

A VALUABLE REPORT

Col. Sanger's Views on Militia Service Issued by Government.

Results of Observations in England and Switzerland Compiled in a Valuable Little Volume for Military Students.

Three years ago William Cary Sanger, then inspector general of the New York national guard, and now assistant secretary of war, made a thorough inspection of the reserve and auxiliary forces of England and of the militia of Switzerland. The work was voluntary, for though President McKinley greatly desired it, there was no appropriation available and Col. Sanger defrayed his own expenses. The result of this investigation is embodied in a report just issued from the government printing office, which it is thought will become a text book for the military student.

Says the author: "The story of the Spanish-American war has much which Americans must read with pain, and then he tells how seriously the government was embarrassed in its efforts to make use of its cumbersome and refractory state militia.

"If the state forces are maintained with a view to national defense in time of need," continues Col. Sanger, "there can be no excuse for not devising in time of peace the best plan for utilizing their services, and if it is admitted, as it must be, that the army and state forces combined will not be numerically strong enough to carry on any great war, it is our plain duty to decide in advance what is the wisest and best plan for expanding our fighting force when such action is necessary."

Having sounded this warning, Col. Sanger proceeds to state in detail the result of his investigations in England and Switzerland, the former country being chosen for inquiry because it resembled the United States in having no system of compulsory military service.

BRILLIANT CHINESE PARTY.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Entertains the "400" by an Elaborate Oriental Ball.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a Chinese party and ball at her palatial home, 25 East Seventy-eighth street, New York, the other night. For splendor and novelty the event eclipsed all Mrs. Fish's previous efforts at entertainment. All the many guests appeared in Chinese costumes and the programme for the night, continuing far into Sunday morning, was carried out with great eclat.

The interior of the Fish mansion was transformed into a royal pagoda and the ballroom was decorated to represent the reception-room of the reigning emperor of the flowery kingdom. A Chinese feast of 25 courses, ranging from oriental confection to bird's nest soup, was served, and then came the event of the evening.

Mrs. Fish had invited 50 members of the Chinese Honeycomb company, playing at the Casino theater, to appear in costume and give part of the opera. The invitation was promptly accepted by Sam S. Shubert, manager of the production, and as soon as the night performance was over at the theater the company was whisked to the Fish residence in automobiles provided by Mrs. Fish.

All the comedians, principals, bridesmaids, and part of the chorus took part at the Fish mansion, as well as the theater orchestra. A big stage scenery and properties used in the Casino production were duplicated. A dinner was given early in the evening, after which the full number of guests invited partook of the pleasures of an evening in the orient.

It was a Chinese affair in every sense. The entire house was decorated in Chinese effects.

WRITES ON GLASS.

President Roosevelt Sends His Autograph to Northwestern University.

President Roosevelt has written his name with a diamond upon a pane of glass which will soon be sent to the Northwestern university at Chicago as a souvenir to be placed in the Breplein in University hall erected upon the site of the first joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas. The president accepted an invitation to dedicate the university law school, and as a recompense for the disappointment of his forced absence he prepared the autograph. The signature is written with his hand and has only such irregularities as the use of a diamond instead of a pen would cause.

Don't Want Free Libraries. Andrew Carnegie's library donations still fail in some cases to be received with gratitude. His offer of \$50,000 to Dover was discussed by the town corporation this week and after much opposition it was only by the mayor's casting vote that it was decided to "take the offer into favorable consideration." Mr. Carnegie offered a library to Birmingham, but no one would give a site for it, the committee was not inclined to meet and the public meeting failed because scarcely anyone attended.

Victor's Stockings Sold. A strange molly of curios has been sold at Stevens' auction rooms, London. A pair of Queen Victoria's stockings, marked, sold for \$5. Two pairs of Princess Alice's stockings brought \$7. A pair of Empress Frederick's shoes fetched \$50. Dick Porritt's pistol was bid up to \$25.

BIG PAY FOR ARCHBISHOP.

The \$75,000 Salary of the Head of the English Church May Be Increased.

There is renewed talk of an effort to increase the salary of the archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the English church. To the average layman it might seem that the reverend gentleman is already well paid, as his salary as head of the see of Canterbury is \$75,000 a year. He also draws a funny little stipend of \$35 a year as "clerk of the closet" to the sovereign. He has a magnificent episcopal residence at Canterbury, but he spends most of his time at Lambeth palace, his official headquarters, in London by the Thames, just above the house of parliament. The successor to St. Augustine and Thomas a-Becket is the supreme authority in all matters connected with the church service. Though he does not appoint the bishops under him, he can discipline them, or even deprive them of their position if they misbehave. The new archbishop will be enthroned February 12.

Dr. Randall Davidson, the new archbishop, is probably the best fitted man for the post in England. He was the private secretary of two archbishops and married the daughter of one of them, Archbishop Taft. As dean of Windsor he was Queen Victoria's spiritual adviser, and it was he as bishop of Winchester who administered the last sacrament to the dying sovereign.

CORELLI SCORES CARNEGIE.

Protests Against Decorating Stratford by the Erection of a Free Library There.

Marie Corelli is out with a strong protest, "at the request of several literary people and lovers of Shakespeare, against the further modernizing of Stratford-on-Avon by the erection of a brand-new Carnegie free library next to Shakespeare's birthplace."

She goes on to say: "While fully realizing the benevolent intentions of the wealthy American manufacturer, there seems to be a point at which even wealth should draw a line, and the Stratford townspeople are by no means overanxious to possess a free library at all. According to the present plans of the trustees the cottage in the garden of birthplace is to be pulled down and also the cottages next to it. Personally I have no doubt as to the excellent motives of all the persons concerned and exonerate them from suspicion of self-advertisement. But there are so few old world towns remaining unspoiled in England that the birthplace of Shakespeare should at best be guarded more sacredly for the nation than that portion of its most historic street should be left open to easy purchase of the mere millionaire."

TOWER TO COME DOWN.

The Unshightly Structure at Niagara Falls Is to Be Removed This Year.

The great observation tower at Niagara Falls is to be torn down before this year ends. This action has been decided upon by the owners and within a few months the unsightly structure will be no more. Its destruction will much improve the view about the falls of Niagara, for it stands so high that no matter from what point one looks the high tower stretches its top up in the sky.

The causes that have led to the decision to raze the tower are most peculiar. The tower, as all who have visited Niagara know, stands on the riverway, just north of Falls street. It is immediately opposite Prospect park, and only a few hundred feet back from the river and the American falls. In winter time the spray cloud of the falls is swept back to and upon the steel work of the tower, where, in cold weather, it freezes.

At times the front of the tower is coated with the frozen spray, and when it thaws it has been found to be a source of danger, especially to the glass roof of the museum building, owned by Davis Brothers, adjoining on the north.

NEW WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

Peter Cooper Hewitt Said to Be the Inventor of a System That Excels Marconi's.

In the current issue of the Electrical Review describes a new apparatus invented by Peter Cooper Hewitt, son of the late Abram S. Hewitt. Some of those who have examined it say it will make a revolution in methods of sending wireless telegraph messages. The device consists of a glass globe, about ten inches in diameter, having two tubes containing mercury sealed into the bottom of the vessel. The apparatus acts as a powerful and effective interrupter, and takes the place of the spark gap now used in discharging condensers for setting up electrical waves. It enables powerful, rapid and continuous oscillations to be set up in the antenna, or sending mast, used in transmitting wireless messages, and "not only enables messages to be sent over great distances with ease, but permits secrecy to be maintained, which heretofore has been impossible.

Strange Feature of Strange Aneur. A STRANGE millionaire entertained 100 widows at a banquet the other evening. He was celebrating the 82d anniversary of his birth, and therefore probably felt comparatively safe. But it is strange, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that his children and grandchildren permitted him to do it.

MAN SENT BY POST.

London Post Office Forwards Him to Address by Special Delivery.

Enterprising Business Man of the World's Metropolis Discovers a New Resource of the Government Postal Service.

A London man discovered the other day one of those hidden resources of the London post office which has hitherto been suspected by very few people. The city man called at the general post office to consult the directory as to a certain private address of a customer who lives in a remote part of Balham. He mentioned casually to the man in charge of the express parcel counter that he did not know the locality, but it was necessary for him to see the customer immediately.

He received this reply: "I will send you there, if you like, sir; the fee is three pence per mile." The city man accepted the offer, and in telling the story says:

"Then, in response to a bell, a smart youth came to my side and, tapping me on the arm, said: 'Are you express?' Balham, sir? This way, please.' The youth carried in his hand a small printed slip with a description of myself under the heading of an article required to be delivered. I was detained on the street through meeting my partner. The youth, saluting me respectfully, said in a reproachful voice: 'You are express, sir, and I thereupon resumed my journey. The youth delivered me safely and my customer signed a document testifying to the safe receipt of the article consigned.'

RICHES OF DE BEERS.

The Output of the Diamond Mines in One Year Reaches into the Millions.

At a time when youthful eyes in London and the provinces are being dazzled by the stage-created pictures of fabulous diamond caves, there comes to England the report of the De Beers Consolidated mines, which reads almost like a fantasy of pantomime.

This document, which was presented at the annual meeting at Kimberley toward the end of last year, showed that during the 12 months ended the previous June the diamonds yielded by these gigantic mines realized the equally gigantic total of \$23,435,970. The total expenditure, amounting to \$12,624,423, resulted in the extraordinary profit of \$10,813,547.

"Special war expenditure" was no less than \$385,000, paid out for "Scott's railway guards," the defense of the company's farms, and the special cost of native labor, which alone amounted to \$120,000.

On the Premier mine two wonderful diamonds were found in the form of cubes with beveled edges. They weighed 18 1/2 and 21 carats, respectively, and are the only stones of that peculiar form of crystallization yet found in the mines.

Hidden away in the report is a table headed "Tailings and Debris." The value of the diamonds produced after the washing of these loads was \$1,155,000.

BURN TOO MUCH COAL.

Again the English Railway Find American Locomotives Far Too Expensive.

An official of the Midland railway locomotive department says in an interview in the Newcastle (Eng.) Daily Leader:

"The tremendous cost of up-keep against the American engines, not only as fuel burners, but also with respect to maintenance. The Midland railway engineers have given them a free hand, but practical experience has revealed nothing to demonstrate the superiority of the American over the home-made article. Americans cannot build an engine suitable to the English railroads. That is now admitted by the most important of our engineering experts."

The Midland company has had several American engines, but now is manufacturing a three-cylinder compound engine of its own pattern for which an economy of 30 per cent. in fuel is claimed.

Wig Is Ground for Divorce.

The widow of a wealthy landowner, who married an impoverished count, has obtained a legal separation at Berlin after three weeks of marriage on the novel ground that her husband wears a wig. She received such a shock at the sight of his bald head that she took a violent antipathy to a hair and appealed to the court for a separation, pleading that if she had known the count wore a wig she never would have married him. The judge held that the plea was valid.

Girls Urged to Emigrate. German women, who outnumber the men by 1,500,000, are strongly urged to emigrate to the United States, where, according to statistics published in Berlin, in certain states the men largely outnumber the women. The matrimonial bait is being dangled before their eyes by newspapers throughout the country. The Frankfurter Zeitung, for example closes an editorial on the subject by saying: "Forward, ye maidens, to the promised land."

The Month of February. February began on Sunday and each day of the week occurs four times. This has happened only 15 times in the last 132 years, and in the next 50 years it will happen only five times.

WANT MONEY FROM AMERICA.

Englishmen Will Not Furnish Funds with Which to Finish Truro Cathedral.

England is once more looking to America for aid. Since Andrew Carnegie began to pour out his millions in aid of education in the United Kingdom it is felt that whenever money is needed it can be secured by an appeal to America. Unless some wealthy American comes forward with a comparatively trifling sum that it seems impossible to raise in this country an English cathedral which is considered one of the most beautiful examples of modern Gothic architecture in the world seems likely to remain permanently unfinished. This is Truro cathedral, which stands in the town of Truro, Cornwall. It was begun in 1880—the corner stone being laid by King Edward, then prince of Wales—and, with the exception of its towers, was entirely completed several years ago. To finish the towers only \$60,000 was needed, but, strange as it may seem, although the friends of the cathedral, headed by Lord Mount Edgumbe, one of the most prominent noblemen of the realm, have made superhuman efforts to secure that sum, and though appeal after appeal has been issued to the British public, the money has not been forthcoming and the fame has remained incomplete.

Lord Mount Edgumbe evidently has given up in despair, for he has just stated that he intends to issue no more appeals, and it really is beginning to look as if, should aid not come from America, Truro cathedral is doomed to continue unfinished. The cathedral is of granite and is built in the early English style. It occupies the site of the ancient church of St. Mary, which was built in 1315.

ENTERTAINS 100 WIDOWS.

Syracuse Banker Celebrates His Eighty-Second Birthday in a Liqueur Way.

Alfred A. Howlett, banker, contractor and merchant, of Syracuse, N. Y., celebrated his eighty-second birthday the other day by entertaining at his home about 100 widows.

Mr. Howlett stood in the parlor and shook hands with each of the "girls," as he called them, as they entered. The guests wrote their names in his birthday book, but he did not ask them to write their ages, "because," he said,

"I don't believe in encouraging lying." Mr. Howlett had invited 99 from Syracuse and 37 from out of town. Among those from other cities who were invited were: Mrs. Louise Payne, Mrs. L. L. Merriam, Mrs. Ethel Craig, Mrs. John M. Jaycox, Mrs. Ellen Merriam and Mrs. Walter Wales, of New York; Mrs. A. R. Woodruff, of Nutley, N. J., and Mrs. Moses Dolby, of Atlantic Highlands.

True to his promise, Mr. Howlett excluded every man from the place. He did not count, however, upon the wives of his grandson, Marshall Durston, who, dressed up as a widow, secured entrance to the house. He was introduced to Mr. Howlett as Mrs. Bain, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Howlett did not remember of having met her before, and paid little attention to her, but was too polite to object to her presence.

Young Durston wore a black dress, Persian lamb jacket and widow's weeds. Black glasses made the deception complete. Durston remained for some time, when Mr. Howlett was told. He enjoyed the joke.

A women's orchestra furnished music, a woman took care of the furnace, and Miss Florence Cowie, daughter of Mr. Howlett's lifelong friend, ex-Mayor Cowie, opened the doors of the carriage as they drove up.

Mr. Howlett says if he lives another year he will give a party to old maids.

WORKMEN BUILD CHURCH.

Unique Religious Institution at South Chicago Has No Pastor But It Thrives.

A church in which the members preach the sermons has grown up in South Chicago, Ill., and it has just decided to erect a house of worship to accommodate 300 persons.

Three men fishing in the Calumet river, two years ago talked over their religious experiences and decided that they ought to found a church. The men and their families formed the entire congregation at the first meeting on the Sunday following the conversation, but the movement grew to the present church.

The new edifice will be at One Hundred and Sixth street and Avenue O. Its founders were S. F. Bitton, C. S. Pertello and George Fitzgerald, who are employed in the yards of the American Shipbuilding company as laborers. In joining the church they pledge themselves not only to abstain from dancing and participation in social gatherings, but to furnish a Sunday sermon when they should be called upon for one. The church has no pastor and the bible is its creed.

Singer Punctures a Bag. Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, is mistress of the ungentle art of punching a bag. This is a daily exercise with her, as she considers that it gives opportunity for all necessary muscular training and subtraction of adipose tissue. The punching bag is a compromise. She desired to learn boxing, but it was pointed out to her that an accidental blow on the neck of chest, even with soft gloves, might wreck her vocal career.

LOTS TO LOOK AFTER.

New Department of Commerce Involves Vast Commercial Interests.

Secretary Cortelyou Will Have the Distinction of Dealing with the Largest Aggregation of Business in the World.

The new department of commerce will have the unique distinction of dealing with the largest commercial interests of the world. In domestic exports, in manufactures, in transportation, and in internal commerce the United States is at the head of the world's list of great nations. Some figures just compiled by the treasury bureau of statistics, which by the new law becomes a part of the department of commerce, estimate the internal commerce of the country at \$20,000,000,000, or equal to the entire international commerce of the world.

In arriving at this estimate of \$20,000,000,000 for the internal commerce of the United States, the bureau of statistics includes only one transaction in each article produced, while, in fact, a very large number of the articles produced pass through the hands of several "middlemen" between those of the producer and those of the consumer. The estimate is based upon the figures of the census, which put the total value of manufactures in 1900 at \$13,000,000,000; those of agriculture at nearly \$4,000,000,000, and those of minerals about \$1,000,000,000. Adding to these the product of the fisheries, the total value of the products of the great industries in 1900 would be \$18,000,000,000, and the rapid growth in all lines of industry since 1900, especially in manufacturing, seems to justify the conclusion that even a single transaction in all the products of the country would produce an aggregate for 1902 of fully \$20,000,000,000.

Estimating the internal commerce of the country at former census years by the same method, the bureau of statistics finds that the total internal commerce has grown from about \$2,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$3,500,000,000 in 1860, \$6,250,000,000 in 1870, \$7,750,000,000 in 1880, and \$12,000,000,000 in 1890. It will be seen from this that the internal commerce seems to have increased 50 per cent. in the decade from 1890 to 1900, and is ten times as large in 1902 as in the year 1850.

During the same period, from 1850 to 1902, the population has increased from 23,000,000 to 70,000,000, and is therefore only 3 1/2 times as great as in 1850, while the internal commerce is ten times as great as at that time. This relative gain of internal commerce over population is due, in part, to the greatly increased facilities for transportation, the cheapening of the cost of articles utilized, and the increased earnings and increased wealth of the people. The railroads have increased from 9,021 miles in 1850 to 201,839 miles in 1902, and the estimated wealth of the country from \$7,137,700,000 in 1850 to \$94,300,000,000 in 1900, a per capita increase of from \$308 in 1850 to \$1,236 in 1900. This increase in wealth has been accompanied by an increase in deposits in banks, these in savings banks alone increasing from \$43,431,120 in 1850 to \$2,257,094,540 in 1901.

YALE BIRTH RATE.

Married Graduates from 1867 to 1872 Average About Two Children Each.

Class records at Yale repeat in a general way the inference of President Eliot, of Harvard, as to the low birth rate from marriages. Harvard graduates averaging about two to each marriage.

Taking four typical cases at Yale, between 1861 and 1872 inclusive, the latest records show 225 married graduates who had 742 children. The deaths already known leave less than two children to a marriage, and offset the deaths of two parents.

The contrast with the Yale graduate marriages in the early part of the last century is striking. There are only three summarized records in the first third of the century, but these show 159 marriages and 636 children, or almost four children to a marriage.

Out of returns from 18 members of the class of 1810—which had a total membership of 54—it appears that 17 had married and had 78 children. This is the first Yale class of which records are available. In the class of 1826, the largest ever graduated in an American college prior to 1837, there were 325 children, living and dead, returned as offspring of 54 marriages 40 years after graduation.

Each hundred of graduating marriages in the earlier period produced 400 children, the same number of marriages at the last period produced only about 225 children.

While returns are scant, they do not indicate earlier and more prolific marriages of nongraduate members of the classes. Thus in the class of 1872, the largest graduating Yale class up to that time, the records of which are unusually full and accurate, 40 married nongraduates had 102 children, while 100 married graduates had 261 children. This record, covering 30 years, was completed last year.

The indications are also clear that a smaller proportion of living nongraduates than of graduates marry, going to confirm the idea that ability to graduate implies ability to support a wife and family.

Employer Woman Detest. Dr. Sarah Barney, of Franklin, N. H., carried a woman to drive her carriage. The woman was a consumptive patient, whom the outdoor life has completely cured. Incidentally she has become an excellent driver.

THE NEVADA DESERTS.

Government Experts Discover That They Can Be Reclaimed in Large Part by Irrigation.

The irrigation possibilities of the arid west, especially that part of it included in the great interior basin, once called the great American desert, are daily becoming more apparent. Surveys for reservoir sites reveal the fact that there are many locations where water can be cheaply stored and used for power and irrigation. Other surveys show large tracts of good farming land favorably located for watering from these storage reservoirs.

A more detailed study is being made of the amount of water each watershed will furnish, especially those on which there are good reservoir sites, and the losses of water from each. Under the direction of Mr. F. H. Taylor, resident hydrographer of the geological survey at Reno, Nev., 13 new stream gaging stations have been established in Nevada and eastern California. Three of these are on Walker river and branches, one on Carson river, six on Truckee river and tributaries, and four on the Humboldt and its tributaries. The run-off data from these and the other eight gaging stations on these streams, when they cover a period sufficiently long to include the two extremes of run-off, will be of great value in determining the irrigation possibilities and designing the works on each. A dozen rain gages are to be located at characteristic places in this section. These, with the 11 already in use, will, with the aid of the ratio of precipitation to run-off, thus enable engineers to compute, from rainfall records, the run-off from adjacent auxiliary watersheds. Evaporation from the surface and fluctuations of the surface level of some of the larger lakes are being measured, and losses incident to storage of large bodies of water and losses from small bodies of running water are to be studied. During the last season Mr. Taylor has been assisted by Prof. E. C. Murphy, of Cornell university.

KAISER IN RELIGIOUS DEBATE.

German Emperor Criticizes Prof. DeLitzsch's Lecture on "Babylon and the Bible."

Emperor William has entered the

Emperor's opinion on "Babylon and the Bible." In a letter to Admiral Hollman, counselor of the German Oriental society, the Kaiser says he regrets that Prof. DeLitzsch made a grave mistake in approaching the question of Revelation in a polemical spirit, more or less denying the Revelation, and even professing to be able to trace it back to a historical and purely a human source. The emperor sets forth the following conclusions:

"I believe in the one and only God. We may need a firm order to teach his existence, especially for our children. This has led to the Old Testament. The present version of this will be possibly and substantially modified under the influence of research through inscriptions and excavations. That does not matter. Neither does it matter that much of the nucleus of the chosen people will thereby disappear. The kernel of the contents of the Old Testament will remain always the same. God and his works. Religion has never been the result of science, but the pointing out of the heart and being of man from intercourse with God."

A UNIQUE DEED.

Son of an Illinois Farmer Promises to Care for His Aged Parent in Odd Terms.

There has just been filed in the circuit clerk's office of Perry county, Ill., a deed from father to son which contains some unusual provisions. John Matecki, Sr., conveys to his son, John Matecki, Jr., 40 acres of land for \$400 and the following considerations each year:

- Four bushels of corn.
Five bushels of winter potatoes.
Two trips to Nashville in a two-horse wagon.
Two hundred pounds of hog meat.
Fifty bushels of wheat.
Free fuel.

In addition the son is to provide one pint of sweet milk each day if necessary, free pasture for one cow, and "one iron cow" and chickens.

If the grantor is ill the son must provide a doctor and if the grantor appears to be dying the son is to bring a priest. Upon the death of grantor the son is to give half the amount of provisions to the grantor's widow, Katarzeena Matecki.

Fault in New Warship.

Serious defects have been discovered in the construction of the Suffolk, the first-class armored cruiser that was launched with such ceremony at Portsmouth, Eng., a short time ago. It is said that at least \$100,000 will be necessary to remedy the troubles, the exact nature of which is kept a secret. The vessel is of 9,800 tons displacement and its speed is expected to be 23 knots an hour.

Will Change His Place of Deposit.

A Phillipsburg (Kan.) merchant whose safe had been blown open a time or two, has a way of sticking what money comes in after banking hours around in odd places. One night recently he buried it in the bean barrel. When he came to look for it in the morning, he found that a clerk had weighed it out with a measure of beans he had sold. He took the trail and followed the beans to a customer's house, where the money was recovered.