

COMMERCE OF CHINA.

Our Consul at Shanghai Reports Astonishing Development.

Net Value of Import Trade in 1959 Is Double That of 1950—The Exports Show a Like Increase.

United States Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, has transmitted to the state department an interesting statement concerning China's foreign commerce last year which, the consul says, was characterized by an astonishing development. The net value of import trade for 1959 was \$188,126,775, double that of 1950. The importation of opium was over 1,000,000 pounds in excess of the imports during the preceding year. The trade in cotton goods, which had practically remained stationary for three years, made a great advance, rising from \$24,255,557 in 1959 to \$73,371,917. In place goods, a great increase in the imports of the American product was noted, although it was considerably checked by the high prices ruling during the last quarter of the year. On the other hand, the consumption of American kerosene was lessened throughout the entire year by the higher price upon it. The importation of sundries rose from \$66,658,167 to \$79,318,786. The share taken in this increase by articles of comfort and luxury is regarded by Consul General Goodnow as indicative of progress in wealth and refinement. The value of the flour imported was \$2,866,138, and all of it came from the United States. The value of last year's exports from China is estimated at \$139,205,122, and this amount, as in the case of the imports, is more than double that shown in 1950. China's exports, it is said, are at present checked by price and inferior quality, due respectively to the cost of transportation and the heavy taxation, and to adulteration and faulty methods of preparation. Prices will come down, and the demand for China's wares increase, says the consul, when railways bring the goods more cheaply, and the government takes steps to prevent the adulteration now rampant. The exportation of tea to the United States was 5,000,000 pounds in excess of the amount sent over in 1950. "It is a humiliating fact," says Consul General Goodnow, "that of the total tonnage of vessels entering and clearing from Chinese ports last year, the United States only contributed one per cent; of the total tonnage entering from foreign ports, the American flag floated over only three per cent."

THE HEAVY IMMIGRATION.

United States Immigration Commissioner Discusses Its Cause and Its Possibilities.

Edward F. McSweeney, United States immigration commissioner, in discussing the recent tremendous influx of foreigners to the United States in the New York World says: "Because the United States presents greater opportunities just now than any other country in the world to those who are ambitious of bettering their condition, we are confronted with the problem of what to do with and how to care for the immense number of aliens who are coming to New York from all parts of the world. And it will be a dark day indeed in our nation's history when the inflow of immigration will decrease of its own volition, because it will mean that, as a country, we would no longer present superior advantages to every other country. "Our problem is to make a homogeneous people out of a heterogeneous influx. Loosely drawn statutes, conflicting court decisions and other discouraging obstacles all tend to make the weeding out process difficult. "During the month just ended 55,400 alien immigrants have been landed at the port of New York, as against 48,000 for the same month last year—a larger monthly number than in any year since 1893. A single day in May brought over 7,000 immigrants. For the 11 months of the fiscal year we have received 363,887 aliens at this port."

VANDEBILT MACHINE SPEEDY

Automobile Imported from France Given a Trial at Newport—Fifty Miles an Hour Made.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., appeared on the streets at Newport, R. I., the other day for the first time with his new French automobile, and the speed at which the machine was driven was marvellous. Mr. Vanderbilt was accompanied by a motorman, whom he brought with him from France, to operate the machine. A trial run was made from the automobile station to the second beach, and at points along the route a speed of 50 miles an hour was made. The Frenchman said that this was not the limit of the speed of the machine, and that it could be driven under favorable conditions at a rate of 65 miles an hour. The automobile is a cream white affair, driven by a gasoline engine, and is much larger than any that has been seen in Newport.

New Oberammergau Theaters.

The new theater hall at Oberammergau has been designed by Herr Schumucker, a well-known architect. The spectators, while still seated in the open air, will be amply protected from the weather. The cost of the hall is 800,000 marks (\$47,000). No Card Playing for Pans. Card playing in England is an almost forgotten pastime. Ladies seldom play and gentlemen engage in it rarely but do gamble.

ENGLISHMEN SEE BETTER.

An Optician Says the Strong Sunlight in This Country Hurts the Eyes.

"There are more people with defective eyesight in the cities of this country than you will find in Great Britain or Ireland," said the naturalized New Yorker who served in the British army when he was a very young man and who is now an optician. "I do not judge by the number of people who wear glasses here, as in America cities glasses are worn if there is the slightest trace of nearsightedness, while few persons wear glasses for this cause in the old country unless they are so nearsighted that the wearing of glasses is a positive necessity. But, taking it on the whole, there are more people here whose eyesight begins to fail at a comparatively early age than in England, Ireland or Scotland, and fewer people who have exceptionally keen eyesight. "In the British army you will find a dozen men with exceptionally good eyesight for one that you will find in the American army, and I know a good many soldiers in this country. I once knew a private of the first Leicestershire regiment who has since been killed in the fighting near Ladysmith. This man had such keen sight that he could tell the time by a church clock at a distance of several miles, yet, strange to relate, he could not read very small print in a book. I also knew a man in one of the Lancer patrols who had wonderful eyesight. In the Transvaal long ago what appeared to his watchful shuns one day as a mass of veiled figures, dim and blurred in the distance, was seen by him as an ambulance cunningly concealed and bristling with Boer riflemen. His splendid sight on that occasion saved him and his comrades an unpleasant surprise. "I have heard of American soldiers who are sharp-sighted, but, as I said before, their number is much smaller in proportion than in the British army. One of these Americans is a man named Cullen, who can see objects clearly at a distance of 12 miles. During the Spanish war Cullen, who is an artillery man, aided his battery very materially in sighting the guns for long ranges and always by his unaided vision. "I account for the standard of eyesight being better in the old country than here principally because of the gray skies there. There are no few sunny days in Great Britain and Ireland that the eyes are not subjected to the same strain as in this country where there is a far greater proportion of sunny days, and the sun's rays are more vertical than in more northern countries. The glare has undoubtedly much to do with bringing about the decay of the eyesight at an early age. Another reason is the nervous temperament of Americans. The optic nerve is very delicate and responds quickly to any strain on the nervous system."—N. Y. Sun.

CHILD THRIFT IN FRANCE.

How the Young Are Encouraged to Save by a Very Sensible Plan.

Thrift is a habit which requires to be formed early. The boy or girl who does not realize the value of money is not likely to be prudent later in life. Like other habits, good or bad, thrift is contagious. The child who saves pennies instead of spending them, and is able to show a bank book, arouses emulation in others. Whatever encourages children to save small sums of money, does good, not only by preventing immediate waste of money, but by creating among children a public sentiment favorable to thrift. What is done in this country by voluntary organizations is done on a larger scale in France by the savings banks. The children of the common schools deposit with their teachers any sum of money they save, from a sou, which is about equal to an American cent, upward. Once a month agents of the savings banks go the rounds of the schools and collect the children's savings. He who deposits but a single sou receives a small bank-book, and when he has deposited a franc he receives a large bank-book. During the past 17 years French boys and girls have opened more than half a million accounts in the savings banks. Many children, or their parents for them, deposit in an endowment fund, which is meant to give them a capital of from one to two thousand dollars when they become of age. It is worth considering whether, in this country, some modification of the French plan is practicable, by which savings banks should cooperate with school-teachers in promoting the habit of saving among children. — Youth's Companion.

The English Army in Khaki.

The column moved out in the lightest marching order, the men carrying their coats and waterproof sheets, and the officers a new equipment of rifle and bandolier. Belts, buttons, gun barrels, and even bayonets were painted khaki. If the Boers expected rookees in red coats they were to be bitterly disappointed; nothing was left to chance; even the sword, the distinctive mark of the officer, was laid aside, and the division looked like an army led by sergeants and corporals.—Scraper's.

Willing to Comply.

Mistress—Remember this, if I have occasion to reprimand you I don't want you to answer me back. The New Cook—No, indeed, mum; I ain't that kind. "I've got nothing to say, I'll speak it plain 'y'r face."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Cream of Society.

The cream of society needs more of the milk of human kindness.—Chicago Democrat.

IMPORTANT LESSONS.

Military Experts Gather Valuable Points from Boer War.

Secretary Root to Have Them Published in Pamphlet Form for the Benefit of the United States Service.

So important are the lessons taught by the Boer war that Secretary Root has given instructions that the reports of the American army officers who have been sharply watching the South African military operations be published in pamphlet form for the benefit of the service. Tactical reports from officers who participated in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba and the operations in the Philippines will also be called to the attention of officers of the army. Capt. Stephen L. H. Slocum, Eighth cavalry, who is with the British army, and Capt. Karl Reichman, with the Boer forces, do not hesitate in their reports to criticize the commanders of the opposing forces. Criticisms passed by Lord Roberts upon Gen. Buller, Methuen and Outacore are repeated by Capt. Slocum. Capt. Reichman's reports are generally highly flattering to the Boers, speaking of their splendid mobility and in general of their defensive tactics, though citing their failure to take the offensive has frequently lost them a valuable advantage. Officers of the army who have been closely following the war say that while the lessons taught cannot be regarded as especially new, the operations have substantiated these important conclusions: The avoidance of frontal attacks upon an enemy's position, especially in close order formation. The necessity of having the latest small arms and artillery. The undesirability of risking artillery, as Gen. Buller did at Colenso. The value of effective scouting. The presence of ample cavalry and artillery. Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, made this statement regarding conclusions he had drawn as a result of the war: "The South African war will do more to preserve peace during the next 20 years than The Hague conference or anything of that character. The tremendous efficiency of modern arms of precision, using smokeless powder, on ground specially suited for defense, has been made so apparent by this war that every military student has learned the almost impossibility of capturing any difficult position, especially by frontal attack. "Although the individual Boer is a man of great bravery, resourcefulness and possessing soldierly qualities generally, yet it is to be remarked that the Transvaal army has not captured a single position during the entire war. On the other hand, the British army has found it almost impossible to capture any position, but has won its way by outflanking the Boer positions and rendering retreat imperative."

DATES FROM LIBBY PRISON.

Mayor Moore of Omaha Repays a Debt Contracted While a Prisoner of War Thirty-Five Years Ago.

Mayor Frank E. Moore, of Omaha, the other day paid a debt which has been standing for 35 years. In January, 1865, Mayor Moore, then a captive in Libby prison, accepted a loan of \$225 in Confederate scrip from Rev. T. V. Moore, of Richmond, Va. At the conclusion of the war he made every effort to locate his benefactor, but failed. Recently a clergyman named T. V. Moore was installed at the Westminster Presbyterian church in Omaha, and the name came to the mayor's attention. Upon investigation the executive found the newly arrived clergyman to be the son of the pastor whose heirt was touched at the soldier boy's suffering. Rev. Mr. Moore says that his father was pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Richmond at the time. At the close of the war the elder Moore removed to Nashville, where he died in 1871. His loan had enabled the young Ohio captain to survive an attack of fever. The debt, which amounts to \$30 in gold with interest, has been paid by the mayor.

GETTING READY FOR SHAH.

Suite of Rooms in Buckingham Palace in London Being Prepared for the Persian Monarch's Visit.

A suite of rooms at Buckingham palace, known as the Belgian apartments, is being prepared for the reception of the shah of Persia. This does not mean that they are being decorated or beautified, but the reverse. The shah who visited England was housed in the same apartments, and, owing to the entire disregard of civilized notions and domestic and sanitary requirements by himself and entourage, \$20,000 had to be spent in restoring them to a habitable condition. Food and burning cigars and cigarettes had been thrown on the costly furniture. The carpets and walls had been defaced and destruction dealt all around. This time all the valuable and fragile articles are being replaced with plain furniture, the walls protected by gaudy hangings, and every precaution taken to forestall the effects of the careless and dirty habits of the coming oriental potentate.

Chicago Ahead.

Chicago has now more miles of elevated railway than any other city in the world, says the Chicago Letter-Occan.

CAYEUSE PONIES.

Shipped from This Country and Sold in Sweden for Venison at a Good Profit.

Inhabitants of Sweden who can afford the luxury of smoked reindeer meat are eating American horse meat, which is palmed off on them as genuine reindeer meat, and they do not know the difference. The secretary of agriculture is required by law to inspect horses killed for food consumption, and as hundreds of cayeuse ponies look so much like the reindeer, they were shipped to Sweden, the secretary became curious to know what became of the meat. He learned that before the meat was exported it was salted, and after reaching Sweden it was smoked and sold as reindeer meat at a handsome profit. As is well known in the west, the cayeuse pony is an animal weighing about 700 pounds and lives almost exclusively on grass. Many of them never did a day's work, and it is said their meat is of a delicate flavor. Considerable damage is done to the grazing lands of the west by these horses, and frequently it becomes necessary to shoot them for the sole purpose of getting rid of them. Lately, however, a new industry has sprung up, and at Portland these horses command about five dollars each when sold in lots of 100 or more. As reindeer meat brings a high price in Sweden, there is a large profit for those engaged in the trade. As all this meat goes abroad it is said at the agricultural department that the people of this country consume no horse meat whatever, unless it is sold to them by misrepresentation.

NEW EMERGENCY RATION.

Mixture of Wheat Flour and the Best of Beef—Will Be Tested by the Army.

More appropriations are being used by the war department to test another emergency ration, but before this is done the chemists of the agricultural department will analyze it. It is one of the simplest yet tested and there is no danger of those eating it becoming poisoned as has been the case in a number of instances. The ration consists of a mixture of wheat flour and dried beef, made up in the shape of hard tack. It is not ordinary dried beef, but the choicest cuts of fresh beef are cut up and mixed with the wheat flour. The only reason the new ration has been submitted to the agricultural department is to learn if it contains enough nutriment to sustain the soldiers on the test march which will be made. It is already known the ordinary hard tack is the best ration yet used, and that soldiers will march further and fight better on a diet of this kind than any other one article of food. It is believed when a quantity of good beef is added to the wheat flour an emergency ration will be had which will not only sustain the men, but will be convenient to transport, and this is the chief consideration in a matter of this kind. There is a band of Indians of South America who exist alone on dried beef, and they are the hardest of their race, and can ride farther and stand more hard work and privations than any other tribe known. The knowledge of the food on which these Indians live probably had something to do with the test to be made.

PROFITS FROM TRUSTS.

Large Amount Which the State of New Jersey Realizes from Big Corporations.

New Jersey's board of assessors have filed with State Comptroller Hancock, at Trenton, its schedule of corporations assessed under the laws of the state. The list includes 8,773 companies, against which there is assessed a tax of \$1,554,128. This is \$650,000 more than the amount of the corresponding schedule filed last year. The increase is due to the large number of trusts recently incorporated. Trusts are taxed on their capital stock. In the list there are 150 companies with an issued capital stock of \$3,000,000 or more. The largest is the United States Leather company, with a capital stock of \$125,139,600. This company's tax is \$10,406. The other companies, with an issued capital stock in excess of \$400,000 and the tax assessed against each, are:

IS A REAL LOVER.

Royalty Happy Over Betrothal of the Belgian Prince, Her Applicant to the Throne.

Great satisfaction is expressed at Antwerp at the betrothal of Prince Albert, her presumptive to the throne of Belgium, to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, second daughter of Prince Charles Theodore and Duchess Maria Joseph of Braganca. The betrothal is especially pleasing to the people, as it is said to be the outcome of a genuine romance. Prince Albert took particular pleasure in informing President McKinley personally by wire of his betrothal before the official announcement could reach Washington, as a mark of his appreciation of the hospitable reception given him in the United States. Every one is pleased with Princess Elizabeth and thinks she will make an excellent queen. Your correspondent is informed by one of the prince's entourage that the popular idea that this is a love match is quite correct. The royal pair were drawn together by pure affection and mutual inclination, and this is a source of great pleasure to the court and countless of Flanders as well as to King Leopold.

A Parisian Notoriety.

Isabelle, the flower girl of the Jockey club, a Parisian notoriety of the second empire, died recently in a Paris hospital in great destitution. New York Fire Department. The annual report of the fire department shows that 196,800 acres of territory and 277 miles of water front are protected in New York city.

IS AN AMERICAN SCIENTIST.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke Placed in Charge of the Balloon Work at the Paris Observatory.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke, the American astronomer, employed at the Paris observatory, has been given charge of the balloon work. She ascends almost daily. It was Miss Klumpke who observed the eclipse from a balloon manned by Comte Lavauz, Comte Castillon St. Victor, and Manager Guiffroy, three of the ablest members of the Aero club. They ascended 3,000 feet. Miss Klumpke's experiments are said to have been immensely valuable. Didn't Want to Be Too Sudden. President Harper met the czar the other day and came away from the interview without any money. However, says the Chicago Record, it was an opening.

CALLS IT A FRAUD.

Gov. Roosevelt's Uncle Returns Disgusted with Paris Exposition.

Says He Feels It His Duty to Warn Americans Against the Mass of Fakes—Declares United States Building Unsafe.

Robert B. Roosevelt, the uncle of Gov. Roosevelt, fresh from the Paris exposition, arrived home on the Holland line steamship Statendam the other day. "I am not a cynic, and am usually easily pleased," said Mr. Roosevelt when seen at his residence, 57 Fifth avenue, New York, "but that exposition is the worst fake and fraud that was ever perpetrated on mankind. "The papers were right when they said recently that the American building at the exposition was unsafe. It is unsafe. I don't care what is said to the contrary, and I want to tell the people of New York that it is. I was there on the opening day, and know of my own personal knowledge that not half the people who wanted to go into it were allowed. The building was not more than half full at any time, and even then it was not safe. If all the people who were turned back had got in at once the building, in my opinion, would have fallen. "I do not blame Commissioner Peck. I don't know who is responsible for the building being weak. "Unless you have been to the exposition you can't understand how Americans are being robbed in Paris this summer. Really, it is the duty of some one to warn Americans to keep away from the exposition, and I am going to take up that duty. "In the first place, it is worse than a Hovey—not as interesting as the most uninteresting show on the Hovey. Everything about it is a fake. I have read lots in the papers about the wonderful pyglasses that showed the moon. I went to see this pyglasses, and found it pointed to a magic lantern. I detected the fake at once, but I went on just as did all others, and paid another franc to see the next fake. "Before I went to the exposition I calculated that a person could see the whole show for 300 francs. I discovered before I left that it cost just 1,500 francs to see every fake. "The art galleries are worth seeing, and the American exhibits are as good as any. In fact, I can say from an unprejudiced viewpoint that they are even better than those from any other country except France, and they are as good as those from France. Art critics to whom I talked say that America is improving in art while France is deteriorating."

MONITORS FOR TARGETS.

Movement in Naval Circles to Follow Example of England in Shooting at Real Warships.

Considerable interest is being taken in naval circles in a plan to authorize the North Atlantic squadron to use one of the civil war monitors as a target for the rapid-fire guns of Admiral Farquhar's vessels. This practice would, naval experts say, supplement the information gained by the British navy from the practice of the battleship Majestic on the old turret ship Belle Isle, built 20 years ago. The Belle Isle was put in condition for action, without, however, a crew aboard, and the Majestic opened fire. The firing lasted nine minutes. In six minutes the vessel was in flames, and an examination of the ship showed she was a wreck inside and was simply riddled with shell. Naval officers say that the British will make several important changes in naval practice as a result of the Belle Isle experiment, and they are hoping that the department will decide to authorize the equipment of one of the old monitors and the use of her as a target for the Keensarge or New York. The monitors are of very little value, and the loss would consequently not be great, while the information that could be obtained would be of great value.

PRESIDENT TO RIDE.

Will Take Equestrian Exercise on the Bridle Path in the White House Lot.

Looking from the windows of the white house toward the Washington monument, President McKinley has recently experienced a feeling of envy that public business has prevented him from using his saddle horse these pleasant afternoons. Under the direction of Col. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, a bridge path has been arranged in the white lot south of the executive mansion, and every afternoon the big ellipse where President Grant was so fond of driving his pair of thoroughbreds is crowded with men and women on horseback. A sight of them has inspired the president with a desire to enjoy equestrian exercise also, and orders have been given to put his saddle horse in readiness for use at once. Adjt. Gen. Corbin usually accompanies the president on expeditions of this kind, and both are excellent horsemen and graceful riders.

GREAT GAME PRESERVE.

Company to Devote 1,200 Acres Near Islip, L. I., for a Hunters' Paradise.

Near Islip, L. I., the largest game preserve in America will be established by a company formed for the purpose. It will be the third largest game preserve in the world, the two larger ones being in Russia and Germany. It will comprise 1,200 acres. One of the incorporators of the company said: "It is our intention not only to use this territory as a game preserve for the members of the association to shoot over, but as a place whereon to breed on a large scale all American game birds and animals and many of the more desirable kinds of foreign birds and animals. We will sell some to private clubs." The entire tract will be fenced in. Education of Mammoths in England. Every year a number of boys are sent from Siam by the king of England to learn different things. One learns typewriting, another typewriting, another languages, another science, and so on.

HIGH PRICED BARBER.

Is Paid a Yearly Salary of \$50,000 and Shaves Only President McKinley.

Undoubtedly the best paid barber in the world is the man who shaves President McKinley. He is paid \$50,000 a year, but his job is exclusive, and he shaves only the president. Many people who look on the round, smooth face of the president of the United States, who always looks fresh as a rose, must have wondered about his barber. The president has a man come in for hair cutting, shampooing and similar attentions, but when it comes to artistic shaving the president trusts no one but his faithful barber for many years, William McKinley. It has been frequently said by cynics and manufacturers of barber's chairs that men take their lives and their razors in hand together. This is scarcely true of the president. Not only does he shave himself, but he does it with an expertness and nerve which make the ordinary man shudder to think of. The president's face is remarkably regular in contour, and in spite of his vast responsibilities is free from most of the furrows care brings to other men. Members of the family are authority for the statement that the president does not need a mirror at all. He lathers his face and then proceeds to walk about the room, talking, looking out of the window, and only stopping to try the razor on the shaving paper. There are millions of men who can shave themselves without drawing blood and others who cannot trust themselves with a razor, but it is believed that the president is one of the extremely few who can shave without a mirror and preserve their own lives.

SLAVE TRADING IN AFRICA.

German Expedition Seeking Pygmies to Exhibit at Paris Exposition.

The well-known African bishop, Tucker, writing from Uganda on March 23, gives a good example of how the aborigines learn to hate and fear the whites. The bishop during a long journey learned that a German trader was sending out an expedition to capture the pygmies of the great forest and exhibit them at the Paris exposition. The bishop was unable to interfere, and returned to Uganda. Subsequently he heard of a trader in pygmies in Mengo. He immediately organized an expedition and interviewed a native Christian, with a view to stopping the trade in Uganda. The head man of the German caravan learned of this, and when Bishop Tucker's expedition arrived in the forest the Germans were there ahead of them. The Germans beat their drums, and after awhile a few little people of shy appearance came out to partake of a feast which had been made for the pygmies. When they did so, 17 of them were seized by the German trader, and the march to Mengo began. On the way nine of the pygmies escaped. They were pursued and recaptured by the bishop, who took them as evidence to the British commissioner, Sir Harry Johnston. The result was that the pygmies were released and sent home, while the German trader was arrested, and when the mall left he was awaiting trial. In writing of the affair, Bishop Tucker says he never heard of anything more like slave-trading by a European.