

THE TROUBLE IN SAN DOMINGO.

With the Far East in such a seething condition, the small hot-water kettle that is bubbling in the shape of San Domingo does not receive as much attention as it otherwise would. With her insistence on the Monroe doctrine, the United States is occasionally called upon to administer a spanking to her sister republics in the South. In this case the Dominican insurgents seem to have courted trouble themselves by boldly firing upon the launch belonging to the United States auxiliary cruiser, "Yankee," and killing the engineer.

The United States, however, disavows any desire to annex San Domingo or to interfere in the affairs of the island except as a sponsor for its good behaviour in pursuance of the Monroe doctrine, lest any foreign power should feel the necessity of stepping in to protect the rights of its subjects.



DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU.

Something of an Alsace-Lorraine question seems to be coming up in South America. Those who have been following the fortunes of the "neglected continent" will remember that at the termination of the war between Chili and Peru in 1883, Peru and Bolivia, the aggressors, were compelled to sign a treaty ceding to Chili, the attacked nation, the Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica, and the Bolivian provinces of Tarapaca and Antofagasta. The concession on the part of Bolivia was a permanent one, but the Peruvian provinces were only ceded for ten years, after which time the vote of the people in these districts was to decide definitely whether they should belong to Peru or Chili, and the favoured nation was to give as compensation the sum of 10,000,000 piastres.

At the expiration of the time fixed (1893) Peru was not able to pay the 10,000,000, and so the plebiscite was postponed. Chili is facing an increasing debt, and seems in no haste to have the vote taken. The two countries are unable to come to a satisfactory agreement. It is just possible that they may finally resort to arms.

"Mr. Rockefeller may be said to be the Von Moltke rather than the Napoleon of finance," says the Boston Herald. Mr. Morgan, adds the same journal, delights in playing the great man; it is with him "a pleas-

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

ure to be pointed out and named when on the street in either Paris, London, or Washington"; but "Mr. Rockefeller has, apparently, no personal ambitions of this character, he is quite content that his personality should not be known."

"The accompanying picture of Mr. Rockefeller," says The Literary Digest, "which was sketched from life for McClure's Magazine, is the first authentic picture of him that has appeared for years; and as he has steadily refused to give out his photograph for publication, it is not thought that the present picture was drawn with his permission, especially as it was intended for a magazine which has been running a series of not very flattering articles about his oil deals."

"How much money John Rockefeller is worth no one—perhaps not even himself—can state. A wild-eyed statistician rushed into print the other day with an estimate that the Rockefeller fortune ten years from now, provided the head of the house lived till then, would be at least two thousand million dollars. This is an amount that staggers comprehension." Yet all he gets out of it is his food and clothes.

NEW YORK'S SPASM OF VIRTUE.

The Tammany leaders declare that under their administration New York will exhibit a higher type of civic