MORE MONEY THAN EVER.

Fer Capita Circulation of Gold, Silver and Paper Money Greater in This Country Than Ever Before.

More money per capita, more gold, more silver, and a larger total of money in circulation than ever before. For the first time in the history of the country the per capita circulation has prossed the \$26 line, and the year 1900 carried the total for the first time past **the \$2,000,000,000** line, while the amount pf gold and gold certificates in circulation is larger than at the corresponding date of any previous year.

The figures show the total money in circulation on April 1, 1900, to be \$2,-021,274,506, and on April 1, 1899, \$1,927,-\$46.942, while on the corresponding Aste in 1898 it was \$1,756,058,645; on April 1, 1897, it was \$1,669,000,694; and mon April 1, 1896, \$1.528,629,463, This shows an increase in total money in mirculation in four years of \$492,645,-**343**, or 32 per cent.

The per capita money in circulation. for the average amount for each indimidual in the United States, is also larger than ever before, being \$26.12 (calculating the present population at 77,395,000), against \$25.45 one year ago, \$23.69 two years ago, \$23.01 three wears ago, and \$21.53 on April 1, 1896.

The amount of gold in circulation also greater than at the corresponding date of any preceding year, the total gold and gold certificates in cireulation on April 1, 1900, being \$785,-845,549, against \$727,748,591 on April 1, 1899; \$618,448,941 on April 1, 1898; \$554,582,096 on April 1, 1897; and \$489,151,505 on April 1, 1896; the increase during the four years being **\$29**6,694,044, **or** 60 per cent.

The amount of silver in circulation. including standard silver dollars, subaddary silver, silver certificates and Areasury notes of 1890, which were issued for the purchase of silver bullion and are to be retired when the silver is coined and put in circulation, amounts \$631,133,689, against \$626,982,804 on April 1, 1899; \$610,661,728 on April 1, 1898; \$569,024,775 on April 1, 1897; and 18558,524,447 on April 1, 1996.

AUTOBUSSES AND CHEAP FARE

Double Deckers to Run Over Streets of New York City in Competition with Cross-Town Lines.

Ten-cent stage fare will become a Reature of New York surface transportation July 1. This fare will be between any two points on the stage Hine, regardless of distance. It will mark the inauguration of a plan to substitute automobile stages for the majority of cross-town street car Times. Six of the big stages are now being constructed, and will be ready • operate July 1. In size they are about equal to horse cars and will comfortably seat 22 passengers. They will be double-deckers, with a spiral Sverage speed of the 'buses will be **from six** to ten miles an hour.

As far as possible seats will be prowided for all passengers. It is the intention of the company to limit the standing passengers in each stage to two or three, the idea being that these will not have to stand long, because meats are constantly vacated in the prdingry course of travel

The company that will operate the sutomobile stages in New York is one of a series of similar organizations which the Electric Vehicle company has organized in Philadelphia, Chicaro and Boston. The Whitney interest, the same that controls all the surface railroads of New York, controls the Electric Vehicle company.

DEWAR SOLIDIFIES GAS.

The Scotch Professor Makes Experiments at Royal Pastitution in London.

A year ago Prof. Dewar astonished The scientific world by liquifying hydrogen. Now he is going a step **Further** and produce hydrogen as a solid. In a series of beautiful experiments, made to an interested audience at the Royal institution, London, he whowed how gas could be solidified. By surrounding the tube containing it with liquid air, to prevent the ingress of heat, and then applying a powerful air pump to the liquid hydrogen he transformed it into a white opaque

Discussing the question of the utility of solid hydrogen in scientific research, Prof. Dewar said that the mere fact of its transformation from gas is interesting, because it is the elementary body of the lowest atomic weight. One of its uses was in the solidification of oxygen, and it could also be used in the separation of mixed gases.

Church Sleepers. Here is a story which was fold by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson at the Twentieth Century club in Boston recently: A country clergyman called on Henry Ward Beecher and asked his milvice about what to do with persons who go to sleep in church—something which had become quite prevalent in his congregation. Mr. Beecher listened very attentively, admitted that it was werlous, and then said: "When I first came to Plymouth church I thought about this problem, and I will tell you the course I decided upon. The sexton was given strict orders that if he saw any person asleep in my congregation should at once go straight into the pulpit and wake up the minister."

Wanted the Real Sensation. In a Berlin mercantile establishment recently a woman, when arrestand for stealing articles, offered the mes that she was engaged upon a work of fletion, and, wishing to in**froduce** a shoplifter in her story, she had committed theft so as to be able do describe accurately the sensations and the emotions of the character.

HARBORS OF CUBA.

They Are Being Carefully Surveyed by the United States.

Gen. Wood Asks for More Vessels to Complete the Work - Splendid Harbor at Guantanamo -Spanish Maps Defective.

Secretary Root has requested the navy department to detail several more small vessels of the Eagle type to survey Cuban harbors. The request is made at the suggestion of the governor general of Cuba, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who is preparing for a topographical survey of the whole island, with a local organization which will become a permanent department of the local government when that is established.

The navy already has the Yankton and the Eagle at work on Cuban harbors, and as soon as the Vixen finishes a survey at San Juan, San Blas bay, Colombia, she will be sent to assist them. The new chart of Guantanamo bay, which was a naval rendezvous in the war with Spain, which has just been completed, shows that it is one of the finest harbors in the entire West Indies, although the Spaniards regarded it as of little value through their ignorance of its splendid channels. Their charts of the place were worthless, showing shoals and swamps where there was water at all times for the deepest ships afloat. As a result of the navy's survey Guantanamo will in all probability become the chief commercial port in the eastern half of Cuba, as well as the United States naval rendezvous.

Gen. Wood in his letter to the war department says all the Spanish charts are exceedingly defective and untrustworthy. He sees a distinct military advantage in having the armed naval survey vessels visit the less frequented ports of the Cuban coast, where, in addition to their soundings and triangulation, their presence has a remarkably good effect on the people.

OIL FOR FUEL.

Tests Being Made to Ascertain If It Cannot Be Substituted for Coal on Our Warships.

Tests with fuel oil intended as a substitute for coal on ships of war are being continued at Norfolk and New York. Little satisfactory progress has been made in these trials, and it is by no means certain that the reported results obtained abroad will be sustained by these tests at home. In the first place, it does not appear that the use of oil on board ship will prove economical. The handlers of oil find ample use for the cheaper grade of such product, and any greater demand for oil. such as would come if it were used generally on shipboard, would materially incréase its cost.

The authorities have nearly reached the conclusion it will be valuable only in times of emergency, especially on board torpedo boats, when it is necessary to get up steam quickly. At such times the question of economy need not enter into the matter. It is yet too early to determine whether fuel oil will be smokeless, and the other features which have recommended its trial

have not been fully demonstrated. There is so much to be learned on the subject that the naval engineers hold out but little encouragement to the owners of steam yachts and other craft who have had hopes that a fuel would be discovered which would mean economical propulsion.

FIRE ALARMS FOR SCHOOLS.

New York Fire Chief Devises an Additional Safeguard for Children -An Alarm Box in Every Room.

Chief Croker, of New York, has devised an additional safeguard for children in the public schools in case of fire, and the other day he submitted his plan to President Little, of the board of education. The chief called attention to the fact that in each of the schools connected with the department by fire alarm telegraph there is only the box situated in the lower part of the building. To send an alarm might necessitate the descent of several flight of stairs, and a panic once started might do more damage than the fire itself. To avert this the chief suggests a fire alarm box in each classroom, close to the teacher's desk. The alarm could then be instantly sent to headquarters, the pupils formed in line, and the classes marched out in the certain knowledge that help was on the way. The boxes are to be maintained by the fire department and regularly inspected.

STEEL HOUSE FOR A JAP.

Novel Building Made at Pittsburgh Intended to Withstand Earthquakes at Tokio.

A complete house built of steel is a portion of the cargo of the Dutch ship Wilhelmina, which has just sailed from Philadelphia for Japan and Russia. The structure is in sections, and when erected will be two stories in height. It is consigned to Prince Yoshibito, of Tokio, who believes a steel residence will better withstand the earthquakes which are characteristic of the district in which he lives than one of native construction. The steel house was built at Pittsburgh at a cost of \$21,481.

Naval and Military Executions. There has not been an execution in the navy since 1849, and of the numerons soldiers sentenced to death for military offenses during the war with Spain not one was executed.

A Second Nonh. - A Connecticut man is building an ark in anticipation of another flood.

TURKISH RAPACITY.

Bee Owner in Palestine Taxed Une mercifully and His Wrongs Partly Righted by the Bees Themselves.

There is a curious illustration of the rapacity of Turkish officials in a report just sent to the state department by Consul Merrill at Jerusalem. Palestine was once considered a land flowing with milk and honey. Modern methods of cultivating the honey bee were not introduced until 1880, when a Swiss family named Baldensperger made a start and began making honey. It was not long before this industry began to attract the attention of the government, and at first a tax of a little less than ten cents a hive was imposed; but this was soon increased by an ingenious device whereby the officials not only counted the actual hives, but every door, window and hole in which they could see any bees moving was reckoned as a "hive," with the result that 150 hives were counted as 2,000.

The matter had to be carried to court, and was not settled till after two years of litigation, when the Baldenspergers were found in debt to the government to the amount of about \$500. This decision affected one large apiary only. It was in 1889 that this judgment was rendered, and, as the Baldenspergers refused to pay, this apiary was sold at auction in Jerusalem for about \$1.25 per hive.

The difficult part of the work was to deliver the goods to the purchaser, which the officials were bound to do. The purchaser, the officials and a large number of camels and camel drivers went to the place where the apiary stood, expecting to take it away; but, as the bottom boards of the hives happened to be unhooked, the bees, when the hives were touched, swarmed, and everybody had to retreat. A compromise was effected, one-half the amount demanded being paid, and the bees remained in the hands of their original owners.

MAUDE ADAMS STATUE.

Commissioner Peck Will Not Allow It to Be Exhibited at Paris Exposition.

Capt. A. H. Mattox, press representative of the United States commission to the Paris exposition, said the other day: "The \$150,000 gold statue of Maude Adams, the actress, typifying 'The American Girl,' will not be exhibited at the Paris exposition. Miss Adams' statue will not be admitted within the exposition gates on the ground that the exhibit is a personal

"Commissioner General Peck was asked for space for the statue, but I am authorized to state that the only American statue to be shown will be that of Lafayette, the money for which was subscribed by the government and by children of the public schools. Commissioner Peck has written from Paris most positively that he will not have the statue of Miss Adams at the exposi-

It is understood that Commissioner General Peck's decision will not prevent those interested in the statue. from sending it to Paris. Just where it will be shown has not been announced. The plans for shipping it. have been completed. The statue weighs 700 pounds.

LADY CURZON WIRES THANKS.

Sends a Cablegram to Chicago Famine Relief Committee and Tells of Conditions.

The Chicago India famine relief committee has received a cablegram from Lady Mary Curzon, wife of the viceroy of India, giving thanks for proffered famine funds and telling of the appalling conditions there. The message is as follows:

Umballa, India, April 8.—Mr. S. D. Eldridge, 4017 Lake avenue, Chicago, America: Your generous letter received. My husband and I will be rejoiced to receive any help that Chicago may be willing to give towards our terrible Indian famine. The government is relieving nearly 5.039,000 persons, and the worst has not yet come. We can guarantee that every dollar subscribed will go to the relief of genuine human suffering.

MARY CURZON.

According to the last statement made by Lord Curzon nearly 61,000,000 people are now affected by the famine. The distress of this year is greater than that of the famine of 1897, and affects north as well as west and central.

LIFE-SAVING INVENTIONS.

Models of 112 Devices for Saving People from Watery Graves to Be Sent to the Paris Exposition.

Out of 112 models of life-saving inventions submitted by Americans for competition for the \$20,000 prize offered by the heirs of Anthony Pollok, who lost his lift on La Bourgogne, a number have been selected by the committee in charge and will be sent to the Paris exposition free of charge.

The worthy ones were mostly the inventions of seafaring men. A life buoy by Chief Constructor Hichborn, a water-tight bulkhead door, which may be worked by electricity, invented by Constructor Bowles, of the Brooklyn navy yard, and an apparatus for getting a loaded lifeboat overboard, invented by W. J. Kennedy, of pier 14, North river, are among the devices accepted.

A Case of Misapprehension.

The Chicago Times-Herald pungently remarks that the boy who tried to shoot the prince of Wales because England is fighting the Boers must think the English sovereign has something to do with running the government.

Curse of the Morning Dram. An Edinburgh professor says it is the "morning dram" which is the curse of

SYSTEM OF REWARDS

Secretary Long Devises Method of Recognizing Gallantry.

Three Classes of Medals and Increased Pay-Will Prevent Injustice Being Done to Officers Not Winning Medals.

Secretary Long has devised a method by which naval officers and men of the service may be rewarded for gallantry without the absurd and unjust effect of punishing other officers who have rendered creditable but not conspicuous service. The officers promoted as a result of their work at Manila were advanced at the expense of a number of officers who did not deserve the overslaughing. Some of the injured officers, moreover, had rendered gallant service at Santiago, and the inconsistency of the system of award was made doubly apparent.

Some time ago Senator Mason introduced a resolution which provided for medals for officers and men who served in the war with Spain. The terms of the resolution did not meet with departmental favor on account of its general provisions, and in its place Secretary Long has now submitted a plan which limits the bestowal of bronze medals to certain officers and men, the recipients of which shall receive an increase of pay while in the

The idea is to provide for three classes of medals. One class will stand for especially distinguished service, and be known as an honor medal. It will be given out on the order of the president, whose action will be controlled by the finding of a board of naval officers, who will examine records and reports and announce a list of officers and men whose unusual performance of duty entitles them to marked

The second class of medals will be known as the distinguished service medal, and the third will be called the courage medal, the two latter medals to be bestowed by the secretary of the

The medals will be of bronze and the recipients will be entitled to an increase in pay of 15 per cent, in the case of officers above the grade of commander. Other officers will receive an increase of ten per cent. The enlisted men and noncommissioned officers will receive an increase of five per cent.

Additional occasions for medal giving will be met by giving a bar in each case, the bar to represent further increase of pay. This proposition finds favor in the service.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Both the War and Navy Departments Giving Special Attention to the Matter.

Much attention is being paid by both the war and navy departments to the question of high explosives for use in both the military and naval service.

The war department, it is understood, has received a proposition from the inventor of thorite announcing his willingness to sell to the government the right to manufacture the explosive for \$150,000. Senator Proctor has introduced a bill in the senate appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of the right. The ordnance bureau is opposed to the purchase, however, on the ground that a superior explosive may be obtained.

Rear Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance of the navy department, has not yet determined to adopt any high explosive. Thorite has given highly satisfactory results, but some apprehension is felt that the ammonia may corrode metals. To settle this point Lieut. Strauss, in charge of the Indian Head proving grounds, under instructions from Admiral O'Neil has placed the explosive near several metals.

LONG TRIP IN BABY CAB.

Pennsylvania Child Wheeled to Omaha Along the Railroad Tracks by Its Parents.

Philip Miller and his wife have arrived at Omaha, Nob., having made the entire distance of 1,400 miles on foot from Stroudsburg, Pa., pushing a baby carriage containing their infant child before them.

Miller had become discouraged by continued ill luck in the Pennsylvania coal district, and, having scarcely any funds, he and his wife packed their few personal effects in two grips and determined to walk across the continent. They set out from Stroudsburg, along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Pennsylvania tracks and followed the line of railroads all the way, the woman wheeling the carriage over the ties, while the man trudged on behind with the grips.

They inquired their way from station to station, obtained their food by working for people along their path and slept in section-houses. Father, mother and babe are in excellent health.

Race Meeting at Venice.

Venice, where the only horses are the bronze ones in front of St. Mark's, is to have a race meeting this year. The idea was started as a joke, but the Venetians took it up enthusiastically, and \$8,000 was collected for prizes in a few days. A committee, headed by the mayor, Count Grimani, has the matter in hand, and has laid out a racecourse on the Campo di Marte, the old drill ground, near the railroad station. It will be the first horse race Venice has ever seen.

There Are Others. Well, exclaims the Chicago Record, Mrs. Dewey is not the only woman who would like to be mistress of the white

MELTS IRON LIKE WAX.

The Remarkable and Successful Experiment in Edison's Laboratory.

A remarkable experiment was made at the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, at Orange, N. J., where a piece of iron was melted in exactly five seconds.

Louis Dreyfus, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, showed Mr. Edison this new process for attaining an enormous degree of heat in an almost incredibly short space of time by the combustion of a certain chemical compound which the inventor keeps a secret. The chemical compound is used in connection with powdered aluminium. Mr. Dreyfus placed a half-cupful of

his chemical in a small crucible and covered it with a small quantity of the powdered aluminium. Then he placed an iron wrench about half an inch thick and six inches long in the crucible. Touching a match to the compound, Mr. Dreyfus stepped back and the mixture blazed up furiously. In five seconds the iron wrench was

It is estimated that the heat evolved in the process was 3,000 degrees centigrade, hitherto considered impossible to reach. The value of the process is in welding together steel rails and

TO BE STORED AT MANILA.

Surplus Ammunition in Possession of Various Commands to Be Returned to City Arsenal.

Ordinance officers in the Philippines have discovered that too much ammunition of all kinds is retained in the possession of the various commands, and orders have been issued that the surplus be turned into the arsenal at Manila for storage and safekeeping. It is deemed that these commands in the islands do not require for the reserve stock of ammunition more than 200 rounds per man for target practice, guard duty, and such service as may be foreseen. Instructions along this line have been given the commanding officers. The recall of this surplus stock of ammunition may lead to a great deal of criticism among the troops which are at a distance from the arsenal and who are so situated as to be somewhat removed from the direct lines of communication. One reason for recalling the surplus ammunition and storing it at Manila is to prevent its possible seizure. Any large quantity of powder kept in the field would be, if captured by the insurgent forces, of great value to them. The considerations of personal safety also play some part in the orders which have been issued bringing the ammunition back to Manila.

GET LAFAYETTE CARRIAGE.

Paris Commissioners Finally Obtain the Relic for United States Exhibit.

The old Lafavette carriage was consigned to the care of the Paris commission the other day for transportation to Paris, where it will be given a place by Commissioner General Peck in the United States building. The carriage is the property of the Studebaker Brothers, of Chicago. The carriage was built under the orders of the United States government in 1824. when Lafayette announced his intention of visiting this country. It was placed at his service upon his arrival and served as his conveyance during his tour of the country. In it he received the homage of the people whom he had assisted in freeing.

After his departure the vehicle passed through the hands of several persons until it reached its present owners, who have preserved it carefully. It is in good condition and will prove of considerable interest to Frenchmen. The carriage will be used at the unveiling of the Lnfayette statue in July, after which it will be returned to the transportation department of the United States exhibit, where it will remain until the exposition closes.

SCHEME TO BUILD ISLAND.

E. F. Cragin Plans Elevators in New York Bay to Attract Grain

Applications for a lease of about 45 acres of riparian land, lying between Bedloe and Ellis islands, made to the riparian board of New Jersey by Edward F. Cragin, formerly of Chicago, was granted the other day. It is said to be the purpose of Mr. Cragin and others to construct an island in the bay and on it to erect grain elevators in number and capacity to attract to this port the grain trade of the west.

Mr. Cragin said the railroads could reach the elevators by trestles from the New Jersey shore and canalboats and ocean vessels could find them easy of access. He is convinced that within two years elevators can be built that will reduce the handling of grain in New York from 11/2 to 2 cents a bushel, and will overcome the differential in favor of other cities. The lease is to run for 999 years at a rental of \$1,000 a year for the first five years, \$7.500 a year for the next five years, and \$20,000 annually for the remainder of the term. Approval of the lease by the United States authorities is necessary before the improvements; estimated to cost \$3,000,000, can be begun.

Nothing for a Rainy Day. Peter Campbell, a well-to-do farmer. living near Dunlap, is 60 years old, says the Sioux City Journal, and has never owned an umbrella.

American Mineral Production. Mineral production in the United States this year will, it is estimated, reach a value of nearly \$1,000,000,000.

OLD MAID'S REASONS.

Nine Points Scored by a Chicago Spinster School-Teacher.

Miss Goggin's Answers as to "Why T Am Single" Stir Up a Controversy with New York Women of Single Bleasedness.

Nine reasons for spinsterhood were given to the Catholic Woman's National league, of Chicago, in an argument the other afternoon. Miss Catherine Goggin, who has been a grade teacher in the public schools for 20 years, who is president of the Grade Teachers' federation, and now is engaged in tax investigations, told the story of her life to the club women by request. Miss Goggin prepared a ten-minute paper on "Why I Am Single. There were nineanswers, as follows:

"Because he might not be an orphan. "Because he might like tidles.
"Because he might be fond of using 'pet

names. "Because he might part his hair in the middle of his head.

"Because he might demand an itemized account of household expenditures.
"Because dinner would have to be taken with the same person each day.
"Because marriage would necessitate daily letter writing when either he or

she might be away. "Because all the good men seemed to be

married already.
"Because he has not proposed." If Miss Goggin had contented herself with woman's bulwark of defense "because," and had not entered into specifications No. 1, No. 2, etc., all would have been well; but when the nine particularized becauses reached the ears of New York old maidens there were as many objections and additional becauses as there were spinsters to make

"I am one of those old maids," said Dr. Ellen Miles, of New York Sorosis. "who lived to be over 29 without ever having an offer of marriage. To take up Miss Goggin's objection to marrying because her husband might demand an itemized account of household expenses, I should think such an account quite fair if he would render one in return. Pet names oil the wheels of married life, and letters should be love letters to the end. Nor can I agree that all good men are disposed of."

Miss Mildred Britton Fairchild, of the City History club, believed that Miss Goggin's real motive in keeping single was the fact that she had been earning her own money too long to be satisfied with the modicum doled out: by any man.

"The term 'old maid,' " she said, "no longer exists. Women don't grow old any more. We have lost the distinction of age in dress. The girl of 16 is garbed as soberly as her mother. The woman of to-day is as old as her interests. A woman's marriageable age is, therefore, not to be limited. It is rash to say that all good men are already married. I believe that every woman has had a proposal, and that most of them have been engaged."

PLENTY OF BOOKS.

Tons of Good Reading Matter Have Been Shipped to the Soldiers in the Philippines.

The movement begun by the wife of Chief Surgeon Greenleaf, United States navy, of the department of the Pacific. to establish a circulating library in Manila for the benefit of has been most successful. Maj. Putnam Bradlee Strong, who has heartily ecoperated in the movement and who is an officer of the International Express company at New York, said: "The undertaking has been a remarkable anccess, and the American soldiers in the Philippines are receiving an abundance of entertaining reading matter. By an arrangement with our company each outgoing ship agrees to carry, free of charge, two tons of reading matter in the form of books, magazines and papers. Last Saturday we had more than four tons of such material, and. rather than hold the additional two tonshere, our company paid the freight charges on the extra matter. We still have several large cases to ship."

DISAPPOINTS HAWALIANS.

Postal Savings Bank Established Under Republic Will Be Abolished by the United States.

One of the unfortunate features of the governemental bill for the Pacific islands is the necessary abolition of the postal saving bank, which has been established with marked success under the Hawaiian republic. The present organization of the post office department of the United States does not permit of postal savings banks, and it was felt it would be impossible to manage them in Hawaii, as an instividual enterprise peculiar to that territory. It will be necessary, therefore, to cancel all these accounts, and pay the same to the holders with interest up to July 1

In a Liberal Community.

The University of Chicago is not ten years old. But in less than a decade it has stepped to the front as one of the leading universities of the country. The value of its plant and endowment is over \$11,000,000. The number of its students is steadily increasing. In 1897 it had 1,076 undergraduates in its different schools. To-day it has 1,701. With a generous founder and a liberal and progressive community to nourish it and watch over its welfare, says the Philadelphia Press, the future of the University of Chicago is assured.

The Venerable Bede.

St. Bede the Venerable's feast day is to be observed by Roman Catholics all over the world as well as in England from 1901 on, according to a recent decree of the sacred congregation of rites. His day in the calendar will be May 27, his birthday.

Edition hebdemadaire \$3.00.