The Evening Times

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

Publication Office.
THE HUTCHINS BUILDING
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Subscription by Mail—One Year:

MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY	$6.00
MORNING AND SUNDAY	4.00
EVENING AND SUNDAY	4.00
SUNDAY ONLY	1.00

Monthly by Carrier:

MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY	*Fifty cents*
MORNING AND SUNDAY	*Thirty-five cents*
EVENING AND SUNDAY	*Thirty-five cents*

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended February 16, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, February 10	22,941
Monday, February 11	39,218
Tuesday, February 12	39,182
Wednesday, February 13	39,418
Thursday, February 14	39,267
Friday, February 15	39,818
Saturday, February 16	39,757
Total	259,721
Daily average (Sunday, 22,941, excepted)	39,463

The Day We Celebrate.

Washington has his birthday this year of a Friday. This fact will not do the Father of His Country any harm, for no "hoodoo" can reach the great departed in those realms of bliss in which he roams radiant with his golden harp and his halo.

It is a great day, especially for those pampered sons and daughters of fortune, the Government clerks, who get a holiday, and in consequence remember the hero of Valley Forge and Yorktown with gratitude, except when the anniversary falls on a Sunday. Then they revile him and declare their disbelief in the little hatchet which, as they assert on such occasions, has gone to join William Tell's apple.

Apropos des bottes, how remarkably nice it would be in King Edward if he were to select this particular day as the one upon which to tell us just what he means to do about that Hay-Pauncefote Treaty! A Washington's Birthday message from His Majesty's Foreign Office on the subject mentioned would go a long way toward relieving suspense and showing that there is no ill-feeling. But, possibly, the King might fight shy of such an action, out of respect for his great-grandfather who, as readers will remember when they come to think about it, was the other George. There was George Washington and also George Rex in the old days, and for several years their relations were strained; but we need not now trouble ourselves concerning that. The incident has been closed for some time. Edward VII is not understood to be in any way superstitious and Friday probably would not worry him; so, if he be not afraid of affronting his ancestor, perhaps he may before night raise the curtain of mystery which now hangs before the purposes of his cabinet ministers. The people of America would thank him for rejecting the pro-British work of his "purely personal asset." Failing that, they would be grateful for any sort of decision which should serve to get a disagreeable and malodorous subject out of the way.

The Cuban Constitution.

The Cuban Constitutional Convention has finished its work and prepared a document which, perhaps, its members, or many of them, think is to be the fundamental law of their country without emendation or doubt. A peculiarly suggestive incident occurred after the constitution had been engrossed in duplicate, and when the members of the convention were asked to sign the copies. Delegate Cisneros, once recognized as "President" of Cuba, in the old Spanish days, by the men "in the long grass," refused to affix his signature to the copy intended for transmission to Washington, on the ground that the affairs of the island were no concern of the United States.

In taking this position Mr. Cisneros made a monumental mistake. If his views should prove to be shared by a majority of his fellow-countrymen the American service uniform will be a familiar sight in Cuba until all the girls born next week are ready to be married. We are confident that, merely as a matter of sentiment, the people of this Republic would be glad if the Cubans could be left to sink or swim by themselves. Sympathy for them in their struggle against Spain, was sincere and unselfish. Having freed them from the Spanish yoke, it would be as pleasant as possible to forget all the blood and treasure the adventure cost us, and hand over the Pearl of the Antilles to its inhabitants to rule or ruin as they might see fit. It happens, however, that such a thing is out of the question. In every geographical, physical, and strategical sense, Cuba is a part of the American Continent, and the scientific first line of defence for our South Atlantic Coast. We can no more afford to lose our military control of it than we could afford to give the Florida peninsula to Germany, or New York Harbor to Great Britain. The right of self-preservation justifies us in insisting that the government of the island shall be of a nature to ensure the United States against public danger from a territory that logically ought to be an integral part of the United States, and probably would be within the next year, but for the hysterical Teller resolution of April, 1898.

That mistaken pronouncement made our bed and we must lie in it; but not necessarily without taking some measures to make it safe if not comfortable. Cuba has a population, the majority of whom are illiterate and include a large body of negroes who cannot be called civilized, unless the man-eating blacks of Haiti can be so regarded. A Government based on the suffrages of such a class could not be expected to maintain law and order, to practice proper economy, or to fulfill the obligations of an enlightened State, nationally and internationally. Hence the stern necessity that this country shall surpervise and control the treaty, war, and debt-contracting powers of the new State.

Mr. McKinley has determined to present the Cuban constitution to Congress as soon after an official copy of it has been received here as may be practicable. The prevalent idea is that Congress will be convened in extraordinary session as early as March 25. Considering the circumstances, we are unable to endorse the Presidential purpose in this regard. As far as the text of the constitution has appeared in the press, it appeals to us as a state paper which should be gently but firmly returned to its manufacturers, with a strong hint that it must be altered before submission to the suzerain power. Congress, we think, can do nothing with it as it stands except to reject it and to warn the Cubans concerning the engagements into which they must enter with the United States as conditions precedent to their being allowed autonomy and independence in local affairs. It seems to us that it would be time enough to bring Congress on the stage when the people of Cuba had sufficiently come to their senses to comply with the conditions which their leaders are perfectly well aware must be met, before our troops, or any of them, can be withdrawn with due regard to American interests and dignity.

The amiable Mr. Cisneros thinks the time is rapidly approaching when he and his colored friend, Gomez, and the old revolutionary crowd generally will once more be brothers in arms and "shooting at Americans." If the Cuban masses are with him in this feeling, perhaps there may be a short and easy solution of the whole question in sight, without recourse to constitutions or "future relations." A very few weeks of "shooting at Americans" would plant the Stars and Stripes on Morro Castle forever and a day, and that would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

The Gage Tariff War.

In due course of time it probably will develop that the declaration of economic war on Russia by Mr. Gage, for the benefit of the Sugar Trust, was the last straw that broke the camel's back of European patience with our porcine fiscal policy and system. Be that is it may, the fact remains that we shall soon be confronted with retaliatory tariffs imposed upon our commerce by all the leading States of the continent. Germany will certainly do some "countervailing" before long at our expense. France will make us feel the beauties of protective prohibition on the part of other people when the existing commercial treaty with us runs out, and Austria is giving unmistakable signs of a similar intention.

Even Mr. McKinley, the high priest and prophet of the Chinese tariff wall cult, is alarmed, and would avert the impending danger through liberal treaties of reciprocity with our discontented sisters. But the prohibitive tariff insanity has become an incurable mania with Republican leaders in Congress, and under the spur of the various trusts they represent, they refuse to abate a jot or tittle of any advantage the present senseless and destructive tariff may give their employers. An export trade with Europe, amounting to over a billion dollars annually, is jeopardized One of these days the Old World Powers will shut down on it jointly and severally, and then there will be what General Sherman said war is. In the meantime, however, the Sugar Trust will enjoy the additional annuity settled upon it by the care and foresight of Mr. Gage.

If a correspondent of the "Berlin Vossiche Zeitung" tells the truth, Mr. McKinley's partner in the cut and scuttle and no-grab policy in China, has not been toting fair with him. The journal referred to publishes a despatch from Nieuchwang which asserts that Russia has taken over Manchuria body and boots, and has a civil government in full swing in the province, ruling and taxing with great vigor and thoroughness. The correspondent says that Japan is extremely angry, but can do nothing to remedy the mischief to her interests. If the facts are as this German observer claims, it is highly probable that Great Britain, Germany, and France will demand corresponding territorial concessions from China. It is also within the bounds of possibility that the first year of the Twentieth Century may witness the beginning of a Russo-Japanese war.

In the House yesterday Mr. Bailey of Texas created a sensation by declaring that the pay-roll of persons employed by the body was stuffed with the names of people who had never done any service whatever. Of course, this charge was vigorously denied, as it always is when made at intervals more or less long. It is a fact, however, that there are now and, during the sessions of Congress, always have been, well dressed political strikers from localities represented by influential statesmen, who are quite frank about telling their friends that they are compelled to travel all the way to the Capitol once a month to draw their five or seven dollars a day as "laborers."

One of our London despatches yesterday stated that "the saloon-smashing antics of Mrs. Carrie Nation are exciting considerable amusement in this country" (England). Are they? Well, they do not excite amusement among thinking people in the United States. They are too ominous of a prevalent disregard for law and order among the masses in some sections of the Union, when aroused by any popular craze that may happen to strike them. Now it is prohibition. Next month it may be sectarianism, or what not. There is nothing in the least humorous about riot, destruction, and homicide so far as we are able to discern.

There is a valuable lesson for American legislators who obstruct parliamentary business which it is necessary for the trusts, monopolies, and exploiting syndicates to have attended to, in the present attitude of the Austrian Emperor toward the lower house of the Reichsrath, which has developed a most disorderly and undeliberative character, owing to the actions of its Slav and German members. These factionaries interfere with the orderly movements of the majority in a way that makes the mild and courteous methods of Senators Pettigrew, Tillman, and Allen look cheap and homely by comparison. Franz Josef declares that if there is not immediate reform and a return to the ways of peace, he will dissolve the chambers, and rule out of his own head, without the aid of any Parliament whatsoever. This, as we opine, is what would be called sturdy independence on the part of the Executive in view of legislative aggression. No one knows when a similar course may be forced upon the imperial branch of our own Government, if the restiveness and resentment of control which we see among some of our Senators is not speedily followed by a more placable disposition toward the powers that be.

Hanna's Fight for Subsidy.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

It will remain for the future bard to tell how he stood defiant, armed with pig-headed pertinacity, relying upon a bulldog grip and a mighty political pull. He puts aside discretion, he long since put aside proper consideration for the general welfare. He has something akin to the blood madness of the fanatic who runs amuck, hewing, slashing, and shrieking maledictions until he encounters the inevitable.

The Real Reformers.

(From the Kansas City Star.)

It is not the avenging and excited women, with hatchets in their hands and quick wrath in their hearts, whom the liquor sellers have cause to fear. It is that innumerable company of gentle and earnest mothers, of dutiful and devoted wives, who direct and fashion the character of the home and who train and instruct the citizens who make and administer the laws of the land.

Mr. Tower's Optimism.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the Hon. Charlemagne Tower, cheerfully cables that in his opinion the little cloud upon the economic relations of the United States and Russia will soon be dissipated. It is to be feared that the knowledge which Mr. Tower possesses of what is going on in the councils of Russia does not make his opinion of much value.

NEW YORK CELEBRATES.

The Metropolitan Programme for Washington's Birthday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—All of the banks and financial institutions, the exchanges, and public offices were closed today on account of its being Washington's Birthday. Many commercial houses were also closed, and the day was generally observed. Appropriate exercises were held in the various public schools and in the charitable institutions.

Many distinguished guests will be at Sherry's this evening to attend the annual dinner of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. Some of those who are expected to attend are Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant General Miles, Major General Brooke, Rear Admiral Barker and Colonel Mills, of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Nicholas Fish, Vice President of the State Society, will preside.

The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York will celebrate the anniversary with a dinner at Delmonico's.

For the city's newsboys, there was a sort of midwinter Thanksgiving treat. Through the generosity of President Randolph Guggenheimer, of the City Council, 600 of the lads were made happy at the Newsboys' Lodging House, in Duane Street, where they ate turkey and other seasonable delicacies. A programme of entertainment was also provided, which included bag punching, songs, and recitations.

THE DAY IN BALTIMORE.

Washington's Memory Honored by Numerous Celebrations.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was marked by a general suspension of business and a number of celebrations here. The banks, Stock Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, customhouse, and municipal offices were closed.

The Society of the Cincinnati met in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society this morning and tonight will have a banquet at the Maryland Club.

The annual meeting of the Traveling Men's Club was held at rooms of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and will be followed by a banquet at the Eutaw House.

At the Woman's Medical College the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the institution will be observed at 8:30 p. m.

There will be a children's costmue ball at the Germania Maennerchor, Lombard Street, near Paca, and a mask ball for children at the Turnverein, Vorwaerts, Lexington Street, near Myrtle Avenue.

A Prohibition conference was held at Heptasoph's Hall this morning and afternoon, and a banquet will be given at 6:30 p. m.

The American Carnation Society will hold a banquet at Lehmann's Hall.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

Sergeant Sedelmyer, Fifth Cavalry, Shoots Himself in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Matthew J. Sedelmyer, a sergeant in Company G, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the left breast below the heart at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Fegelein.

Sergeant Sedelmyer had been on leave of absence for a month or more and made his sister's home his headquarters. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon he went into the house and announced to Mrs. Fegelein that he was tired and would sleep for a couple of hours. He went to a bedroom on the second floor and in about ten minutes Mrs. Fegelein heard the report of a pistol from the room. She called to her brother to know what was the matter and received the reply: "Oh, it's all right."

Mrs. Fegelein, thinking that nothing was wrong, resumed her work, but soon was startled by hearing another report. She went to the room of her brother and found him lying on the bed in his shirt-sleeves, with a revolver in his right hand. As soon as she entered the room he remarked:

"I have done it, and it is all over."

Mrs. Fegelein summoned a policeman and sent for physicians, but none could be found. The Eastern police district ambulance was called to take the man to the hospital, but when it arrived Sergeant Sedelmyer was dead. Coroner Riley gave a certificate of death from suicide.

Why Sedelmyer should have committed suicide is a mystery to his relatives. He had not been heard to complain of any trouble. He had been in the army for eight years and was all that time a member of the Fifth Regiment of cavalry. He was with it at the taking of Santiago and also went with General Miles to Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war. He was thirty-two years old and a native of Baltimore.

His regiment is now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Although Sedelmyer announced a few days ago that he had married, no member of the family could find out the name of his wife. In his clothing was found a note with this request.

"Please have me buried with military honors, if possible, is my last request. Good-by to all."

A TOKYO HOSPITAL BURNED.

Twenty-one Patients Killed and as Many More Injured.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 22.—It has been learned from the steamer Idzumi that early on the morning of January 29 the second hospital attached to the Medical School of the Tokyo University was destroyed by fire.

Twenty-one of the patients were burned to death and twenty-one persons injured. A few persons are missing. The fire broke out at 4 a. m.

Ten bodies had been taken out of the ruins on February 1, the day that the Idzumi sailed from Kobe, and at least eleven more were known to be buried beneath the ruins.

MONEY IN A LOG.

A Virginia Sawmill Man Discovers $100 in Gold Coin.

BRISTOL, Va., Feb. 22.—C. R. Kesterton, a Lee county sawmill man, made a peculiar discovery recently. Having cut a slab from a large poplar log brought to his mill, his attention was attracted by three augur holes in the side of the log, one of which had been plugged with a locust pin. Removing this pin, Mr. Kesterton found at the bottom of the hole five $20 gold pieces. The coins bore dates between 1850 and 1860. The supposition is that they were hid in the tree at the beginning of the civil war for safe keeping.

Geore III's Attitude Revived.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

The British speech from the throne demonstrated to the tory satisfaction that the Boers are really standing in their own light by continuing to fight. This was also the attitude of George III's ministry concerning the Americans in 1776 and 1777.

The Hatchet as an Apostle.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

If Mrs. Nation's hatchet hacks to pieces the present farcical prohibitory law and chops the way open for a liquor law that represents sanity and progress, giving each community the right to license or suppress the liquor traffic, the hatchet may yet take the place of the plow on the great seal of the State of Kansas.

Different Policies.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

Europe is said to be curious as to whether King Edward VII is going to rule or reign. When one contemplates the River and Harbor bill, the Ship Subsidy bill, and a few other appropriation measures in Congress the impression deepens that in this country the Governmental policy is to rule and ruin.

A Chance to Haze Tagals.

(From the Hartford Courant.)

Good luck go with the strapping young fellows of the Military Academy's class of 1901, as they go to their posts on the other side of the world! They are needed there; they will find not only duty, but opportunity awaiting them there.

NEW ARMY OFFICERS.

West Point Graduates Assigned to Different Branches of the Service.

The following assignments of West Point graduates to the different branches of the military service with the rank of second lieutenant has been made by the Secretary of War:

To the Engineer Corps—Edward N. Johnson, Clarence O. Sherrill, John H. Poole, Ernest D. Peck, Walter H. Lee, George R. Spaulding, Elliott J. Dent, William G. Caples, Henry Z. Jewett, Arthur Williams.

To the Cavalry—William L. Guthries, Walter D. Smith, Hardy B. Jordan, Frank P. Lahm, Orlando C. Troxell, Creed F. Cox, Robert McC. Beck, jr., George M. Russell, Lewis Brown, jr., Gerome G. Pillow, Ralph N. Hayden, Leonard W. Prunty, E. Kersley Sterling, Wiley P. Mangum, jr., Charles J. Naylor, Kerr T. Riggs, Carl H. Muller, Allen C. Keyes, John A. Pearson, Prince A. Oliver, Charles Burnett, Arthur J. Lynch, Daniel D. Gregory, Walter A. Smith, George H. Baird, William H. Cooley, William N. Haskell, Henry A. Meyer, jr., Frank Keller, Fred L. Deen, Guy Kent, Copley Enoss, Emory J. Pike, John Symington.

To the Artillery—Eugene R. West, Dennis H. Currie, Beverly E. Browne, Edward M. Shinkle, William R. Bettison, Raymond S. Pratt, Alfred A. Maybach, Alden F. Brewster, John A. Barry, Gordin Robinson, Henry M. Dougherty, Edward H. De Armond, Claude E. Brigham, Richard Furnival, William Tidball, James Prentice, Wilbur Willing, William S. Browning, Clarence H. Knight, Nathaniel E. Bower, Francis W. Clark, Joseph F. Barnes, Edward Canfield, jr., William P. Ennis, Arthur P. Bryant, William G. Peace, William P. Platt, and Guy E. Carleton.

TRUSTEES HELD TO BE LIABLE.

Countess Von Linden Recovers Judgments in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—After several years of litigation, Isabel, Countess von Linden, daughter of the late Loring Andrews, has recovered judgments against David Morrison and Francis H. Weeks, trustees of her father's estate, for money which she asserted they had lost by their negligence.

Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday entered a judgment against Morrison for $202,438 and a judgment against Weeks for $238,299. The trustees were held jointly liable, Morrison for negligence and Weeks for misappropriation. The judgments include interest from 1893.

The suit on which the judgments were entered was brough, by the Colonial Trust Company as substituted trustees of the estate of the countess. Francis H. Weeks was released recently from Sing Sing prison, having served six years of a ten years' term for embezzlement of trust funds.

PUNISHMENT OF KIDNAPERS.

The Bill to Be Introduced in the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Harold B. Scrimger, of the Baltimore bar, and a member of the House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature, has drafted a law for the punishment of kidnaping which he proposes to introduce at the coming special session of the Legislature. Its provisions follow:

"Every person, including his counselors, aiders, and abettors, whether accessory at, before, or after the fact, who forcibly or corruptly abducts a person under the age of sixteen years or willfully abducts any person with intent to cause such person without authority of law to be sent out of the State or restrained of his liberty is guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life or for a definite period not exceeding thirty years.

"A person is deemed to abduct another within the meaning of the preceding section if he takes, persuades, or keeps such person away from any place or custody in which or where such person may rightfully be."

NEW YORKERS COMING HERE.

Many Parties Expected to Attend the Inauguration Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—It is expected that at least 2,000 Republicans will go from Manhattan and the Bronx to attend the inauguration. Several of the Assembly district organizations have arranged for excursions to the Capital.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott will take 150 of the Lincoln Club members from the Fifth Assembly district. One party of thirty-five will go from Abraham Gruber's Twenty-first district. From the Thirty-fifth, sixty of Edward M. Healy's followers will attend. Collector Bidwell's followers in the Nineteenth will send about 200 voters. One party of fifty has already rented quarters.

The men who ran Camp McKinley in the Thirty-first district will send a delegation of 150 at least, and Surveyor Silas C. Croft thinks that many more will attend. From the Twenty-fifth district Macdougall Hawke expects that seventy-five will go.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, who was the President of the County Committee during the campaign, and who is to be the Grand Marshal of the inaugural parade, is a resident of the Twenty-fifth district.

HELD ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Two Young Men Alleged to Have Attempted Blackmail.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Feb. 22.—Some days ago Enos T. Taylor, President of the Citizens' National Bank, received a letter in which the threat was made that unless he deposited $500 in a designated secluded place in South Jefferson Street, his eyes would be burned out with vitriol.

Mr. Taylor consulted with the authorities. He was advised ostensibly to comply with the demand, and to put a decoy package in the designated place. Wednesday night he went to the spot in South Jefferson Street and deposited a package containing old paper. Detectives in wait watched until their patience had nearly become exhausted. Their vigilance was finally rewarded by seeing men approach from the shadows and go toward the place where the package was. They picked up the decoy bundle and started away.

The detectives rushed out, but were seen and the men took to their heels with the officers firing revolvers and in close pursuit. Emmet Kunkle and Albert La Marble were arrested. Both are young men of excellent reputation, and the arrest caused no little interest.

La Marble is married and is employed as a pressman in a publishing house. Kunkle is only eighteen years of age, and the son of a railroad engineer. Both were placed under bond of $1,000 each.

When Cammack Had a Fit.

(From the New York Press).

Cammack would have done well on the stage. He was a great actor as well as a great bear. Do you remember the day he found the market going up into the skies when he was short of 250,000 shares of stock? He had arrived late from Tuxedo, driving from the ferry to his office in a cab with one of his trusties. This fellow always met him. A loss of millions stared him in the face. After giving careful instructions to his brokers he fell on the floor in a fit. Foam covered his lips, and his eyeballs stood out of his head. His body oozed cold sweat. Doctors were summoned. The news was spread through the financial district that Cammack, the Great Bear, was dying. Many were glad; others were not sorry. In fact, there was general rejoicing. Up, up, went prices. Cam was losing millions! Good for him! That was the cry. But when the day closed there was a different story to tell. By careful manipulation with some thirty active brokers the "Old Man" had turned defeat into victory, and in the general summing up quit the conflict some $2,000,000 richer. Quietly getting up off the floor, he called for his overcoat, thanked his attendants, and went home, where he stayed for three days enjoying a good laugh at the Street.

GOLD MINING COMPANY SUED.

Stockholder Wants to Know Where His Money Went.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Nathan Kashland applied in the Circuit Court yesterday by James Fluegel, attorney, for the appointment of a receiver for the Little Lee Gold Mining Company, which was incorporated in West Virginia with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of $1 each. Besides the company the defendants in the suit are its president, Theodore F. Wilcox, and treasurer, Solomon N. Frank. The other officers of the company, the bill of complaint states, are Bartlett S. Johnson, vice president, and A. L. Gardner, secretary.

The bill of complaint alleges that the officers and agents of the company solicited in Baltimore subscriptions to the capital stock of the company, claiming that the money was to be used for developing a gold mine at Cripple Creek, Col. The stock subscribed for in Baltimore, it is also alleged, is nominally worth thousands of dollars, but no dividend has been declared on it and no report has been made showing what has become of the money paid for the stock. Mr. Kashland owns 150 of the shares, and he alleges that he has been unable to obtain any information as to what has become of the money he paid to the company's treasurer.

He asks that the treasurer and president of the company be required to disclose the assets of the company in their posession; that the treasurer be required to disclose what disposition has been made of the money received by him for stock of the company, and that the company be required to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for it. No order was passed on the bill.

AN ANTI-TRUST BILL.

A Sweeping Measure Favorably Reported in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 22.—A sweeping Anti-Trust bill has been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature. The Attorney General is given complete power to investigate, a form of oath is prescribed which he is to send to all corporations, and failure to sign and return this in thirty days is to be taken as prima facie evidence of membership in a trust, and the Attorney General is to sue at once for $500 penalty, and for the forfeiture of the charter, franchise, and corporate existence.

He is given ample power to send for persons and papers; evidence of witnesses is not to be used against them, but they are liable for perjury. One of the members of the Judiciary Committee does not like the bill, because it treats all corporations as if they were trusts, while he desired it applied only to actual trusts.

CENSUS EMPLOYE ON TRIAL.

Philadelphia Man Charged With Making False Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Charged with making false and fictitious returns while engaged as a special agent to gather statistics during the taking of the last census, John H. McDevitt was placed on trial before Judge McPherson, in the United States district court yesterday. The matter was given into the hands of the jury late in the afternoon, and a sealed verdict is expected this morning.

While employed as a census enumerator, McDevitt also acted as a special agent to cover the mechanical and manufacturing industries in district No. 95, bounded by Fourth and Sixth Streets and Carpenter Street and Washington Avenue. It was alleged that after he made one return, which did not contain the signature of the persons concerned, an investigation was made, it is claimed, resulting in the finding of several such cases. Ex-Mayor William B. Smith, who also acted as special agent, testified that he had unsuccessfully tried to locate "Morris Cohen, 537 Carpenter Street," the first incorrect return made by McDevitt. The latter was sent for and Smith instructed to go with him in order to have the report signed and complete. On the way, the witness said, McDevitt asked for the report, and then admitted that it was false. When called to the stand McDevitt denied the latter allegations.

THE ANCIENT MOUND BUILDERS

A Question as to Their Identity With the Sioux Indians.

(From the Northwest Magazine.)

In a paper read before the Minnesota Historical Society recently, J. V. Brower, of St. Paul, presented evidence tending to show that the mound builders of Minnesota were none other than the old, full-blooded Sioux Indians. He traced these aborigines back to their ancient habitations and villages, and in the course of his researches arrived at some surprising conclusions. After describing every tribe of Indians known to have been permanent residents of the region explored, Mr. Brower gave his attention to the geological age of the lakes, the surface of the ground, and to the rivers, creeks, and other streams.

It was shown distinctly, he says, that the mounds were built on the top of the black soil and of that material, indicating that hundreds of them are of more recent origin than many suppose. From the numerous village sites there have been collected stone, copper, flint, and earthen objects and artifacts which are exactly similar to the same kind of material taken from the mounds adjoining the village sites. That fact shows that the people who built the mounds also occupied the ancient villages.

Each of the village sites discovered has been explored and chartered. By the side of the chart of 1860 the Fauquelin chart of 1688 was placed, and it was distinctly demonstrated by the two charts that the villagers residing in Mille Lacs in 1688 were resident at identical places where village sites were observed in 1860.

The next proposition submitted was proof from the records left by Radisson, Hennepin, Duluth, Le Sueur, and Carver that the Sioux made and used stone implements, clay pots, copper crescents, flint knives, quartz arrow points, and various stone and copper objects, following which it was demonstrated beyond dispute that the Sioux removed the flesh from the remains of their dead and deposited the bones, in a bundled condition, with the skull. Catlins' works were here produced to show that at late as 1835 the Sioux were building mounds over their dead. A chart was shown delineating the bundled bones of Indians at the surface of the ground at Mille Lacs, with mounds of earth built over them.

James W. Lynd, historian of the Sioux Nation, was quoted showing that the Dakota people were at Mille Lacs at a very ancient period; in fact, so long ago that no tradition remained to show where they came from or how long they had been there.

No trace of two distinct classes of stone implements and earthen pots has been found at Mille Lacs, and the only island in the region where the Sioux had a village, to which Hennepin was taken in 1680, is overspread with broken clay vessels and stone implements.

The Down East Tapeworm.

(From the Portland Argus.)

The "Press" says that the Democratic party in Maine today is nothing but a disorganized appetite, with a quick ear for the dinner bell. We might retort that the Republican party in Maine is chiefly an organized appetite that is never satiated. The party may gobble and gorge everything in sight, and a good deal that is not in sight, but its appetite remains as keen and robust as ever. Nothing can "slay the hungry edge" of Republican appetite. It must have all of every course, and all is not enough to fill the ever yawning cavity.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

A CUMBERLAND HOTEL BURNED.

Guests Lose Money and Valuables in the Fire.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 22.—The East End Hotel on Virginia Avenue, South Cumberland, adjoining the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The house was owned by Henry J. Blough and leased by Conrad and Max Bower. The property was valued at $6,000, and was insured for $3,000. The furniture, owned by Bower Bros., was insured for $1,500. A small portion was saved.

The fire started in the attic, and its cause is unknown. The building, being of frame, was quickly consumed. A strong wind was blowing, and for a time it looked as if the greater portion of the business section of South Cumberland would be burned. The weather was intensely cold, but the volunteer firemen fought hard and confined the flames to the hotel, although a frame building almost immediately adjoined it. One uptown fire company went down on a trolley car with their reel coupled on behind.

There were forty guests in the hotel, but all were gottten out safely, although several men exhausted from working overtime had to be dragged from their beds. Many doors had to be broken open to arouse guests. The boarders were mostly railroad men.

The din caused by the alarm was indescribable. Scores of locomotive whistles and the roundhouse whistle, the latter building being near the burning hotel, joined in. All traffic was blocked at the railroad crossing. Employes from the Baltimore and Ohio shops assisted in fighting the fire with the company's hose. Conrad Bower is said to have lost $500 locked in a drawer in his room, and Max Bower lost his trunk, with a gold watch, ring, and other effects. Nearly all the guests lost valuables. Ernest Parsons, a railroad man, lost a new $78 cornet.

MARYLAND LANDS CLAIMED.

Alleged Heirs to the Andrew Valentine House Estate.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Feb. 22.—George B. Oswald, clerk of the Circuit Court, is overwhelmed with letters concerning the Andrew Valentine House estate from claimants in Arkansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, and Virginia.

Yesterday George L. House, of Flintstone, Allegany county, came to see Mr. Oswald about the estate. He thinks he is one of the heirs. His father was James House, formerly of Antietam, Washington county. Mr. Oswald thinks the records of the estate are all filed at Frederick or Annapolis.

E. C. McWhorter, of Kentucky, wrote Mr. Oswald that the House Heirs' Association held a meeting recently at Williamsburg, Ky., at which the secretary, Mrs. L. R. Adams, of Richmond, Ind., stated the estate contained 64,000 acres of land in what is now Frederick and Washington counties, Maryland, which continued in the possession of him and his heirs from 1715 until 1785. Then, rich iron ore deposits having been discovered on the tract, the United States Government tried to purchase the property. Failing in this, the Government leased it for ninety-nine years, agreeing to pay the heirs 14 cents per acre per annum, but failed to comply with the agreement.

At the expiration of the ninety-nine years' lease, which was about fifteen years ago, the land should have reverted to the House heirs. She says the Government sold the land, which it had no right to do. Five years ago proceedings were instituted against the Government by the heirs. It is claimed all the true heirs have been located and that there are about 300 of them. Mrs. Adams says each heir's share is $2,000,000.

NORTH CAROLINA REVENUE.

The Tax Bill Completed by the Legislative Finance Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 22.—The joint Finance Committee of the Legislature has completed the Revenue bill, much of which is along new lines, and is bold and sweeping, having roused a storm of protest among manufacturers.

The bill is mainly the work of Representative Willard, of Wilmington, who has ransacked the tax laws of all the States in his effort to get taxes. There was a provision for a dog tax of 25 cents. This could muster only three votes. There was a proposition to follow the example of South Carolina and strike out the tax on marriage licenses. This got but three votes.

The provision taxing street railways, electric plants, gas works, waterworks, etc., 2 per cent, on gross earnings, as well as ad valorem, was modified so as to leave only the ad valorem tax. A new tax imposed is on gross earnings per mile of railways, beginning with one-tenth of 1 per cent on $1,000 and rising to nine-tenths of 1 per cent on $9,000. For the first time there is a cigarette tax, one-half cent per thousand on manufacturers and $5 a year for dealers. The statement was made that the average small dealer sells 12,000 a year and that his profit thereon is $16.50.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Alphabetically.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Do you expect to have a pair of samples of every living creature in that ark?" asked one of the jeering spectators.

"From A to Izzard!" emphatically responded Noah. "Ah, that reminds me," he added. "The zebra!"

And he instantly despatched a corps of hunters to South Africa.

Neighborly Call.

(From the Newark Advertiser.)

Mistress of One Servant—What is it you call your butler, "Bobs?"

Mistress of Two or More—Yes; you see his real name is Roberts.

"Oh, then, I suppose you call your cook "Kitchener."

Totally Depraved.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Over there," said the Montana host, pointing in a westerly direction with his buggy whip, "are what we call the Bad Lands."

"Abandoned farms, I suppose," commented the visitor, a pale, intellectual young man from the East.

Vastly Superior.

(From the Detroit Journal.)

"Is it a fact that Mrs. Van Upanup's ball was a larger affair than Mrs. De Paster-Stone's?"

"Oh, decidedly. Mrs. Van Upanup had fully 2,000 detectives at her ball, whereas Mrs. De Paster-Stone had but a scant 2,500!"

A Professional Difficulty.

(From Das Kleine Witzblatt.)

She—O, Adolar, our love will make earth a paradise for us, won't it dear?—so that we shall forget that there is any earthly suffering!

He—Excuse me, darling—you must remember that I'm a dentist.

A Misunderstanding.

(From Harlem Life.)

New Boarder—Can I get my meals on time?"

Landlady—No, you will have to pay in advance.

A Rural Longing.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"Say, our bookkeeper is foolish."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, he says when he gets old he wants money enough to go out and live where he can see the moon go down behind a hedge."

Heartless.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

"Oh, Flanders! You're mother-in-law left her gas turned on in her room, the wind blew it out, and she was nearly suffocated."

"That's just like her. As if that gas bill wasn't big enough already."

Truth needs not the eloquence of speech. Henrich's beers possess the truth of being the beer with the purest and most wholesome of qualities. For a case of Henrich's Maerzen, Senate, or Lager phone 634, Arlington Bottling Co.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The greatest cape in the world is Cape Horn, a precipitous mountain over 3,000 feet high.

About 12,000 horse power is transmitted in the form of electricity from Niagara to Buffalo.

The Caspian Sea is literally a great depression in the surface of the earth. It is eighty-four feet below the regular sea level.

The colonial revenues of Great Britain, that is, the United Kingdom, have almost quadrupled since 1850, while the population has only doubled.

The horses ridden by Lord Kitchener's flying cavalry to chase General De Wet across the South African veldt are shod with shoes made in Pennsylvania.

Walking keeps down fleshiness. Now it is claimed that the multiplication of cheap modes of transportation, where all ride, favors the tendency to obesity.

In California there is a pioneer society composed entirely of women who crossed the plains in ox teams prior to 1854. There are thirty names on the charter roll.

An Indian skeleton was found in New York recently by workmen engaged in digging the new subway. Close beside the skull were found clay pipes and a tomahawk.

The Creek nation numbers 16,000, but of these no less than 6,000 are negroes. They represent the most progressive part of the tribe and are said practically to control its policy.

While the population of Maine increased during the last decade only from 661,086 to 694,466, or but about 5 per cent, the cost of the State Government has nearly doubled during the last eight years.

In the largest library in Oxford, England, has hung from time immemorial this notice: "Women and dogs not admitted here." It is allowed to hang still to show the changes in the status of women.

Although all the old British battleships had elaborately carved figureheads on their bows, modern vessels are not allowed any such sort of decoration by virtue of an order of the admiralty issued some years ago.

The most vicious-looking weapon on record has been unearthed in New Orleans. It is a combination of a revolver, a row of ugly brass knuckles, and a dirk knife, all in one and each built for the transaction of business.

One cannot go into Canada now, as was formerly the case, and carry a bottle of whisky over the line into the United States. According to a decision of the customs appraiser whisky cannot be imported in less than a case quantity.

There is a Polish tramp in Chicago, a sort of modern representative of the creation that entranced rats, who by playing music on a whistle charms cockroaches. After hearing his music, however, the insects hie away to their respective homes.

Japan has of late years greatly increased her cavalry and still more recently added nearly forty field batteries to her artillery, and as the country itself produces practically no horses suitable