THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Big Counterfeiting Case.

Prominent Philadelphia Politicians Arrested, Charged with Aiding Counterfelters Who Had Headquarters at Lan-

easter, Pa. The climax in the big counterfeit conspiracy case was reached at Philadelphia Monday, when secret service officials arrested Ellery P. Ingham of that city, a former United States district attorney and a prominent politician, and Samuel B. Downey of Lancaster, deputy internal revenue collector. They are charged with aiding the counterfeiters in their efforts to flood the country with bogus treasury notes and internal revenue tobacco stamps. Ingham was released on \$10,000 bail. Others under arrest in the case are Harvey K. Newitt, ex-assistant United States dis-trict attorney of Philadelphia; Wm. F. Jacobs and Wm. F. Kendig of Lancaster; flood the country with bogus treasury Thomas Burns, Kendig's foreman; Arthur Taylor, expert engraver of Philadelphia; and B. S. Bredell, expert engraver and mechanic of Philadelphia.

Chief Wilkie says that Taylor told him that Jacobs, a Lancaster cigar manufacturer, gave him several thousand dollars five years ago to engrave cigar stamp plates.
Taylor said that when the first set was worn he made another. The chief ad led that Taylor and Bredell had admitted cutting the plate from which the counterfeit \$100 "Monroe head" certificate was made This plate was seized at Kendig's cigar factory in Lancaster Wednesday. In Ja-cobs's factory nine tons of unprinted internal revenue paper were found. This would furnish stamps for 400,000,000 ci-

In speaking of the arrest of Harvey K Newitt, ex-assistant United States district attorney in Philadelphia, for attempting to bribe Secret Service Agent McManus, United States District Attorney Beck said 'I am informed that the counterfeiters paid Mr. Newitt very large sums of money, and that he attempted to bribe a certain operative of the secret service by offering him \$500 a month for 12 months on condition that the operative should inform Mr. Newitt whether any investigation was in progress, and if not, he was to be informed if any were started. For this service Mr. Newitt was to receive a very large sum. Mr. Newitt declares that he is innocent, and that when an opportunity presents itself to tell his side of the story, there will be an entirely different aspect given to the affair. Ingham, who is Newitt's law partner, also claims to be innocent, and says that he has never done anything unbecoming to a law yer. Thousands of cigars bearing the seized Monday.-250,000 in New York; 12,-000 in Paterson, N. J.; 22,000 in Roches-ter, N. Y.; 109,000 in Charleston, S. C.; 8125 in New Haven, Coun.: 77,000 in Nor-folk, Newport News and Portsmouth, Va.; 150,000 in Bridgeton, N. J.

An examination was made Tuesday of W. M. Jacobs's books at Lancaster, Pa., and it was found that he had defrauded the government out of about \$125,000 with his ogus revenue stamps, the books showing the difference between the number of ci gars actually produced at the factory and the number that Jacobs reported to the revenue officers as having been made.

Wealthy Woman Murdered for Her Money.

The mutilated body of Miss Jane Brunot a wealthy woman, was found early Friday in a well on the Brunot farm, near Pana, Ill., and an hour later the dead woman's sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Brunot, the lat-ter's 19-year-old son, Henry, and Frederick Sibley were arrested, charged with the murder. Miss Brunot lived at Danna, Ind., and the police declare that she was valise containing \$500 and many valuable papers. Young Brunot and Sibley disappeared taking the valise with them, accord ing to the police, and have since made several efforts to get deeds and valuables from the dead woman's sister, who lives at Danna. Mrs. Brunot is also charged with having killed her husband with poison two years ago to get his life insurance, and young Brunot and Sibley are thought to be the murderers of Mrs. May McIntyre, who was robbed and killed at Flatham in Febru-

The Salt Water Gold Bubble.

Winslow Warren of Boston, chairman of the committee in charge of settling the af fairs of Rev. P. F. Jernegan's Electrolytic Marine Salts company, announced Friday that a dividend of 20 per cent would be paid to shareholders on May 1. Mr. Warren ventured the opinion that at least 30 per cent would be paid eventually. The committee represents about 920,000 shares of stocks out of a total of 953,000 shares, so that a dividend of 20 per cent will mean the return to investors of a total of nearly \$200,000. Of this amount Jernegan sent back \$75,000 and the committee secured by attachment about \$100,000 more belonging to him, making in all about \$175,000. Jernegan is now in Belgium, living near Brussels. It is estimated that he left him-self with less than \$15,000 of all the money he received. He wants to return to thi country and the probabilities are that his exile will be short. The expert appointed to make an investigation of the plant at Lubec, Me., has not yet made a report of

Hoilo Captured by the Navy.

Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, of the Boston, has protested against the promotion of Col. Mil-ler to a brigadier-generalship as a reward for the capture of Iloilo. It appears that this capture was effected entirely by the naval forces under command of Capt. Wilde, and it was not until after the capture had been effected that the place was turned over to Col. Miller, who, up to that time had noth-ing to do with the capture. This action is endorsed by Admiral Dewey. Capt. Wilde's protest came too late to be effective, as Col. Miller was promoted brigadier-general Feb. 15 in recognition of services in the capture of Iloilo and was retired in that grade March 27 on account of age.

Charles A. Sinclair, 51, a well-known railroad financier and hotel proprietor, of Boston, and of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, died at his home in Brookline, Mass on Saturday night. Mr. Sinclair controlled the Morley Button machine company and the Portsmouth shoe company. He was a son-in-law of Frank Jones, the Ports-mouth, N. H., brewer, and was associated with him in business enterprises. He had been a director of the Boston & Maine railroad company and of the Maine Cen-tral railroad. He had been a prominent figure in New Hampshire politics, serving as a member of the house and senate and as colonel on the staff of Gov. Weston in

"What is the price of Dobbins' Electric Scap?"
"Five cents a bar, full size, just reduced from
ten. Hasn't been less than ten for 33 years."
"Why, that's the price of common brown scap.
Send me a box. I can't afford to buy any other
scap after this."

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Horrible Fate of a Negro Murderer in Georgia.

His Body Was Cut in Pieces and the Pieces Were Carried Away as Souve nirs --- Futile Plea for Justice by ex-Gov. Atkinson.

Newnan, Ga., was the scene Sunday of one of the most horrible lynchings that has ever taken place in the United States. On that day Sam Hose, a negro, was chained to a tree and was mutilated by a mob, after which he was covered with oil and was burned to death and his body was cut in pieces and distributed among the 2500 men who witnessed the terrible deed. The circumstances of the crime are among the most revolting that ever smirched the good

Hose was employed as a farm hand by Alfred Cranford, who lived about two miles from Palmetto, Ga. On April 12, while Cranford was eating in the dining room, Hose crept in and struck him with an ax, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. Hose then snatched Mrs. Cran-ford's baby from her arms and hurled it against the wall and then assaulted the mother while her clothes soaked up the lood of her murdered husband.

Hose then went to the farm of some prothers named Jones between Macon and olumbus and went to work. From there he fled to the cabin of his mother where he blackened his "ginger" face to escape de tection. When the Jones brothers learned of the crime they started out to arrest Hose in order to obtain the reward of \$1250 which was offered for his capture. They found Hose Saturday and started with him for Atlanta. The news of Hose's capture reached Newman ahead of the train, and when the train reached that station it was surrounded by a large mob who

took the prisoner to the public square. Here ex-Gov. Atkinson of Georgia and Judge A. D. Freeman pleaded with the mob to let the law take its course, but they were hooted at, and threats to kill them were made. The instant their voices had died away shouts of, "On to Palmetto!"
"Burn him!" "Think of his crime!" arose, and the march was resumed.

The mob, which now numbered nearly 1500, started on the road to Palmetto. A ine of buggies and vehicles of all kinds, their drivers fighting for position in line followed the procession, at the head of which, closely guarded, marched the negro. One and a half mile out of Newman a place believed to be favorable to the burning was reached. A little to the side of the road was a strong pine tree. Up to this the negro was marched, his back placed to the tree and his face to the crowd, which jostled closely about him. Here for the first time he was allowed to

"I am 'Sam' Hose. I killed Alfred Cranford, but was paid to do it. 'Lige' Strickland, the negro preacher at Palmetto, gave me \$12 to kill him." "I did not outrage Mrs. Cranford. Somebody else did that. I can identify

Give me time for that." The mob would hear no more. clothes were torn from the wretch in an instant. A heavy chain was produced and wound around the body of the terrified negro and fastened around the tree. He said not a word to this proceeding, but at the sight of three or four knives in the hands of several members of the crowd about him, which seemed to forecast the terrible

ordeal he was about to be put to, he sent up a yell which could be heard for a mile. Instantly a hand grasping a knife shot out and one of the negro's ears dropped into a hand ready to receive it.

Hose pleaded pitifully for mercy, and begged his tormentors to let him die. His cries went unheeded. The second ear went the way of the other. Hardly had decoyed to the farm of her brother's widow he been deprived of his ears than his finas the motive for the crime. Miss Brunot is said to have taken to the Brunot farm a negro, his body covered with blood from head to foot, was striving and tugging at his chains. The can was lifted over the negro's head by three or four men and its

ontents poured over him. By this time a good supply of brush jeces of fence rail and other firewood had been placed about the negro's feet. was thoroughly saturated and a match ap plied. A flame shot upward and spread quickly over the pile of wood. As it licked the negro's legs he shricked once and began tugging at his chains. As the flame crept higher and the smoke entered his eyes and mouth Hose put the stumps of his hands to the tree back of him and with a terrific plunge forward of his body severed the upper part of the chains which bound him to the tree. His body, held to he tree only by as far as the thighs, lunged forward, thus escaping the flames which roared and crackled about his feet. One of the men nearest the burning negro

Get back there into the fire," and quickly coupled the disjointed links of the chain. The road from a distance of half a mile on each side of the burning negro was black with conveyances and was simply impassa-ble. The crowd surrounded the stake on all sides, but none of those nearer than 100 feet of the centre were able to see what was going on. Yell after yell went up and the progress of the flames was communicated to those in the rear by shouts from the eye-witnesses. The torch was applied about 2:30 and at 3 o'clock the body of Sam Hose was limp and lifeless, his head hanging to one side. The body was not cut down. It was cut to pieces. The crowd fought for places about the smoul-dering tree and with knives secured such pieces of his carcass as did not fall to pieces. The chain was severed by hammers, the tree was chopped down, and its fragments, with such pieces of the fire-wood as had not burned, were carried

away as souvenirs. A Plea for the Mob.

The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution said in its "The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution and it is issue of Monday.

"The terrible expiation which 'Sam'
Hose was forced to pay for his crime will arouse a flood of discussion carried on by those who know the facts on the one side

and by those who do not care for facts on the other.
"But, while the form of this criminal's punishment cannot be upheld, let those who

are disposed to criticise it look into the facts-and by these facts temper the judgment they may render. "An unassuming, industrious and hard-working farmer after his day's toil sat at his evening meal. Around him sat wife

and children, happy in the presence of the man who was fulfilling to them every duty imposed by nature. At peace with the world, serving God and loyal to humanity, they looked forward to the coming day.
"Noiselessly the murderer, with uplifted

ax, advanced from the rear and sank it to the hilt in the brain of the unsuspectin "Tearing the child from the mother's breast he flung it into the pool of blood

oozing from its father's wound.
"Then began the culmination which has dethroned the reason of the people of Western Georgia during the last week. As critics will howl about the lynching 'The Constitution' will be pardoned for stating

THE PARTY OF THE P

Cheap, common soaps are the most expensive in the end. They slowly but surely rot the threads, fade the colors and eat holes in your

FAIRBANK'S FAIRY **SOAP**

It contains no resin to gum the clothes, no alkali to rot them or fade the colors, no impurity of any kind to injure the daintiest fabric. FAIRY SOAP is, therefore, the cheapest in the It is the purest and best floating White Soap made-the soap of the century.

for toilet, bath and laundry THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

Chicago, New York, St. Louis,

Three convenient sizes

upon the floor, where her clothing lay the blood of her husband, and ravished.

"Remember the fact. Remember the lark night in the country home. Rem ber the slain husband, and, above all, re-member that shocking degradation which was inflicted by the black beast, his victim

swimming in her husband's warm blood as the brute held her to the floor.

"Keep the facts in mind. When the icture is painted of the ravisher in flames go back and view the darker picture of Mrs. Cranford outraged in the blood of her nurdered husband.

Negro Preacher Lynched.

Hose's Confession Implicated Rim, But He Protested His Innocence.

The body of Lige Strickland, a negro preacher, who was implicated in the Cran-ford murder by Sam Hose, was found swinging from the limb of a persimmon tree near Palmetto, Ga., early Monday. Before death was allowed to end the sufferings of the negro his ears were cut off, and the small finger of his left hand was severed at the second joint. These trophic were brought to Palmetto.

On the chest of the negro was a piece blood stained paper attached by an ordinary pin. On one side of this paper was written: "We must protect our ladies. 23-99." The other side of the paper contained a warning to the negroes of the neighborhood. It read as follows: "Beware, all darkies! You will be treated the

Before being lynched Strickland was given a chance to confess, but he protested his innocence to the last. Three times the noose was placed around his neck and the negro was drawn off the ground. Three times he was let down, with a warning and shot to death in the garret of the farm-house. The murder is supposed to have been committed about April 1. The secur-ing of the dead woman's property is given "Come on with the oil!" brought a can of ford murder; three times Strickland proclaimed his innocence, until the mob pu on the rope and tied the end around slender trunk of a persimmon tree. Not a shot was fired. Strickland was strangled

> The lynching of Lige Strickland was not accomplished without a desperate effort to save his life. The man who pleaded for him is Major W. W. Thomas, an ex-state senator, and one of the most distinguished citizens of Coweta county. He did all in his power to prevent the lynching of the negro, and did not discontinue his efforts until he had been assured by the leaders of the mob that he would be taken to jai at Fairburn.

One mile from the spot where this prom ise was made Lige Strickland was hanged The negro was a tenant on the plantation of Mr. Thomas. When Sam Hose, the murderer of Alfred Cranford, made his confession, immediately prior to his burn-ing, he implicated Lige Strickland, contending that he had been offered money by Strickland to kill Cranford. It was known that Hose had made false statements in his last confession, and many of those who aided in his burning were disposed to disregard his statement in regard to Strickland.

Sunday night about 15 men went to the plantation of Major Thomas, and took Strickland from his little cabin in the woods, left his wife and five children to wait and weep over the fate they knew was in store for the negro. Their cries aroused Major Thomas, and he followed the lynchers in his buggy, accompanied by his son, William Thomas, determined to save, if possible, the life of his plantation

The series of crimes which began in the burning of Palmetto by incendiaries, the lynching a month later of four negroes by the whites of that liitle town in retaliation, to be followed ten days ago by the murder of Alfred Cranford and the assault on his wife in the same locality, for which the negro, Sam Hose, was burned at the stake Sunday, have stirred the people of Georgia and the South into a frenzied interest in the social problems which the crimes reveal. The discussion of the crimes and the remedy for the lawlessness has reached all circles, and the question of protection for the white women in the sparsely settled farming districts is the topic of the day. The Atlanta Constitution devotes a page to a collection of opin ons on how proper protection can be af-

forded to the women of the country. Governor Candler, when asked if he would take any steps to punish the mem-bers of the mob who burned "Sam" Hose and hanged "Lige" Strickland near Palmetto, answered:

"I have nothing to say to that, except that it is the duty of the grand jury of Coweta and Campbell counties to make in-vestigation of the lynchings."

When it was suggested that the people of the North would be interested in know ing if the lynchers were to be punished the governor said abruptly: "It is none of the North's business."

have no statement to make in that direc-tion." The governor added that he be-lieved the whole trouble traceable to poli-

critics will how about the lynching 'The Constitution' will be pardoned for stating the plain facts.

"The wife was seized, choked, thrown Geo. E. Greene, druggist, Brattleboro, Vt.

America's New Navy.

Forty-Eight Warships Now Under Construction by 14 American Firms.

The completion within a few months of wo great battleships, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, serves to call attention to the remarkable rate at which the navy is growing at the present time. Except among naval officers who watch this progress, few persons realize that 48 warship are now under construction for the United States, involving expenditures under ex isting contracts aggregating \$33,336,600 for hulls and machinery alone. These vessels when equipped ready for sea will have cost over \$50,000,000. Eight of them are first-class sea-going battleships, as good as any afloat, without taking into account the superiority of the gunners, machinists and officers to man them. Sixteen are torpedo boat-destroyers averaging 20 knots speed, four are heavy harbor-defence monitors ne is a sister cruiser to the New Orleans,

and 18 are torpedo boats.
One of the most notable facts about this vast construction undertaking is its distri-bution, exhibiting the great change that has taken place in the shipbuilding industry since, at the organizing of the new navy, the first four ships were built by a single firm. Today 14 American concerns are building ships for the navy, and of these 12 are scattered along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia, and two are on the Pacific at Portland and San Francisco.

Telegrams Transmitted Without Wires Signor Marconi, accompanied by experiments in wireless telegraphy Mon-day between a moving French warship, the station at Wimereux, France, the South Foreland lighthouse, and the Good-win Sands Lightship. The receivers and transmitters on the Ibis, the French vessel, were in the cabin, being connected with a pole which carried a wire 150 feet into the

received with unerring acuracy.

Tests were also made of Marconi's con trivance for isolating messages, so that they will not be received at any but designated stations, notwithstanding the pres ence of other installations of the system in the same radius. It is said that these tests were completely successful. Messages were sent from the Ibis to the South Foreland, the Goodwin Sands lightship being cut out of the aerial circuit. Messages were also exchanged between the Ibis and the lightship, excluding the station at the South Foreland. Simultaneous messages were sent from Boulogne, France, and the lightship to the South Foreland, one of which was received while the other was voluntarily excluded. Signor Marconi's friends declare that his invention is the most wonderful development since ether wave theory was demonstrated.

Beef Court Will Report Next Week. The Wade board of inquiry held its last open session Monday afternoon and is now ndustriously engaged upon the preparation of its report, which will probably be completed this week. Over 4500 typewritten pages of testimony have been taken. The board spent the morning in executive sion and in the afternoon Major Lee sum med up the the testimony on behalf of Ma-jor General Miles. Recorder Davis conented himself with the submission of pertinent extracts from the sworn testimony of officers before the war commission. Be fore the board went into executive session Major Lee placed before the board without reading it the report of Major Garlington of the inspector general's department, which was forwarded to the board by Gen. Breckinridge through Major General Miles.

International Copper Trust Formed. Contracts were signed in London Friday which formally transferred to a single organization practically all of the larger pro ducing copper mines in the United States. According to estimates the actual value of the mining properties taken over will ex-ceed \$400,000,000. In effect the new organization is an international trust in cop-per. The organization will protect the price both in Europe and America and give o the company the power to distribute the output intelligently and economically to the markets where it is most in demand Rothschilds furnished the funds and made the stipulations for the European in-terests involved, while the Standard Oil mpany is credited with having acted in the same capacity for the American side.

Richard J. Oglesby, 73, three times gov ernor of Illinois and ex-United States sena died at Elkhart, Ill., Monday. was born in Kentucky, but grew to maturity at Decatur, Ill. He began life as a farmer, but later became a carpenter and then a lawyer. He served as lieutentant n the Mexican war. He took command of the 8th Illinois regiment during the civil war, and was soon promoted to the rank of major general, but his military career was out short by a shot through the lungs at

FACTS ARE STUBBORN

If Brattleboro People are Not Convinced by Local Testimony, They Differ from Other People.

Our readers must have noticed in the past two rears how "cures" have multiplied in the news years now curse have montpied in the news-papers like mushrooms in a meadow, and follow-ing the plethora of "curse," the general public have turned remarkably skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies them, where they are from, a fine, whom have you cured. Doubting Thomas will not accept at par incredible cures on the other side of the continent. He wants it at home "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe," i what he asks for. Well, Doan's Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, at home, local or neighbors' testimony, you can always accertain the truth of it without leaving the corporation

limits. Here is a case: Mrs. A. H. Stratton, of Greenleaf street, West Brattleboro, says:-"I can heartly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kid-ney complaint. For a long time I was troubled with a dull uneasy feeling across my back. If I did any hard work it afterward burt me consider ably for a few days. I also had, other marked ymptoms of a kidney disorder, both weakening and distressing. A neighbor led my attention to Doan's Kidney Pills. Acting upon his advice 1 got a box from Durgin's drug store and began using them. I found relief after taking them. They are a good medicine, and if I hear of any to advise the use of Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milbura Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no sub

Poster Work

Our Specialty OMPLETE equipment for the short notice. PHŒNIX best work at

DRIVING BACK THE REBELS.

The Americans Advance Upon Calumpit.

Bravery of Colonel Funston and Kansans Volunteers, Who Climbed Over a Broken Bridge and Charged on the Enemy.

The war department on Saturday re-ceived a cablegram from Gen. Otis anounging the formation of a new flying olumn, under command of Gen. Lawton, and the initiation of a new campaign, which is expected to clear out the jungle in the country north of Manila up to the foot hills of the mountains on the northeast and up to the termination of the rail-

Major Bell had taken a party of 61 men to reconnoitre the enemy's position along the Quingua river Sunday, the object of the movement being to develop the strength of the Filipino forces. The detachment arrived near Quaingua at daybreak. It continued to advance and drew a beavy

The cavalry detachment held its ground until the enemy threw flanking parties right and left and almost surrounded the American force. Then the cavalry drew back until reinforced by a battalion of the Nebraska volunteers, under Major Morford, being the first to arrive. This force sing insufficient to drive the insurgent back, the remainder of the Nebraska regi ment, with the lowa volunteer regiment was hurried forward. Then four guns of the Utah battery were advanced to the fighting position.

Col. Stotsenburg, the commander of the Nebraska regiment, arrived on the battle field at 11 o'clock, having just returned from Manila, where he had been visiting his wife. He immediately led an advance airs The messages were transmitted and of the regiment, storming the enemies trenches, but was shot fatally.

The Nebraska regiment, however, con-inued to advance, and beat the insurgents out of their position. Lieut. Sisson of the Nebraska regiment was shot through the eart during this action. The cavalry lost three men killed and live wounded. The loss of the Nebraska

regiment was five killed and more than 30 wounded. The Iowa regiment's losses were slight. The heat during the action was terrific, many prostrations occurring. The killing of Col. Stotsenberg is greaty deplored, his reputation as a leader be ng unrivaled for courage and coolness The Nebraska regiment's losses during the present hostilities have been greater than

se of any other regiment. The American troops under Gen. Mac Arthur made a general advance from Ma lolos Monday toward Calumpit, where, it is reported, Aguinaldo, Gen. Luna and a large force of Filipinos have concentrated. It is reported from Washington in connecion with Gen. MacArthur's advance of Calumpit that Gen. Lawton's flying column is engaged in a movement toward Norzag arny, as part of a plan to attack the rebels at Calumpit in the rear.

As soon as the soldiers left the Filipine capital the natives began flocking in, as they did at Santa Cruz before the last boat of Gen. Lawton's expedition had sailed.
Our army is compelled to abandon all owns when an onward movement is begun because of insufficient men to garrison them. This gives the Filipino leaders framework upon which to spin stories o American defeat.

The American commanders have left great stores of rice at Malolos, which they have been distributing to the natives and Chinamen daily, of whom there were 200 to Chinamen daily, of whom there were 200 to 300, nearly all of whom remained during the occupation, but who followed the Amer-ican army out of the place, or who took trains going in the direction of Manila, fearing the rebels would kill them. These refugees included some of the wealthiest citizens of the place.

Many insurgents were driven from front of the line of march by Gen. Hale's brigade. Fifty of the enemy were killed, while the American loss was only one killed.

Through woods and jungle and across river Gen. MacArthur's division fought its way four miles toward Calumpit Tuesday It is difficult to estimate the insurgen sses, but they had no fewer than killed, many of them by the artillery. The insurgents seem to have adopted the policy of retiring from one position after another after inflicting the greatest possible dam age upon the advancing army. Ever foot of the ground was tenaciously dis puted by organized troops, who stood re markably firm, even before artillery Their shooting is becoming more accurate as proved by the fact that five of the Amer cans killed Tuesday were shot in the head

The Americans were compelled to ap proach Bagbag river across an open space from which the rebels had cleared every obstruction to sight. The bank of the river, a high bluff, was surmounted with trenches, capped with rocks loopholed and partly hidden by bushes.

Wheaton's brigade approached the river along the railroad, while Hale's was sweeping westward to make a junction. The armored train was pushed by Chinamen, the 20th Kansas regiment advancing in extended order on the left, and the 1st Montana regiment, with the Utah light artillery on the right.

The rapid-firing guns on the train "opened the ball" just before noon about a mile from the river, their popping alternating with the boom of the six-pounders. The Montana regiment and the Utah batteries at the same time entered the jungle, from which the insurgents who were occupying a large, straggling village poured heavy

wolleys.

Within an hour the Americans had

Within an hour the woods to open forced a passage through the woods to open space in front of the river, As the artillery wheeled into the open they began shelling the Filipino trench. Company K, 20th Kansas, led by Capt.

Boltwood, now performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the campaign. The regiment was held in reserve, Company K charged a quarter of a mile over a cornfield to the bank of the river, near the bridge, where the insurgents from a trench were peppering the armored train, then about 200 yards down the track. The ompany found shelter in a ditch.

Colonel Frederick Funston called for Colonel Frederick Funston called for volunteers from the regiment to cross the river, and with Lieut. Ball, a private of Company K, a private of Company E, Trumpeter Barsfield and Corporal Ferguson of Company I, crawled along the iron girders of the bridge. The men of Company K in the ditch fusiladed the trenches in the endeavor to divert attention. n the endeavor to divert attention from their comrades, but the Filipinos, in a trench down the river, got the range, and their bullets soon spattered the water under

the structure.
Upon reaching the broken span the small but valorous party of Americans slid down the caisson to the shore, a few yards away. They crawled up the bank, the little colonel leading the way to the trenches, re-volver in hand, while the few remaining Filipinos bolted.

Relief In Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of tig exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, nack and every part of the urinary passages in male and female. It relieves retention of the water and pain in passing it almost immediately, if you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by George E. Greene, Druggist, Brattleboro, Vt.

THE VERMONT NEWS.

Dewey Day May I at Norwich University.

"Dewey day," May 1, will be observed in Northfield by breaking ground for Dew-ey hall, which is to be built at Norwich university as a testimonial to Admiral Dewey. The act of beginning the work will be accompanied by a demonstration, to include a parade, oration and other features. The procession will form at Depot square, headed by a band and made up of square, headed by a band and made up of the corps of cadets, president, trustees and faculty of the college with invited guests and orator of the day. It will proceed to the university grounds, where the formal-ities will be carried out. President A. D. Brown will speak, the glee club of 25 men will sing and Col. Kittredge Haskins of Brattlehore will deliver an address. It is Brattleboro will deliver an address. It is expected that Capt. Charles E. Clark of the Norfolk navy yard, captain of the bat-tleship Oregon on her memorable trip last year, will break ground for the building and the corner stone will be laid at the next commencement in June. On the evening of May I the wives of members of the National Guard will give an entertain ment in the armory for the benefit of Company F. A musical program with address by President Brown followed by refresh ments and dancing will be the principal

Expulsion of Pastor Johnson Causes Flurry.

features

The expulsion of the Rev. C. S. John on, paster of the Methodist church in this town, from the Vermont conference, on the ground he "cribbed" in the examination some time since, has aroused consider able feeling in this section, says a North field, Vt-, despatch. The charges are de nied by Mr. Joheson and declared true by the examiner. The result was Mr. John-son's dismissal. Mr. Johnson states he preferred to be dismissed from conference to telling or admitting a falsehood. At Newport, where the conference was in ses-s ion, at which place Mr. Johnson was pastor previous to his coming to Northfield the leading Methodists called upon him and suggested the formation of an independen church, but Mr. Johnson refused to lead in such a step. He has been very popular in Northfield.

State Will Pay \$11,000 Sick Claims to Spanish War Soldiers.

State Auditor Barber has completed the auditing of the claims presented by mem-bers of the 1st Vermont volunteers for expenses incurred by themselves for medica attendance, nursing and other necessary causes from the time that the regiment returned to Vermont from Chickamauga to the time it was finally mustered out. last legislature passed a law providing for such payments, but no claims were to exceed \$100. Three hundred claims, necessitating the payment of about \$14,000, have been filed and audited. The receipts for the money have been sent to the different claimants for signing and as soon as they are returned the checks will be forwarded The outlay is larger than it was thought it would be, but the claims have been carefully investigated and the state will cheer fully pay the amount.

Reviving Electric Railroad Scheme. The scheme for building an electric rail coad from Montpelier through Middlesex Moretown, Warren and Waitsfield in the Mad river valley, that had apparently been abandoned, has been revived. If plans now formulating are perfected, the road will be built the coming summer, and work will be commenced about May 1. The Spaulding construction company of Boston proposes to put about \$100,000 into the construction and equipment of this road. The towns in Mad river valley have voted to bond for \$50,000, and Montpelier will be-expected to take about \$40,000 of the

An Expenditure of \$90,000 at Fort Ethan Allen.

Orders have been received at For Ethan Allen providing for the erection quarters for two additional troops, with stables for horses and a quartermaster's storehouse. The order read "at once." This move will involve an expenditure of about \$90,000. The orders are a surprise as two troops have just been ordered to Jefferson barracks, Mo. There are only two troops at the fort at present and there is already provision for six

St. Johnsbury Will Have Its Annual Musical Week May 15-19.

Rehearsals under Prof. Blaisdell have een in progress for nearly six months and a chorus of 200 voices is assured. The so-loists engaged are Miss S. Marcia Craft of Boston, soprano, E. C. Towne of New York, tenor, and Dr. Duft of New York,

Burlington is to have a merchants' carnival July 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Three bands have been engaged, including the 8th regiment band of Massachusetts. There will be all sorts of outdoor sports, and excur-sions will be run from all points.

Gov. Smith has appoined J. B. Peckett of Bradford as a member of the commis-sion authorized by the legislature of 1898 to investigate the subject of double taxation and report a bill for the relief of the same to the legislature in 1900 to succeed the late G. A. Ballard. Mr. Peckett is a lawyer and a member of the present state Chickering Pianos. tion and report a bill for the relief of the

The executive committee of the State Firemen's association met at Bennington Thursday and decided on July 19 as the date for holding the annual convention.
The tournament will be held the following day. Six hundred dollars will be offered in purses. In the hand engine contest there will be two prizes of \$200 and \$175; hose contests, \$150, \$75 and \$25.

The plant of the Burlington cotton mill will be increased by the building of a fac-tory one story high, 300 feet long and 205 feet wide. The stock of the company will be increased from \$400,000 to \$700,000. The addition will increase the number of spindles from 32,000 to 53,000, and the umber of hands employed from 300 to 500. Twenty-five tenements will be built for the use of the new employes.

The first annual banquet of the University of Vermont alumni association of Washington, D. C., was held in that city last Saturday evening. Officers were elected as follows: James Morrill, presi dent; Tracey L. Jeffords, Prof. Kirby Smith, C. K. Wead, vice presidents; Vin ton A. Clark, secretary and treasurer The executive committee is L. F. English, Rev. George B. Stone, P. J. Finn, H. F. Perkins, C. B. Sornborger, A. G. Safford,

Maj. Richard Smith, 79, a veteran of the civil war, died Friday at his home in Chelsea. He was a native of Cabot, and for a number of years he was engaged in manu facturing in Barton and Tunbridge. He assisted in organizing Company E, 2d Ver-mont regiment, and went to the front as captain of the company. At the close of the peninsular campaign he resigned on account of ill health and returned to Tunbridge. He was soon appointed a deputy United States marshal and held this office United States marshal and held this office two years. In January, 1865, he was elected major of the 7th regiment, Ver-mont militia, raised for the protection of the northern boundary of Vermont. He leaves a wife and four children.

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