

Revenue
30.—The customs revenue for the month is \$3,326,456, an increase over the same time revenue for the two fiscal year is \$5,929, of \$659,134 over the year.

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VERY

MONKS TO DEPART

Will Leave France for Switzerland

Makers of Famous Wine Are Dissatisfied With New and Unusual Regulations.

Paris, Aug. 30. — Although the Chartreuse monks — makers of the famous green and yellow liqueurs — have definitely decided, on account of disinclination to submit to the association laws, to leave behind them the picturesque old monastery near Grenoble, in France, and to betake themselves to Switzerland, the good fathers have not yet settled in just what part of that country they will locate. They intend, however, to build themselves a new home in some little-visited corner of the Alps. Already the monks' library has been moved out of La Grande Chartreuse, the monastery which the order has occupied ever since the eleventh century, and is now at a custom house on the Swiss frontier. This collection of books is one of the largest, as well as one of the most valuable, in Europe, and it took four wagons to carry the volumes.

Now it is being asked what will be the effect of the monks' exodus? France will feel their loss in its national pocketbook, for at present the fathers pay a tax on the alcohol supplied them by the government amounting to \$400,000 a year. The industry of making the liqueurs, too, gives employment to a whole host of peasants—the mixing of the herbs being the only part of the process done by the monks themselves—and still other workmen are kept busy making the 2,000,000 bottles which the monastery folk use up in the course of a year. The monks' immense charities will be missed badly, too. Naturally, France's loss will be Switzerland's gain. Other countries, especially those in which Chartreuse is esteemed, will have reason to regret the monks' removal, for the tax on spirits in Switzerland is much higher than in France, and, as a consequence, the prices of the delectable liqueurs may be expected to go up.

Of course everybody knows the story of the original foundation of the Chartreuse monastery in the rocky valley four thousand feet above sea level, by St. Bruno in 1084, and how the secret of making the Chartreuse was known to the monks, and the liqueur used by them as medicine hundreds of years before any one thought of making money out of it. It may not be as generally known, however, what an immense amount of money the Chartreuse does make now. It was shrewd old Pere Garnier, one of the chief monks, who, in 1835, first thought of letting the world find out what a delightful drink the fathers had been having to themselves for so long. Although Garnier has now been dead over thirty years, his signature still appears on every bottle of the liqueur which he "exploited" so farsightedly. The annual profits on the Chartreuse are now over \$500,000. Most of this money the monks have for years distributed among the French charitable institutions, and the balance they keep has been enough to enable them to help the poor and the sick for miles around and to leave something over for public works — for bridges and aqueducts. Whenever a French peasant in the neighborhood has been in trouble about money he has gone to the fathers, feeling sure of being able to arrange a loan on which he would have not a cent of interest to pay.

The Chartreuse monastery buildings are not those that St. Bruno and his little band of adherents raised 900 years ago. The present ones are about 200 years old. Six previously built monasteries were destroyed — four by fires, one by an avalanche and another by soldiers during the religious overturning of the sixteenth century. Thirty-six monks live in the present cloisters, but lay brothers and others associated with the order have their homes round about. The true monks are not only as severe in their ways of life as most holy men, but carry the thing farther by forcing themselves to be absolutely silent all the time, except during a short walk abroad which they take once a week. Several times it has been reported that the Chartreuse monks had sold their rights in the liqueur, but they never have done so, in spite of tempting offers. Pere Rey, the prior, now owns all the trade marks, and has the right to prosecute any one imitating them.

Since 1863, however, the actual selling of the liqueurs has been in the hands of a private French company. When the monks decided recently to leave their monastery they ordered 600 casks in which to take away the supply of liqueur in their "caves."

The idea of monks in business has always seemed rather incongruous, but it is surprising to find how many "good fathers" are traders of one sort or another, and what shrewd men of affairs most of them make. There are, of course, the "Benedictine monks" on the continent, and their namesakes in England, whose business is even more original. The latter sell salves and pills made by themselves. The pills are famed far and wide, and the salve, which comes in the unusual form of sticks, is warranted to cure no matter what kind of skin ailment. At the monks' abbey, St. Mary's, in Buckfastleigh, poor people can get these remedies without money and without price. The Trappist monks, who inhabit the abbey of the Grace of God, at Alquebelle, France, have two rather important businesses. They make a chocolate which is highly esteemed throughout France, and also a wine almost as rich as Chartreuse, and which might be as famous if it had been advertised as skillfully as the green and yellow liqueur.

Besides publishing a religious paper known as The Irish Rosary, the Dominican monks of St. Saviour's priory, Dublin, do ordinary printing and so does an order near Boulangne. The fathers at St. Gothard, Switzerland, work coal mines so successfully that they can afford to entertain, gratis, all visitors to their monastery. Last year 20,000 people were regaled. German monks, settled in the Black forest, distill from cherries a white wine that every patriotic Teuton maintains beats Chartreuse hollow. It is called Kirschwasser. Near Solovetsk, in Russia, monks run a steam ferry, which carries people from the mainland to the island on which their monastery is built. Farmer monks are common in rural England, those of Charnwood forest owning 400 acres, and making and delivering milk, butter and vegetables. The monks of the abbey of St. Michael de Frigolet, in France, manufacture church tapers and candles of all kinds, while other fathers reap a handsome profit on wood carvings, which they make in their cells.

Hurt by Wildcat

Seattle, Aug. 31. — "Eastern investors have been somewhat timid about investing in Northwest mining properties," said J. H. Baumer, a Cincinnati engineer who is on the coast for the purpose of investigating some of the mining claims that have been offered eastern capitalists. He has combined pleasure with the business feature of his trip and has spent a great deal of time in the south. He is now stopping at the Rainier Grand.

"Stock jobbers," he continued, "have unloaded a large amount of wild-cat mining stock upon unsuspecting eastern investors. The result has been that men with money have refused to take up any proposition until it has been investigated by competent men in whom they have confidence. It is believed Washington has a large number of valuable mineral deposits and that capital can find a good investment in the Northwest, but a full investigation will be had in the future."

"They tell me that one who has visited this country always longs to return again. I am afraid that will be the result of my visit. This is a great country and it has a most delightful climate. The prospects for the future are so alluring that it is hard to make up one's mind to leave. The Puget Sound has every attraction and there is no doubt it will be one of the richest and most populous districts in America some day."

Dead Line Established.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 30. — The Massachusetts garrison for Fort Rodman, which is to be on duty there during the coming week, reached here today and marched in with the band playing and colors flying. The camp was in readiness, and guard was mounted at once and the dead line established.

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STUBBORN FIGHTING

Between the Venezuelan and Rebel Troops

Latter Are Compelled to Retreat After a Long Hard Fought Battle.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Aug. 29. — Advice of an official nature which have reached here from Caracas, Venezuela, are to the effect that a severe fight occurred yesterday between government forces and the advance guard of the revolutionary army under Gen. Matos. The revolutionists were commanded by Generals Zoilo and Vidal. They made an attempt to occupy the town of Taguay, but, after a fight of five hours they abandoned the field to the government forces. Two hundred of the revolutionists were killed or wounded.

President Castro is now at Cua, 25 miles from Caracas.

ATROCITIES REPORTED.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 29. — The German steamer Polaria, which arrived here today from Venezuelan ports, last Friday, August 22nd, reports that while at Carupano, 700 rebels attacked the place stubbornly, and got inside the town, where they were met by a thousand government troops under General Velutini. Severe fighting, lasting the whole day, followed and ended in the disorderly retreat of the rebels, several of the latter being killed or wounded.

Bullets repeatedly struck the steamer, and the lives of her crew being in danger, Capt. Hoff, her commander, communicated with Gen. Velutini and asked for protection. The general replied that the Polaria must clear out, as he had no right to be there. Her captain refused to leave the port, and telegraphed the German cruiser at Gazelle at La Guayara, asking for immediate protection. The Gazelle arrived at Carupano on Sunday morning, and protected the Polaria while the latter proceeded to take on cargo. This work was completed on Monday night and the Polaria sailed under the protection of the German cruiser, which also left Carupano. The Venezuelan naval officials there were in fear of another and more serious attack on the place. Trade was completely crippled and many atrocities were reported.

EXPLANATION WANTED.

Washington, Aug. 29. — Colombia will formally demand of Nicaragua an explanation in regard to the latter country's alleged participation in the revolution against the Colombian government, and back up her demand with the most formidable land and naval forces she can muster as soon as the present rebel activity on the Isthmus has been crushed. Information to this effect was received from authoritative source in Washington.

The above intelligence causes considerable surprise in diplomatic circles, for but a few weeks ago it was announced that Mr. Coocha, the Colombian minister, and Mr. Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, had established an entente cordiale between their respective governments.

Shortly after Minister Corea's arrival in Nicaragua, where he went some weeks ago on a leave of absence, the Colombian minister here, it is stated, received information to the effect that arms and ammunition for the Colombian rebels on the Isthmus were being shipped from Corinto. The Colombian legation here had been receiving reports of this character continually, and in view of the arrangement effected with the Nicaraguan minister before he left Washington, Senor Concha lost no time in calling Mr. Corea's attention to the matter.

The latter replied that President Zelaya would immediately institute an investigation to ascertain if the reports were well founded. A short time ago, however, more reports were received in Washington to the effect that Nicaragua still continued her material support of the revolutionists on the Isthmus, and Colombia, now, it is stated, finds her patience exhausted and decided to present a formal demand for an explanation.

Meanwhile, it is understood, the entente cordiale has only a nominal existence. It is not anticipated that the affair will lead to an actual war with Nicaragua, but nevertheless Colombia is making preparations to back up her representations with a reinforced army and navy. It develops that the purchase of the well-

armed war vessel at Seattle, as well as several purchases of warships for the Colombian navy, have Nicaragua, rather than the present troubles on the Isthmus in view.

Salute for Americans

Berlin, Aug. 30. — Riding down the lines of troops and guests at the review today, Emperor William, who usually on these occasions does not acknowledge salutes, singled out the American generals, turned his head sharply around and raised his baton to his helmet. All those in that part of the field, especially the ambassadorial cluster, were much interested. After that his majesty devoted himself to the king of Italy and the duties of the day, not speaking to any of the foreign officers except the Italian.

Brig. Gen. Wood, who arrived here last night, was not in uniform, his military trappings being with his delayed baggage, so he saw the review from a carriage, with John B. Jackson, secretary of the United States embassy at Berlin. About 30,500 troops, one-third of the number being cavalry, took part in the review, which was the customary brilliant spectacle. Capt. von Grunme, Emperor William's aide-de-camp, gave a luncheon today to Maj. Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Maj. Gen. Young and Lieut. James F. McKinley.

The visiting American generals, beginning Monday, will be Emperor William's guests, and his majesty will pay their hotel bills in Berlin, their transportation to the scene of the army maneuvers, and the expense of their lodging at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Gen. Corbin and Col. Johnston will be quartered at the residence of the tax assessor, Herr von Jacob; Gen. Young and Lieut. McKinley will lodge with Gymnasium Director Laubert, and Gen. Wood will be quartered with Maj. von Randow.

Maj. Gens. Henry C. Corbin and Samuel B. M. Young and Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by their aides-de-camp, attended the parade on the Tempelhof field.

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