

HOUSE INNOVATION.

Lower Branch of Congress to Try a Voting Machine.

Its Use Will Greatly Facilitate the Business of the Body—The Members Touch the Button and Electricity Does Rest.

It is proposed to install an electrical voting machine in the house of representatives, by the aid of which the roll could be called or registered within five minutes, while now it requires 45 minutes.

Speaker Henderson has received from Architect Woods a report in which the latter describes an electrical device which, it is believed, will meet all the requirements.

When a member desires to vote he inserts the key into the lock and turns it to the right, if he wishes to vote in the affirmative, or to the left if in the negative.

After recording his vote by the electrical device the member then withdraws the key, and the vote is ready to be counted.

The transmitter is of the simplest possible construction, the internal mechanism involving only an ordinary Yale lock, with a circuit-breaking disk, carried by its barrel, and a release magnet for permitting the parts to return to their normal position when the vote is received.

The totalizer is no more than a large "fan" register, except that the figures are thrown on a screen like a magic lantern, so as to be large enough to be seen from all parts of the house and at the same time enable the disks to be made small enough to turn at high speed.

After the totalizers have been operated to give the total votes cast they can be restored to zero from the desk of the operator, ready for the next vote.

WOMAN TO EXPLORE AFRICA.

Mrs. Emma S. Cobleigh, Clubwoman, Will Penetrate the Wild Jungles Alone.

Mrs. Emma Shaw Cobleigh, a clubwoman of Boston who has attained some fame as a writer, will start alone on an exploring tour into the wilds of central Africa.

Mrs. Cobleigh has been to the south seas, Cuba, Australia and the Klondike. She is a member of the National Geographical society.

Nathan Hale's Schoolhouse.

The Connecticut chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have succeeded, in cooperation with the sons, in their efforts to secure the schoolhouse at New London in which the patriot, Nathan Hale, taught after being graduated from Yale.

Poor Show for Officeholders.

Population of India.

A DAZZLING DISPLAY.

Magnificent Array of Gems at a Paris Function.

Mrs. Bradley Martin Closes the Social Season with a Party Which is Referred to as a "Jewel Display Competition."

Mrs. Bradley Martin decided to mark the end of her Paris season with an entertainment which has been much discussed, before and since, being generally referred to as a "jewel display competition."

It had been announced that Mrs. Bradley Martin was going to wear even more jewelry than she usually does, having recently acquired an enormous amount at various auction sales of historic heirlooms which five experts had been working on in her own apartment, spending six weeks in repairing and resetting, according to Mrs. Bradley Martin's ideas.

But she was so mocked by the Paris press because of her love of exhibiting heavy gems in the French salons that she concluded to disappoint expectation and appeared in a lovely dress of lavender gray velvet, the only ostentatious ornamentation of which was trimming laced with diamond studs.

Many of the ladies invited, not wishing to be outdone by the hostess, went literally loaded with precious ornaments. Among the few who succeeded in making an impression without showing bad taste was Mrs. Arthur Paget, whose diamond dog collar was a unique specimen of massive splendor.

Mrs. Harry Lehr wore no jewels, yet she looked charming in a gown of black and gold. Mrs. Kernochan wore eight rows of pearls about her neck, every pearl of which once belonged to some crowned head.

One of the handsomest women present was Mrs. Baylies, of New York, who inaugurated the latest fashionable decolette, the dress cut square in front as low as possible, while the back was cut V-shaped down to the waistband.

Among the other guests were Count Montesaunin, Mrs. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Earl Cairns, Mrs. Grivord Grey, Baroness de Seilliere, Mrs. Reed, Aristarchi Bey, Mr. and Mrs. Munroe, Count and Countess Chandon de Briailles, Messrs. Edward Tuck, Luckmeyer, Harriman Gebrey, Cutting, Thorne, Baldwin, Raoul Duval, Otis, Morgan and Prince Deligne.

ILLINOIS FARMERS.

According to Census Report Cook County Leads in Value of Land and Farm Buildings.

The census bureau the other day issued a report comprising agricultural statistics of the counties and Indian nations in the United States. Cook county, Ill., leads in the value of land and buildings, with \$77,105,220.

Lancaster county, Pa., leads in the value of farm products, with \$12,812,415. Then follow Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, with \$10,779,990; McLean county, Ill., \$10,656,045; St. Lawrence county, N. Y., \$9,820,036; Dane county, Wis., \$9,303,989; and La Salle county, Ill., \$8,669,267.

Lancaster county, Pa., leads in the amount of gross income, with \$9,210,815; Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, comes next, with \$9,174,760; McLean county, Ill., \$8,831,515; Los Angeles county, Cal., \$7,527,530; Champagne county, Ill., \$7,311,102; and La Salle county, Ill., \$7,201,557.

CONFUCIANISM RULES CHINA.

Protestant Missionaries Unite in Protest Against New Educational Regulations.

The Educational association of China, which is composed of Protestant missionaries from all parts of the empire, and which has been in session at Shanghai for four days, has decided to protest to the Chinese government through the diplomatic body against the recent regulations in the new government schools which require Christian pupils to observe Confucian rites.

The general opinion of this body is strongly suspicious of the recent imperial edicts in favor of western education.

King Edward's Table.

King Alfonso and His Soldiers.

Charge Fees Aggregating Over \$2,000 When a Memorial is Placed in the Abbey.

AFTER A LONG SEARCH.

Father Finds Missing Son, Who Had Enlisted, Through Records Kept at Washington.

Walter Bolger, the 18-year-old son of Paul S. Bolger, who disappeared from his home on Sunnyside drive on November 18 last, has been found by his father after a remarkable search. The young man was located on the training ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va., and the mother of the young man has heard his voice over the long-distance telephone from Washington.

The situation was inexplicable to his parents, and from that time a search was instituted. Every conceivable place of information was interrogated; every police station in the United States, every public man, the heads of all national departments, every American consul abroad (the last being the unfortunate United States consul at Martinique), Gen. Kitchener, the Boer representatives, and Gen. Chaffee were all communicated with.

Everything having failed, Mr. Bolger met a young soldier a few days ago. He inquired of him concerning enlistments and was told that every mark on the body of anyone who enlisted was recorded at Washington. James B. Ludlow, a neighbor, and Mr. Bolger went to Washington, and Mr. Bolger materially. Mr. Bolger set to work going over the signatures of those who enlisted since last November, and after a long siege he picked out Walter's signature, though it was an assumed name.

HURT BY TRADE COMBINATIONS.

President of New York Produce Exchange Gives Reason for Marked Decline in Business.

John V. Barnes, president of the New York produce exchange, in his report at the annual meeting of the exchange, claimed the decline in business on the exchange is the result of trade combinations. He said:

"The port of New York has shared in the general growth of trade and commerce of the country, and certain interests of the exchange have been benefited. The net registered tonnage entered and cleared from the port of New York increased more than 1,000,000 tons last year. Much tonnage was carried, however, at unprofitable rates. There has been a considerable increase in the export of wheat from the country and a slight increase at this port. Corn exports at New York for the past 12 months show a decrease of 32,000,000 bushels as compared with the previous 12 months.

"The farmer is prospering, but the produce merchant as a middleman is steadily being supplanted by large corporate interests dealing almost directly between the producer and consumer. A large petroleum trade once conducted on our floor has passed in this trade evolution, and the flour, provision, lard and oil trades are concentrating in a limited number of corporations, which is most noticeable in the export trade of these products. Even the grain trade is not free from the same tendency.

"I am convinced the remedy for the continued diversion from this port of grain trade, as well as general commerce, is an enlarged canal from the lakes to the Hudson river."

MISS ROOSEVELT POSES.

Washington Photographer Catches President's Daughter in Many Charming Positions.

Miss Roosevelt gave a number of poses on the south front lawn of the white house the other afternoon to Frances Benjamin Johnson, the photographer. She was attired in her riding habit of black cloth, and wore the sailor hat in which she generally rides, and tan leather riding boots. She carried her English crop, and rode her chestnut bay Kentucky saddle horse, upon which she has recently been taking lessons in riding. Miss Roosevelt sits her saddle well and shows in every way that she is accustomed to a horse and loves to ride, yet until recently, she has not ridden in Washington. The other day she made a dash through the rain in company with the president, Gen. Brugere and a number of the other French visitors, and while drenched to the skin, rode in under the portico, laughing and without a sign of fatigue, treating the whole matter as a good joke.

Miss Johnson posed Miss Roosevelt for at least a dozen different photographs, and found her subject readily lending herself to every suggestion. There have been a number of snap shots taken of Miss Roosevelt following the scent of snick seed bugs at Chevy Chase, but none of them were recognizable.

LONG REST BEFORE HIM.

It is reported that King Edward is badly exhausted from rehearsing for the coronation, says the Chicago Record-Herald. This might be alarming if it were not for the fact that he can, after receiving his crown, devote the balance of his life to resting.

IRELAND'S ONLY TOLL BRIDGE.

Waterford possesses the only toll bridge in Ireland. After 108 years' agitation a movement is now on foot for the construction of a free bridge over the River Suir.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY FEES.

Officials of Westminster abbey charge fees aggregating over \$2,000 when a memorial is placed in the abbey.

IS A GOOD CUSTOMER.

Canada Continues to Increase Purchases from United States.

This Is in Spite of the Fact That Special Tariff Rates Are Extended to Dominion by Great Britain.

Canada continues to increase her purchases from the United States, despite the tariff advantages accorded Great Britain in the fiscal system of that country. During the nine months of the present fiscal year for which details are available, British North America showed a larger increase in its purchases from the United States than any other political division of America, as compared with those of the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901. Our total exports to British North America increased from \$69,763,595 in the nine months of 1900, and \$77,894,138 in the same period of 1901 to \$80,999,004 in the corresponding months of the current year. To Mexico the increase during the same period compared with that of last year was but \$2,000,000, and to the West Indies \$1,000,000, while the Central American States showed a decrease of about \$300,000, and South America about \$4,000,000 in their purchases from the United States during the nine months of the present fiscal year as compared with the same period of the preceding year.

The continued growth in our commerce with Canada is the most remarkable when it is remembered that ever since April, 1897, the United Kingdom has enjoyed tariff advantages in the Canadian market, the discrimination in her favor having ranged from 12 1/2 per cent. in that year to 33 1/3 per cent. from and after July 1, 1900. Yet the exports from the United States to British North America have increased year by year, and our total exports to that market in the nine months under review are \$11,235,409, or 16 per cent., in excess of those for the same period of 1900, and \$2,104,866, or four per cent., in excess of those of the corresponding months of last year.

A comparison of our exports to Canada in the first nine months of the present fiscal year with those of the corresponding months immediately preceding the reduction in the Canadian tariff in favor of Great Britain shows that our exports to Canada meantime have increased about 75 per cent., being for the earlier period \$46,752,958, and for the nine months ending with March, 1902, \$80,999,004.

The following table shows the principal exports from the United States to British North America during the nine months ending with March, 1901, and 1902, respectively, manufactured articles being grouped separately.

Table with 3 columns: Manufactured Articles, 1901, 1902. Rows include Agricultural implements, Automobiles, Carpets, Cotton manufactures, etc.

MILLIONS IN A SATCHEL.

How a Bank Cashier of New York City Transferred the Funds of the Institution.

When Alfred H. Curtis, the cashier of the National Bank of North America, left his office in New York the other morning he carried with him a large satchel, which probably contained more hard cash than any other satchel of a similar kind ever held. There was considerably more than \$4,000,000 in the bag, in bills of all denominations and other currency of the realm. This rich load was safely carried to the new temporary headquarters of the bank, which after Saturday will be located at 33 William street.

"Yes," said Mr. Curtis, "I succeeded in moving the capital, the surplus and profits of the National Bank of North America. They all fitted in this bag and I found they were quite portable, valuable as they were."

One frequently hears of \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 checks in Wall street, but instances of satchels holding the capital, the surplus and profits of a big bank are still considered rare.

Chicago's Natural Advantages.

What Carnegie Calls Work.

Alfonso's Opportunity.

ELUDES GOOD FORTUNE.

Delegate Smith, of Arizona, Has Many Harrowing Experiences in Just Missing Wealth.

Probably no member of congress was ever more madly pursued by fortune than Delegate Smith, of Arizona, who has successfully eluded it up to the present time. He has had numberless opportunities of getting rich, but missed each one by a mere hair's breadth. Even now good fortune awaits him if only a missing paper would turn up. This is 200 shares of the stock of the Great Verde copper mine, controlled by Senator Clark, and upon which Delegate Smith loaned a hardup shareholder a few years ago.

Smith tells the story, and it is verified by Senator Clark. Five or six years before the Verde mine was developed the holder of the 200 shares got hard up and tried to sell them to some friend for almost anything he could get. At last Delegate Smith took pity on him and loaned him \$100 on the 200 shares and filed the stock away with a lot of old papers. He thought no more of the matter until the value of the mine became known. Then he tried to find the owner of the stock, but the most diligent efforts failed.

The United Verde company advertised for the 200 shares repeatedly, but neither Smith nor anyone else has ever been able to find the certificates. Senator Clark has offered \$1,500 a share for all the Verde stock that can be bought, and if Delegate Smith could find his 200 shares now he would, within a few hours, be the better off by \$300,000. Senator Clark is occasionally inclined to twit Mr. Smith upon what he is missing in the world, and Smith in his hopes it may some day turn up again.

WARMER ATMOSPHERE.

Parisian Aeronaut Discovers Atmospheric Conditions Above 10,000 Meters' Mark.

Teterrence de D. Bort, of Paris, has submitted the results obtained from the ascents of 256 balloons, when altitudes of 11,000 meters or more were attained, to the International Aeronautical commission. The thermometrical apparatus employed in these ascents recorded the presence of a warmer atmosphere above 10,000 meters having well defined boundaries. Privy Councillor Assmann, of Berlin, has confirmed this statement made by M. de Bort. The former sent up rubber balloons to an altitude of 19,500 meters which traversed a warmer atmospheric belt between the heights of 11,000 and 13,000 meters.

Count Palazzo, of Rome, of the Italian division of the commission, announced that Italy will join in the commission's investigations of atmospheric conditions, and said that the Italian government is erecting an observatory for this purpose on top of Monte Rosa (in the Pennine Alps, altitude 15,215 feet). Count Palazzo also said that this observatory will be used for experiments in the matter of curing tuberculosis by high altitudes.

AFTER NEW AUTO RECORDS.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Orders a Specially Built Machine Without Regard to Cost.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. is now recognized in France as the equal of the best French automobile cracks.

The newspapers at Paris publish biographies of him and the illustrated papers show him in a hundred ways. He holds the kilometer record for petroleum machines, but the Serpollette reticence holds the best record for speed, which fact, Mr. Vanderbilt says, galls him night and day, as he favors petroleum fuel. Therefore he has just ordered a new machine to be specially built, regardless of expense, embodying several of his own improvements. With the new automobile he intends to smash all records from one to ten kilometers.

Everybody regrets that the breaking of a driving spracket threw Vanderbilt out of the two days' race organized by the minister of agriculture to demonstrate the superiority of alcohol as a fuel, because his running in the first few hours indicated that he was the most likely to win.

Another American automobilist making his mark here is David Wolfe Bishop, a New York millionaire.

TWO LIVES FOR EVERY TON.

Workers in Amazon Country Exposed to Fearful Perils in Taking Out the Rubber.

William Page Bryan, United States minister to Brazil, has reported to the department of state that while rubber is abundant in the upper Amazon country, with great chances of ample return for its exploitation, the climate and topography of this remote country are such as to imperil life even during the briefest sojourn for those unaccustomed to uninterupted equatorial heat. The mortality is conservatively reckoned at two lives for each ton of rubber exported.

Morgan Always Ready to Help.

An Epidemic.

Duels in Italy.

ABOUT VOLCANOES.

Comparison of Those in Philippines with the Ones in West Indies.

Specially Interesting Report of George F. Becker, After a Careful Study of the Geology of the Eastern Islands.

Of interest in connection with the recent volcanic eruptions in the West Indies, is the report of George F. Becker, on the geology of the Philippine islands, which has just appeared in Part III, of the Twenty-first Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, and which contains a review of everything bearing upon the geology of these islands.

The report deals in general with the geologic and economic features of the islands, from extant reports on the subject, and from studies in the field, so far as they could be carried out during the disturbed period of 1898-99, though geologizing under arms and with a military escort was found to be more exciting than profitable.

In many respects the Philippine islands so closely resemble the West Indies, especially in being the scene of violent past and present volcanic energy, that the chapter of the report on the active and extinct volcanoes of the archipelago is at this time particularly interesting. While it was possible to visit but few of these mountains owing to the hostility of the natives, much valuable information from local and other sources was collected. Forty-nine of the eruptive mountains were located among the islands, and their altitudes and the dates of their eruptions obtained. Conspicuous among them is Mount Apo, the highest mountain in the Philippines, which rises 10,761 feet above the level of the sea. At Camiguin de Mindanao, one of the most interesting volcanoes of the group, a cone nearly 2,000 feet in height has risen since 1771 over what was formerly a lake, the basin of which was presumably an ancient crater. Mayon, or the volcano of Albay, is said to be the most symmetrically beautiful cone in the world; and the famous Taal volcano, situated on a small volcanic island in the lake of Bonbon, is readily accessible from Manila. The accounts of the eruptions of these and other volcanoes of the group bear a striking resemblance to those of the recent outburst of Mount Vesuvius at Martinique.

In drawing comparisons between the volcanoes of the Philippines and those of the Dutch East Indies, Mr. Becker notes that "Papidangang, in West Java, had a great eruption in 1773, destroying 40 villages. Galung Gung in 1822 destroyed 114 villages and it is some measure of the violence of the Krakatoa explosion of 1883, that over 20,000 people perished."

MURDEROUS AUTOMOBILISTS.

Dr. George C. Lorimer, Noted Divine, Denounces Rich Owners of Speedy Machines.

Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer preached the annual sermon for the American Tract society the other day. In the course of his remarks he said: "The men who ride down people in automobiles are generally rich men. They are likely to be persons of cultivation, and personally their feelings toward the poor are doubtless amiable enough. But when it is a matter of interfering with their amusement the life of a poor man counts for nothing with them. Every life that is sacrificed in that way ought to be paid for in the electric chair."

"What good would it do to tell some poor wreck of humanity about such a God as that?" he said. "But tell such a man that God is our father and the effect of that kind of teaching is shown in results. What people want in the pulpit is religious instruction, and if we don't give it to them they will get it from Mrs. Humphry Ward, or George MacDonald, or elsewhere."

THROW HIS FINGER AWAY.

While carrying a keg of beer up Third avenue the other night, says the Pittsburg Leader, Malachi Polowinski fell, the sharp edge of the keg coming down on his hand and cutting off his index finger close to his hand. Policeman McElroy offered to take the man to a physician to have his wound dressed. The Pole couldn't understand English, and refused to let the officer come near the keg. After looking at his hand a minute, then picking up his finger from the ground and throwing it down again, he shouldered his keg and started off up the street toward the Polish settlement. Officer McElroy picked up the finger, and now has it at his home.

NEW TRIP FOR TOURISTS.

From London to Shanghai by rail within 30 or 35 days and at the comparatively small cost of \$165 first class or \$120 second class is now a matter for accomplishment by any tourist. Until recently the time occupied in the journey to the commercial metropolis of the east was about six weeks and the cost was nearly treble the present amount.

Descriptive to Warm Spitters.

Duels in Italy.