## CABLE LETTERS

The Past Week in London, Paris and Berlin.

"The English People Little Better Than Brilliant Spendthrifts."

German Emperor and His Minister of Foreign Affairs Do Not Agree on a China Policy.

LONDON, Aug. 4.-While deep in discussion of anarchism the obscurity of Chinese affairs and the issues of their own general election, Englishmen are attentive to the course of the American campaign. Rather curiously, the journals here are taking sides in American politics according to their views, not on currency questions, but on the South African war. Thus Mr. Labouchere laments that the English radicals have not so positive a rallying cry as the democratic antiimperialistic platform. The speaker touches upon American politics from the standpint that the dominant issues in the general election of both English speaking peoples are about the same. Inquiry in London editorial rooms indicate that usual arrangements have been made to report the development in the campaign in the United States.

England has had a coal question for a generation, but thirty shillings for midsummer house fuel and the likelihood of prices going several shillings higher, is making it a political question. It is widely contended that the time has arrived to limit the foreign shipments, amounting to 40,000,-000 tens, by an export duty, even though continental buyers go to the United States. A Welsh colliery owner who was interviewed by the Daily Telegraph, says as the result of his study of the subject, that 'Pocahontas bituminous coal is as good as the Monmouthshire product. It costs twelve shillings there and with fifteen shillings freight, can be placed on the Mediterranean at 27 shillings, as compared with the Welsh coal price, plus ten shillings freight." From the drift of discussions an export duty on coal seems quite unlike

A. J. Balfour, first loud of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, speaking before Cambridge university extension meeting, said that in the use of their material resources the English people were little better than brilliant spendthrifts. A feature of the volunteer manoeuvre beginning today is several thousand cyclists holding roads in the north of Sussex with the object of choking an invading army until British troops of all arms could collect nearer London to give battle in force to the suppositious invaders. Citizen soldiers from all over the kingdom are gathering into huge camps on Salisbury plain and at Aldershot.

Three weeks' yacht racing began in the Solent today. Despite the season of mourning in court circles, the Prince of Wales has promised to appear at Cowes next week.

Sir Ihomas Lipton's party, which included Lord Charles Russell and Senator Depew and other Americans, returned to London for a few hours yesterday. Previous to proceeding to Cowes, Sir Thomas, talking with the Associated Press correspondent, said: There are many points of difference between American and English yachting and only when one has spent seven weeks at Sandy Hook can he really appreciate them. England's insular position has done much to make the sea a home to many of our people, and therefore much more attention is paid to yachting here than in the United States, but individually, Americans are the best yachtmen know. They are thorough in that, as in all else, and it is due to appreciation of this that my sole ambition in Sife now is to take the American cup. One thing seems strange, in view o 'American cleverness: that they are sending here for captains for seventyfooters, does not seem right, and am unable to explain why, holding the blue ribbon of the sea so long, they are sending to England for Wringe and other captains.

Lord Dunraven, who has been in valided home from South Africa, ar rived this morning. He will probably appear at Cowes. His new book on navigation, by the way, has been accepted in England as one of the most valuable contributions to practical maritime work in recent years.

The route by which the Prince o Wales traveled to Coburg to attend the funeral of his brother, the Duke Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was changed at the last moment as a pre caution against violence. He went via Oberhausen instead of Cologne as an nounced.

London continues to demand nev hotels, and one of the newest which is ready to take substantial form this autumn is what is claimed to be the first real American hotel in England. This will be located adjoining the new Waterloo railway station. It will be entirely of steel construction.

Reports of unhappiness between the late King Humbert and Queen Margerita, which are said now to add bitterness to the Queen's grief, may be put aside as utterly untrustworthy. There was an estrangement a few years ago, as Roman society well knows. fault was regarded as being the king's, and his recognition of the fact was followed by a complete and lasting reconciliation. When the Queen's carriage passed the king's on the Pincio the first time after the reconciliation Queen Margerita stood up and publicly saluted the king, determined that all Rome should know the right thing had been done.

The visit of Major Burnham to Osborne will probably be postponed on account of the Queen's bereavement It had been arranged that the American scout who rendered notable service with the British in South Africa

hould dine with the Queen and spend the night at Osborne August 8.

A striking article, entitled "An International Wheat Corner," which appeared in the current issue of the Fortnightly, declares that, prefacing the suggestion with the statement that Russia and America supplied ninetenths of the world's wheat, Russia, in 1896, proposed to the United States to combine to corner the wheat crop of that year. America, the writer of the article said, declined to enter the deal, and the secretary of agriculture temolished the elaborate statistics and arguments of Russia, declaring that supply and demand is the sole regulator of value.

"It is not the first time such a combine has been suggested," said the secretary of the London corn exchange today, "but I did not know it had actually been proposed. India, the Argentine Republic, Australia and Canada would in a short time be able to destroy such a corner. You can't corner a thing when you don't know how much there is of it in the world."

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The events of the past week touched almost every note in the gamut of human passions. Parisians experienced sorrow genuine and sincere in the assassination of Italy's king, joy over the victory in Africa which removed Rabah, the most stubborn enemy of France in that country, and indignation and chagrin that the sovereign of another country should have had his life jeopardized by one of their countrymen while he was a guest of the nation. A sinister warning found a place in the press, counselling the government not to trust the subtle emanations from Chinese officials who asserted the safety of the foreigners, and urging an advance of the allies towards the capital. Hope, but not conviction, that the ministers are alive is the present condition of the public mind, and, as the advance against Pekin has now been begun, another period of anxiety is the result. So skeptical is France officialdom regarding the Chinese assurances that nothing short of the actual production of M. Pichon, the French minister to China, whose name has not been mentioned or referred to in any of the despatches of the ministers or attaches of the other powers, will satisfy France, and the period of waiting for next ten days will be an anxious one.

The general mass of Italian citizens, who have none too great a love for France, would have been moved to centiments of affection had they been able to witness the depth of the true grief which was exhibited in this city when the news of the assassination of King Humbert was made public. When the first report of the crime was confirmed, in every gathering place could be heard expressions of sympathy and indigation which would have done more to bring about a friendly staunch advocacy of the tripartie agreement estranged France at that time especially under the Crispi regime, when there was almost bitterness. Since then King Humbert's nanly quality and lovable disposition the clergymen were present. have brought him closer to the heart of the French people, until he was recognized in recent years as one of France's friends. So much so was this the case that the announcement of his death brought forth queries as to a between the two countries by the accession of the new king. Count Tornielli, the Italian ambassador here, does not share in this feeling of insecurity. Italy have not ceased to be excellent, and they will continue so. The new king has not the sentiments which some journals attribute to him. He

has great esteem for the grand sister Latin nation." The more grave happenings of the in Africa. The killing of Rabah and the dispersing of his army is a blow which means the final supremacy of France in the Lake Tchad region, where she is deeply interested. This sultan has been a stumbling block to the success of France in that territory for some years. It was he who defeated the Bretonnet mission and who killed another French explorer. He had had a most remarkable career. The son a slave and himself a slave of Zobeir Pacha, he learned from the latter the art of warfare and finally succeeded him in the position of ruler of that section. He was a natural born fighter, and was feared by all the tribes in that locality. His death probably means peace.

The result of the recent international sports in France has been a suggestion that a permanent international society of athletics be formed. It is argued that cycling is the only sport that has an organization of this character, and that such a society as proposed would do much to spread interest in athletic

games. So loud has become the outcry of those holding concessions at the exposition on account of the loss of money that finally a committee has appealed to the common general. The matter is really serious to many, as bankruptcy is staring them in the face. An effort will be made to assist them. So far the management has agreed to the inauguration of a series of fetes and spectacles in an attempt to attract the crowd which has been

decidedly wanting recently. BERLIN, Aug. 4.-In official circles here it is stated that there is a strong divergence on the subject of the policy regarding China between the emperor and the minister of foreign affairs, Count Von Buelow, the latter being aware that Germany's aims at obtaining suitable satisfaction in China are seriously hampered by the emperor's impulsive utterances. It is further stated that hot words have already passed between the emperor and Count Von Buelow on that sub-

The Associated Press corresponden here understands that before an advance on Pekin was definitely decided upon, the powers concluded that hereafter they would not consider the Chinese third hand advances, because it has now been shown that the Chinese government, whichever it is, is not willing to allow the legations to freely communicate with their home governments. The conclusion was also reached tranimously by the powers that Li Hung Charg was playing false, his main object being to retard.

An old man named Fay, a resident of California, who had been visiting in Denver and was on his way to St. Louis, refused to surrender his valuables and fired a shot at one of the robbers, but missed. Thereupon the robbers fired, one shot entering Fay's mouth and coming out at the back of his head, killing him almost instantly. The robbers stopped the train, jumped off and escaped. not willing to allow the legations to

trustrate the advance on Pekir various ruses, of which Chine statecraft is always a master. Indications increase that Germany is

preparing another large body of troops for China. The latest news on this point has been given by the Frankfurt Zeitung, saying that despite the absence of official admission of the fact, it is certain that other large steamers of the North German Lloyd line have been chartered for September and that in the cabinet an order is impending for the formation

of a corps of 10,000 men. Opposition papers criticize this because the reichstag has not been asked to sanction the step, and point out that another heavy army increase will be asked at the fall session of the reichstag for organization of a colonial reserve army.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET.

Discuss the Best Means of Furthering the Cause at the Next General Election.

Pursuant to the call issued a number of prohibitionists met on Thursday in the Temperance hall, Market building. While there was very little business done, there was a pretty general expression of opinion upon the matter of electing representatives to parliament who would voice the views of the temperance. upon the desirability of this, there was considerable friendly division upon the best way to attain this object.

After the election of J. R. Woodburn as chairman and Herbert Everett, secretary, W. L. McFarlane of Fredericton was called on to explain the platform adopted by the maritime convention at Moncton. The scheme advanced there was to have prohibitionists of the two parties select a man from among themselves at their cancuses as a candidate, and the parties must either support the men chosen or lose that of the prohibitionists. this means there would be on both the liberal and conservative tickets men selected by prohibitionists and pledged o its support.

J. R. Woodburn thought the scheme was all right until the man got to Ottawa. W. D. Baskin said there were only two things to do, either accept the

uggestion brought by Mr. McFarlane or vote against every party that refuses to give prohibition. The first he thought would be the more effec-Rev. Dr. Wilson had no faith in a

third party. We have tried one political party and it has proved false in every way on this question. The best thing to do now would be to try the other.

J. T. Gowland moved that the convention be now organized on the plan followed at Moncton. He confessed feeling between the two countries than | that neither plan suited him, and he would years of diplomacy. Humbert's had grave fears of meeting the same fate as the persons who sit between two stools. The motion was seconded. W. D. Baskin felt that the attendance was not large enough to warrant any action. He regretted so few of Considerable discussion followed as

> to the best plan on which to organize. J. T. Gowland was strongly in favor of a third party scheme. Rev. W. Penna believed the best

thing to do would be to turn out every possible rupture of the good relations government that stood in the way of prohibition. Ald. Maxwell was consistently op-

posed to the third party scheme. In the United States it was a nonentity. saying: "The relations of France and He sympathized with the suggestion to put prohibitionists on party tickets, and let these men support the party that brings in prohibition, through thick and thin.

A. A. Wilson thought there were too few present to organize. J. T. Gowland enquired if it were week have diverted public attention not possible for a third party to have from the celebration in a fitting man- a trade and financial platform attachner of the success of the French arms ed to the prohibition plank and thus

be able to govern the country. This brought up the matter of trade policies, and the chairman wished to know if any one could tell him the difference between that of the liberals and the conservatives?

A voice-"Give it up; give us some thing easy." Rev. Mr. Steel was prepared to do anything that would forward the cause of prohibition, the greatest question

that now concerns Canada. Rev. Mr. Penna moved in amend ment to Mr. Gowland's resolution, that the convention be organized August 23rd. The amendment carried.

The matter will now be laid before the different temperance societies, and each church will also be asked to send delegates to the meeting. J. R. Woodburn wished to know

what was to be done about paying the bill incurred for advertising. No one offered any suggestion and the meeting adjourned.

## ANOTHER BREEZE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.-Another breeze blew LONDON, Aug. 3.—Another breeze blew up in the house of lords today as the outcome of the debate on Friday last regarding the allegation that England was not invulnerable against an attempted invasion. Lord Rosebery today somewhat testily resented the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, taking him to task for suggesting that the commander of the forces, Lord Wolseley, ought to come to the house and give his authority to the government's Lord Wolseley, ought to come to the house and give his authority to the government's militia plans. Lord Rosebery said he did not prepose to be snubbed in the discharge of what he considered to be a public duty. The Marquis of Lansdowne, he said, must be disabuted of the idea that there existed in the county a blind, venerating confidence in the war office.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying, said the secretary of war was responsible to par-

the secretary of war was responsible to par-liament, and the commander in chief was re-sponsible to the war secretary. Other peers having spoken the premier ord Salisbury, arose and said he understoo Lord Rosebery's contention was that the nation would be much more satisfied if Lord Wolseley would come to the house and express his approval of Lord Lansdowne's plans. It was obvious that if Lord Wolseley could be called to the cal could be called up to do that he was also entitled to express disapproval. Lord Salisbury said he could not see how that was possible. There was much force in what Lord Rosebery had said, but it was not of an abstract kin! The subject then dropped.

## RAILWAY HOLD-UP.

SALINA, Kas., Aug. 5.-Union Pacific eastbound passenger train No. 4, which left Denver last night, was held up several miles east of Hugo, Colo., ninety miles this side of Denver. The passengers in the Pullman sleeters were robbed of their money and valuables.

An old man named Fay, a resident of Cali-

THE POEM OF PRETORIA DAY. Fach Soul of human kind is more or less A poet-soul, and when some vital thought, Or some supreme emotion clutches it, It is the spark of fire to tinder; straight It is the spark of fire to tinder; straight Poetic utterance must be; as well Touch off a cannon and suppress the roar As seek to hold the liberated blaze Of human passion; it must find a voice, And ever that voice must be of poetry. Not that it comes in harmony of words, or melody of measured verse or song—through are not singers, nor are pens Their only implements—tin horns will do, or rattling, thumping drums and trumpet-blare.

Rockets or crackers, clanging, hummin Fog-horns and factory whistles—anything May be the fitting medium for the flood
That swells the breast demanding exist thence;
The poet-soul, such is its law, must speak, and noise gives sweet relief, hence clang and roar.
That memorable night, was to the town A satisfying sonnet. Yet each bard Has his own separate nature. Din and

Has his own separate nature. Din and erash
Are not the only form of speech—perchance Sheer, unabashed tomfoolery's the choice And special vade mecum—one I saw, "he seemly elder of a sober church At other times, who, on that holiday, Rushed from the sidewalk to a passing car, And blowing up a small balloon he held, (A squeaking toy that, when inflated full, Took on the comic figure of a hog), Waved it in his afflatus, crying "The Boer!" a witty verselet his!
Colors, too, are vents
For poetry—hence buntings of bright hue—Most fitly called, for such occasions, "loud"—
Buttons and bonfires, pictures, scarfs, ro-

Buttons and bonfires, pictures, scarfs, ro settes
And flags—these all are symbols eloquent
To speak and so relieve the speechless soul
and publish forth and satisfy the dumb.
Twas close to midnight when the awaken

ing spark
Fell on our magazine—a sudden flash
From the electric wire—(miraculous,
Amazing, wonderful, if we would think,
That there could be such wire and vocal But wonder in our age is dying out, Of what it means that converse may be held Between two hearts six thousand miles

apart; Of what it means? nay, who can tell me fathom, grasp, expound and under-stand Can The abyss of man and nature!) As I said.

'Twas close to midnight when the ti came—
A piece of news of import adequate
To touch the springs of innate poetry,
And straight the city, town and village rose,
Rushed headlong to the streets, all eyes, i

in finest frenzy rolling, and at onceit spired as truly as bard ever was— Wrote in wild characters of tumuit, cheers, Song, handshakes, antics, capers, sweat and A roem of joy that night and all next day

The bedlam and you find pure sanity; Beneath the vulgar, the true spiritual, Beneath the madness, truth and sobernes For the deep human thought that found In such grotesquerie was the firm base— Love, fellowship, right, brotherhood

man—
On which the poets evermore have built,
Homer and Shakespeare, Dante, Milton, all
The laurestes of mankind who ever spoke
For the whole race. It was no narrow rage
Of gloating o'er the beaten enemy,
Or frothy pride of arms, but splendid joy.
That honorable war in honor fought
Was ended, and that fond Colonial homes
Might now be decked for welcome to the
sons Home-coming soon, for whom fond hearts

have rearned.

If tears are mingled in the paean-song ev were at once the shining drops ur own kith and kin, and pity's meed brave foe fall'n in a wretched cause. harum-scarum boys raved up and With guys of fearsome aspect, wearing hats of antiquated pattern, doomed to flame,
Mid cries of "Down with Kruger"—true tempt, by Busa, Dec. 12, 1878. But in the crowd, that soft-toned, woman's

Which muttered, "Poor old man-I feel for isco Otero Gonzalez, Dec. 30, 1879. Went deeper than the surface-fun, and spoke true humanity on which our For no true poet ever hated man, Tho' hating deeds and policies of men

And so it was that day. Stark mad, say ycu?
A wild abandonment of dignity
And common sense! Perhaps—undoubt
But when, in all immortal literature, undoubtedly Was line or stanza ever vet produced y noet in a moment of severe corscious dignity?
'Twas worth the price

Of one full day's decorum, doubt it not! We had a glorious thought and gloriously We uttered it! J. W. BENGOUGH.

THANKS THE CHILDREN. The following letter from G. Sterling Ryerson, Red Cross commissioner at Lord Roberts's headquarters, dated Bloemfontein, June 22, thanking the children for their contributions to the boxes sent out by the Ladies' Red Cross Aid of New Brunswick, has been received. The letter was sent in care

of Lady Tilley: Dear Children-I have received the box of nice things you so kindly sent for the poor sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa. I am sure they will be very thankful to you for think ing of them when they are sick and far from home and parents. Perhaps some day some of you will be fighting for your flag and country, and others will think of you and sent you nice

things. Good bye, children. Always live as you have begun, loyal and charitable Canadians.

Your friend, G. STERLING RYERSON. METHODISM AND THE TWEN-TIETH CENTURY.

The president of the N. B. and P. E. . conference, the Rev. George Steel. has made arrangements to visit all the financial district meetings of the conference in the interests of the general conference evangelistic movement, which is to begin in the month of October and be continued throughout Canada for some months. The visitation will be as below: St. Stephen district at Grand Manan on the 9th of August; Fredericton at Gagetown on the 14th of August; Chatham, at Newcastle on the 16th of August. The two Prince Edward Island districts will be held on the 21st and 23rd of August, the former at Brackley Point road and the latter at Summerside. St. John will be held in Queen Square church on the 28th of August; Sackville, at Shediac on the 30th of August. and Woodstock at Jacksonville on the 5th and 6th of September.

P. E. ISLAND CHEESE BOARD.

At last Friday's meeting of the cheese board in Charlottetown, 4,487 colored and 2,135 white cheese were an electric railway in Sydney and subboarded and the following sales were urbs, construction to be begun as soon made. To Messrs. Dillon & Spillett, as proposed routes can be surveyed. 2,271 colored, at 95-16 cents, by Kensington, Lakeville, Orwell, Red House, sider the advisability of extending the Red Point, New Perth, Emerald and Souris factories, and 1,935 white, at the of the line between North Sydney and same price, by Stanley Bridge, Hazel- Sydney Mines was also considered, but brook, Winslee, New Glasgow, Cornwall and Emerald factories; and 2,000 talized at \$500,000. colored, at the same price, to A. J. Biffin, by Hillsboro, Mount Stewart, New Dominion, Dunstaffnage, Hampton, St. Peters, East River, Morell, Mentague and Dundas. The next

meeting of the board takes place at 1.30 p. m. on Friday, August 10th. NOTABLE ASSASSINATIONS IN HISTORY.

George III. of England, mad attempt by Margaret Nicholson, Aug. 2, 1786; gain, by James Hatfield, May 15, 1800. Napoleon I., attempt by an infernal nachine, Dec. 24, 1800. Paul, Czar of Russia, by nobles March 24, 1801. Spencer Percival, premier Spencer Percival, premier of Eng-and, by Bellingham, May 11, 1812.

George IV. (when regent), attempt an. 28, 1817. August Kotzebue, German dramatist or political motives, by Earl Sand,

March 23, 1819. Charles, Duc de Berri (father of the Comte de Chambord), Feb. 13, 1820. Capo D'Istria, count, Greek statesnan (torture), Oct. 9, 1831.

Andrew Jackson, president United States, attempt Jan, 30, 1835. Louis Philippe of France, many attemps, by Fieschi, July 28, 1835; by Alibaud, June 25, 1836; by Meunier, Dec. 27, 1836; by Darmos, Oct. 15, 1840; by Lecomte, April 14, 1846; by Henry, July 29, 1846. Denis Affre, archbishop of Paris, June 27, 1848.

Rossi, Comte Pellegrino, Roman tatesman, Nov. 15, 1848. Fredericg William IV. of Prussia, atempt, by Sofelage, May 22, 1850. Francis Joseph of Austria, attempt, by Libenyi, Feb. 18, 1853. Ferdinand, Charles III., Duke of Parma, March 27, 1854

Isabella II. of Spain, attempts, by La Riva, May 4, 1847; by Merino, Feb. 2. 1852; by Raymond Fuentes, May 28, Napoleon III., attempts, by Pianori, April 28, 1855; by Bellemarre, Sept. 8,

1855; by Orsini and others (France), Jan. 14, 1858. Daniel, Prince of Montenegro, Aug. 13, 1860. Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, on

the evening of April 14; died April 15, 1865. Michael, Prince of Servia, June 10, Prim, marshall of Spain, Dec. 28, died Dec. 30, 1870.

George Darboy, archbishop of Paris, by communists, May 24, 1871. Richard, Earl of Mayo, governor of India, by Shere Ali, a convict, in Andaman Islands, Feb. 8, 1872 Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, when King

of Spain, attempt, July 19, 1872. Prince Bismarck, attempt by Blind, May 7, 1866; by Kullman, July 13, 1874. Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 1876. Hussein Avni and other Turkish

ministers, by Hassan, a Circassain officer, June 15, 1876. William I, of Prussia and Germany, attemps by Oscar Becker, July 14, 1861; by Hodel, May 11, 1878; by Dr. Nobiling, June 2, 1878. Mehemet Ali, Pasha, by Albanians,

Sept. 7, 1878. Humbert I., King of Italy, attempt, by John Passananti, March 17, 1888. Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, at-Alfonso XII., of Spain, attempts, by J. O. Moncasi, Oct. 25, 1878; by Franc-

Loris Melikoff, Russian general, attempt, March 4, 1880. Bratiano, premier of Roumania, attempt, by J. Pietraro, Dec. 14, 1880. Alexander II. of Russia, attempts, by Karakozow, at St. Petersburg, April 16, 1866: by Berezowski at Paris, June 6,

1867; by Alexander Solovieff, April 14, 1879; by undermining a railway train, Dec. 1, 1879; by explosion of winter palace, St. Petersburg, Feb. 17, 1880; killed by explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who was himself killed, St. Petersburg, 2 p. m., March 13, 1881. James A. Garfield, president of the United States, shot by Charles Jules Guiteau, Washington, July 2, 1881, died from his wounds Sept. 19, 1881; Guiteau

convicted of murder in the first degree Jan. 26, 1882; sentenced Feb. 2; hanged on June 30, 1882. Marie Francois Carnot president of France, stabbed mortally at Lyons by Cesure Santo, an anarchist, Sunday,

June 24, 1894. Stanislaus Stambuloff, ex-premier of Bulgaria, killed by four persons, armed with revolvers and knives, July 25,

Nasr-ed-din, Shah of Persia, was assassinated May 1, 1896, as he was entering a shrine near his palace. The man who shot him down was disguised as a woman, and is believed to have been the tool of a band of conspirators. He was caught and suffered the most horrible death that Persian ingenuity could invent.

Antonio Canovas Del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, shot to death by Michel Angolillo, alias Golli, an Italian anarchist, at Santa Aguda, Spain, while going to the baths, Aug. 8, 1897. Juan Idiaarte Borda, president of Uruguay, killed Aug. 25, 1897, at Montevideo by Avelino Arredondo, officer in Uruguayan army.

President Diaz, attempt in the City of Mexico, by M. Arnulfo, Sept. 20, 1897. Jose Maria Reyna Barrois, president Guatemala, killed at Guatemala City, Feb. 8, 1898, by Oscar Solinger. Empress Elizabeth of Austria, stabbed in the heart by Laochini, a French-

Italian anarchist, at Geneva, Switzerland, while going from her hotel to a boat, Sept. 10, 1898. William Goebel, democratic claimant to the governorship of Kentucky, shot

by a person unknown, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, while on his way to the state capitol in Frankfort, Kentucky. Humbert, King of Italy, shot to death July 29, 1900, at Monza, Italy, by Angelo Bressi.

TRAM CARS FOR CAPE BRETON. A meeting of the Cape Breton Tramway and Electric Co. was held at Sydney on Tuesday. Hon. J. M. Armstrong of North Sydney was appointed chairman, and J. A. Young of Sydney, secretary. It was decided to build A committee was appointed to conline to Glace Bay. The construction not decided on. The company is capi-

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 4.—Two buildings on Lackawanna avenue, the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, and Phillips's estate furniture store were wrecked this evening by an explosion of escaping gas. About 20 persons were injured.



YOUR BEST FR

On wash day and every other day & SURPRISE SOAF It will give the best service always uniform in quality, a You cannot do Hitten than Surprise Soap always in your ho SURPRISE is a pure hard S

SCIENTIFIC TRUCK FARMING. Looks Well on Paper, But Does Badly In Practice.

"There is something very mysterious about scientific truck farming," said a man who knew what he was talking about, through sad experience. "Theoretically it is the greatest thing in the world. I can take a piece of paper and figure enough profit out of a five-acre patch to make me rich beyond the dreams of avarice, yet when you attempt to put that same calculation into practical execution you will land in the poor house with a velocity that will be simply sickening. Why it is so I don't know. The failure to make things 'work out' will always seem to be attributable to a series of unavoidable mishaps that wouldn't occur in a thousand years, but there must be some deep underlying cause.

"The agricultural college graduate, who knows all about rotation of crops, who has studied the fancy vegetable market so as to catch it at flood tide, who understands chemical fertilizers and who has utilized every inch of his land with the most ingenious economy of space, is morally certain to make a 'bust.' while his next-door neighbor, who can't write his own name and plants by signs and omens, will wring a good living for himself and family out of a beggarly acre and a half.

"I know several small truck farmers in the vicinity of New Orleans, and they are all doing well. Their places are horrible to look at, and they have no apparent method in the way they run them, but they get there just the same. They have plenty of children to pull weeds, and everything they make is clear profit. A friend of mine, on the other hand, lost \$14,000 trying to operate a truck farm on a scientific basis, and is now keeping books at \$12 a week. But please don't regard this as an argument against education.' added the pessimist. "I am still convinced that scientific truck farming is the greatest thing in the world. But it ought to be mixed up with a lot of homely experience and plenty of children to pull weeds."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SUBDUING A WILD HORSE.

in Garland's Fine Description Thrilling Incident of the Plains. Hamlin

The main reason why Hamlin Garland's accounts of plain and prairie life, of men and things in the far West, are accepted as authentic is that be has been through it all. In The Eagle's Heart, which is now appearing in The Saturday Evening Post, he gives the following account of how a horse was

'Mose refused to allow his shining, proudnecked stallion to be roped and thrown, and asked the boys to help drive him into a asked the boys to help drive him into a strong corral, together with five or six other horses. This was done, and, stripping himself as for a race, Mose entered the corral and began walking rapidly round and round, following the excited animals. Hour after hour he kept this steady, circling walk, till the other horses were weary, till Kintuck ceased to snort, till the blaze of excitement passed out of his eyes, till he walked with a wondering backward glance, as if to ask: Two-legged creature, why do you so persistently follow me?

"The cowboys jeered at first, but after a time they began to marvel at the dogged walk of the youth. They gathered about the walls of the corral and laid bets on the outcome. At the end of the third hour Kintuck walked with a mechanical air, all the tick walked with a mechanical air, all the fire and fury gone out of him. He began to allow his pursuer to approach him closely, almost near enough to be touched. At the end of the fourth hour he allowed Mose to lay his hand on his nose, and Mose petted him and went to dinner. Odds stood in Mose's favor as he returned to the corral. He was covered with dust. At last, when all the other horses had been turned loose, Kintuck, trembling and with a curious stare in his eyes, again allowed Mose to lay his hand on his nose. He shrank away, but did not wheel. It was sunset, and the horse was not merely bewildered; he was physically tired. The touch of his master's hand over his eyes seemed to subjugate him, to take away his will. When Mose turned to walk away the horse followed him as though drawn by some magnetic force, and the herders looked at each other in amazement. Thereafter he had but to be accustomed to the bridla and saddle. He had come to love his master." fire and fury gone out of him. He began to

A GOOD BRIDGE INSPECTOR.

Since publishing, some little time ago, a letter from its Chatham corespondent that reflected on the qualifications of Robert M. Earle as an inspector of bridges, the Sun has learned through reliable sources that Mr. Earle is a thorough machinist and well qualified to inspect, oversee or superintend work in which iron and steel enter into the construction.

A resident of Hampton, who knows the man well, states that Mr. Earle has stuck consistently to his first lifework, that of a machinist.

## FOREST FIRE IN MAINE.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 5 .- A forest fire has been raging in the northern part of the city for two or three days past, burning over 200 acres of woodland. There is also a fire in a peat bog on the Dr. Garcelon place, where it burned fifteen years ago. The losses. will probably amount to \$1,000 or \$2,000.

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