



JOHN MITCHELL, JR., EDITOR

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SATURDAY MAY 14, 1904

COLORED people should read and support race journals.

A movement is on foot to establish an automobile service in this city.

Some colored folks can walk twenty miles a day and be happy at the end of the trip.

The "Jim Crow" department of the street-cars look as though colored folks were sent up town and couldn't.

The present troublous conditions should emphasize the fact that colored people have no time to be fighting each other.

President Roosevelt is resting himself while the Democrats are fighting each other as to whom they shall nominate against him.

Our dodging United States Supreme Court is somewhat tired, but will dodge a few more cases, if some one will be so impolite as to throw them up there.

Walking is good now. Continue to stay off the street-cars and avoid trouble. Those who framed the law to injure us are very much chagrined to find that white folks are receiving the full effect of the blow.

We are not giving the street-car people any trouble on their cars, but we are causing many frowns on their countenances when they look at their pockets.

Colored folks are walking, yes, nearly all are walking.

The Virginia Passenger and Power Company officials are still trying to explain why they were forced to make a "Jim Crow" arrangement on the street-cars that it was not forced to make.

The more they explain, the angrier the white folks get, and the colored folks—are walking.

MR. THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S CONCLUSIONS.

MR. THOMAS NELSON PAGE contributes a third paper on "The Negro: The Southerner's Problem," to McCLURE'S MAGAZINE for May.

It is the best and the worst of all of the dissertations that he has delivered upon this subject. He makes some remarkable concessions, but he blurs the whole by the concluding statements to which we shall call particular attention before we conclude our review of all that he has been unkind enough to say. Mr. PAGE writes:

"Thirty-eight years have passed since the Negro was set free and became his

own master. By sentimentalists and Negro writers and orators most of the Negro's shortcomings are usually charged to slavery, and undoubtedly slavery leaves certain traits which the student can readily detect. But most of the class of writers referred to ignore the fact that the Negro at the close of slavery was in a higher condition of civilization than when he came a savage from the wilds of Africa; that, indeed, this very period of slavery in America had given to him the only semblance of civilization which the Negro race has possessed since the dawn of history."

The above admits no denial. It is the statement of a fact conceded by the pro-Negro as well as the Anti-Negro elements of the Southland.

We concede the following also: "Whatever evils slavery may have entailed upon the Negro, this much may unquestionably be predicted of it; it left him a trained laborer and in good physical condition. He started in on a new era with a large share of friendliness on the part of the South and with the enthusiastic good-will of the North. He had little property, and not more than two or three per cent. were able to read; but he commanded the entire field of labor in the South, while a certain percentage, composed of house-servants, had the knowledge which comes from holding positions of responsibility and of an association with educated people."

But Mr. PAGE in stating that the Negro was a trained laborer carefully avoids the statement that he was a skilled mechanic. He knows that intelligence and education are the essential elements in the composition of a workman of the latter character. He makes the following glowing statement which in all of its essentials is specifically true:

"When the war closed, among the four millions of Negroes who then inhabited the South, there were, with the exception of the invalids, the cripples, and the superannated, scarcely an adult who was not a trained laborer or a skilled artisan. In the cotton section they knew how to raise and prepare cotton; in the sugar belt they knew how to grow and grind sugar in their own mills; in the corn and wheat belt they knew how to raise and prepare for market those crops. They were the shepherds, cattle men, horse-trainers, and raisers. The entire industrial work of the South was performed by them. They were the trained domestic servants; landrasses, nurses, and midwives. They were the carpenters, smiths, coopers, sawyers, wheelwrights, bricklayers, and boatmen. They were the tanners and shoemakers, miners and stonecutters, tailors and knitters, spinners and weavers. Nearly all the houses in the South were built by them. They manufactured most of the articles that were manufactured in the South."

He gives the following interesting approximate statistics:

"In 1860 there were in the Southern States between five and six hundred thousand slave-owners and slave hirers, and there were four million and a quarter slaves, or about eight slaves to each owner. In Georgia, for example, there were in 1860, 462,198 slaves, owned by 41,084 owners. Of these slave owners, perhaps, every one had at least one house servant, and most of them had several. Striking a mean between the smaller slave owner and the larger, it would probably be found that the proportion of mechanics and artisans to the entire population was about the same that it is in any agricultural country, or as the slave is known to be generally not as industrious and efficient as the free workman; the percentage was possibly higher than it is to-day in the West or in the agricultural parts of the South. It is not pretended that this is more than a conjecture, but it is a conjecture based upon what appears a conservative estimate."

He then tells what the South has done for the Negro in the matter of education, without a single reference to what the Negro has done for the South in the matter of increasing its material wealth and adding to its industrial prosperity. He says:

"Since that time over \$109,000,000 has been expended by the South on the Negro's education, besides what has been expended by private charity, which is estimated to amount to \$30,000,000.

The South has faithfully applied itself during all these years to giving the Negroes all the opportunities possible for attaining an education, and it is one of the most creditable pages in her history that in face of the horror of Negro domination during the Reconstruction period, of the disappointment, in face of the fact that the education of the Negroes has appeared to be used by them only as a weapon with which to oppose the white race, and that she has persistently given aid largely of its store to provide this misused education. Of the \$109,000,000 which the Southern States have since the war applied to the education of the Negro by voluntary taxation, over \$100,000,000 was raised by the votes of the Whites. Several times of late years, propositions have been made in various legislatures in the South to devote the money raised by taxation on the property of each race exclusively to the education of that race, but in every case, to their credit be it said, the propositions have been overwhelmingly defeated. The total expenditure for public schools in the South in the year 1898-1899 was \$32,849,892, of which \$6,569,978 was to sustain Negro schools."

Mr. PAGE states that the South has given the Negro (\$109,000,000) one hundred and nine million dollars for education. What has the Negro given the South in return?

He boasts that one hundred million dollars of this money came from the direct taxation of the Whites. We rise to enquire who gave the Whites this property from which this taxation was derived? Let us see.

The official statistics show that the total number of bales of cotton produced in this country in the southern States, and almost exclusively by Negro labor for seventy-four years, from 1829 to 1903, was (317,509,461) three hundred and seven million, five hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and sixty-one bales of cotton.

The price of cotton ranges in the markets from 13 cents per pound upwards. We have placed it at ten cents per pound and the value of this vast output which the Negroes have poured into the pockets of the white people of the South is (\$15,487,107,500) fifteen billion, four hundred and sixty-two million,

seven hundred and ten thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars and seventy cents or fifteen thousand, four hundred and sixty-two million dollars.

Now let Mr. PAGE value this cotton at 15 cents per pound and see even then the great value of the Negroes to the Southland; or let him make a liberal discount and allege that some of the cotton is picked by white labor.

Admitting this to be true now, he must concede that for all of the three years preceding the Civil War—about seventy-nine years, the entire cotton crop was the product of Negro labor.

But what about the tobacco? The value of the tobacco crop for 1902 in VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, TEXAS, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY was (\$40,115,068) forty million, one hundred and fifteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars.

Make your liberal reductions, Mr. PAGE, for the portion produced by white labor. You know that more than fifty per cent of the tobacco crop is the product of the much abused black man of the Southland.

Here then, you have of only two staple products of the South, sixty five thousand million dollars worth of it produced by the Negroes to whom you, representing the white people of the Sunny South have given one hundred million dollars, extending over a period of forty-four years.

According to your own figures, you still have sixty-four thousand, nine hundred million dollars now to the credit of these Negroes, whom you alleged have been living upon the White man's bounty, Mr. PAGE.

Mark you, we have not figured on the corn, wheat, oats, sugar, molasses and the orchard and truck products of the Southland.

We ask you in all kindness, what becomes of your hospitality? Do you argue like Robin Hood or other Knights-errant of the road that you took only a part of our labor instead of all, or that admitting you took all, you distributed a per cent, be it ever so small, among the poor (Negroes) in the localities in which you plied your avocation and waxed fat upon the accumulations of others?

But enough, we shall deal with the question further in our next issue.

He Was Flourishing.

"I hear that Jimkins is getting along fine in the city," said Blossbom. "I suppose he is, maybe; but I never thought he would," commented Nivory.

"His father told me he was flourishing, though."

"Yes, he is. He is teaching penmanship."—Judge.

Too True.

Yes, "asters by the brookside. Make oaks in the brook." But cook books in the kitchen. Not always make a cook. —N. O. Times-Democrat.

CAN'T AFFORD IT.

Wente boys that the question of reward will be settled as to the amount and time of payment after the verdict is rendered. The terms of the offer, standing of the past month are said to be a "suitable reward," instead of a specified amount. The most intense excitement prevails, and at the inquest there were 500 persons gathered. There is a great difference of opinion as to the cause of Wente's death, whether accident, suicide or murder. Many believe it was suicide.



Cook—I wonder what would happen if tradesmen allers told the truth? Housemaid—Why, there soon wouldn't be no tradesmen, of course.—Ally Sloper.

Made Some Reservation.

A man who bought stock in a co. Inquired if its value would go. They told him it could. And it probably would. Provided the price didn't go. —Life.

She Knew Him.

"We've got to economize," he said. "Do you mean that literally?" she asked. "Of course," he replied. "Well, I'm glad of that," she said, "for you usually mean that I've got to economize when you say 'we.'"—Chicago Post.

Benevolent Microbes.

She was shy of germs in the water. She boiled and killed them by steam; She was shy of the germs in the butter. And microbes that flourish in cream. She was shy of germs in the sirloin. Of germs in the marrowfat bone. She was shy of germs in her money. And germs that you meet at the phone. She was shy of the germs at the playhouse. Of germs on the tramcar's tips. But she wasn't a bit shy of the microbes. If there were any on Archibald's lips. —Tit-Bits.

Grievance.

Clergymen—Yes, time is speeding on; eternity looms before us and the season will soon be buried in the past—

Giddy Girl—Isn't it dreadful? I haven't worn half my gowns yet.—New York Herald.

One Advantage.

Myer—Some of these Biblical characters were smart people. Gyer—Yes; but we have one great advantage over them. Myer—And that is? Gyer—We are still living.—Chicago Daily News.

It All Depends.

"They tell me," said the Ludlow youth, "that men who work live longest. Do you believe it?" "Well," replied the Cumminsville sage, "it depends a good deal on who they try to work."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WENTZ WAS SHOT THROUGH HEART CHIEF ENGINEER OF PANAMA CANAL

Coroner's Inquest Probing Death of Philadelphia Millionaire.

ACCIDENT, SUICIDE OR MURDER

Bristol, Va., May 11.—The shrunken and decayed body of Edward L. Wentz, the Philadelphia millionaire, was literally taken to pieces by physicians and detectives in the course of the coroner's inquest.

The startling feature of the inquest was the discovery of a 32-caliber pistol ball in the body, which might have been discharged from the empty pistol.



EDWARD L. WENTZ.

of the same calibre found 18 feet from the remains. The ball had passed through the fifth rib, entering in front, had penetrated the heart, a back rib, and lodged in the muscles of the back, one and a half inches from the spine. Several holes were found in the clothing other than where the bullets entered, but beneath the body was found intact. The right hand was found to be missing, and was probably borne away by wild beasts. A white pearl button, which could not have belonged to the murdered man, was found near.

Detectives on the scene made careful examination of the pistol, finding it to be a Smith & Wesson. Two cartridges were on either side of the hammer, but the chamber under the hammer contained an empty shell, as well as the two lower chambers. A loaded cartridge of 32-calibre was found seven feet from the body. Many articles in his pocket were found intact.

At the conclusion of the inquest it was decided that nothing further could be gained by holding the body here longer. Consequently the special train which brought the brothers of the dead man, physicians and detectives to the scene, left today. The remains occupy the front section of the private car in which the party travel.

F. P. Dimalo, superintendent of the Pinkerton detective agency, of Philadelphia, who accompanied the Wentz brothers to the scene, will not return, but remains to make a thorough investigation, following the verdict of the coroner's jury.

It was stated by persons close to the Wentz boys that the question of reward will be settled as to the amount and time of payment after the verdict is rendered. The terms of the offer, standing of the past month are said to be a "suitable reward," instead of a specified amount. The most intense excitement prevails, and at the inquest there were 500 persons gathered. There is a great difference of opinion as to the cause of Wente's death, whether accident, suicide or murder. Many believe it was suicide.

Warrants Served On Suspects.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 11.—Warrants were served on Silas Innes and Tom Wright, prisoners in jail at Tazewell, Tenn., charging them with the murder of E. L. Wentz, whose body was found near Big Stone Gap last Sunday. The two men were being held in jail on the charge of being fugitives from justice, awaiting orders from Virginia. The men were first suspected of being the murderers of Wentz, because a riding suit similar to one worn by Wentz when he went riding was found in their quarters in the mountains. This suit of clothing had blood stains on it. Wentz, it is said, was strongly opposed to these men running a blind tiger in Wise county, Va.

SAVED BY BRAVE ENGINEER

Hoisted Fifteen Men From Mine With Flames All About Him.

Scranton, Pa., May 9.—James Shay, engineer at the Blue Ridge colliery, near Peckville, has made himself a fitting candidate for enrollment on the Carnegie hero roll. With flames all about him and a hose company playing a stream of water on him to keep his clothing from taking fire, he stood at the lever in the fiercely burning engine house and safely hoisted 15 men to the surface. A moment after he staggered out of the building, with his face and hands badly blistered, the roof of the building fell in. The engine room, the fan house and the shaft tower were completely destroyed. The loss is about \$10,000.

Memorial Meeting to Judge Simonton.

Richmond, Va., May 11.—Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court, sat with Judge Purnell, of North Carolina; Judge Brawley, of South Carolina; Judge Morris, of Maryland; Judge Goff, of West Virginia, and Judge Waddill, of the district court of Virginia, at a memorial meeting held here to honor the late Judge Simonton. The chief justice was among those who paid tribute to the departed justice.

Suicide at World's Fair.

St. Louis, May 11.—Captain Walter Allen, of St. Louis, connected with the World's Fair Jefferson Guards, and a brother of former Congressman John Allen, national World's Fair commissioner from Mississippi, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart in a room in the dormitory of the Washington University, now utilized by the exposition. He left a note stating that ill health had driven him to commit the act.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF PANAMA CANAL

John F. Wallace to Have Charge of Construction of Waterway.

HIS SALARY \$25,000 A YEAR

Washington, May 11.—Admiral Walker, president of the Panama canal commission, has received a telegram from John Findley Wallace, of Chicago, general manager of the Illinois Central railroad, accepting the appointment of chief engineer in charge of the construction of the canal. Mr. Wallace will receive a salary of \$25,000 a year.

Mr. Wallace has been considered for some time by members of the canal commission for the position of chief engineer, said Admiral Walker. "No one stands higher in his profession or is better equipped to take up the work mapped out than he, and the commission is to be congratulated on securing the services of such a man."

Mr. Wallace will take up his work with the commission on June 1. He will arrive in Washington on or before that date, and for the present will have his office at the headquarters of the commission in this city. It has not been determined when he will visit the isthmus, all matters of detail being left for a future conference with the commission.

In regard to the salary to be paid Mr. Wallace, Admiral Walker said that when a man undertakes to direct the construction of the Panama canal project it is necessary for him to burn his ships behind him, and that \$25,000 is not too high for a man competent for so important a trust. "Whoever undertakes that task gives up his business in this country, for it will require all his time on the isthmus for an indefinite period," said the admiral.

During the recent trip of the Panama canal commissioners to the isthmus one of the subjects of discussion was the appointment of the chief engineer. It was agreed by every one that the man selected must possess exceptional qualifications, must be not only an engineer, but an administrator and executive, must have mature judgment, and yet energy of accomplishment; must be well known and favorably known, as a very great measure of the success of the commission would depend on the chief engineer.

While the commission was at sea on the way to the isthmus, a letter was written to Mr. Wallace, asking him to meet the members in New York on their return and talk the matter over. President Fish, of the Illinois Central, was very unwilling to have Mr. Wallace leave the service of the company, but the appointment having been tendered, left the decision entirely with Mr. Wallace himself. In reaching the conclusion to accept, Mr. Wallace gave up his prospects of promotion and a much higher salary than \$25,000 a year, but by taking the position of chief engineer of the Panama canal his name will be attached to the greatest piece of construction ever undertaken.

It is estimated that about two years will be required to complete the surveys, make the estimates of cost and decide on the final plans. In round figures the canal will cost \$200,000,000, and will require 10 years to complete. Aside from the engineers, machinists and other skilled labor, the constructive work will give employment to 50,000 men.

TO RULE CANAL ZONE

General Davis, of Panama Board, Will Be the Governor.

Washington, May 10.—President Roosevelt had a long conference with Secretaries Hay and Taft and Attorney General Knox, at which the regulations to govern the isthmian canal commission were determined upon finally.

General George W. Davis, the army member of the commission, is appointed governor of the American zone on the isthmus. Until the expiration of the 55th congress the isthmian commission will exercise legislative authority over the American strip. Governor Davis is given authority to appoint one judge, who shall exercise judicial authority.

The commission will report directly to the secretary of war as often as he may direct upon all phases of its operations. It will be under the same sort of control of the secretary of war as is the Philippine commission.

Sir Henry M. Stanley Dead.

London, May 11.—Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is dead. A fortnight ago Sir Henry, who has been in weak health some months, caught a chill, which resulted in a severe attack of pleurisy with complications. He was quite conscious to the last and able to recognize his wife. Before he died Sir Henry expressed a wish to be buried at his country seat, Furze Hill, Pirbright, Surrey. The question, however, is being discussed of burying him beside Livingstone, in Westminster Abbey.

Body Found Floating in Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., May 9.—The body of John W. Proudfit, of New Castle, was found floating in the Delaware river off that town by some fishermen. Proudfit was drowned on November 3 last by the capsizing of his canoe, and it is supposed that the body has been imbedded in the bottom of the river throughout the winter. A reward had been offered by his relatives for the recovery of the body. Proudfit was a son of the late Rev. Alexander Proudfit, of Baltimore.

U. S. Warship Ordered to Chefoo.

Washington, May 10.—The navy department has cabled Admiral Cooper, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, to send a cruiser and a gunboat to Chefoo. This is the nearest neutral port to Port Arthur, but is outside the zone of military operations. The selection of the vessels is left to Admiral Cooper.

MRS. POWELL FOUND GUILTY

Slayer of Estelle Albin Condemned to Prison For Life.

Dover, Del., May 9.—Mrs. Mary Powell was convicted of the murder of Estelle Albin, the jury fixing the punishment at imprisonment for life. The jury deliberated just two hours.



MRS. MARY A. POWELL.

then sent for the court, which, after a week's ordeal, adjourned subject to the call of the jury.

The jury was polled and Mrs. Powell was committed for sentence. "We have nothing to say after such a verdict," was all that could be obtained from Mrs. Powell's attorney, but Attorney General Ward, while not fully satisfied with the verdict, said: "The woman undoubtedly had great provocation."

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS

Endorsed Roosevelt and Elected Delegates to National Convention.

Trenton, N. J., May 11.—The Republican state convention, which was held here for the purpose of electing delegates for the national convention, to be held in Chicago on June 21, was unusually enthusiastic, considering the fact that there were no contests of importance. The incidents of the convention were the oration given to Clerk in Chancery Stokes, who it is expected will be nominated by the Republicans for governor this fall, and to Major Carl Lentz, the Republican leader of Essex, and State Assessor David Baird, the leader of his party in Camden county, and in fact in most of South Jersey.

The only hitch in the cut and dried program for the election of delegates-at-large was the unexpected objection offered by William Howland, of North Plainfield, to the unanimous election of the four men who had been named for the honor. The four men were Governor Franklin Murphy, United States Senator Kean and Dryden and State Assessor David Baird, of Camden. Mr. Howland stated that there was a sentiment in his county against the election of Mr. Baird. He said he did not know Mr. Baird personally, and only opposed him politically, as he did not believe he fully represented the Republican party. Mr. Howland spoke only a few words, and no one attempted to answer him.

The platform adopted by the convention was a strong endorsement of the Republican national and state administrations, and indirectly favored the nomination of President Roosevelt to succeed himself, although in keeping with the policy that has always prevailed in this state, the delegates were not instructed.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, May 5.

All the woodwork in Pine mountain tunnel, on the Southern railway, near Columbus, Ga., was burned, and trains had to be stopped.

Secretary Taft has returned to Washington from the St. Louis Fair, where he represented President Roosevelt at the opening exercises.

Four bandits were garroted at Santiago, Cuba, being the first legal executions since the Spanish regime.

President Roosevelt has appointed Adolph Grant Wolf, of the District of Columbia, to succeed Judge Sulzbacher as associate justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico.

Friday, May 6.

The 79th annual commencement of the Reformed Theological Seminary was held at Lancaster, Pa.

M. Waldeck Rousseau, the former premier of France, was operated upon by Paris surgeons for a malady of the liver.

A gas explosion demolished the house of James McDaniel, at Merion, Ind., killing Mrs. McDaniel and two children.

The Republican national committee will meet at Chicago, June 15, to hear all contests and prepare the temporary roll of delegates.

The blowing out of a controller on a Kansas City trolley car caused a panic among the passengers, in which 11 persons were injured, nine of them women.

Saturday, May 7.

United States Judge Bradford, of Delaware, will hear arguments in the Northern Securities case at Newark, N. J., May 21 and 22.

Curtis Jett, who murdered J. B. Marcum in the court house of Breathitt county, Ky., has accepted a life sentence rather than face a new trial.

The delegates to the biennial convention of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America were received by President Roosevelt at the White House.

Rev. E. N. Gerhart, D. D., LL. D., professor of theology and president of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of the United States, died at his home at Lancaster, Pa., aged 87 years.

Monday, May 9.

Three men were badly hurt by the explosion of a battery on William K. Vanderbilt's yacht near New York.

James J. Hill and wife have given \$1,500,000 toward the \$3,000,000 Roman Catholic cathedral to be built at St. Paul, Minn.

Theodore Campbell, aged 14, of Millville, N. J., died at his home of what

the physicians say was excessive cigarette smoking.

Mrs. Sarah Dramadel, of Harrisburg, Pa., ran a pin in her thumb while washing clothes a week ago and died after terrible suffering from blood poisoning.

Tuesday, May 10.

Barton F. Thorn, ex-state senator from Burlington county, N. J., died at his home at Crosswicks, aged 71 years.

The loss sustained by the fire insurance companies of Germany in the recent Baltimore fire is officially stated as \$352,240.

Quarrelling over a game of poker, Harry Simmons, of Chicago, shot and instantly killed L. B. Wickman. Simmons is under arrest.

While fording a river near Milan, Kan., a wagon containing W. Hazlan, wife and five children overturned, and the woman and three children were drowned.

Thomas Costello, for 28 years clerk in the paymaster's department of the Brooklyn navy yard, pleaded guilty to stealing \$302 and was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing and \$5000 fine.

Wednesday, May 11.