their resistance. Many were struck and trampled, and blood streamed down their faces.

While the mob stood, those within managed to throw hundreds of revolutionary proclamations over the heads of their fellows. The police urged their horses fiercely into the crowd, driving those who resisted into the court yards, the Hotel Europe and the Catholic Church. The intense excitement lasted about ten minutes, after which mounted squadrons of the gendarmie controlled the streets and the policemen devoted the streets to keeping the crowd moving.

Considering the sharp fighting the rioters had up, the police acted humanely with the crowd, avoiding brutality and roughness in keeping the throng moving, and showing really more consideration than the police of many cities would under similar circumstances.

In the meantime those confined in the court yards, who were recognized as agitators, were arrested, but others were allowed to go quietly home, the wounded first having their injuries dressed.

LABOR WORLD.
The members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union are fully employed.
The leather belt in many factories is being rapidly replaced by the electric motor.
The Fall River strikers have received the first installment of \$5000 from the Federation of Labor.
The dispute between the coal miners and the Morris Run Coal Company became desperate and a strike was ordered.
The sixth annual ball of Buffalo (N. Y.) bartenders was held at Convention Hall, and surpassed all previous efforts and fulfilled every expectation.
On account of the Chicago manufacturers refusing to renew the usual contracts with the union the Garment Workers have walked out in a body.
The third annual convention of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America will meet in Minneapolis beginning January 1, 1905.
The non-union boiler-makers working at the Herculiteville (Pa.) shops of the Erie have gone out in a body, showing that grievances exist there independent of unionism.
The Struthers' plant of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, at Youngstown, O., employing 450 men, will resume at once, after an idleness of a year and a half.
The Fall River manufacturers opened the mills to the strikers as scheduled, and were forced to shut down for an indefinite time because the workers would not accept work under the conditions offered.
The trend of Italians to the South is one of the striking features of the labor movement of to-day. They find abundant work at top-notch prices awaiting them. Especially are they in demand for the cotton patch, the lumber districts and the coal mines.

Minor Matters.
Lena Tucker, a colored woman, 86 years old, was burned to death in the Colored Old Folks' Home, while Nancy Wilson, 79 years old, sat by, too feeble to aid her. The two old women were hovering over a stove, one side of which was red hot.
On Monday last Ambassador Choate presented Capt. R. S. Scott, commander of the British Antarctic exploring steamer Discovery, with the Philadelphia Geographical Society's medal at Albert Hall, London.

Fatal Quarrel of Farmers.
Macon, Ga., Special.—A special to The Telegraph from Hawkinsville, Ga., says that Thomas Sharp was killed by D. W. Reid on the plantation of a Mr. Jordan Tuesday night in a quarrel. Reid claims that he was forced to shoot in self-defense. The slayer has surrendered, and is now incarcerated in the county jail.

A good man may stand on dangerous rocks like a lighthouse, but he must not sail amongst them or he will be a wreck.

A DIFFICULT TASK.
"Jack, dear, I do wish you would get another photo taken."
"How often have I told you I will not?"
"But why not? (Then, thoughtfully, after a pause.) Are you afraid of being asked to look pleasant?"—London-Punch.

IN THE SENATE.
The Senate held only a short session Thursday, and adjourned until Monday.