ELEOWS PHENOMENAL GROWTH

Entwresting Figures Regarding the Commerce Between the United States and Porto Rico.

Commerce between the United States and Parto Rico is increasing with phemenmenal rapidity, especially since the removal of all tariff restrictions in July of last year. Our purchases from Forto Rico are nearly three times as great as the average during the closing five years of Spanish rule in the fickand, while the shipments from the dimited States to Porto Rico are five stances as great as the average during five years preceding the termination of Spanish rule. The receipts of merchandise from Porto Rico at the ports of the United States now range * total state of the state of t manly, and the shipments to Porto which were about \$7,000,000 in Tast fiscal year, seem likely to be \$16,000,000 in the present fiscal year sending June 30.

This rapid growth in the movements of commerce between the ports of the United States and Porto Rico is presented by a statement just prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics, which shows that the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico in the eight months ending with February amounted to \$6.887.052, indicating that for the Last fiscal year the total shipments of domestic and foreign goods from the ports of the United States to Porto Rico will aggregate about \$10,000,000. The exports from the United States to Texto Rico during the five years end-Ting with 1898 averaged less than \$2,000,per annum, and thus justify the assertion that our shipments of merchandise during the present year to Purto Rico seem likely to be as much in the entire five years ending with Over four-fifths of the merchandie now brought into Porto Rico is drawn from the United States, and a with over half of the merchandise shipped from that island is sent to the United States. The total value of goods shipped from the island in the eight months ending with February \$3,787,619, and of this sum \$3,016,-388, or 52 per cent., was to the United The total value of the merchandise received into the island durthe same period was \$8,413,078, of which \$6.887,052, or 82 per cent., was From the United States.

DROVE HIS AUTO TOO FAST.

mater Clark, the Montana Millionmire, Has Unpleasant Experience with Capital Police,

Senator Clark, the Montana millionsaire, the other day was placed under excest charged with running his automakile at a speed greater than permitact by law. The senator was not taken the police station, but was merely smalled by two officers to appear in The police court in answer to a charge of violating the speed law. Senator Chris committee room is in the Maltally building, which is located just north the capitol grounds. When he meached this building the other morn-Fig. 180 policemen mounted on bicycles accessed the senator and informed him he had violated the speed law and world be expected to defend himself the police court in the morning.

The senator was indignant, and prosteeted. He said he was satisfied he and not exceeded the legal speed and that he had not goue faster than ten miles an hour. The policemen insisthowever, that the law had been vio-

The Montana millionaire said he had considerable experience in running matomobiles and was perfectly compement to judge of the speed he was mak-He regarded the action of the efficers as unwarranted, and he promoses to contest the case in court.

The automobile in which Senator Clark was riding is one of the finest in world. It was made in France and rem similar to the one owned by King Edward. There are only two automobiles of the kind in the world. It was Excilt especially to maintain a high zate of speed, and is regarded as one at the fastest in the world. It responds promptly to the brakes, and when running at its highest rate, it is semaid, it can be brought to a standatill at a distance not exceeding its own icegth.

POOSEVELT AND SCHOOL-GIRLS . Winds a Large Party from Rosnoko College Sitting on Floor and

Mach Merriment Follows

President Roosevelt was treated to -mm unusual sight the other morning when he suddenly entered the East dismoon to receive a large party of girls. at Krom Roanoke college, in Virginia, who weeze waiting to see him by appoint-The president was delayed for more than an hour after the appointed time, and, as the girls, most of them geretty and all young, were tired from sight-seeing and could not be prowided with chairs, they disposed themselves like Chinese idols, true tailor Mashion about the floor. After several ralarms about the approach of the presfident they became both reconciled and ecomposed. When the president did #maily arrive and walked suddenly into the room, it was to catch them in a great scurry to regain their feet. Presament Roosevelt enjoyed the scene, and was the heartiest, merriest handshaking the East room has seen for long time.

To Test Men's Chivalry,

The two beautiful New York girls who are going to walk from that city a mo Beattle wearing valuable jewels and greating in the chivalry, valor and viggae of the men of the country to promeet them may feel perfectly secure while passing through this city, says editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean, that we can speak only for ourselves,

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It has been decided to found an eye hospital and an asylum for the blind as Ceylon's memorial to the late Queen

The highest of all navigable rivers is the Tsang-Po, which flows for nearly 1,000 miles at an elevation of from 11,-000 to 14,000 feet.

A plumber who was arrested in Rome for stealing jewelry confessed that he swallowed diamonds and other atones valued at \$15,000, and sold the

During the year 1901 36 asteroids were discovered, all but one of them at Heidelberg by photography. The asteroid group is now known to have 475 members.

While men's bieveles are generally preferred in Formosa, Chinese male riders do not object to a lady's wheel; in fact, many prefer it, as it is possible with the latter to wear the characteristic long coat.

To shake about 200,000 peach trees and 50,000 plum trees for the purpose of dislodging injurious insects is a formidable task, yet it was successfully accomplished several times between April 18 and June 1, 1901, by the Hale Georgia Orchard company, at Ft. Valley, in Georgia. The insect against which this action was taken was the curculio beetle.

There is just now an observable tendency on the part of our foreign population to distribute themselves by nationalities to a certain extent. Twothirds of the Irish remain in the east. Two-thirds of the Germans go west. Of 1,000,000 Scandinavians 870,000 are in the west and northwest. The Ruscians, Poles, Hungarians and Italians are chiefly found in New England, New York and Pennsylvania. The Bohemians and Hollanders settle in the central west.

AILMENTS IN ODD CORNERS.

Strange Affections That Are Peculiar to Various Out-of-the-Way Parts of the World,

There are two remarkable diseases, either or both of which may attack you if you elect to reside within the Congo basin; but you need have no dread of them if you live in any other part of the world. One is the sleeping sickness, a terrible, mysterious and invariably fatal malady. The patient is at first only drowsy, but ends by sleeping almost continually, waking only for meals or when forcibly roused; finally the torpor becomes complete; he cannot be roused even to take food, and dies of starvation. The other disease alluded to is even more curious, although fortunately not nearly so deadly, and is known to specialists in tropical diseases as ainhum, from a negro word meaning a saw-a very apposite name, for the typical feature of the ailment consists in the slow amputation of one or more of the victim's toes by means of a serrated bony ligature which grows around the joint of the affected member just where it joins the foot. As soon as the ligature is completely formed it begins to contract, and off comes the toe as effectually, if not quite so quickly, as if it had been severed by the surgeon's knife, says Chambers' Journal.

When, in 1974, numbers of English navvies and engineers consented to go out to Cerro de Pasco, in Peru, to help in building the Trans-Andean railway, they little dreamed that many of them were consigning themselves to a lingering death from a strange malady, of which even the name was at that time practically unknown in Europe. The ailment in question is termed verrugas (Spanish, a wart), and it occurs only in certain deep valleys in the highlands of that province. There, however, it is endemic and frightfully fatal, especially to the unacclimatized white man. The whole surface of the body, in bad cases, becomes entirely covered with spongy, wartlike excrescences, varying from the size of a raspberry to that of a pigeon's egg, and from every one of these the patient's life blood oozes out contin-

ually until he perishes of inanition. Lombardy is the one place where pellagra is always prevalent—that mysterious modern ailment due to eating damaged maize, which since 1833, when it was first noticed: is computed to have been responsible for the death of more than 500,000 peasents. Mandalay ringworm, again, is known and dreaded throughout Burma; but even the most ignorant Burmese is aware that it cannot be contracted outside the ancient capital. Similarly "Rock" fever is confined to Gibraltar, although it is probable that the ailment known as Maltese fever, which can be contracted only in Malta, and there only in the spring and autumn, is closely allied to it. Aleppo evil, too, is unknown in any of the other cities of Asia Minor, just as the Delhi boil, so dreaded of our soldiery, is confined

Two Cents a Swear. The penalty for swearing in some of the London hotels and bars is now a penny per swear. Directly language of a comminatory or profane character is heard the barmaid or waiter passes to the offender a small collecting box, with a polite request for

In some establishments gentlemen with a luxurious tendency to swear are indulged as season ticket holders. They put in a sum which carries them. for a fixed period without paying for-

Senson ticket holders, however, are not encouraged, because the knowledge of having paid for their swears in advance encourages men to take out their money's worth .- Stray Stories.

IN NEED OF FUNDS.

Catholic University Compelled to Exercise Strictest Economy.

It Is Said That the Institution at Washington Has Not Received Measure of Support from Arch-, bishops That Was Expected.

The educational world has been astounded to learn during the last few days that the Catholic University of America has been compelled to exercise the most rigid retrenchment in the midst of a scholastic term. Seven of its professors and lecturers have been summarily dropped from the pay roll. They are Carroll D. Wright, professor of economics; Mgs. Frederick Z. Rooker, lecturer on ethics; Josiah Pierce, professor of civil engineering: Edmund B. Briggs and Charles H. Goddard, professors of law; Albert Doolittle, head of the department of mathematics, and Charles Warren Stoddard,

professor of English literature. The Catholic university is in sore straits. It has not received the measure of support from Roman Catholic Archbishops that was expected by the pope when he founded it 12 years ago. Internal dissension among members of the faculty also intensify the apathy on the part of the laity. There are only 16 lay students in all the depart-

ments of the university. The Catholic university is the only pontifical foundation in the United States. It holds its charter direct from the pope, and it was designed to become a seat of learning, attracting to it the scholarship and culture of the continent. If the university is assisted promptly by the Catholic hierarchy it may be able to weather the storia, but if the apathy continues it is sorrowfully admitted that the institution is likely to share the fate of the Catholic University of Ireland, which gradually decayed through want of sustenance. At present the Washington institution enjoys an endowment of \$2,500,000, but all of this except about \$1,000,000 is sunk in the plant, and the interest on the invested funds is not sufficient to meet cur-

rent expenses. The university is governed by a board of trustees, which originally was designed to consist of four archbishops, four bishops, four priests and four laymen, with the archbishop of Baltimore as its chancellor. As a matter of fact, every vacancy occurring among the priests or laymen has been filled by a bishop or archbishop, and this has prejudiced the great mass of its supporters. Racial troubles have also added to its difficulties. The Germans were alienated during the struggle concerning Mgr. Schroeder, and the Irish element were offended last year because of the management of the endowment of \$50,000 subscribed for the chair of Gaelic.

BISHOP POTTER LAUDS LABOR

Declares That Almost the Worst Enemy of Progress in Human Society to the Spirit of "Caste."

ress in human society is the spirit of 'caste,' and the tragic element in the constitution of our modern social structure is that under forms of government that profess long ago to have renounced and abandoned it it still rears its head in forms more insolent and more mischievous than any that in any age of history it has assumed," said Bishon Henry C. Potter the other night at Yale, in speaking of the citizen and the capitalist. "In all our criticism of trades unions we must recognize that in the final analysis they stand for all that society itself, as an organic entity, stands, the free consent of the governed. We shall have to reckon very distinctly in the future with the workingman as a factor in our social and civic body."

Concerning the walking delegate. Bishop Potter quoted with approval a remark made by a union leader to a contractor who had styled the walking delegate as offensive.

"Well," said the workingman, "we did try your plan of sending one of our own number to complain of abuses, but somehow it did not work, for the reason that if they were not discharged instantly the one or two workingmen who complained or made the demand or urged changes somehow or other disappeared out of the shop or factory in two or three months."

navy if the appropriation bill agreed upon by the house naval committee becomes a law. This measure, which carries an appropriation of \$76,000,000, provides for the construction of six

Large Addition to Navy.

There will be a large addition to the

new yessels, two of which will be battleships of 16,000 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$4,212,000 each; two armored cruisers of 14,500 tons displacement each, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$4,659,000 each; two gunboats of 1,000 tons displacement, to cost \$382,000 each. The new battleships will be the largest authorized for the American navy, and when completed they will be the largest warships

Compliments in South Africa. If the truth is told, at least two of the military gentlemen in South Africa are offering each other floral pieces, remarks the Chicago Inter Ocean. Lord Kitchener is reported to have said recently: "Give me one man

like De Wet." Why Students at All. The wonder of it is, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that the Russian ministers of the interior go on permitting the presence of students in that

BABYLONIAN EDICTS FOUND.

The Laws Laid Bown by King Contemporary with Abraham Are Deciphered.

Prof. Morgan, the archaeologist, of Paris, has succeeded in deciphering the laws of King Kammouradi of Baby-Ionia, a contemporary of Father Abra-

The law books, written on clay, were discovered by the French exploration party digging up the ancient city of Suza, and will be the principal attraction of the archaeological exhibition at the Grand Palais opened May 1.

The parts of the code deciphered by the professor deal with criminal, civil and commercial law. Here are extracts from the fundamental laws of the ancient Babylonian kingdom: "The man who robs a house afire

shall be thrown into the fire." "The burglar discovered in the act has forfeited his life if he carries weapons on his body. He shall be buried on the spot where he entered the house."

"He who destroys a fruit tree shall be fined ten pieces of silver." ."He who drives another man's ox

to death, shall give ox for ox." "He who injures an animal shall be fined half the worth of the animal." "A woman inheriting a house, field, or orchard from her husband must not be molested in her possession,

which she shall be free to leave to her favorite son. Her husband's children shall not be entitled to fight the testament." "He who enters into a contract with-

out witnesses or without any instrument in writing shall not be allowed to carry his case before the courts."

BLIND BOYS ON BICYLES.

The Punils of the State School of Oregon at Salem Are Becoming Experts,

Bicycle riding is the latest means of recreation provided for pupils of the state blind school in Salem, Ore. Superintendent Jones has procured a fandem bicycle, the rear seat of which is arranged for either a lady or gentleman. A blind person rides on the rear seat, while some one who can see rides in front. A number of the pupils have learned to ride in this manner, and they get considerable enjoyment as well as needed exercise

from a spin around the city. Two boys who are totally blind have become such good riders that they can ride the wheel around the school grounds. The pupils are not permitted to ride in dangerous places or take any chances of an accident. There are a number of pupils at the school who can see well enough to distinguish large objects, but who cannot see to read. Sometimes one of these pupils is permitted to occupy the front seat and guide the bicycle.

Superintendent Jones says that while visiting a blind school in the east he saw two boys who were totally blind, but who could ride a bicycle together over any road with which they were acquainted.

NEW FOOD FOR HOGS.

Students at lowa Experiment Station Will Learn Value of Packing-House Products.

What promises to be a most interesting swine-feeding experiment is being conducted by the Iowa experiment station for the purpose of determining the value of beef meal, manufactured by large packers. Thirty hogs, weighing on an aver-

age 165 pounds, are being used, divided into five groups of six, each to be fed Lot 1, cornmeal; lot 2, cornmeal and

beef meal; lot 3, cornmeal and Swift's tankage; lot 4, cornmeal and Armour's tankage; lot 5, cornmeal and standard stock food.

The work is being done by Oscar Royse and H. B. Ellenberger, students of the animal husbandry department, under the direction of Prof. W. J. Ken-

These by-products all contain . high per cent. of protein, a constituent necessary for growth and the production of lear meat. Thus they should give good results when fed in conjunction with corn, which is deficient in protein. The results will be published in bulletin form about the first of September.

Liberty Statue to Be Lighted. Secretary Root has made arrangements to maintain a light in the status of Liberty on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor. The electrical apparatus belonging to the lighthouse establishment and used in lighting the statue will be employed for that purpose. This action is the result of a personal conference with the secretary of the treasury and was taken with the approval of the president.

"Waln." "Wain" is suggested by the London Globe as the name for the automobile, as motor car, the word adopted in England, is too cumbersome. The compound would then be "oil-wain" or "smell-wain" for the petroleum car. "steam-wain" or "puff-wain" for the steam motor, and "spark-wain" for the electric motor.

From Viewpoint of Entertainment. Prince Henry says the Americans are not a nation of mere dollar hunters, and the Chicago Record-Herald remarks that the swiftness of the prince's perceptions is simply amazing. Eros Catches Eye of Astronomer.

A Harvard astronomer is going to Peru to study Eros. Eros, like some of the poets, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, has waited a long time to get studied.

Taxing of Church Bells. It is proposed at Valencia, Spain, to tax all the church bells in the town.

The state of the s

SUICIDE CONVERTED.

Remarkable and Thrilling Scene in a Chicago Church.

Man in Desperation Calls for Revolver to Kill Himself and Finds Life Through the Blood of Jesus Christ,

Charles Ludevig, a would-be suicide, threw the congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, into a panie the other Sunday night by rushing wildly down the aiste and calling for a revolver with which to blow out his brains.

Dr. Brushingham had hardly begun his sermon when Ludevig arose from his scatein the rear of the church, and, with hands uplifted, rushed toward the pulpit.

"You get me a revolver," he shouted, his face working with emotion. The sermon stopped short. The congregation sat breathless. Women turned pale. Those in the front row knew not whether to attempt to interfere with the crazed man or flee. Dr. Brushingham seemed to be the only one who comprehended the situation.

"What do you want with a revolver?" he coolly asked. "I want to blow my brains out,"

yelled Ludevig. "You had better get some of the blood of the Lamb instead of spilling your own," replied the pastor.

"I don't care; I want to end my life." Dr. Brushingham, seeing that his subject was of an argumentative na-

ture, sought to lead him on. "Why do you want to end your

life?" he asked. "I've got beyond all salvation. I've gone to the limit and there is no

hope for me." The congregation was beginning to regain its composure, although all feared that Ludevig might yet carry out his purpose. The man glared about him as though only the lack of a weapon held him back. Dr. Brushingham descended from the pulpit and a shudder passed over the congregation. He advanced to Ludevig who appeared to shrink from contact with a man. An argument ensued, which lasted for ten minutes, part of which the audience could not hear, but the effect was plainly visible on the face of Ludevig. His features relaxed, softenened, and finally, with a cry of mingled relief and hope, he sank to his knees. Sobbing like a child, he be-

His example was followed by Dr. Brushingham and the congregation. For some minutes the prayer continued. When they had ended the congregation knew not what to expect next, although all realized that

the crisis was past. Dr. Brushingham ascended the pul-Tit. Advancing to the front he exhorted all present to witness what the grace of God had accomplished within so short a time. He then asked all to join in singing the hymn "Come to Jesus."

The regular services were turned into a revival, and the pastor had hardly began his exhortation before two more converts knelt at the altar railing. Before the service closed members of the congregation announced that they would find a home for Ludevig for the night and then arrange for his future.

FEW POPES IN LAST CENTURY Remarkable Instances of Longevity

in the Postificate at Rome Are

Recalled.

"It is a remarkable fact," says a Paris newspaper writer, "that the nineteenth century, reputed to have burnt its candles at both ends, has nevertheless contributed the longest pontificates to papal history." Aside from Leo XII. and Pius VIII., who together only reigned six years, four other popes, Pius VII., Gregory XVI., Pius IX. and Leo XIII., sufficed to fill

this century. This example of pontificial longevity is without passallel in the preceding centuries. The eighteenth century has eight popes and the seventeenth 12. The others are divided between 15 and 20. It is necessary to go back to the first century of the churches in order to see it occupied by four popes only, of whom St. Peter filled the soverign pontiff's chair during the first 33 years.

Interested in the Young.

"In the village of Hyde Park, N. Y., near which Frederick V. Vanderbilt has a country home, Mrs. Vanderbilt has provided a club for young men and she is now interesting herself in the young girls. For their benefit she has founded a class in millinery and has engaged a woman instructor in the city, who goes to Hyde Park twice a week.

" The World Vs. Stratford.

Stratford, England, has been able to get along all these years without a public library, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, but what would the public libraries of the world be if there had been no Stratford?

King Edward's Wenkness.

It is possible that King Edward wanted that collapsible table, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, so as to be nure of at least one jackpot while he is entertaining his American coronstion guests.

Blocking the Sucs Canal, By the burning of a British petroleum ship on the Bitter lakes the Suez canal was recently blockaded for three days.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR

Oracular Observations Upon Matters Which Are Not Confined to His Particular Sphere.

A kiss in time makes nine. Two rounds never make a fight. Somehow the best cooks give us the worst indigestion, says a writer in the New York Press.

A girl can get mad at you if you kiss her or if you don't. Company manners always wear out

if the company stays too long. Most of us make our incomes go so far that we never see them again.

Lots of people will forgive their enemies, but won't stop lying about !.. The higher we go the higher up seems to be the place we want to reach. I

The liver has as much to do with! soul-sickness as with other kinds. A woman can stand stays or shoes; being tight or most anything but af

It takes women to appropri foreign: missions, reading societies and dude We hate a cold winter in winter al-

most as much as a hot summer in sum-The first baby makes a man crazy with joy; the others make him crazy

A woman can imagine anything in the world except what she doesn't

want to imagine. A man is emperor in his own house till a young son comes along to de-

Nothing makes a woman so suspiclous as to have her husband volunteer to go to church.

You can tell an engaged girl by the funny may she puckers her lips when she looks at his photograph. You can never convince a vain wom-

an who has grown fat that she is until she gets stuck trying to get in a carriage door. When we hear angels' wings flutter-

ing around some people it is time to wonder what new deviltry Satan is planning for them. One of the hard things to understand is how such nice grandmothers as-

everybody has ever could have been mothers-in-law. Mental science is all right for heartaches and things like that but it has to take to the woods when it meets a good old-fashioned case of rheums-

tism. DECORATIVE SKINS.

Artistic Drapery Fashioned from the Hides of Calves Is Now Much. in Vogue.

The decorative field is too wide to be entirely dominated by leather and a novelty has recently appeared. This is calfskin in natural form-that is, simply dressed without removing the soft and silky hair. Only the hides of "baby calves" are utilized and it is the coloring and marking of the skin. that, from an artistic standpoint, constitutes much of their attractiveness. The softest, most delicate skins are of a beautiful shade of deep cream with markings in brown or black. These are procured from the very young animals, the skins of the older calves showing less of cream and more of white tone with pronounced markings in black and deep brown. The natural shape is preserved and the whole skin is intended mainly for decorative use in the summer cottage of the mountain ledge, says the Detroit Free Press.

A decorative artist who is enthusiastic about these natural calfskins says: "They are simply ideal for The den in the summer cottage, the lodge in the woods, or the bungalow, for those cream and brown and black and white tones will harmonize perfectly with the usual furnishings and the hairy skins will serve admirably as wall drapery, or to throw over a table

or tabaret. The use of these skins is not, however, confined to the summer home. They have already found their way into the library and den of the city home and one of the most highlyprized possessions of a local bachelor is a table-an ordinary pine affair, painted green-on top of which one of these skins in cream and brown is fastened with small bronze-headed

Apple Sup.

An apple cup that is recommended as a plain but most appetizing dessert, especially liked by and good for children, neeeds one pint of sifted flour, an even tablespoonful of butter, a half tenspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of baking powder. mixed with a cup of milk or enough to make a soft dough. Roll out the dough and cut into rounds. Put one in the bottom of a custard cup; put in the center a quarter of a peeled juicy apple, together with a teaspoonful of sugar and a drop or two of lemon juice. Fold the dough over to form a ball, brushing the top with a little heaten egg and sprinkling ever it granulated sugar. Repeat this for each cup desired, standing all when ready in a pan of boiling water. Bake in the oven 20 minutes and serve hot with cream.-N. Y.

Rhuberb Pudding.

Wash three pints of red rhubarb and cut into inch lengths. Do not peel it. Mix half a grated nutmegwith three capfuls of granulated sugar. Butter a pudding dish well, , line it with a layer of grated breadcrumbs, cover with a layer of rhubarb, then a thick layer of the sugar and nutmer, and little bits of butter, repeat until the dish is full onough, having the layer last of breaderumbs and little bits of butter. Bake about one hour in a rather slow oven. Good either hot or cold; with or without plain or whipped cream.-Home Magazina.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS