### TO HELP OUR TRADE

American Chamber of Commerce to Be Established in Lendon.

Trade Relations of the United States formand the Advantages of a Commercial Association—Need of the Iron Business.

It seems possible now that an American chamber of commerce will be established before long in London. The pupidly-growing colony of American hashess men here has been wanting something of the sort for a good while, and at last definite steps are being taken to that end. Perhaps the movement for the establishment here of a 4 anadian chamber of commerce, and of another for Australasia, may have something to do with hastening the organization of the American institution, mays the London correspondent of the New York Press.

According to S. G. Hobson, the London representative of the Iron Age, there is no branch of American trade in England to which the advantages of a commercial association of the kind proposed appeal more strongly than to the iron and steel manufacturers. "There is no doubt about the bene-

fits that would accrue from an organization of the kind we hope to establish." said Mr. Hobson in an interview. "In the beginning, in order to popularise American trade over here, it is essential that our traders should know each other. If American trade is to be a real factor here, American traders must help each other. Every American representative in London constantly is in receipt of inquiries as to who are the makers of certain. American specialties. If he knew he could refer the inquirers to the manufacturer immediately and put the latster men in the way of business.

"In such a chamber would facilitate drade relations between American bouses and British companies who want to trade their goods. Dealers over here are wide awake to the possibilities of American products and are anxious to obtain the English agencies, but the replies they receive to their proposals often are surcharged with suspicion, and more often than not the negotiations end in nothing.

American trade acc could accomplish a great deal in the direction of getting lower freight rates; in other words, toward solving the American traders' greatest problem. If the members of various trades know each other better different ones who had comparatively small skipments of freight coming over could combine them and save a substantial sum every time that this was done. An increase in volume of trade always tends to decrease rates, and lower rates, of course, would mean the possalbility of lower prices. Then there exints at present in England a lot of antle dock charges, which, it American dealers were organized, could be got rid of quickly."

PROVING A SUCCESS.

Scheme Inaugurated a Year Ago to Make College Entrance Examinations Uniform.

.. The report of the college entrance examination board of the middle miatos and Maryland has been issued by the secretary, Prof. Nicholas Murtray Butler, of Columbia university. The report is the first bearing on the scheme, perfected a year ago, to make college entrance requirements uniform. Up to the present time the board has met with much success. The Institutions that were notified of the plan, with two exceptions, signified their approval and their willingness to accept the examinations conducted by the board as alternatives of their own separate tests, when the topics covsered were the same grounds.

Bowdoin college and Harvard university (including Radcliffe college) were the exceptions. The examinations were held at 69 points, two of which were in Europe, and the remainder in the United States. Candidates for the test numbered 500. Seventy-three of them did not state their preference of a college, 153 sought entrance into Columbia; 32 into Barnard; B3 into Princeton, 25 to Vassar, 21 to Wellesley, and 17 to Yale.

# TORTOISES EAT MUSEMELONS.

Farmer in Indian Territory Misses His Pruit and Makes a Most Remarkable Discovery.

G. Carson, a farmer near Eufaula, Ind. T., was on the streets the other day and said:

"I wish there was a market for tortoise. If there was I would be in good shape financially in a little while. I have a large patch of muskmelons and the vines have been loaded with The fruit, but as they got about ready for harvesting, something began esting them at night. Several nights were spent in laying for the intruders, and late one night there was a rattling of dry bones, or sounds that somewhat resembled that, and before taking a run for the house I took a farewell look, and beheld a herd of tortoises all over the cantaloupe patch. I made a dash among them and bursted the hulls of some dozen, captured two, and have them captives."

To make sure that he was not mistaken in the melon thieves, he now and then dropped a muskmelon in the box where they are confined and he says they rush upon it and eat nearly as fast as a hog.

A Washington Church.
At the communion services in one of the Presbyterian churches in Washington one Sunday recently the based and wine were passed by two admirals, a general, two supreme sourt justices and a former secretary of state.

### BROOKLYN BRIDGE UNSAFE.

Experts Declare That the Immense Structure Is in Great Danger of Colleges

The dangerous condition of the Brooklyn bridge has not been half told in the few words which District Attorney Philbin gave out concerning the report of the two experts employed by him to examine into the strength and safety of the structure. The full report is still kept secret by Mr. Philbin, but it became known the other day that if something is not done to strengthen the bridge there is danger of a collapse. That the danger is now imminent it is admitted, but the necessity for making the bridge stronger is immediate if it is to be kept in a condition of safety.

Only a few more tone of weight massed together on the bridge would make it unsafe, according to the convincing figures which District Attorney Philbin now has in his hands.

From other sources it is learned that the report declares that the bridge is now loaded to its extreme capacity, and that it should be greatly strengthened to enable it to carry its present burden.

Edward Duryen, Jr., the chief expert employed by Mr. Philbin, found the bridge full of defects, some serious.

bridge full of defects, some serious.

Mr. Duryea's report calls for material changes in the construction of the present bridge structure. The suggested improvements will cost less than \$1,000,000, and the report says that the bridge can be made perfectly strong for the sum named.

District Attorney Philbin, when asked about the matter, said:

"The Brooklyn bridge is safe. At least until next August, by which time a protracted hot spell and the resulting expansion may have gotten in their work in the weakening of the great structure. It is as safe as it was the day it was opened to the public."

OXYGEN NULLIFIES POISONS.

The Pure Gas Found to Be Antidote for Morphine, Strychnine and Armenic.

The discovery that pure oxygen is an antidote for many poisons is the startling result of experiments now in progress in the Berlin Institute of Physical Diagnosis, under the direction of Dr. Rogevin, a Russian medical scientist, in conjunction with Dr. William Cowl, of New York. Numerous experiments in cases of morphine, strychnine and arsenic poisoning were

made with cats, rats, mice and guinea

pigs. In each case where oxygen was given an unqualified cure was effected. The experiments were conducted in the utmost privacy, with the intention of making their result known for the first time at the German medical con-

The health authorities of Berlin are keenly interested in the experiments on account of the possibility of saving the lives of suicides by this means. It is pointed out that 90 per cent. of suicides by poison are the result of morphine dyspnoes, against which medical antidotes are powerless.

# FINDS GENUINE CORREGIO.

A Besident of Rochester, S. Y., Buyon Supposedly Priceless Gem from Gypsies,

Under the accumulation of dirt gathered during hundreds of years Rochester (N. Y.) artists and connoisseurs have discovered in a painting purchased from a wandering band of gypsies years ago a genuine Corregio, a production of priceless value, Forest Cheney is the owner. It was covered with black asphalt paint when he discovered it, but his practiced eye saw the brush of a master in the few figures that the iconoclasts had left comparatively untouched. The canvas was almost rotten with age, the paint being in flakes almost parting the cloth. He filled the picture with a treatment and removing the mass of black pigment the wonderful coloring came into view and the figures took form. It was the nativity. Cherubs apeared, a shepherd with his crook bent over the divine babe, richly clad worshipers came into view and there was no doubt that he was assisting the rebirth of a Corregio "Nativity." All who have seen agree as to the au-

thenticity of the picture.

Urge Preaching in Se

Urge Preaching in Schools. The general conference of the German Evangelical synod of North America, in session at St. Louis recently, adopted a resolution which seeks to give the ministers of the Evangelical church and other Protestant denominations the right to enter public schools for certain periods each week to instruct the children in Christian doctrines and principles, The resolution provides that the legislatures of the various states be importuned to grant the churches this right as a means of bringing the children up to a full realization of their duty to their fellow men and govern-

Will Teach Lord's Prayer.

Hereafter children in the Cleveland (O.) public schools must study the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Twenty-third Psalm.

The school board has voted to add these to the course of studies now taught.

"We ought to be improving the moral as well as the mental capacities of the children," said Mr. Hobart, a member of the board, "and I know of no more fitting way in which to do this than to add the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the beautiful Twenty-third Psalm to the studies."

Rewapapers in United Kingdom.

The daily circulation of newspapers in the United Kingdom rose from 60,000 copies in 1801 to 700,000 in 1850, and now reaches 8,500,000.

### CABLE TO FAR EAST.

Campany Incorporated to Lay Wire to Philippine Islands.

Will Bo 8,500 Miles in Length and Will Connect with Hawaii—John W. Mackay at the Head of the Enterprise,

To complete the needed link in a group of cable systems which will then girdle the globe and carry out one of the most important national projects announced in President McKinley's last speech-cable connection with our new possessions in the Pacific-are the sunounced objects of the new cable company just incorporated in Albany, N. Y., with a preliminary capital of \$100,-000. A man noted throughout the world for his connectioon with cable enterprises-John W. Mackay-is at the head of the project. The other incorporators are Clarence H. Mackay, Edward C. Platt, Albert Beck, George G. Ward, Albert B. Chandler and William W. Cook.

Respecting the purposes and prospects of the new company Mr. Mackay said the other day that the Commercial Pacific Cable company has been organlized for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from California to the Philippine islands by way of Honolulu in the Hawaiian islands. The length of the cable will be about 8,500 miles, the part to be first laid being from California to the Hawailan islands. This portion Mr. Mackay expects will be in operation within nine months. Mr. Mackay said that the present cable rates from the United States to the Philippines and to China and Japan would be reduced when the new cable was laid from 30 to 60 per cent.

### CAMPAIGN BADGES GALORE.

Collection Which Late President Me-Kinley Had Hade Covers His Campaigns and Trips Over Country.

Among the numerous trunks and boxes that were removed from the white house containing the personal effects of Mrs. McKinley and the late president was a wooden box of considerable size filled to the top with campaign and committee badges and ribbons. These are sourcairs of every

was ever a candidate, and of his tours, while president, around the continent. While traveling on his presidential trips some local committeemen at each place he visited always pinned a badge or ribbon on his coat, and Mr. McKinley preserved these as mementoes of his numerous visits among the people.

After each of his long tours through the south and west there were received at the white house many packages containing complete collections of budges used on the occasion of his visit to scores of cities and towns. These came from mayors and chairmen of reception committees, and some badges were in their way elaborate and handsome. The late president's collection of campaign badges is also interesting, especially those of the campaign of 1896, when hundreds of emblems to represent the promise of prosperity were devised, and the campaign of 1900, when the "full dinner pail" and other devices were wrought in silk and metal to be worn by McKinley's supporters all over the country. \_ Mr. Mckinley had four large shields made and covered with these badges, and they were exhibited in his library at the white house. Besides the badges on the shields there were hundreds of others stored away in boxes and drawers in his private

# CAME FROM ASIA.

Scientist Who Has Visited Cliff Dwellers' Ruins of Mancos Canyon, Determines Origin of Race.

Leopoido Batres, a scientist representing the government of Mexico, is in Durango, Col., on his way to Mexico from a visit to the cliff dwellers' ruins of the Mancos canon.

Senor Batres has fully satisfied himself that the inhabitants of the cliffs were of Asiatic origin, as he found many baskets and other trinkets of Asiatic and Japanese design. He thinks the mound builders and cliff dwellers two distinct races. The cliff dwellers after leaving this section migrated to Mexico, going through Arizona, where indications of their stoppage en route are found. In Mexico they comprised the original Toltecs and built cities. That this is so is verified by legends and inscriptions Senor Batres found on some of the walls of the rooms.

To Feed Students Cheapty.

The University of Chicago is planning to conduct an experiment station for the purpose of learning how cheaptly it can prepare food for its students. It was announced at the university that the experiments would be carried on at a cafe in Ellis avenue, opposite the campus. It will be the aim of Miss Yeomans, who will be in charge, to provide as many five-cent dishes as possible.

This move by the university is for the purpose of getting experience which will be of value when the new commons is complete and furnished. Dr. T. W. Goodspeed said that the university would not plan to make money at the commons, but would feed the students good food at the lowest possible rates.

Lentils.

A medical journal declares that lentils grow not only richer in proteids than peas or beans, but are also more digestible.

Victoria Cross Recipients, Nearly ten per cent, of the recipients of the Victoria cross are military doc-

### REBUKED BY PRESIDENT.

Severely Chides a Young Man for Attempting to Take His Picture on Church Street

President Roosevelt found time Sunday to administer a much-needed rebuke to a photographer who attempted to take his picture on the church steps, and the president did the talking himself in a way which delighted all those who heard it. President Roosevelt attended church at the little German Reformed chapel at Fifteenth and 0 streets. Just as he was on the steps of the church the president noticed the presence of a photographer who held his camera close to the face of the president. Col. Roosevelt dodged perceptibly and hastily pushed a big policeman in front of the camers. Then the president walked to one side and without anger but with characteristic earnestness gave the photographer a stinging lecture on propriety which he will not soon for-

"This is God's day," said the president. "You are defiling it and disgracing yourself and your profession. If you have not respect for the day and are obliged to work, then at least you must respect God's house. You shall not take pictures on the steps of a church if I can be in the

church if I can help it." Then the president lowered his voice and gave the abashed photographer a few words of kindly advice, and the ineident was at an end. Those who saw it were delighted at the firmness and the unconscious dignity of the president, who has been annoyed from day to day with camera flends, they having begun on him before he took the oath of office at Buffalo. The parishioners of the president's church are indignant at the attempt, and delighted that he should have taken matters into his own hands in his own prompt fashion. The president has been a constant sufferer from the "shote" of camera operators, and says he fears them more than any possible bullets of anarchista

The police hereafter will arrest anyone attempting to take a picture of the president at short range or in such a. way as to annoy him.

RIDGELY PROPOSES REFORM.

New Comptroller of the Currency Snys Subtremany System Should Be Changed,

William Barret Ridgely, whose appointment as comptroller of the currency has just been announced, said he could not do better than try to keep the office up to the standard established by the three Chicagoans who preceded him—Lacey, Eckels and Dawes.

Mr. Ridgely placed himself on record as opposed to the subtreasury system and in favor of a United States bank. The first, he said, tied up money when it was most needed by the commerce of the country, and the other contributed to easy circulation at all times, thereby tending to ease financial stringency.

"The worst feature of our present system is the subtreasury," said Mr. Ridgely. "Through its agency money is tied up in the treasuries when money is tight, and is turned out into the country when it is easy.

"I believe by a Utilied States hards."

"I believe in a United States bank a similar to the Bank of England, I get it from heredity, I suppose, for my grandfather. Nicholas Ridgely, was an officer of the old United States bank, which Jackson broke up.

"The Bank of England is the largest discounter of notes in the world. The money deposited in it is not idle, as ours is. We lose the use of our money, which manifestly is a bad economical proposition. Worse than that, the tying up of a lot of money is apt at times seriously to affect the private citizen."

# BAKERS TO HAVE A SCHOOL.

An Institute to Teach Important Cookery Has Been Incorporated at Chicago,

The degree B. A. may mean "baker of arts" instead of bachelor of arts before long if Chidlow institute, of Chicago, which has added a bakery to its curriculum, meets with the success which its promoters expect.

The institute has been traching the chemistry of wheat flour and all cereal products for three years, but incorporations filed the other day show that it now has decided to enter a broader field. Henceforward its students will be required to bake bread and to see that it is pure and wholesome.

The three-story building at 320 Washington boulevard has been leased and here the 150 students will bake 8,000 loaves of bread a day. Many experiments will be made, not with a view of making bread into wonderful shapes, as the bakers of old did with their pastry, but of increasing its wholesomeness.

The institute was founded by David G. Chidlow, who is now its president. He started it in a small way, but it has grown steadily. Named with Mr. Chidlow in the incorporation papers are Azel F. Hatch and George Thompson.

Milling in Minnesota.

With its several hundred monster mills Minnesota easily leads the country in its milling industry. The annual output of Minneapolis mills amounts to over 13,000,000 barrels, and the combined capacity of the state's mills is considerably over 100,000 barrels a day. The Minneapolis mills are the finest in the world, and one system of five of them grinds about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat a veer

Fine Art Quarterly.

A London publisher has started a fine art quarterly, whose subscription price is \$50 a number, or \$190 a year.

## WAR ON THE SPIDERS

Effort Made to Clear Out the Insects at the White House.

Infest the Portice Fronting the Executive Mannion and Are Hard to
Dislodge—Fire Hose Used
Upon Them.

One of the curious preparations made for the advent of Mrs. Roosevelt at the white house was the cleaning out of the apiders which infeat the portico. Those who are familiar with the executive mansion are aware that the great portico, which is such a pronounced architectural feature of the building, is extremely high, running up to the roof, the cornice of the portico being on a line with that of the roof itself. The spiders and the hornets long ago discovered that the nooks and crannics about the capitals of the great columns that support the portico were quite beyond the reach of the ordinary stepladder and dust broom.

During the absence of the President and Mrs. McKinley this summer the ceilings of the portico and the tops of the columns were fairly taken possesaion of by apiders. The white house attendants, knowing that the historic mansion was to have at its head, for the first time in many years, a young and energetic housekeeper, determined to get rid of the spiders before she came. Therefore, they rigged up a section of fire hose and made an extraordinary effort to wash down the spiders and their webs. The deluge of water cleared out the webs pretty well, but the old attendants say the whitehouse spider cannot be disposeessed by anything short of a personal encounter with dust pan and broom.

Hence the old officials predict that before Mrs. Roosevelt has become fairly accustomed to her surroundings she will step out on the portico and demand that "Old Jerry," the ancient African who looks after such things, shall "drive out those horrid spiders." Almost every mistress of the white house for a quarter of a century, they say, has issued the same command, but the spiders know as well as anyone else it takes a scaffolding to get old Jerry or anyone else up to the roof of the portion.

### OLD KNOB AND HINGES.

Taken from Doors of the White House They Are Prized as Valuable Relies by Old Servants.

The iron hinges on the door of the eabinet room, which have turned to admit into the presence of the president scores of cabinet ministers and many thousands of official visitors during half a century, have been removed. Brass hinges of the latest pattern have replaced them. The old in the possession of the venerable Capt. Charles Loeffer, who has been the president's doorkeeper for eight or nine administrations, and since through his faithful service in opening and closing the door during all these years the hinges were worn out, no one will deny his right to possess them. He will keep the discarded hinges as valuable relies and hand them down to his children.

A more conspicious object has recently been discarded after a long term of service. That is the massive lock and brass knob formerly attached to the great door of the white house opening from the nexth porch. Shortly before the funeral of President McKinley the old door knob was replaced by a massive gilt knob attached to a lock of improved design. Superficially it is handsomer than the old one, but it is not quite as large, and was not manufactured to order. The knob and shield are gold plated and cost, with the lock, \$55.

The old knob bore on its face a spread eagle surrounded by 13 stars, representing the original states. Nobody seems to know just how many years it had been in use, and although the uniformed guards usually opened the door for visitors, the doorkeepers assert that this doorknob has probably been grasped by more distinguished hands than that of any other portal in the world.

Paid a Dept 27 Years Old.

After having run for 27 years, a debt has been paid to Spregins, Buck & Co., of Hopkins place, by J. J. Hoblitzell, of Myersdale, Pa. Twenty-seven years ago the latter failed and

was unable to pay a large number of creditors, including the Baltimore firm, to whom he owed \$900.

"Give me time," he then said, "and I will pay every cent that I owe." And faithfully has the Pennsylvania merchant kept his promise. Year after year he has toiled, paying off the obligations that he had contracted in former years, and canceling debts with firms that had forgotten all about them. None was more surprised than the Baltimore firm when

he walked into the office and announced that he had come to pay the long overdue bill. Besides the \$900 he also paid another sum to cover the lawyer's fees which his creditors contracted when he failed.

Am Old Satter.

Capt. R. G. F. Candage, one of the most prominent men in maritime circles in England, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday at his home in Brookline. Mass., recently. In his seafar-

ing days Capt. Candage sailed over

500,000 miles of salt water, doubling

Cape Horn 13 times both ways.

Foreigners in Japan.
At the end of the year 1891 there were 9,549 foreigners in Japan. At the same period of 1899 the number had increased to 10,019. Most of these are Chinese, namely, 5,297. Next in number come the British, with 1,763.

### IRRIGATION PLANS.

Government Expert Travels Over Arid Regions of the West, and Thinks Congress Will Act.

F. H. Newell, hydrographer of the geological survey and an expert on irrigation, has just returned to Washington from an extended trip through the arid regions of the west. The chief aim of his visit at this time was, as the guest of Representative Moody, of Oregon, to explore the part of that state lying east of the Cascade range with a view to determining the feasibility of diverting the Columbia river and some of its tributaries into basins for irrigating

the arid part of the state. From The Dalles, in the northwestern part of the state, Congressman Moody, with Mr. Newell and Gifford Pinchote, forester of the United States, drove 525 miles, using the horses of the representative for the entire journey. As much as 60 and 70 miles a day was made for a part of the trip, many interesting stops being made that Forester Pinchote might visit the forest reserve and learn its condition relative to increasing the water flow, while Hydrographer Newell also followed up previous work, turning the trip into one of both pleasure and business.

It is the opinion of Mr. Newell that, though the importance of irrigation failed to impress congress at its last session on account of other large bills forcing themselves before the politicians, the scare in the west during the last season has been the most potent argument possible, and the matter of redeeming the vast area now lying useless on account of a lack of water will receive the attention it deserves.

#### CIGARS MAY KILL KING.

Condition of the Threat of Edward

VII, Is the Source of Much

Anxiety,

The condition of King Edward's throat is causing him increased anxiety and inconvenience. The London Chronicle hears from a reliable Windsor correspondent that early the other day Sir Pelix Semon, the noted throat specialist, who was appointed physician extraordinary to the king immediately upon his accession, was secretly summoned from London to Copenhagen to make an examination of the king's throat. This was the reason of the prolongation of the king's sojourn at Fredensborog and of the canceling temporarily of his arrangements to visit Balmoral, where all had been prepared for his reception.

The king now limits his consumption of cigars to three a day, a restriction which he at first strenuously resisted. Although his physicians affirm that the growth in the throat is not at all malignant, it obstinately resists all attempts at cure and grows steadily worse. It has affected the king's voice so seriously that he must avoid all public speaking. Some time since the king thought of trying Christian Science treatment, but after speaking with some of the aristocratic devotees of the sect here and investigating the circumstances of some of the alleged cures he concluded that the evidence was not sufficiently strong of the efficacy of the Christian Science to induce him to run the risk of popular ridicule and possible hostility by experimenting with it.

AM I

# MAY CLASH IN THE ARCTIC.

Danger That Buldwin and Wellman Expeditions May Weet as They Are Covering Same Route.

William S. Champ, private secretary of Mr. Zeigler, who has reached New York, brings an account of the first stage of the Baldwin-Zeigler polar expedition.

Mr. Champ accompanied Mr. Baldwin in charge of the supply ship as far as Franz Josef Land to assist imestablishing the headquarters of the expedition there. Everything was more favorable for the dash to the pole than Mr. Baldwin had dared expect, Mr. Champ said.

The America had difficulty with ice

before reaching that point, and was delayed ten days. Fog and heavy weather were also encountered.

Mr. Baldwin has taken a large number of dogs—420 of them—for the dash.

ber of dogs—420 of them—for the dash. Some of them are expected to serve as food for the men as well as the other dogs.

Mr. Champ intimated that there might be some misunderstandings with Walter Wellman, who is conducting a polar expedition over practically the same route.

Prosident Tries Cavalry Horse. President Roosevelt continues to provide for ample physicial exercise, and his present plan includes a daily horseback ride as long as the weather remains pleasant. Col. Roosevelt, as a matter of habit, wants a big, amashing horse which will carry him all over the city and out into the Maryland hills. He naturally turned toward the cavalry, and his special aid, Col. Whitney, had at the portice of the white house the other afternoon a well-groomed troop horse belonging to a cavalry officer, which was selected for the president to ride on trial, In no case will he be accompanied by an official escort, but it will generally be convenient for some friend to accompany him.

The Eight-Hour Day.

The eight-hour day is not such a new thing. On April 2, 1792, the town of Partridgefield, Mass., now Peru, voted "to grant £150 for repairing high-ways in said town, to be worked out 3 thirds in June next at 3s. 6d. per Day and the other third in September at 3s. per day. Eight hours in a day, to be Deemed a Days Work."

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS