NEXT TO ENGLAND'S.

Germany's fleet now is second only to that of England. In 1875 Germany's merchant marine aumbered 4,062 ships, with 1,068,900 registered tons net; in-1895 she had 3,665 ships, with 1,554,000 tons: in 1898, 3.693 ships and 1.555,000 tons. While the number of ships is smaller, the number of tons, compared

with 1875, has increased 50 per cent. The falling off is in sailing ships. In 1875 there were 4,303, with a capacity of 878,385 tons, and 299 steamers, with, 189,998 tous; in 1885 there were 3,607 sailing ships, with 880,345 tons, and 650 steamers, with 413,943 tons; in 1895, 2.622 sailing vessels, with 660,856 tons, and 1,043 steamers, with 893,046 tons; in 1898, 2,522 sailing vessels, with 585,-571 tons, and 1,171 steamships of 969,-

800 tons. In general a steamer is thought to be able to carry three times as much as a sailing vessel of the same size. The falling off in sailing ships from 4,303 in 1875 to 2,522 in 1898 was more than made up for in the increase of steamers from 299 in 1875 to 1,171 in 1898. The regular crews numbered in 1898 42,428 men. The average was six men to a sailing ship and 24 to a steamer.

German writers point with pride to the fact that, whereas formerly a good many, if not quite all, of the big ships were built abroad, they are now built in German shipyards by German mechanics with German materials, etc. All that is now needed, they say, is a powerful fighting marine. The empire's interests are in every part of the world. These must be protected. Germany will probably give attention to building a large and powerful fleet.

BEOUEATHS WIFE TO BROTHER

Their Marriage Is Urged in the Will Made by Sam T. Jack, the Theatrical Manager.

The will of Sam T. Jack, the theatrical manager, well known in New York and Chicago, which has been filed for probate at New York, has one clause

therein which reads: "It is my wish, first and foremost, that my brother James and my wife, Emma, become husband and wife."

It was said he consulted with his wife and his brother with reference to their future, and the clause would not have been inserted in the will had it not been agreeable to both.

Mabel Hazleton, Mr. Jack's daughter, is not mentioned in the will, but before his death Mr. Jack obtained his brother's promise that he would look after the child and provide for her as if she were his own. James Jack will at once take out adoption papers for the girl and send her to his home in Oil City. Pa. Mr. Jack executed his will a few hours before he died. He appoints therein his brother to continue his business and gives him the leases of his New York and Chicago theaters, all his theatrical property and the exclusive right to use his name. The estate is estimated at \$250,000. One-third is bequeathed to his wife, one-third to his brother and the remaining onethird equally among his father and his mother, who reside in Oil City, Pa.; his sister, Rebecca Clark, and several nephews and nieces.

MINISTER A GOOD FIGHTER..

Preacher Knocks Down and Thrashes a Disturber of Church Services.

At the Baptist church at Wylam, & small town seven miles from Birmingham, Ala., where a protracted meeting is being held, a party of young men occupying seats in the rear part of the church have been very boisterous during worship several times lately, disturbing the services. On Monday night the pastor, Rev. W. D. Ernest, after reprimanding them in vain, caused the ringleader to be arrested and taken from the church by a policeman.

The next night the boys were out in force again and showed their resentment of the incident of the night previous by acting more rudely than ever. The minister gave them a severe lecture, calling the offenders by name. Just as the services ended a young man named Davis stepped up to Mr. Ernest as he was descending from the pulpit and demanded an apology, at the same time threateningly placing his hand on his hip pocket as if to draw a pistol. For a reply the minister knocked him down with a good right-hander and then gave him a severe drubbing.

The congregation was thrown into intense excitement, but sided with the preacher, and hustled young Davis outside to cool off.

WON'T BE BURIED AT SEA.

Soldiers Dying on Transports to er from Manila Will Be Embalmed and Brought Home.

Requests have come to the war department that no persons dying on transports coming to or going from the United States to Manila, shall be buried at sea. The secretary of war has taken this matter up and an order to that effeet has been issued. For this purpose, it has become necessary to detail an expert embalmer for duty on each transport. The department has sufficient number of these men already in the service and the assignments have already been made.

Certain Proof.

When a mother says that a boy is just like his father, just at the moment, says the Little Falls Herald, she is not well satisfied with either of them.

Half a Million Sewing Machines. More than 500,000 sewing machines are made in this country annually, which is 90 per cent, of the production

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

New Jersey Supreme Court Renders' Decision in Favor of a Trust.

A Firm Forced to Pay a Fine to the Trust for Violating an Agreement Not to Sell Independently.

The New Jersey supreme court has rendered a decision said to be the first in this country in favor of a trust. The decision was given in the suit of the New York Trap Rock company against Brown & Fleming. About two years ago there was a brisk competition between the rival firms and owners of quarries and a trust was formed. Several of the quarries were closed and prices were advanced.

A part of the agreement was that only the agent of the trust could sell the stone and a penalty of \$5,000 was prescribed for violating this clause of the contract. There was some dissatisfaction and Brown & Fleming accepted an order for a large quantity of stone. The trust demanded the penalty of \$5,-000, but the firm refused to pay the forfeit and decided to oppose the trust.

The company instituted suit for the amount of the penalty. Brown & Fleming filed a demurrer, setting forth that by the declaration of the plaintiff the company admitted it was a trust, that it was an illegal combination formed for the purpose of destroying competition and to control the prices of trap rock.

The supreme court has given a decision overruling the demurrer. The court holds that a contract that a single person shall be employed as the sole agent of the manufacturers to sell all their output does not violate any principle of law and may be enforced. It was a decision of the entire court and was a surprise to many lawyers, as the coal combine had been dissolved by Chancellor McGill a few years ago for the same reasons that were advanced in the demurrer.

The four democratic justices voted against the demurrer.

DEAD LETTER REGULATIONS.

Postal Officials Formulate Rules for Porto Rico-New Stamped Envelope for the Island.

The postal officials in charge in Porto Rico have formulated a set of regulations or instructions covering the dead letter work on the island. These instructions follow generally the rules operating at Washington, though they are much briefer. Postal authorities are wrestling with the problem of the most appropriate special design for the stamped envelopes to be issued for Porto Rico. The present outlook is that the head of Amerigo Vespucci will decorate the official envelopes, though several other designs are under con-

sideration. Third Assistant Postmaster General Merritt favors selecting Ponce de Leon, one especial reason being the naming of the city of Ponce after him, but so far no picture of that discoverer has been found.

COTTON FROM PINE SHAVINGS.

Drive Genuine Article Out of Market.

Austria has begun making artificial cotton from the wood of the fir tree. The wood is reduced to thin shavings, which are placed in a washing apparatus and exposed to the influence of steam for ten hours. They are then subjected to a strong preparation of sodium lye and are heated under great pressure for 36 hours. The wood is changed to pure cellulose, and to give this a greater resisting power some castor, caffeine and gelatine are added. The substance is then put into an apparatus and made into threads, which are reeled. Artificial cotton can be produced so cheaply that genuine can hardly compete with it, and one cannot sav that it is a sham for it is composed exactly as the natural cotton, of pure cellulose.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

Property Deeded to Leland Stanford University by Mrs. Stanford Werth \$38,000,000.

S. F. Loebm, president of the university trustees is quoted as saying that the property deeded to that institution by Mrs. Stanford is worth \$38,000,000 and could be converted into \$15,000,000 cash. The gift to the trustees of 300,-000 shares of Southern Pacific stock will not affect the management of the railroad. The Searles and Crooker interests in the Southern Pacific company are pledged to protect the interests of the Stanford university. It is understood that all of Mrs. Stanford's remaining property will in course of time become part of the university endowment. Her health is poor and she will go to Europe, where she will remain for several months.

Wants Something for Nothing. A New York man wants \$25,000 for the alienation of his wife's affections. In view of the fact that he probably never possessed them, says the Chicago Times-Herald, he must be one of those

persons who still cling to the old desire

to get something for nothing. Sunshine in Hayti. In Havti there is sunshine almost every day in the year. Even during the

late in the afternoon. Good Barbers. In India the native barber will shave you while asleep, without waking you.

rainy season the rain seldom falls until

so light is his touch. Negroes Not Animal Trainers. It is said that a negro has never been known to tame an elephant or any wild LAKE CITY MUST SUFFER.

South Carolina City Feels Lack of Postal Facilities Withdrawn on . Account of Lynching.

Citizens of Lake City, S. C., who killed their negro postmaster, wounded his wife and children and burned the post office, will be compelled to get along without postal facilities for some time to come. In all probability this ban will be left upon them during the present administration. About ten dava ago Representative Norton, who represents the congressional district in which Lake City is located, made an appeal to the post office department on behalf of the 600 citizens of Lake City to have the office reestablished. The matter was turned over to Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who has declined to reopen the question, and unless he changes his decision. which is not at all likely, the South Carolinians will have to send to the next town in order to transact their postal business.

These people are now beginning to feel the loss of the postal facilities, and both business and professional men of Lake City have notified the department that unless the office is restored they are ruined and will have to seek other fields. This hamlet is located in a fruit-raising section, and the people are feeling more than ever the drawback of not having postal facilities.

evidence with which to convict the murderers of the postmaster, the only way the citizens can be punished is to deprive them of postal facilities, and this will be done indefinitely.

As it is almost impossible to secure

WHEAT EATERS GROWING.

Rye Bread Being Almost Entirely Supplanted in European Countries by White Bread.

In several European countries the different forms of edible paste known as macaroni, sphaghetti, vermicelli, nouilles, etc., are produced in large quantities. From a small and somewhat local business it has become a large, prosperous and constantly increasing industry, upon which millions of people depend for their food. It is estimated that the French output of these pastes is from 120,000,000 to 170,-000,000 pounds per annum, and this product is unquestionably destined to increase greatly. To Americans it may seem strange that the power to purchase wheat foods is only now becoming general in most of the civilized countries.

Thirty years ago black rye bread was universally consumed by the working classes and the peasantry in France. Bakers say they all sold rye bread up to about 1870; now it is rarely found in any bakery, and is eaten only in the country. The president of the millers' syndicate of Lyons reports that the masses of the French people want white bread, and the best of it.

The president of a British economic association stated last August that the wheat eaters of the world were 371,000,-000 in 1871 and 516,000,000 in 1893, an increase of 145,000,000. Every great railroad opened adds to the number of wheat eaters.

FAMOUS WOMAN BOOKBINDER.

Johanna Berkenruth a Favorite with London Society People.

One of the most interesting of society trades women of London is Miss Johanna Berkenruth, the royal bookbinder. It is no hobby with her. She loves it and has made it distinct. Modern Society says of her that it is a treat to sit and watch her at work. She is so fully alive to the beautiful possibilities of her craft. To her is due the carrying on of the School of High Design set by Cobden, Sanderson and Roger de Coverly.

The shop in New Bond street, where the countess of Warwick sells the product of the school of needlework, was crowded the other day by prominent members of the nobility, curious sightseers and prospective purchasers, for the fair countess stood behind the counter herself that day, and it is sufficient to say that her ladyship's persuasiveness as a saleswoman equaled the magnetism of her personal beauty.

FINDS SHE IS HIS SISTER.

New Yerker's Strange Discovery About the Woman He Meant to Marry.

Albert Myer came to Cincinnati, O., from New York to marry Gertrude Myers, of Covington, Ky., whom he had met in New York with an excursion party three years ago.

Upon meeting they made investigations which revealed the fact they are brother and sister.

The facts, as brought out, are that the brother and sister were taken from an orphan asylum in Covington at a very tender age to be adopted and brought up in two different families. Both parties are certain that their blood relationship has been established beyond a doubt.

Nature Competing with Icemen. If the hailstones in this vicinity keep growing in size, remarks the Chicago Record, it is going to be hard to tell which of the lumps of ice on the back porch came from above and which were left there by the iceman.

Marquis of Salisbury. The marquis of Salisbury, who is in his seventieth year, is one of the oldest members of parliament, having entered the house of commons when only 23 vears of age.

Mortgages in Nebraska. Nebraska in 1893 added \$8,000,000 to its mortgage dest. In 1898 that debt was reduced by \$6,000,000.

Many Typewriters." America has 50,000 girl typewriters.

THE DEWEY MANSION.

Question Which Has Arisen Regarding Proposed Gift to Admiral.

Shall It Be Given in Perpetuity to Him, or Shall It Belong to the Office of Banking Admiralt

In order that it may be clearly understood whether it was Admiral Upshur's intention when he suggested a gift of a residence in Washington to Admiral Dewey that the property purchased should become his personal property and pass to his heirs, or whether it was his intention that it should remain the permanent home of the ranking officer of the havy, to be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remains at the head of the navy and thereafter to pass to his successors as time goes on, the department of history, University of the United States, which has an office in this city, wrote to Admiral Upshur asking for his idea on the matter. Under date of May 29 the Admiral re-

plied as follows: "Your inference that it is my preference that a home to be purchased by the free will offerings of Americans for the admiral of the navy should be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remains at the head of the navy and then pass to his successors is entirely correct, and I agree with you further that in that form it would be more acceptable to Admiral Dewey. I have not moved beyond the initiative in this matter. Others have assumed. most kindly, the work necessary in connection with the raising of funds, and to them the proposition herein stated might be made, although there is a possibility of those subscribing to the Dewey home being unwilling to give except to him in perpetuity."

The suggestion of Admiral Upshur does not meet with favor at the hands of the committee in charge of the collection of funds. The members of the committee point out several objections to it, which from their point of view seem vital. This home, they say, is a tribute to the gallant and brave services of Admiral Dewey personally, and could not descend to another admiral, for the reason that the rank will die with the man who won that title at

the battle of Manila. The rank ceased to exist with the death of Admiral Porter, and was only revived on the occasion of a great event. It is probable that with the death of Dewey there will be no other admiral until another war produces another naval hero. To make this house the home of the ranking officer means simply that it shall fall to the officer who becomes rear admiral at the top of the list through the ordinary promotions incident to the service. The proposition is not likely to be accepted by the committee.

TWO MILLIONAIRES PER MILE

New Road in Blue Ridge Mountains Has Men of Great Fortunes for Ita Owners.

Two millionaires to the mile is the average among the money prince owners of an 11-mile railway just completed in the Blue Ridge mountains, rejoicing in the name of the Chestnut Ridge rail-

Its owners, a majority of whom are from New York city, are 22 millionaires and half a dozen other wealthy and influential men.

Among the millionaires are J. Pierpont Morgan, Col. John Jacob Astor, Howard Gould, Gen. B. F. Tracy, J. Clarence Mackaye, Harry Payne Whitney, Anthony Drexel Biddle, United States Senator William A. Clark, George Crocker, of California, Chauncey Depew and W. E. D. Stokes.

The railroad cost \$60,000 a mile to build, and it is for the purpose of carrying valuable white clay out of the mountains. There is no provision for carrying passengers, but persons may ride as freight.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Big Increase in the Earnings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship company shows gross earning \$4,140,713, against \$4,064,220 last year; operating expenses, \$3,024,377, against \$3,443,077, and net earnings, \$1,-116,336, against \$620,543. The balance for the current year is \$818,323, \$298,611 having been deducted for the loss of the steamship Starbuck. The company has ordered two steel ships of a tonnage of 19,000 tons, to be 550 feet in length, 18 knots' speed, with accommodation for 143 first-class and 1,230 steerage passengers. There has been paid on account of these steamers \$320,000. The company has expended \$129,477 in the purchase of a controlling interest in lighterage companies in Guatemala. The company is free from all debt, except current expenses, and had cash on hand April 30 of \$1,142,806.

Remarkable Telephone. A new telephone will shortly be placed before the public, announces the London Chronicle. Its distinguishing merit is that it enables a conversation to be conducted without the necessity of the listener holding the instrument to his ears. A representative of the Daily Chronicle was present when some experiments were made with one of the instruments, and speech was clearly heard through various resistances at a distance of 30 feet.

Russia has 29 women who have devoted themselves to pharmacy, and Germany has more than 100. Thin But Fough.

Frog's skin, though one of the thinnest, is also one of the toughest leathers tanned.

Female Pharmaciata.

A VALUABLE RELIC.

Thought to Be a Drawing by a Noman Soldier of the Crucifizion.

"Continuing my examination," said Sig. Marucchi, "I came some time since upon a little drawing, 15x8 inches. It was on the wall of a room in the soldiers' quarters in the house of Tiberius," says Ainslee's Magazine.

"The lines in it were almost completely obliterated. Nevertheless, by the aid of powerful glasses, I thought I discerned a pictorial reproduction of some striking event. There seemed to be two crosses with ladders leaning against them. On one of these a soldier was mounting, carrying something like a tablet. Above the transverse bar of this same cross was another soldier with a hammer. Beneath was a figure dragging another toward the cross. Yet another figure was raising a ladder to the second cross, and on a third ladder a soldier was mounting. Two ropes bang from the cross beams which unite the crosses. Names are written near the figures. One is Pilatus or Piletus (written Piletus). High above the drawing is a word resembling Crestus, and near it is a hammer, which, as is known, was the emblem of the cruci-

"All the circumstances brought me to imagine for a moment that I might be in the presence of a picture of the crucitixion of our Savior, and possibly even. drawn by soldiers who had assisted at the event. Many others were of the same opinion, though there were competent authorities who read in it a different signification. They suggested, for instance, the launching of a ship, or the representation of an acrobatic performance. One thing is now clear, the large inscription over the drawing can be no part of the idea therein represented. It is the work of many hands, written at various periods, and composed almost exclusively of libertine expressions."

WANTS A NEW RELIGION.

Severament of Japan at Present -uch Drawn to Everything English.

It has been stated on pretty good authority that the leading statesmen of Japan are thinking of making Christianity the established religion of the country, says the Evangelist. When the government of Japan was changed and the mikado assumed his kingly authority one of the first steps taken was the endowment and establishment of the Shinto religion. And Shintoism is so broad and comprehensive a belief that it has frequently allowed Christian services to be held in its temples.

To the American Episcopal church belongs the honor of being the first Protestant body to commence Christian work in Japan, for Bishop Williams established himself at Tokyo as early as 1859 and translated portions of the prayer book and Bible into the Japanese tongue. Should Japan adopt Christianity as a national faith it is not likely that it will take a church exactly to the pattern of either British or American Christianity, but the Episcopal missionaries in Japan believe that the molding of the Japanese mind with regard to Protestant Christianity rests very largely with the Anglican community, especially as the Japanese government is at present much drawn to everything English.

JAPANESE ARISTOCRACY.

Territorial Lords Surrender Their Powers to Strengthen a Central Government.

Undoubtedly the most powerful and

at the same time exclusive aristocracy was that of the Daimos, or territorial lords of Japan prior to the great social revolution of 1868. There were fewer than 300 of these great lords. Their power within their own provinces was almost absolute, and they owed merely a nominal allegiance to the sovereign. Yet in 1869 241 out of less than 300 Daimos voluntarily surrendered their powers and their possessions into the hands of the emperor, in order that a centralized government might conduct the affairs of the empire in a manner more in accordance with those western ideas which the nation was then making up its mind to adopt, and from this surrender the phenomenal progress of Japan as a world power undoubtedly dates. A somewhat similar case may be found in the history of Russia, when in the year 1564, the boyars, believing that the czar, Ivan IV., afterward known as the Terrible, was about to leave them to their own intrigues and domestic strifes, laid all the privileges of their order at his feet to induce him to return. It was from this act of selfabnegation that the traditional autocracy of the Russian empire practically begins.

Precocity Behind the Scenes. Not long ago Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, with Ludy Jeune and several other persons, stood in the wings of a London theater watching some very little folks rehearing for a new stage production. One of the little tots especially interested them and when the child came off Mrs. Tree bent down and kissed ker benevolently. "Wouldn't you kke to have me get you a sponge cake necked in milk, you dear, tiny thing?" she said. "Thanks, dear," replied the infant. "but I've sent out for a sandwich and a glass of port."

Greatest Act of Devetten. Mai. Marchand, the explorer, has received from the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences the Audiffred prize of 15,000 frames "for the greatest act of devotion of any kind." About the same time the French goverament bestowed upon his sister, Mile. Marchand, the right to keep a tebacco shop in the Rue de le Tour d'Auvergne, in Paris.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE.

Remarkable Record of Experts of Last Year More Than Equaled by the Trade of This Year.

Foreign commerce in the fiscal year 1899 will be even more remarkable than that of the wonderful year 1896. Exports in 1898 averaged more than \$100,-000,000 per month and were nearly \$200,-000,000 greater than those of any preceding year in our history. And this happened when the whole world saids from the United States was short in breadstuffs and was looking to the United States, with an unusally good crop, for its supply.

In 1899, with the world generally well supplied with its own breadstuffs, the United States continues to export at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 a. month, and up to this time has exceeded by \$10,0000,000 the wonderful figures of the corresponding months of last year. This is the more remarkable because the export price of wheat is now 75 cents per bushel, against one dollar a year ago.

This remarkable achievement of keeping up the record of total exports in the face of the tremendous fall in the value of breadstuffs and cotton is due to the great success of American manufacturers in foreign fields. In the ten months ended with April, 1899, the exports of manufactures have been \$275,-978,300, against \$234,737,002 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of 17 per cent., while the exportaof products of agriculture were \$677,-573,345, against \$719,012,659, a decrease of nearly six per cent. Thus agriculture has lost \$41,000,000 in the year's exports, while manufactures have gained \$41,000,000.

RUBBER TUBE IN HIS LUNG.

M Was Left There by Doctors During Operation Which Took Place Two Years Ago.

J. Holland has lived two years with a piece of rubber tube in his lung and only just the other day was discharged from St. Joseph's hospital, Milwaukee, where two months ago the tube was removed. Even then it was discovered by accident while Holland was undergoing

an operation. Mr. Holland was accidentally shot about two years ago, the shot taking effect in his lungs. The wound suppurated, and it was necessary to put in a draining tube to carry away the pus. In some manner, the physicians lost the tube. They thought it was lost outside of the man's anatomy, but it proved to be within. The patient in time was able to walk about, but the wound never healed. It continued to give him so much trouble that it was

decided to perform another operation. The lung was collapsed and several ribs removed. When the surgeon opened the pleural sac he discovered the long-lost tube. It was soft rubber, six inches long and about as thick as a man's finger. The doctors say Holland will live a long time yet if no other cause should remove him.

BECAME SLAVE TO THE CHIEF.

James Moody's Strange and Thrilling Experience Among North-

James Moody, who was given up for dead for eight years, has just turned up at his old ranch at Naasi river, B. C., ill and almost starved. Eight years ago Moody was converted by a Methodist missionary, and shortly afterward he disappeared. He was thought to be dead. He says that he started out to preach the Gospel to the Indians, and while laboring among them, was seized and taken into northern Alaska, where

he became a slave to the chief. He soon got into the good graces of the chief, however, he says, and married Lis daughter. When the chief died Moody was himself made chief, and was the means of converting hundreds of Indians. Recently, he says, he was accused by some of the savages of being possessed of a devil, and was compelled to flee for his life. He suffered great hardships before reaching civilization.

FIRED FIRST SHOTS.

Two Nebraska Privates Have the Distinction of Marine Started Hostilities in Philippines.

Privates Grayson and Miller, of the First Nebraska infantry, are given eredit by Col. Stotsenberg, of that regiment, for bringing on the fight in the Philippines by firing the first shots. These men are justified by the colonel, who was laid to rest the other day at Arlington, having lost his life in leading his troops. In his report to Gen. Hale, Col. Stotsenberg said: "Privates Grayson and Miller, of company D, of the First Nebraska, were the soldiers who fired on the Filipino patrol. Grayson was presumably the man who killed the first Filipino. These two privates were part of a patrol on the Santol road, and were acting strictly in accordance with their orders in firing on the armed bands of the insurgents who tried to break the line at their outposts."

Foolish Ketien. A great many men fail to become orators, in the opinion of the Washington Post, because they cling to the notion that they must say something when they talk.

Nothing Worth Savings

If the various powers get all they want in China the New York Press declares the emperor might as well throw away the key to the "open door."

Light Tubing.

The lightest tubing ever made is of nickel aluminium. Three thousand feet of this tubing weighs only one pound.

Killed by Lightning. On an average, no less than 200 people are killed by lightning every year.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS