The Hocking Sentinel.

LOGAN, OHIO.

LEWIS GREEN, - - - Publisher

1901. MARCH. 1901.

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HISTORY OF A WEEK.

PEOPLE, PLACES AND THINGS OF THE WORLD.

News of Crimes and Criminals, Accidents, Fires, Etc., from North, South, East and West, Sanwiched with Minor Affairs.

Blew Himself into Eternity.

Samuel Hagerty, a prosperous and wealthy farmer, living three miles south of Payne, Ohio, committed suicide in a most shocking manner. He took a quantity of dynamite and went to the field, announcing his intention to blast stumps. A short time afterward the neighborhood was aroused by a violent explosion. Fearing something was wrong they hurried to the scene and found a few scattered remnants of the despondent man. An inquest established the fact that the deceased had placed several pounds of the explosive in a large stump, sat thereon and deliberately lighted the fuse.

Attorney General Griggs Resigns.

Attorney General Griggs has handed to the President his resignation, to take effect March 31. Mr. Griggs intends to leave Washington for his home in New Jersey, where hereafter he will reside. His intention is to resume immediately the practice of his profession. It is stated by his authority that he will be associated as counsel with the firm of Dill, Bomeisler & Baldwin, of New York City. Mr. Griggs also has formed a partnership with Mr. Dill, of Jersey City, under the firm name of Griggs & Dill, for practice in New Jersey.

Filipinos Surrender.

Manila special: In the province of Cavite four insurgent officers and fifty-three men, with fifty-six rifles, have surrendered to Lieut.-Col. Frank D. Baldwin of the Fourth United States Infantry, and one insurgent officer and twelve men with sixteen rifles to Col. Walter S. Schuyler of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry. The attendance at the services of the evangelical churches in Manila is not diminished. Protestantism is spreading rapidly in the province of Pampanga.

For Fair Play.

Washington special: The fact that Russia is inquiring what the United States' naval strength in Asiatic waters is, leads some diplomats to believe she is quietly preparing for a war, and would like to purchase some of our ships. It is understood that the United States, England, Germany and Japan will oppose a secret treaty between Russia and China by which the former will control the Manchuria.

Milwaukee has a $300,000 Fire.

Fire completely wiped out the big piano establishment of William Rohlfing & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis., and wrought further damage to adjoining property entailing a loss close to $300,000, fully covered by insurance. The fire started in the Rohlfing store, a four story structure, which was heavily stocked with pianos and sheet music.

A Public Hanging.

Amid the cheers of 2,000 persons, John Wesley, a colored rapist, was hanged at Arkadelphia, Ark. The condemned man made no request except that the coffin be kept out of his sight. By a special act of the legislature, the law prohibiting public hangings was recently repealed, and this was the first execution under the new law.

Caused by Lightning.

The Catholic cathedral at Grand Rapids, Mich., was struck by lightning during a storm and was totally destroyed. The fire spread over the entire district and one of the greatest conflagrations in the history of the city occurred. It is reported that a number of lives were lost, but this cannot be substantiated at this time.

Will Punish Sugar King.

Paris special: The chamber of deputies has adopted the commission's report in favor of the prosecution of M. Jaluzot, the nationalist deputy who is reported to have attempted to corner the sugar market in Paris.

Boers Captured.

Bloemfontein special: The British have scored a big success in the fight against the Fouries commando. Two hundred Boers were made prisoners and 95,000 sheep and 5,000 horses captured.

To Erect Steel Plant.

The Crucible Steel Company has purchased a large tract of territory at Monessen, near Pittsburg, and will erect a large steel plant giving employment to 5,000 men.

President Kruger Coming to America.

The Geneva correspondent of the London Daily Mail says it is rumored that Mr. Kruger, if his health permits, will visit the United States next month.

Kills His Three Children.

Jacob Dearborn of Clinton, Me., murdered his three children with an ax at their home in that town.

A $12,000 Robbery.

Dr. Brill's residence in New York, was robbed of $12,000 worth of jewelry.

Will Work for Statehood.

Governor Otero of New Mexico, has signed a resolution adopted by the territorial legislature authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission of fourteen, with the Governor as an ex-officio member, to go to Washington and work for statehood and against the international dam project.

Filipino General Surrenders.

General MacArthur wires from Manila the surrender of General Fullon and command, thus ending the insurrection in the province of Panaya.

Bismarck, Mo., Swept by Flames.

The town of Bismarck, Mo., was almost completely destroyed by fire. Two-thirds of the business houses were burned and nearly half of the residences. Several hundred persons are homeless. The loss is $125,000.

Bank in Kansas Attacked.

Burglars entered the bank at Madison, Kan., and used dynamite to blow open the doors of the vault. The force of the explosion aroused the inhabitants and the robbers were frightened away before they secured any money.

New Province for Canada.

The great Northwest is to give an eighth self-governing province to Canada early in 1902, when the census returns have been completed. The new province will be known as Alberta, with the capital at Calgary.

Street Car Barn Burns.

One of the car barns of the Cincinnati Traction Company was destroyed by fire. Thirty-five street cars, valued at $2,000 each, were consumed. The total loss was $90,000.

Coyne Is Postmaster.

President McKinley has appointed Frederick E. Coyne postmaster of Chicago to succeed Charles U. Gordon, whose term has expired.

SHOOTS A GIRL—KILLS HIMSELF.

Lovesick Young Man Fails to Murder and Succeeds at Suicide.

Garfield Tribble, aged 21, shot and mortally wounded his sweetheart, Stella Snow, 17 years old, the daughter of Mrs. James Snow, residing four miles north of Brazil, Ind., and then shot himself. Tribble and Miss Snow had been keeping company for three years, and were engaged to be married, but recently Thomas Sipes, a young farmer, engaged board and lodging with the Snow family, and frequently accompanied Miss Snow to church and social gatherings. This incensed Tribble, who a few weeks ago reprimanded his betrothed for permitting Sipes to accompany her. Finally a quarrel resulted, and they agreed to break their engagement. Tribble, however, was deeply infatuated with Miss Snow, and besought her to reconsider the stand she had taken, but Miss Snow was obdurate, and the other day he called attired in a handsome suit of black clothing and secured a conversation with Miss Snow. He placed two chairs side by side and told the girl to sit down. She obeyed, and he seated himself in the other chair and then asked Stella if she was not sorry she jilted him. She answered no, and Tribble instantly drew his revolver and fired three shots at her, one taking effect in her right side, the other in the left side of the neck, and another bullet passing through the fleshy part of her right arm. He then walked out in the front yard and fired one bullet into his own stomach and another in his brain, which caused his death in a few hours. Miss Snow cannot recover.

GIRL SITS ON THIEF.

Miss Georgianna Thompson Finds Burglar at Work and Promptly Downs Him.

Georgianna Thompson, a pretty girl of Denver, sat proudly on a burglar for half an hour the other night, calming him when he struggled by jabs of a hatpin. Miss Thompson is a stenographer. The dwellers in the apartment house in which she lives have recently been annoyed by burglaries. Miss Thompson had just come home and was reading a letter when she heard a scratching at the keyhole. She stepped to the door and flung it suddenly open. A man was squatting there with a wire in his hand. He tried to spring up, but collided with Miss Thompson, who, in the resulting fall, sat on the burglar's back. Realizing her advantage, she stayed there, using the hat pin vigorously when the burglar grew violent. Mr. Pomeroy, manager of the apartment house, heard Miss Thompson's cries, and, seeing her mistress of the situation, left her while he ran for a policeman.

TENOR COMMITS SUICIDE

H Charles Humphries, Well-Known Singer, Kills Himself in St. Louis.

H. Charles Humphries, tenor singer, leader of the choir at the Second Baptist Church, and a well-known society man of St. Louis, committed suicide in his studio. No cause for the act is known. The revolver with which the deed was committed was found lying beside the singer's body, which had fallen in front of the piano. Life was extinct when the janitor discovered the body. A sealed note, addressed to the dead man's widowed mother, was on the stand near by, with another to the janitor, asking him to deliver the first. Mr. Humphries, who was 32 years old, was well known in musical circles throughout the country as an oratorio singer of ability. He was unmarried.

GIRLS BATTLE OVER LOVER.

Ohio Country Belle Stabs Rival and Is Arrested.

Word has been received of a terrible fight which occurred on Turkey creek, Ohio. Mollie Wissman and Nellie Gray, two young country belles, quarreled over the attentions shown them by Ed Montgomery. Miss Wissman stabbed Miss Gray in two places, one wound in the back being over six inches in length. She was arrested and will be held pending developments.

Mysterious Diamond Robbery.

A theft of $3,000 worth of diamonds from Edwards & Sloan, wholesale jewelers, and a threat to kidnap the young son of George H. Edwards unless $1,000 was paid immediately for the return of the gems, is a story with which the Kansas City detectives are wrestling. The boy is being guarded closely.

Both Sides to Yield.

In the House of Lords in London the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, announced that Russia and Great Britain had agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory at Tien-tsin and reserve the question of title and proprietary rights for subsequent examination.

Tourists Awakened by Fire.

The Pullman sleeping cars Tabita and Elmer, on a train from Tampa to Jacksonville, were completely burned at Buffalo Bluff, Fla. The loss in money and jewelry is, according to the statement of the passengers, between $10,000 and $15,000.

To Build a Marble Hotel.

John W. Gates of the United States Steel Corporation and his friends intend to erect a hotel in New York which will rival anything of the kind in that city in magnificence, if not in size. It will cost $2,000,000. Marble only will be used from the ground floor to the roof.

Burns Over Twenty Acres.

The extensive lumber yards and saw and planing mill plant of John B. Ransom & Co., in West Nashville, Tenn., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $140,000, with insurance of $115,000. The yards cover twenty acres of ground.

Mine Rebellion Is Quelled.

Three hundred convicts captured their guards in a Kansas mine and threatened to murder them and blow up the workings unless promised shorter hours and better food. The warden and six men finally quelled the mutiny and returned the convicts to their cells.

Prune Crop Is Cornered.

The California Cured Fruit Association has cornered the entire prune crop of the State. All prunes not in the hands of the association, some 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 pounds, have been purchased outright.

United States Makes Protest.

The State Department has made a vigorous protest through Minister Loomis to Venezuela against further interference with Consular Agent Baiz at Barcelona. The situation is complicated by conflicting American interests.

Linen and Cotton Mills Close.

The Chase, Robeson, Merchants', American linen and Metacomet cotton mills, operating 350,000 spindles, stopped at Fall River, Mass., in pursuance of the agreement to curtail production.

Kills Large American Eagle.

Joseph Linderer, a farmer living near Belgique, Mo., killed a large American gray eagle on his farm. The bird measured seven feet and four inches from tip to tip.

Botha Rejects Peace Terms.

Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has informed the House of Commons that Gen. Botha has rejected the peace terms offered him.

Corpse Found in Lake Michigan.

The body of Mae Comstock of Benton Harbor, Mich., a violin student who had been missing from Chicago for two days, was found in the lake off Jackson Park.

Kills His Three Children.

Jacob Dearborn of Clinton, Me., murdered his three children with an ax at their home in that town.

Fifteen Injured in a Wreck.

Fifteen persons suffered severe injuries and a number of others sustained minor hurts in a wreck on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway near Grand Junction, Iowa. The train jumped the track, the two passenger, the two mail cars and the tender rolling over and falling on their sides in a foot of water. It is believed that the spreading of the rails caused the accident.

LEPROSY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Disease Is Prevalent—Plans to Establish a Leper Colony.

Marine Hospital Surgeon Perry, quarantine officer for the Philippines, has forwarded to Washington an official report on leprosy in the Philippines. He says: "Leprosy is widely prevalent over the entire archipelago, but the greatest number of cases exists in southern Luzon and the southern islands. It is quite prevalent in Cebu, the number of lepers being estimated at 2,000. The total number of cases in the islands is estimated at 20,000, but the actual number is not known, and a census is difficult on account of the majority of cases being in the rural districts. The cases in Manila and surrounding country are isolated in a substantial hospital under the auspices of the Manila Board of Health. There is also a leper hospital at Cebu. An attempt at segregation and isolation of the lepers in the islands has been made by the army officials, and several months ago orders were issued from headquarters directing that a hospital in each district be set aside for the isolation of the lepers that could be apprehended, and a board of army officers was detailed recently to investigate several islands for the purpose of selecting a suitable one for a leper colony, the intention being to deport all cases of leprosy to this place for segregation and isolation."

COLLECTOR KILLS HIMSELF.

Charles Linville Takes His Life in a Chicago Bank.

Charles Linville, for years a trusted collector of the Union Trust and Banking Company at 133 Dearborn street, Chicago, shot and killed himself at his desk in the offices of the company. The shooting, coming without any warning and while the collector was apparently busily counting money which lay on a desk before him, caused the greatest commotion among the employes. A physician was summoned, but before his arrival the wounded man had expired. No reason can be given for the suicide, and so far as is known Linville's accounts are well balanced. He was 32 years old and had been employed by the Union Trust Company several years. He leaves a widow and several small children.

OHIO WOMAN WRECKS A SALOON.

Mrs. Mel Hayes Breaks Plate-Glass and Pours Liquor on the Floor.

The Carrie Nation craze struck Butler, Ohio, when Mrs. Mel Hayes, wife of a barber, smashed Taylor's saloon windows and wrecked the fixtures. The woman's husband and several other men were in the saloon when she made the attack. Several well-aimed rocks demolished the plate-glass windows, and the woman, single-handed, went in and reduced the fixtures to kindling wood. The liquor was poured out on the floor, the proprietor making no defense. All the others, including Hayes, made their escape at the rear and scaled a ten-foot fence.

HELD AS CAPTIVES OF INDIANS.

Message in a Bottle Reports Wreck of the Rover and Bondage of Men.

A message found in a bottle picked up on the beach at Galveston, Texas, says the schooner Rover of New York was wrecked at Cape Horn, and that the two writers of the message—Joseph and James Swift—are captives of the Terra del Fuegan Indians. It is believed that the schooner Rover of Baltimore is missing or lost. The message from the bottle bears date of Aug. 1, 1899, and is written on a playing card.

Pastor Accepts His Defeat.

Rev. Mr. Harris, the pastor who was locked out of his church at Fort Recovery, Ohio, for preaching sanctification, has resigned. He said he would step out if a passage of scripture could be quoted showing he did not preach Bible teachings. A verse relating to brothers creating dissension was read and immediately the pastor quit his charge.

Pirates Are Worsted.

Mail oriental advices give details of a sharp fight between an Italian cruiser and a large Chinese junk, with forty pirates aboard, which was caught overhauling a small trading junk, a portion of whose crew and passengers had been killed and injured before the cruiser reached the scene. Only eleven of the pirates were left alive.

Louisiana May Raise Tea.

Tea culture may finally develop into one of the more important industries of Louisiana. At the Louisiana experimental station Dr. W. C. Stubbs is conducting an elaborate experiment, and up to this time the results have been thoroughly satisfactory.

Funeral of Ex-President Harrison.

Fifteen thousand persons attended the funeral and burial services of Gen. Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis. Deeply impressive scenes at the church and cemetery showed the esteem in which he was held.

Death of Mark S. Brewer.

Mark S. Brewer of Michigan, a member of the civil service commission, died in Washington, D. C., from a complication of diseases.

Two Fires in Kenova, W. Va.

Two fires, aggregating a loss of $90,000, occurred at Kenova, W. Va. No lives were lost.

Combine in Witch Hazel.

The National Witch Hazel Company is now said to be a fact. The company will have a capitalization of $3,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $6.00; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, 39c to 41c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $5.82; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 white, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.85; hogs, $3.00 to $5.80; sheep, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $4.90; hogs, $3.00 to $5.95; sheep, $3.00 to $4.40; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $4.60; hogs, $3.00 to $5.75; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white 28c to 29c; rye, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; clover seed, prime, $6.50 to $6.65.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 56c to 57c; pork, mess, $16.10.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.60; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $6.10; sheep, fair to choice, $3.90 to $5.25; lambs, common to extra, $4.50 to $5.85.

New York—Cattle, $3.75 to $5.30; hogs, $3.00 to $6.25; sheep, $3.00 to $5.10; wheat, No. 2 red, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, western, 12c to 13c.

MUTINY IN A MINE.

Kansas Convicts Holding Guards as Hostages Are Awed.

Three hundred convicts, maddened by long hours of labor and hard prison fare, mutinied in the mine at the State penitentiary at Lansing, Kan. They seized their guards and for thirty-six hours held them as hostages 720 feet under ground. In the meantime they stalked in bands through the workings of the shaft, crying death to all officers of the law and threatening to blow up the mine.

For thirty-six hours the desperate prisoners had absolute control of the mine. They refused to allow a guard to ascend in the cage, but every now and then sent aloft a note to the warden offering to negotiate. The warden rejected all offers.

"We will kill the guards, blow up the mine and die ourselves," came a message.

Still the warden was defiant. Convicts and guards in their power were becoming more desperate with hunger. They had lived on the corn provided for the mules in the mine. Rumors were spread that the guards had been slain and these set all Lansing and Kansas as well wild with excitement.

"Go down with a party and shoot them down," urged the citizens. Warden Tomlinson said: "No; I'll starve them out. To descend the shaft would mean the murder of scores, for some are life-term men and desperate beyond comprehension."

As Tuesday night wore on the warden held a consultation with his officers, and it was decided to attempt a rescue of the guards and also to overawe the convicts and force their surrender. Selecting his men, the warden, with seven or eight guards, heavily armed, entered the hoist and were soon speeding downward. When near the bottom of the pit a heavy fusillade was opened, the shots being fired toward the top of the shaft.

This took the convicts by surprise, and, thinking that the shots were intended for them, they hastily fled, leaving the guards, who were soon joined by their comrades, after which they were sent to the top. The armed guards then started after the convicts and soon had the ringleaders under arrest, when the others gave in and surrendered unconditionally. The work of taking them to the surface began, and before morning the convicts were again behind the bars of their cells.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

Students Shot Down at Cathedral and Anarchy Is Threatened.

Unless prompt measures are taken by the Russian authorities it is believed that a revolution, beginning in St. Petersburg, will spread like wildfire all over Russia. The seditious element, consisting of university students, socialist demogogues and the oppressed wage earners, is massing its forces against aristocracy and the Greek hierarchy and even threatens the life of the Czar. The plotters have already attempted the lives of two ministers.

The worst of the riots that have been of daily occurrence during the past fortnight took place Tuesday on the occasion of a solemn mass in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan for the repose of the soul of M. Bogoliepoff, the minister of public instruction, who was shot and fatally wounded by Karpovich. The police fired their revolvers and it is said that five students were killed and eighty others either seriously or slightly injured. Wholesale arrests, including many women, followed the rioting.

The attack by the police was extremely brutal. Women who made no demonstration were treated in the most cruel manner. Alarm pervades in high Russian circles. The police have notified house owners to have their dvorniks, or house police, report for duty and hold themselves in constant readiness.

A remarkable feature of the demonstrations has been the prominent part taken by women of the higher classes of the university.

COST OF A BIG STRIKE.

Millions of Dollars Lost in Chicago in One Year's Time.

The tremendous cost of labor difficulties is clearly portrayed in the Chicago building trades strike which is now thirteen months old. Reports from Chicago are to the effect that in the conflict the workmen lost in wages more than $5,000,000; the building contractors lost over $7,500,000 in profits, and the material supply men another $7,000,000 through material unsold. In addition, the retail business of the city has been at a standstill for the past year.

The strike was declared by the Building Trades Council, which at that time had 26,500 members. Other labor unions in the building trades, outside the council, had a membership of over 29,000. In addition, there were over 3,000 unorganized men.

There was some trouble between the Building Trades Council and the Building Contractors' Council, and, as neither side was willing to yield, a strike followed. The value of the building in progress at the time of the strike was $10,000,000. In three months this shrunk to $3,500,000, and the amount of building work planned, but stopped on account of the strike, was $50,000,000. During the progress of the strike five persons have been killed and 221 assaulted and more or less seriously injured. It is estimated that nearly 54,000 persons have left Chicago for other cities as a direct result of the strike.

FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

Porto Rico has 953,243 people.

Guam has a population of 8,561.

There are 45 States, six territories and the District of Columbia.

The population of the 3 largest cities combined would exceed that of the State of Pennsylvania.

Greater New York contains four-fifths as many people as composed the whole republic in 1800.

In round numbers the population of the United States and its lately acquired territory is 85,000,000.

No one State in the entire Union could furnish a population great enough to people the 5 largest cities.

There are 18 States, all the territories (6) and the District of Columbia—25 in all—which have a population of less than 1,000,000.

The following named States and territories do not contain any city with a population of 25,000 or more: Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

It has been estimated by experts that the population of this country a century hence will be at least 300,000,000. One estimate puts the figure at 441,000,206. The first estimate is that of Robert P. Porter, the director of the census of 1890; the last is that of the present census office.

During the last century a total of about 19,000,000 people came from foreign countries to make their homes in the United States.

Little Rock had a population in 1850 of 2,167. It is now over 17 2-3 times as large, having 38,307 residents. It is the only city in Arkansas having a population of over 25,000.

It is a curious fact that, in a State that now has 1,270,159 more inhabitants than in 1890, over a third of the counties should have shown a material decrease. Yet such is the case in New York State. Out of 61 counties 22 have shown decreases aggregating something over 30,000.

JAPAN EAGER TO FIGHT.

Would War with Russia if She Had Sufficient Cash.

Russia and Japan have been on the verge of war several times within the last five years, since Russia interfered in 1895 and prevented Japan from enjoying the fruits of the victory over China, but they were never so near hostilities as now, and in the opinion of well-informed diplomatists would be fighting this summer if Japan could get the money to pay the powder bill. It so happens that the Mikado's cabinet and parliament are at odds, particularly the house of lords, which refuses to vote the military supplies desired by Count Ito, the prime minister, or authorize a loan, which is necessary to furnish the sinews of war.

Great Britain is equally embarrassed and cannot interfere in Manchuria because her fighting force is occupied in South Africa and her recent experience down in that country has been so expensive that the taxpayers of England cannot stand any greater strain. Arnold Foster, secretary of the admiralty, in explaining the navy estimates in parliament the other day, showed that it cost 15 shillings per capita for every man, woman and child in the united kingdom to maintain British supremacy upon the seas, without taking into consideration the expenses of the army and other branches of the government. This is equivalent to an average tax of $3.75 for the British navy alone, while the average in the United States for all branches of our government, even with the $1,500,000,000 appropriations of the current year, is $6.39 a year, and before the Spanish war was only about $5.

A Washington correspondent says there is no doubt that Great Britain, Germany and Japan have vigorously protested against the Manchurian treaty, both to the Chinese and the Russian governments, and have notified the Chinese envoys at Pekin that if Russia is given Manchuria each of them will expect an equal slice of the empire.

Japan is particularly determined in opposition to Russian aggression, and if matters go much further Count Ito will call for a dissolution of the present parliament and appeal to the people for the election of another in the hope of getting one that will be more willing to vote money for war purposes.

REJECTED BY BOTHA.

Peace Terms Offered Do Not Please Boer Leader.

Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, informed the House of Commons Tuesday that Gen. Botha has rejected the peace terms offered him. Gen. Botha, Mr. Chamberlain said, had conveyed the information in a letter to Gen. Kitchener, in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace Gen. Kitchener was instructed to offer him, to the earnest consideration of his government. Gen. Botha added that his government and its chief officers entirely agreed with his view. The responsibility for the continuance of guerilla warfare to the bitter end consequently rests with Gen. Botha, and those whom he was consulting. This was the impression which Mr. Chamberlain clearly conveyed.

The ministerialists accepted Gen. Botha's answer philosophically as a proof that the war must go on until the Boer leaders were captured, says a London correspondent, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer might as well pigeon-hole his more favorable budget and warn taxpayers to prepare for the worst, the sugar duty as well as the increased income tax.

The pro-Boer Liberals, who are looking for strange revelations from Holland, are predicting that Gen. Botha will have a version of the negotiations quite different from the one authorized by the foreign office.

A SOUTHERN STORY OF LOVE AND TRAGEDY.

These are the principals of a Southern tale of love and tragedy. Hamilton was an Atlanta, Ga., pharmacy student. He loved Mrs. Wilson, a charming young widow. She rejected him. Both disappeared, and their bodies were afterward

MRS. WILSON. WM. HAMILTON.

found in the woods, near Atlanta. He had shot the woman he loved, then set fire to the woods, and had then killed himself. Both bodies were partially burned by the fire.

Brief News Items.

Cruiser New York will go to Manila via Suez.

New steel trust will control 124 vessels on the lakes.

Sultan of Turkey is willing to pay 6 per cent for a big loan.

W. C. Clark, 62, Denver, Colo., fell down stairs and broke his neck.

A new law in Montana provides that the judge's charge shall precede the arguments of counsel.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided that a bankrupt is exempt from paying alimony.

Louise Gibbons, a young woman of 22 years, at Springfield, Ohio, was made deaf by sneezing.

On a recent scientific test, a worker in metals succeeded in drawing a penny out into 5,700 feet of wire.

An east-bound 47th street electric car, Chicago, crowded with passengers, crashed into a buggy and killed two men.

The 5-year-old daughter of Engineer Herman Richards, Ashtabula, Ohio, burned to death. Played with fire while alone.

Four hundred persons are claiming part of the $2,000,000 estate left by Baron Robertson Masson, who recently died, Austin, Texas.

Lincoln, Neb., fire department will try to secure pardon for Nicholas Fox, a convict, for valiant assistance during the fire at the penitentiary.

Big Bascule eight-track bridge crossing the drainage canal, Chicago, will soon be thrown open to traffic. It's the largest movable bridge in the world and cost $720,000.

Henry H. Rogers of New York has presented to the Millicent Library of Fairhaven, Mass., the water works of that town, valued at from $100,000 to $125,000, and yielding an annual income of about $8,000.

During the first five months of the present crop year the value of cotton exports has reached $202,000,000, at an average export price of 9.7c a pound. The entire cotton exports of the years 1893, 1895 and 1896 sold for less money.

The Cape to Cairo Railway is at present being extended from Bulawayo to Wauki, a place about 200 miles farther north, where a great coal discovery has just been made. It has also been found that the Zambesi can be much more easily crossed at this point than at the point originally selected.

Capt. William Foster, who died at Mobile, Ala., brought the last cargo of slaves to the United States. For thirty years he had engaged in the hazardous business of bringing Africans to this country and selling them. Capt. Foster was several times in imminent danger of being hanged by the Union authorities for slave trading.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

PRICE OF WAR AND CONQUEST.

The total appropriations for military and naval purposes made by the Republican Congress aggregate $424,265,248. This means that the head of the average family of five persons must pay this year about $28 as his share of the taxation necessary to meet this military outlay. The New York World quotes William Pitt as saying:

"To levy a direct tax of 7 per cent is a dangerous experiment in a free country, and may excite revolt; but there is a method by which you can tax the last rag from the back and the last bite from the mouth without causing a murmur against high taxes, and that is to tax a great many articles of daily use and necessity so indirectly that the people will pay them and not know it."

The men who are responsible for these enormous appropriations act upon the theory that because federal taxation is not direct taxation the American people will be slow to resentment. The Federal method of indirect taxation is somewhat slow in reaching the individual, or rather it should be said that the individual is somewhat slow in realizing, but the burden exists and the individual pays his proportion of taxation although he does not readily recognize the burden. When we see the government expending billions of dollars in order to maintain un-American policies we do not realize that someone must foot the bill. We do not seem to appreciate the fact that money does not grow on trees. The present administration appears to have no concern for the value of money, and it is squandering dollars at a reckless pace.—Bryan's Commoner.

Good Chance for a Deficit.

The bill to reduce national taxes goes into effect on the 1st of July, with the exception of a few paragraphs which take effect immediately. The reduction effected by the bill is estimated at $40,000,000. It is $10,000,000 more than the reduction recommended by Secretary Gage in his report of last December, and at least $40,000,000 more than he now thinks can be spared in view of the exceeding liberality of Congress.

The facts justify the conclusion that the general government will need more rather than less revenue in the immediate future. The most important of the facts tending to this conclusion are these.

During the last calendar year the revenues of the national government except from postage and sales of public lands, amounted to $574,400,000, round figures. The postal revenues are less than the postal expenditures, which also are omitted from the treasury statements. Mr. Gage was recently quoted as saying that the revenues under the laws as they then stood had reached the maximum, and that a shrinkage rather than an increase in the customs receipts was to be anticipated. Other treasury officials were quoted to the same effect.

By the bill which passed the receipts of $574,000,000 for the last calendar year will be cut to $534,000,000 for the next fiscal year, for which appropriations of at least $630,000,000 have been made. There is an excellent prospect, therefore, of a deficit of not far from $100,000,000 unless the Republican Senators were greatly mistaken about the appropriations. But there is a surplus of nearly $148,000,000 in the treasury, exclusive of trust funds. The next Congress, however, will either have to lay more taxes or be less prodigal than the present one has been. And the latter, with shipping bounties and a costly canal to provide for, will be no easy matter.

Staggering the British Taxpayer.

In the beginning, the British Ministry estimated that the South African war would cost $50,000,000. Already Great Britain has paid $407,000,000 on account of this war, and the estimate for the war expenses during the coming year amounts to $350,000,000. It will be remembered that Oom Paul said that if Great Britain conquered the Boers it would be at a cost that would stagger humanity. The cost in human blood has already "staggered humanity," and the cost in dollars and cents, now rapidly nearing the billion dollar mark, is bearing down heavily upon the British taxpayers.—Bryan's Commoner.

Democracy Revives Feebly.

Unless a great change has suddenly come over the character of the American people, the present demoralization of the opposition party affords not the slightest indication of what its condition may be a year or two years from now, let alone four years. The quick revivication of a defunct opposition is a familiar phenomenon in American politics. The example afforded by the Democratic party which rose immediately from the crushing defeat of 1872 to successive and sweeping victories in the elections of 1873, 1874 and 1876 has been frequently pointed out.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Army Appointment by "Pull."

The new army bill provides for the appointment from civil life of about 600 lieutenants. These 600 lieutenants will owe their commissions rather to the skill and insistence of their political sponsors than to any demonstrated fitness of their own. Commissions in the army ought never to be political gifts. They should be open to all regardless of political or social or personal influence. Military officers of the United States should owe their commissions to their own merit alone, and their allegiance solely to the constitution and laws.—Rochester Herald.

Modern Methods in Politics.

Men play the game of politics nowadays for the sake of the personal distinction, the gratification of ambition to be prominent. Few of the men who are most active in affairs have an exalted conception of the duties of the public man to the public. They do not stop to think that they are the trustees of the public, commissioned to serve the whole public. Public office is regarded as a private snap, a personal perquisite, not an opportunity of public service.—Sioux City Tribune.

An Interesting Offspring.

Mr. Addlepate S. Hay, son of Secretary of State Flunky Hay, is about to favor his native land with his presence. Mr. Hay comes (by way of England) from South Africa, where in his official capacity as United States Consul at Pretoria he has been assisting the British armies to crush two little republics. Naturally Mr. Hay's reception in Great Britain was enthusiastic.

There has never been in the history of this country a more outrageous violation of international comity and the law of neutrality than the appointment of this young person as an ally of the British under the disguise of the United States service. If Congress had been able to think of anything more important than river and harbor pork it never would have suffered such an incident to pass without investigation.

Mr. Flunky Hay has tried his best to betray the country to Great Britain in the Nicaragua Canal matter, to make it a British cat's-paw in China, and to enroll it as a British ally against the Boer republics. We think he has sacrificed his country for his social ambitions about long enough.—Chicago American.

Good Pay for a Long Speech.

When Senator Carter devoted the last hours of his Senatorial life to talking to death the river and harbor bill, which had been doomed to that fate in revenge for the slaughter of the ship subsidy bill, it was intimated by those who professed to know that the man from Montana was carrying out the wishes of some one who had the power to reward services of that kind. Mr. Carter earned his pay and next day he got it, the President appointing him Commissioner of the United States on the St. Louis Exposition Commission, a place worth as much as a Senatorship as long as it lasts—$5,000 a year.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Coming Test of the Republic.

In the fight for markets centralization in government must soon count for as much as centralization in industry, and when that centralization becomes necessary to the men that control the great trusts, have we any reason to believe that they will not exert themselves to the utmost to obtain it? It is well enough to be optimistic, but it is foolish to close our eyes to the fact that the supreme test of a republican form of government in the United States must in all probability be made during the next three or four decades.—Detroit Free Press.

Colonial System Is Deadly.

The colonial system is not only incongruous, but deadly. We cannot take under our rule vassal states and subject people and at the same time preserve for ourselves in full force the liberties which rest upon the grand truth that all men are free and equal in political rights. Senator Hoar, one of the "prophets of evil" denounced by the President in his recent inaugural, did not lack inspiration when he declared that the historian of the future would date the dawnfall of the American republic from the administration of William McKinley.—Boston Post.

Hanna's Next Candidate.

Now that Hanna disclaims any intention of forcing McKinley on the people for a third time, we must wait in patience until the great syndicate boss sees fit to announce his choice as McKinley's successor in the White House. You may be very sure it will be some man equally pliable, similarly inclined to accept the orders of the trusts as "manifest destiny," fully as indifferent to the welfare of the common people. And it is just as certain that the millions of the combines will be at Hanna's disposal for the election of this man.—St. Louis Republic.

It's of No Consequence.

Since it has been demonstrated that the interest of the Republican party in an interoceanic canal was for campaign purposes only, the final failure of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain attracts very little attention. The treaty was ostensibly intended to facilitate the construction of the canal by the United States. As those who are now running the United States have no immediate intention of undertaking such a work the attitude of Great Britain is of no practical importance.—Philadelphia Times.

The Same Everywhere.

The armor plate monopoly in this country has been extorting about 150 per cent profit on its product sold to our Government. The German Government finds that it is being bled on the armor account even worse than we have been. Krupp charges Germany $100 a ton more for armor plate than the United States Government pays manufacturers who pay a royalty to Krupp. The armor plate monopolies are a tough set on both sides of the sea.—Atlanta Journal.

Nice for the Ex-Senators.

United States Senators when their terms expire, if they happen to be in sympathy with the administration, do not find it necessary to go forth and do battle against an unkind world. They step from the Senate into places equally as good. It is nice for the Senators to have an amiable President who forgets neither party nor personal service.—Boston Traveler.

Hanna's Authoritative Utterance.

Speaking of the third-term suggestion, Senator Hanna says that nothing is further from the President's thoughts. He adds: "I do not believe that the idea has ever entered his head." As Senator Hanna is popularly supposed to decide what ideas shall enter President McKinley's head, this is in a certain sense authoritative.—Boston Globe.

Promises that Were Broken.

As the people think about President McKinley's inaugural address and re