The Evening Times

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Sunday, January 1	39,340
Monday, January 2	41,843
Tuesday, January 3	42,659
Wednesday, January 4	42,592
Thursday, January 5	41,959
Friday, January 6	42,324
Saturday, January 7	42,681
Total	274,539
Daily average (Sundays 39,340, excepted)	42,306

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ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY.
By J. R. MASON, President.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1899.

Hoar and Aguinaldo.

If the effort of the melancholy Hoar represents the strength of the anti-expansionists their campaign will be not only brief but without the appearance of reason and conviction which a hopeless minority is usually able to present. As Senator Platt of Connecticut justly remarked, he set up a man of straw to knock over. He was worse than unfair in his statement of the conditions under which it is proposed to hold and govern the inhabitants of the Philippines. Before he was half through with his laborious speech it was apparent that he was not moved by any convictions, and that his fears were all a sham. Why he should oppose the retention of the islands is not made clear by his speech, for in it he never touched on any possible condition. Where mere rhetoric was not the only quality of his phrases there was a purely groundless assumption that nobody who is at all familiar with the history of the American people and the temper of American legislators would ever accept.

The speech in itself is not worth a careful reading any more than the volumes of words that have sometimes issued from the lips of Senators to kill time in the process known as talking a measure to death. Even a cursory perusal will reveal what an exact reading will confirm, that the things Senator Hoar pretends to fear are as impossible as a declaration of monarchy in this country. The central idea of his speech was that the American nation proposes to deprive the Filipinos of their liberties, to legislate for them without regard to constitutional restrictions or the principles that underlie our own institutions, and to treat them generally as they have been treated by Spain.

Mr. Hoar should be read, if at all, in the light of the facts. Here are some millions of people of many races admitted by all, and especially by the enemies of expansion, to be wholly incapable of self-government. They have always been under the repressive tyranny of the one nation which has made no advance in political intelligence since the darkest days of human history. They have been denied the right to any education and have been condemned to the most abject poverty in the case of the majority. They have been without example in personal freedom and inevitably are unable to distinguish between liberty and license. By the fortunes of war we became responsible for the good order of the country they inhabit. By the admissions of everybody, to confer independence on them would be to institute the barbaric rule of a dictator, as Aguinaldo, the savage leader of a savage band, has already declared himself. It would be to turn over to bloody revolutions a country of extraordinary resources and a people capable, after years of careful rule and guidance, of becoming prosperous, intelligent, peaceable and fit to enjoy personal and political liberty.

To these people the President of this republic issues a proclamation promising the utmost degree of freedom consistent with safety and the progress of civilization. They are assured that they are not to be treated as vassals, but are to have whatever measure of self-government they show themselves fit to exercise, with all the privileges of free movement, security of property and exemption from foreign oppression the American citizen enjoys. They are to have free education and the revenues of the country are to be expended exclusively for their benefit. Contrast all this with the condition from which they have been rescued by this country and then say whether their own interests as well as those of all mankind are not to be better served by the President's policy than by any other that has been suggested. Nobody pretends that independence would not be their destruction and a source of danger to this republic through the encroachments of ambitious foreign nations and by reason of our responsibility for their welfare. The resistance offered by Aguinaldo is a lively example of what independence would mean. He derives no authority from the Filipinos. He has simply gathered a comparatively small proportion of the people, and by promises of plunder has induced them to become bandits. The majority of the Malays, including all who own property and on whose security depends the material prosperity of the Philippines, are opposed to his kingship. If the Americans should withdraw, he would establish an absolute monarchy and revive the worst oppressions of Spanish administration. Eventually he would be overthrown by some other ambitious outlaw, and the islands would be a scene of bloodshed and robbery until, in the interest of civilization, some foreign power would seize them and in time use them as a menace to America.

Senator Hoar, unless he has become a victim of paresis, knows that no Congress will ever impose on the Filipinos legislation that is not positively and undeniably for their good and in entire harmony with the principles that govern legislation for the States. That in providing for their gradual self-government we should impair the liberties of our own people or change in any degree the principles of republican administration is the fancy of a decaying intelligence. It is to assume that the legislators of the future are to be inferior in knowledge and conscience to those of Senator Hoar's day, which is obviously absurd and virtually impossible. Nothing is nobler in the whole record of American development than the desire and purpose to save the Filipinos from the destruction that menaces them if allowed independence or the oppressions that are inevitable if they shall pass again into the control of a monarchy. That a republic cannot extend the blessings of liberty as well as a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain does the benefits of her enlightenment is to condemn the institutions of America. There are those who believe the republic is not adapted to missionary work. Prof. Felix Adler distinctly asserts that this Republic does not produce such able and high minded statesmen as the aristocracy of England shows. Mr. Cleveland displayed his belief in the methods of an absolute monarchy, and Mr. Bayard merely reflected Mr. Cleveland's opinions when he told his English hearers of the need of ruling the American people with a firm hand. But such thinkers are not our guides any more than Senator Hoar is a leader. If this speech represents the case of the anti-expansionists, they have attracted public attention under false pretenses. They are not sincere or else they are not Americans, but, like Alexander Hamilton, who is quoted with approval by Senator Hoar, they are monarchists with a firm unbelief in the principles of our political institutions. At this moment, when their words are an aid to a lawless body that defies the authority of the nation, they are very near to treason.

Those Algerian Carcasses.

It has escaped neither Congressional nor general public attention, that the earnest efforts of Credit Mobilier Dolge and his assistants are being devoted to the object of confusing the situation with regard to the rotten beef sent to Santiago and Porto Rico.

The Alger Relief Commission, aided by important political influences, is doing what it can to mix the questions of the tinned beef which was supplied to the troops at Camp Alger, Chickamauga and Tampa, with the "embalmed" beef which was forced upon the army in the West Indies against the urgent protest of the General-in-Chief. There seems to be an impression in the offices of the Secretary of War and Adjutant General that if a sufficient number of people can be induced to swear that canned horse was not nauseating it will thereby become conclusively manifest that the decomposing carcasses sent to General Miles were as sweet as a virgin and

In pursuance of this policy, it is observable that the country is being raked for witnesses willing to testify that they never saw anything wrong with the tins, while other people who could tell all about the sickening horrors of the Algerian funeral raw meats are carefully ignored, lest they might shed some light of truth on the matter.

This is as artful a dodge on the part of the Alger Relief Commission as it is capable of, perhaps, but it does not operate to delude anybody. It is not to be forgotten that the rotten meat allegations are entitled to full credit until disproved, first, because they have been made by the head of the United States Army on the strength of personal knowledge and careful official investigation; second, because they are corroborated by a large number of officers who commanded regiments at the front, and who declare that the "embalmed" beef was all General Miles said of it, and that it spread sickness in their commands whenever it was eaten, which was not often.

More than a dozen witnesses of the highest character and credit assert that the meat was rotten. General Miles has testified that it was forced upon the army after Mr. Alger thoroughly knew that fresh beef of good quality could be had on the ground at six cents a pound, while he was paying eleven cents for putrid animal bodies.

It is easy to understand what the Alger Relief Commission would do, and be compelled to do, if it wanted to land within a hundred miles of the truth. As its only reason for existing is the desire in a certain quarter to whitewash Alger at any cost of justice or decency, it is also quite easy to realize what it will religiously avoid.

If Congress does not wish to see our army and its organization the laughing stock of Europe for the next generation, and if American beef carcasses are not forever to sicken the Old World with the odor of Algerism, it would be well to order a real investigation—something not yet attempted or dreamed of.

Aguinaldo shouldn't be greedy. He ought not to press for the recognition of his representative, Agoncillo, when he has Hoar in the Senate. Or does he fail to value that statesman according to his own estimate?

Against human stupidity even the gods strive in vain. The appalling disaster on the Lehigh Valley Road was the result of taking chances such as some men are always ready to take. It was known that the third section of an excursion train was on its way and it was reasonable to think that it might make up some minutes of its lost time; but under the unwarranted and erroneous assumption that it would lose still more time, another train was authorized to run on its track. It was a mistake of judgment, and, of course, the man who made it felt perfectly sure. It is strange that after so many fatal collisions resulting from just that kind of thing, there should be no cast-iron rule on the subject.

The hope of a peaceful solution of the trouble in the Philippines has no substantial foundation, unless there is information that indicates a "bluff" on the part of Aguinaldo. No such hope should deter the Government from preparing to give to the self-appointed dictator and his army such discipline as will establish American authority beyond the possibility of attack.

If the Secretary of War does not interfere the American commanders in Cuba will popularize their administration by a tactful employment of Cubans of influence in positions they are capable of filling.

Government in Pennsylvania.

(From the Harrisburg Patriot.)

The people of this State who imagine they are living under a Republican form of government are sadly in error. This State knows nothing but a dictatorship as absolutely as that of any of the so-called republics of South and Central America. There is no government of or for the people. There is only Quay.

The Kicker.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Indignant Patriot—Think of President McKinley allowing them to pin an ex-Confederate badge on his coat down there in Macon.

Elderly Man (wearing G. A. R. button)—Oh, yes! Let's think of it. By the way, what battles were you in during the civil war?

"I wasn't in any, but——"

"I thought not."

GENERAL POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Will It Be Ambassador Choate?—The friends of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate of New York are becoming seriously alarmed. They are apprehensive that the delay in sending in his name to the Senate to be ambassador to the Court of St. James has a sinister significance. Mr. Choate's appointment was promised, it is said, before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays, and here it is January 10 and Mr. Choate is still a private citizen. Mr. Choate's friends can perceive no reason for the delay on the part of the President in making the appointment, except on the ground that there is an "African in the woodpile" somewhere. Some one, they believe, has put a spoke in Mr. Choate's wheel, and, naturally, they infer, that it must have been a powerful influence that caused the President to even hesitate after formally announcing his intentions. Suspicion has been directed to Editor Whitelaw Reid. The latter has been a standing candidate for the post of ambassador to England and he is believed to have the secret backing of Secretary Hay and Postmaster General Smith. Formal notice, however, was served on the President by Senator Thomas C. Platt that he would fight the confirmation of Mr. Reid to the death and that the appointment of Reid as ambassador to England would cause an open rupture between the Republican organization of the Empire State and the Administration. He frankly stated, it is said, that it would bring on a bitter factional war.

"For the first time in a good many years," Mr. Platt is reported to have said to Mr. McKinley, "the Republicans of New York are dwelling together in harmony. The party is more united there than it has ever been before in its existence. If nothing occurs to disturb the present order of things we are as certain to give the thirty-six electoral votes of New York to the nominee of the Republican party for President in 1900 as that an election will be held. The appointment of Mr. Reid would do more to open up old sores and bring about another schism in the party than anything that could be done. Appoint Mr. Reid, Mr. President, and you must assume the responsibility for the loss of New York State in 1900." This plain talk it was believed was effective, as Mr. McKinley apparently dropped Mr. Reid and promised to appoint Mr. Choate. But now that Mr. Choate's appointment is being deferred for some mysterious reason, the New York statesmen are getting a little nervous, to say the least. The question they are asking each other is: "Will the 'old man,' (meaning Senator Platt), be compelled to go up to the White House and read the riot act again in order to stave off the appointment of Whitelaw Reid?" He is quite ready to do it they say and the next time they declare, "he will leave nothing unsaid that has any bearing upon the case."

* * *

Acrimony in the Expansion Debate.—The bitter personal attack made by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts on Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut yesterday in his speech against expansion made a little stir in political circles. It is regarded as indicating that the anti-expansionists are losing their tempers and that the discussion may degenerate into a personal controversy between Senators. Of course, if this should be the case, it would prolong the debate indefinitely and perhaps preclude a vote on the Peace Treaty at this session. The opponents of expansion would like nothing better, but the chances are that they will not have their wishes gratified in this connection. Friends of the Administration already perceive the danger ahead, and are, it is understood, taking steps to avert it. After conferring together it has been practically decided, it is said by the supporters of the Administration, to ignore the personal attacks of the anti-expansionists, and thus force them, if they wish to continue their tactics on this line, to conduct a one-sided affair. Senator Platt stated yesterday that he would reply to Mr. Hoar's personal attack upon himself. He will be requested not to do so, at any rate not until after the vote on the ratification of the Treaty has been secured. It is understood that the programme of the supporters of the President is to stop talking after a few set speeches are made and press forward for a vote. This course was pursued after a certain stage had been reached in the debate on Hawaiian annexation last summer.

* * *

Mr. Croker and Senator Murphy.—It is said that if Senator Edward Murphy, jr., of New York, had read Mr. Croker's recent manifesto declaring for expansion before he committed himself to the other side he probably would have remained silent. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Croker have been close political and personal friends for a good many years and the New York Senator has a very high regard for Mr. Croker's political sagacity and foresight. If Senator Murphy makes a speech against expansion it will be the first one of any consequence that he has made since he entered the Senate six years ago. The betting among the Democratic members of the New York delegation in the House is about even that Senator Murphy will not only not speak against expansion, but that he will finally vote for the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

DE BEAUREPAIRE'S SUCCESSOR.

Vicomte de Baupre Appointed to the Court of Cassation.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The cabinet has appointed Vicomte de Baupre president of the civil section of the court of cassation in place of de Beaurepaire. An interpellation on the subject of the proceedings of the court of cassation will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday.

M. Mazeau, first president of the court of cassation, will preside at the inquiry into the Dreyfus case now being made by the court, instead of Judge Loew.

ELECTRIC COMBINE RUMORED.

Result of the Incorporation of a Minneapolis Company.

New York, Jan. 10.—The General Electric Company of Minneapolis, with a paid up capital of $2,100,000, was incorporated yesterday at Trenton. Six of the men named as incorporators are connected with the office of James B. Hill, the company's counsel, and the other three are said to represent the Boston banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co., who will underwrite the new company. The certificate of incorporation says that the business of the company will be carried on in and near Minneapolis, although the company is empowered to do business in any part of the world.

The charter covers every method of producing and distributing light, heat, and power by electricity. The company may build and use subways, obtain municipal permits, and hold the stock and securities of other corporations.

On the paid-in capital, $600,000 is preferred 6 per cent cumulative and $1,500,000 is common stock. The common and preferred stocks have equal voting powers. The directors are authorized to issue new securities, both stocks and bonds, no limit being placed on the amount of such issues; but the directors may be removed before the expiration of their term of office.

Little can be learned regarding the promoters of this new company or in relation to its ultimate aims, but it was asserted in some quarters that its incorporation was a step in the direction of a gigantic consolidation of electric light and electric street railway companies through out the country. Although its capital at present is comparatively small, only $2,100,000, it was pointed out, the authority given to its directors to make new issues of stocks and bonds at will would enable the new corporation to absorb as many existing companies operating in various cities as its promoters might find it advantageous to include under a single management.

It was also rumored that the men back of the General Electric Company included the same well-known capitalists who have recently been prominent in companies formed here and in Philadelphia for the purpose of consolidating electrical interests.

TRADE VOLUME OF THE PAST YEAR

GAINS AND LOSSES OF CITIES

Conclusions Drawn From the Statements of Business in Different Parts of the Union.

The volume of trade shown by exchanges in 1898, though by all known to be much larger than in any previous year, has not yet been correctly stated, nor have important conclusions justified by the record been observed. Respecting the aggregate compared with that of other years, the increase of 20.17 per cent over 1897 needs no comment, but the number of clearing houses reported by the Financial Chronicle in 1898 was eighty-one, against sixty-one in 1892. While the new centres of exchange to a considerable extent draw off business formerly settled through other cities, there is also much new business arising because of the proximity of such new commercial conveniences, and much duplication results from them. On the other hand, exchanges at Duluth, Dallas and Waco represented clearings of $139,020,483 in 1892, but are not now reported at all, and the transactions at Buffalo were formerly so far duplicated that a deduction of $212,000,000 must be made from the figures of 1892 to compare with those of last year. Making these deductions from the returns for 1892, there remains only $61,717,942,491 for the transactions in 1892 of the same fifty-eight cities, which reported last year $68,149,536,860, showing an increase at these cities of 10.42 per cent. The gain is large, but not quite so large as appears when eighty-one cities last year are quoted against sixty-one in 1892, nor is it possible to determine with exactness how much of the $7,431,281,720 paid through twenty-three new clearing houses represents only business diverted from some of the old establishments.

Some business formerly settled by exchanges at New York is certainly now settled at the twenty-three clearing houses established since 1892, but it is a suggestive fact that in both years New York settled close to 60 per cent of the aggregate business of all points; speaking exactly, 59.10 per cent in 1892 and 60.93 per cent in 1898. In spite of all diversion, and also the activity in stocks last year, which some imagine counts for much, the proportion is substantially the same. The increase over 1892 is rather larger at New York than the average. Confining comparison to the fifty-eight cities reporting for both years, the gain at New York over 1892 was 14.4 per cent, and at the other fifty-seven cities only 7.4 per cent. Boston slightly exceeded the average gain outside New York, showing 8.4 per cent, while eight other New England cities gained just the average, 7.4 per cent Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, taken together, gained but 4.6 per cent, and six other Middle States cities gained a little more, 5 per cent, but generally below the average. Chicago also reported just the average gain outside New York, but it will strike many with surprise that Cincinnati and Cleveland, taken together, showed a slight decrease from 1892 of 1.1 per cent, and seven other central cities between Pittsburg and the Mississippi lost still more, renewing 5.8 per cent less than in 1892. Much, if not all, of this is due to diversion of settlements to Chicago, or to eight new clearing houses established in that region, which reported in the aggregate $269,148,698 last year, for if that sum were added to the exchanges at the nine cities reporting for both years the increase outside Chicago in that region would be 5.8 per cent.

In the South, including St. Louis, Louisville and New Orleans, exchanges at those three cities were 5.1 per cent greater than in 1892, but at eight other Southern points the gain was but 3.1 per cent. The seven new clearing houses in that region reported $322,675,632 last year, but if this sum were added the increase would appear 15.7 per cent in that section, greater than in any other, in spite of the extreme low price of cotton last year. It seems a just reference that the new establishments served rather a local purpose, without drawing business largely from other Southern points. But at the West Minneapolis and Kansas City show an increase of 10.3 per cent over 1892, while eight other cities show a decrease of 11.8 per cent. This is obviously because of the collapse of some of the "boom" towns in that region, and the three new clearing houses reported only $18,409,172, which, if added for 1898 would only lessen the decrease to about 7.5 per cent. Apparently Minneapolis and Kansas City have absorbed considerable of the business formerly settled through other clearing houses.

The opposite state of facts appears on the Pacific Coast, where San Francisco reports a slight decrease of .3 per cent compared with 1892, but five other cities report a gain of 6.2 per cent, and the addition last year of three new clearing houses, with exchanges of $66,606,908, would make the apparent gain outside San Francisco 25 per cent, and for the whole Pacific Coast just 7.4 per cent, which is the average in regions outside New York. Apparently much diversion of settlements from San Francisco to other places has occurred.

Except at the South, the new minor clearing houses do not seem to have added to the aggregate much more than they have withdrawn from other cities. In the South, considering the general state of business last year, it seems more probable that much of the business of new concerns consisted of local settlements previously effected by less convenient methods, but it is also known that much of it formerly came to New York for final adjustment. Taking the whole country together, it would appear that something over two-thirds of the exchanges at the twenty-three new clearing houses was merely for settlements diverted from other points, so that about $68,653,000,000 last year may be fairly reckoned against $61,717,000,000 in 1892, an increase of 12.5 per cent. But the shifting of settlements to some of the large interior centres or away from them is an interesting and instructive feature of the record.

NEW FIGHT IN CHICAGO.

A Gang Alderman Introduces Another Franchise Ordinance.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—The "gang" aldermen began another franchise fight for the traction companies last night. Alderman Kimball introduced an ordinance under the Allen law extending the traction franchises forty-five years.

The conditions imposed are the paving of the streets occupied by the railways. After ten years the companies shall pay the city 3 per cent on gross receipts, and after twenty years 4 per cent.

This ordinance is more outrageous in its terms than the one defeated last month.

REV. MR. HUNTER DEAD.

An Old Episcopal Clergyman Passes Away at La Plata.

La Plata, Md., Jan. 10.—Rev. Moses Hoge Hunter, probably the oldest Episcopal minister of the State, died at his home in La Plata yesterday, aged eighty-five years. He had been in feeble health for some time, having returned home about three weeks ago, after spending the summer and fall with a son in Martinsburg, Va.

Mr. Hunter graduated at Yale in 1836 and later in Princeton. He took up the study of divinity and was ordained in Cincinnati in 1840. After six years as rector of various churches in Kentucky, Indiana and Richmond he opened a church school at Gross Ile, Mich., near Detroit, in 1847, which he continued until 1861, when he was appointed chaplain of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and witnessed many battles of the Army of the Potomac.

Since then he has been in charge of various churches in Detroit, Mich., and Knoxville, Tenn. He was twice married, his second wife being Miss Nannie C. Hawkins, daughter of the late Josias H. Hawkins, of this county. A widow and four grown children, by his first wife, survive him.

COUNT DE CASTELLANE ORGANIZING A LEAGUE

IN ROLE OF ARMY DEFENDER

Seeks to Form a Party Composed of Descendants of French Marshals and Other Officers.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Count Boni De Castellane, in an interview today dismisses the story of his duel, with M. De Rouiede, as a falsehood. He said:

"I am now devoting my energies to the organization of a new league which will be composed of descendants of the Marshals of France, and other officers. Its object will be to defend the army. The members of my league will be bound together by glorious traditions. We believe the present army of France is the best in the world and there is no reason why history should not repeat itself."

Count de Castellane is a rabid anti-Dreyfusite and a bitter Jew baiter. It is rumored that his league is supported by American money and is being organized in reality to advance the fortunes of the Duke of Orleans and to help overturn the republic.

DEATH IN BLAZING OIL.

One Woman Dead, and Her Brother and Sister May Die.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—By the exploding of an oil lamp in the residence of Mrs. Kate Whalen, 604 Emily Street, last evening, she was horribly burned about the face and body and died a few hours later. Her brother and sister, Thomas McDonough and Julia McDonough, were also seriously burned, the latter being in such a critical condition that her death is expected.

How the accident occurred is not known as the brother says all he can tell is that the lamp was knocked off a table in the kitchen where his sisters were and set fire to Mrs. Whalen's clothing.

He and his sister Julia tried to extinguish the flames, but instead their own clothes caught fire. The screams of the women brought Policeman John Dupree, of the Twenty-fifth district, and several neighbors, who found the kitchen a mass of flames, while out on the grass plot in the backyard, Mrs. Whalen and her brother were lying on the ground where they had fallen and rolled themselves in the effort to put out the flames. Mrs. Whalen's ears and nose were completely gone, and her eyes were burned out and all of her clothing had been consumed.

During the excitement Julia McDonough became hysterical, rushed upstairs and hid in a closet. It was not known that she was in the house until after her brother and sister had been taken to St. Agnes' Hospital. She was then found, and also hurried to the hospital.

Mrs. Whalen died at 10.30 o'clock last night, her sister is not expected to live and the brother's condition is serious.

FAVORS SHOWN TO PICQUART.

Grounds Upon Which De Beaurepaire Resigned Office.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The Echo de Paris says that M. Quesney de Beaurepaire's real reason for resigning the presidency of the civil section of the court of cassation, as he assures Judge Leon, was that he found that M. Bard had privately interviewed Col. Picquart in the jail and had shown him several favors incompatible with the rank of the prisoner and of his official position.

M. de Beaurepaire demanded that the court of cassation interrogate Picquart's guards concerning the matter, and also examine several of the functionaries of the Palais de Justice.

TAKES HIS FIANCEE'S NAME

Easy Way to Enable a Bride to Retain an Inherited Fortune.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—In order to marry the girl of his choice and at the same time save to her a fortune willed to her by an eccentric uncle, Joseph H. Dillon, a contractor, had his name changed in the circuit court yesterday to Joseph H. Dillon Gregg.

Daniel Hopkins Gregg, who died recently, left to his niece, Miss Mary Gregg, the bulk of his $25,000 fortune on condition that she retain the name Gregg through life. She was engaged to marry Dillon, and if she took his name would lose the money bequeathed to her. Lawyers were consulted, and they soon found a way out of the dilemma. They suggested that Dillon might append Gregg to his name, and then when he married his wife's name still would be Gregg and she would be lawfully entitled to her inheritance.

BREADSTUFFS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE

THE AMOUNT OF CONSUMPTION

Population of the Country Increases Faster Than the Means of Subsistence.

For some time there seems to have existed in Germany a dispute as to whether the agriculturists are still able to produce the necessary breadstuffs for the population. Consul Albert at Brunswick has written a communication to the State Department giving the comparative figures between the production and the consumption of breadstuffs in that country. He quotes an article which says:

It has been calculated that 52,000,000 inhabitants of Germany consumed in the harvest year of 1897-98, 10,345,252 tons of bread; according to another calculation an average of 414 1-2 pounds per head in a year, which numbers may represent the maximum of consumption. Can we have harvested so much lately? The harvest statistics during back twenty years furnish us with a pleasant proof that our grain harvests are constantly increasing, and that since 1878 there has never been harvested so much breadstuff in the German Empire as in the last five years, whose produce has surpassed that of former periods by 1,000,000 tons. In spite of the increase of 11,000,000 in the population during the past twenty years, a greater per capita quantity (450 pounds) of breadstuffs was raised from 1893 to 1897 than for the period from 1878 to 1882 (440 pounds), or in 1883 to 1887 (426 pounds). It is therefore concluded that German agriculture is in a condition to provide the German people with nearly the whole of the breadstuffs necessary for their subsistence, if the grain product at home is used for this purpose. He who observes how the better culture of the soil makes great progress everywhere, and sees the smaller others, by the use of fertilizers, increase the product in a surprised way, will also admit that our German soil is able to supply in future the German nation with all the necessary breadstuffs. Good and cheap routes for commerce, especially canals, are of the first consideration in keeping open a market for this grain; then the need for foreign grain will diminish greatly, and Germany can continue to gain the market of the world with its industrial products.

It is apparent from these extracts, that the population of Germany is increasing more rapidly than the means of subsistence, says the consul's report. In regard to the supply of meat, there can be no question about this. Germany cannot supply the demand. In the matter of breadstuffs, under improved methods of fertilization and cultivation, it is hoped by the sanguine that the supply may meet the demand, but in the figures given above, human consumption of breadstuffs alone is considered, and no allowance is made for the consumption of cattle and poultry and the grain used in the manufacture of spirits. In my opinion, Germany is rapidly reaching the same position held by England before the abolition of the corn laws. Under the influence of a protective tariff, industrial enterprise has increased immensely. Germany now rivals the United States and England in manufactures; but, unlike the United States, it has not the provisions and breadstuffs for its home consumption with a surplus for other nations. Germany presents an admirable field for studying political economy, and it is a surprise that a German Malthus or John Stuart Mill does not arise.

WILL NOT ANNEX SAVAC.

Germany Convinced That It Is in the British Sphere.

London, Jan. 10.—A Central News dispatch from Berlin says the statement that Germany has threatened the annexation of Savac, one of the Tonga islands, is untrue. The German consul at Apia has been instructed to obtain the settlement of certain accounts by the Tonga government, but Germany has not thought of annexation, knowing the islands to be within the British sphere.

DELAWARE TRAIN WRECKERS.

Second Attempt Within Forty-eight Hours to Cause Disaster.

Dover, Del., Jan. 10.—The second attempt within forty-eight hours to wreck a passenger train on the Delaware road was made a mile above here last night. The train due here at 8:30, southbound, struck a tie diagonally wedged in the track, and the engine was thrown from the track. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to apply the air brakes. Although the passengers were shaken up badly no one was seriously hurt.

A freight train had a similar experience near the same point.

Sailors Probably Lost at Sea.

London, Jan. 10.—It is now believed that the remaining nineteen men of the British steamer Wonder, from Barry for Las Palmas, which foundered at sea, have been lost. A boat containing four of the Wonder's crew was picked up a few days ago by the British steamer Loch Etive, from Newcastle for Alexandria, Egypt.

ACCUSED OF THEFT FROM HIS FATHER

OLD ROBBERY COMES TO LIGHT

Alfred H. Fellows, a Brooklyn School Teacher, Offers for Sale Bonds Stolen Years Ago.

New York, Jan. 10.—There came to light yesterday afternoon, by the arrest of Aaron H. Fellows, of No. 922 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, a teacher in the Long Island Business College, the possible solution of a robbery which was committed nine years ago in the little village of Wait's River, near Bradford, Vt., when Nicholas Fellows, of that place, was robbed of $920 in cash and United States bonds to the amount of $2,600. The bonds were registered bonds, and after Mr. Fellows had gone through the necessary forms duplicates were issued to him by the Government, thus reducing his actual loss to the amount of cash which was stolen.

Mr. Fellows heard nothing more about the robbery until one day in February, 1894, he received a letter from a strange man in Toronto, Ont., saying that if he would send $100 in an envelope to "B. Jerome, care of Charles Crothe, No. 124 King Street, West Toronto, Ont.," he would receive back stolen bonds amounting in face value to $2,600. Mr. Fellows paid no attention to the letter, believing that the writer was an impostor, but in four years more, that is in August last, he received another letter, this time dated from Montreal, renewing the proposition. This letter, too, purported to have come from the same "B. Jerome," but Mr. Fellows paid no attention to it.

On December 28 last a man called at the office of George C. Davis, a broker in mining stocks, in the Globe Building, Boston, and said that he had some United States bonds to dispose of. J. H. Allen, a member of the firm, saw him, and to Mr. Allen the man said he wished to make some purchases of good mining stocks, but had no ready money. He had, however, $2,600 of Government bonds he would like to sell.

As the firm does not deal in Government bonds, Mr. Allen took the man to the banking house of Foote & French, at No. 48 Congress Street, Boston. He pretended to be Nicholas Fellows, the original owner of the bonds, in whose name they stood, and easily secured a certification from the cashier of the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston. Then Foote & French bought the bonds, giving him $1,600 in cash and four $500 Government bonds, together with some United States bonds of a smaller denomination.

In the regular course of business the banking house of Foote & French sent the bonds they had bought from the supposed Mr. Fellows to their correspondents in this city, Harvey E. Fisk & Sons, No. 25 Nassau Street. On January 5, on referring to their records of United States bonds, this firm found that the bonds had been stolen in 1896 and that duplicates had been issued for them, thus making them absolutely valueless, and they so informed the Boston firm. That firm communicated with Wait's River, Vt., and learned that Mr. Fellows had a son who answered the description of the man who sold the stolen bonds, and that he was a school teacher in Brooklyn. Inspector Watts, of Boston, and Perry G. Crocker, a clerk in the Boston banking house which bought the bonds, came to this city, and with Detective Flay and Stransky, of the central office, went yesterday afternoon to arrest their man. He was not at home when the detectives went to his house, but walked toward the house a few minutes later, and was at once recognized by the Boston bank clerk. He had a handbag in his possession. At first he denied all knowledge of the transaction, but finally admitted that he was the man who sold the bonds in Boston. He refused to say anything about the original robbery, and the police are not certain whether he robbed his own father nine years ago or whether he got possession of the bonds from the actual thief. The authorities in Wait's River have been informed, and the Boston inspector went back to that city last evening to secure an indictment against the prisoner preparatory to extradition.

Burglars Wreck a Postoffice.

Beverly, N. J., Jan. 10.—Burglars broke in the front door of the Beverly postoffice early yesterday morning and blew open the safe. The force of the explosion completely wrecked the safe and caused great destruction to partitions and furniture in the office, yet no one living near by heard anything. The burglars got a considerable amount in stamps, but secured very little money. A month ago burglars broke into the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and wrecked the interior by blowing up the safe. It is believed the latest visitors were the same gang.

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DIAMOND, RUBY and OPAL HEART PENDANT. Other jeweler's price $1,400. Our plain figure price $975.
SALE PRICE $775

DIAMOND and EMERALD LIZARD. Other jewelers' price $1,000. Our plain figure price $900.
SALE PRICE $700

DIAMOND SUNBURST, containing 55 diamonds weighing over 10 karats. Other jewelers' price $1,000. Our plain figure price $950.
SALE PRICE $425

DIAMOND and RUBY RING. Other jewelers' price $800, Our plain figure price $500.
SALE PRICE $400

DIAMOND and EMERALD RING. Other jewelers' price $900. Our plain figure price $500.
SALE PRICE $375

This collection represents the finest showing of Diamonds ever exhibited in Washington. The sale will be without parallel.

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