

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Big Counterfeiting Case.

Prominent Philadelphia Politicians Arrested, Charged with Aiding Counterfeiters Who Had Headquarters at Lancaster, Pa.

The climax in the big counterfeit conspiracy case, which was scheduled 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 stamps. Ingham was released on \$100,000 bail. Others under arrest in the case are Harvey K. Newitt, ex-assistant United States district attorney of Philadelphia; Wm. F. Jacobs and Wm. F. Kendig of Lancaster; Thomas Burns, Kendig's foreman; Arthur Taylor, expert engraver of Philadelphia; and B. S. Breddell, 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 made he made another. The chief added that Taylor and Breddell 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. The counterfeiters' factory was a two-story building with an internal revenue paper were found. This would furnish stamps for 400,000 cigars.

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 agent 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 certain 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 lawyer. Thousands of cigars bearing the counterfeit internal revenue stamps were seized Monday—250,000 in New York; 12,000 in Paterson, N. J.; 24,000 in Rochester, N. Y.; 100,000 in Cleveland, S. C.; \$125 in New Haven, Conn.; 77,000 in Norfolk, Newport News and Portsmouth, Va.; 150,000 in Bridgeton, N. J.

An examination was made Tuesday of W. M. Jacobs' books at Lancaster, Pa., and it was found that he had received from the government out of about \$125,000 with his bogus revenue stamps, the books showing the difference between the number of cigars 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 Farmington, and an hour later the dead woman's sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Brunot, the latter's 19-year-old son, Henry, and Frederick Sibley were arrested, charged with the murder. Miss Brunot was 45 years of age, and the police declare that she was decaying to the farm of her brother's widow and shot to death in the garret of the farmhouse. The murder is supposed to have been committed about April 1. The securing of the dead woman's property is given as the motive for the crime. Miss Brunot is said to have taken to the Brunot farm a value containing \$500 and many valuable papers. Young Brunot and Sibley disappeared taking the value with them, according to the police, and have since made several efforts to deny and valueables from the dead woman's sister, who lives at Farmington. 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 Plattsburgh in February.

The Salt Water Gold Bubble.

Winslow Warren of Boston, chairman of the committee in charge of settling the affairs of Rev. F. J. 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 920,000 shares, and 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 himself with less than \$15,000 of all the money he received. He wants to return to this 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 his findings.

Hollo Captured by the Navy.

Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, of the Boston, has protested against the promotion of Col. Miller to a brigadier-generalship as a reward for the capture of Hollo. 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 nothing 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 Hollo and was retired in that grade March 27 on account of age.

Charles A. Sinclair, 61, 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 J. Porter, the Portsmouth, 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 Central 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 1871.

"What is the price of Dobbins' Electric Soap?" "Five cents a bar, full size, just reduced from ten. Haven't been less than ten for 30 years."

"Why, that's the price of common brown soap. Send me a box. I can't afford to buy any soap 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 Souvenirs—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 burned to death 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 reached the good name of any civilized community.

Hose was employed as a farm hand by Alfred Cranford, who lived about two miles from Newnan, Ga. On April 12, while Cranford was eating in the dining room, Hose, who had drunk his wine an ax, crushed his skull and killing him instantly. Hose then snatched Mrs. Cranford's baby from her arms and hurled it against the wall and then assaulted the mother while her clothes soaked up the blood of her murdered husband.

Hose then went to the farm of some brothers named Jones between Macon and Columbus and went to work. From there he fled to the cabin of his mother where he blackened his "ginger" face to escape detection. 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 Newnan about 10 o'clock, 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 hooped at and threats to kill them were made. The instant their voices had 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 men, reached Palmetto. A line 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 Newnan a place reached to be favorable for a mob. A line 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.

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ECONOMICAL.

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America's New Navy.

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

The completion within a few months of two 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 warships are now under construction for the United States, involving expenditures under existing contracts aggregating \$33,390,000 for hulls and machinery alone.

These vessels when equipped 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-defense monitors, one is a sister cruiser to the New Orleans, and 18 are torpedo boats.

One of the most notable facts about this construction undertaking is its distribution, 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 on the Atlantic coast, one from Maine to Virginia, and two are on the Pacific at Portland and San Francisco.

Telegrams Transmitted Without Wires. Signor Marconi, accompanied by a French commission, carried on a series of experiments in wireless telegraphy Monday afternoon at the Atlantic coast station at Wimeroux, France. The South Foreland lighthouse, and the Goodwin Sands Lightship. The receivers and transmitters on the ship, the French vessel, were in the cabin, being connected with a pole which carried a wire 150 feet from the station. The messages were transmitted and received with unerring accuracy.

Tests were also made of Marconi's contrivance for isolating messages, so that they will not be received at any but designated stations. He also demonstrated the presence of other installations of the system in the same radius. It is said that these tests were completely successful. Messages were sent from the ship to the South Foreland, the Goodwin Sands lightship being out of the aerial circuit. Messages were also exchanged between the ship 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 the latter received while the other was voluntarily excluded by the ship.

Friends declare that his invention is the most wonderful development since the other wave theory was demonstrated.

Beef Court Will Report Next Week. The Wade board of inquiry held its last meeting Monday afternoon and is now industriously 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 session and in the afternoon Major Lee summed up the testimony given by the various witnesses. Recorder Davis contented himself with the submission of pertinent extracts from the sworn testimony of officers before the war commission. Before the board went into executive session Major Lee presented a paper containing 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 producing copper mines in the United States. According to estimates the actual value of the mining properties taken over will exceed \$400,000,000. In effect the new organization is an international trust in copper. The organization will protect the price both in Europe and America and give to the company the power to distribute the output intelligently and economically to the markets where it is most in demand.

The Rothschilds furnished the funds and made the stipulations for the European interests involved, while the Standard Oil company is credited with having acted in the same capacity for the American side.

Richard J. Oglesby, 73, three times governor of Illinois and United States senator, died at Elkhart, Ill., Monday. He 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 lieutenant in the Mexican war. He took command of the 5th Illinois regiment during the civil war, and was soon promoted to the rank of major general, but his military career was cut short by a shot through the lungs at Corinth.

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 years how "cures" have multiplied in the newspapers like mushrooms in a meadow, and following the plethora of "cures," the general public have turned remarkably skeptical. Facts are stubborn, but it has also become essential to know who supplies them, where they are from, in fine, whom have you cured. Doubting Thomas will not accept at par incredible cures on the outside of the continent. He wants it at home. "Give me some neighbor, then I will believe," is 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 ascertain 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 heartily recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney trouble. For some time I was troubled with a dull aching feeling across my back. If I did any hard work it afterward hurt me considerably for a few days. I also had other marked symptoms of a kidney disorder, both weakening and distressing. A neighbor led me to Doan's Kidney Pills. Acting upon his advice, I 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 anyone having kidney trouble, I would hesitate to advise the use of Doan's Kidney Pills."

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

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Poster Work Our Specialty. COMPLETE equipment for the best work at short notice. PHOENIX PRINTING OFFICE, Brattleboro, Vt.

DRIVING BACK THE REBELS.

The Americans Advance Upon Calumpit.

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

The war department on Saturday received a cablegram from Gen. Otis announcing the formation of a new flying column, 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 north-east and up to the termination of the railroad at Bulacan.

Major Hale 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 Quingua at daylight. It continued to advance and drew a heavy fire.

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 being insufficient to drive the insurgents back, the remainder of the Nebraska regiment, with the Iowa volunteer regiment, was hurried forward. Then four guns of the regiment, storming the enemies' trenches, but was shot fatally.

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 of the regiment, storming the enemies' trenches, but was shot fatally.

The Nebraska regiment, however, continued to advance, and beat the insurgents out of their position. Lieut. Sison of the Nebraska regiment was shot through the heart during this action.

The cavalry lost three men killed and five 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. Stotsenburg is greatly deplored, his reputation as a leader being unrivaled for courage and coolness. The Nebraska regiment's losses during the present hostilities have been greater than those of any other regiment.

The American troops under Gen. MacArthur made a general advance from Manila Monday toward Calumpit, where, it is reported, Aguinaldo, Gen. Luna and a large force of Filipinos have concentrated. It is reported from Washington in connection with Gen. MacArthur's advance on Calumpit that Gen. Lawton's flying column is engaged in a movement toward Norzagaray, as part of a plan to attack the rebels at Calumpit in the rear.

As soon as the soldiers left the Filipino 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 towns when an onward movement is begun, because of insufficient men to garrison them. This gives the Filipino leaders a framework upon which to spin stories of American defeat.

The American commanders have left great stores of rice at Malolos, which they have been distributing to the natives and Chinese, of whom there were 300 to 300, nearly all of whom remained during the occupation, but who followed the American 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 in 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 a river Gen. MacArthur's division fought its way four miles toward Calumpit Tuesday. It is difficult to estimate the insurgent losses, but they had no fewer than 70 killed, many of them before the artillery. The insurgents seem to have adopted the policy of retiring from one position after another, after inflicting the greatest possible damage upon the advancing army. Every foot of the ground was tenaciously disputed by organized troops, who stood ready to strike before the Americans could reach the rear.

Their shooting is becoming more accurate, as proved by the fact that five of the Americans killed Tuesday were shot in the head.

The Americans were compelled to approach 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 light artillery were the first to open fire.

Within an hour the Americans had forced a passage through the woods to open space in front of the rebel line. 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 told in reserve, while 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 300 yards down the track. The company found shelter in a ditch.

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 Harfield and Corporal Ferguson of Company I, crawled along the iron girders of the bridge. The men of Company K in the ditch fumbled the trenches in the endeavor to divert attention from their comrades, but the Filipinos, in a trench down the river, got the range, and their bullets soon splattered 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 column leading the way to the trenches, revolver in hand, while the few remaining Filipinos bolted.

Relief in Six Hours. Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back 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 1 at Norwich University.

"Dewey day," May 1, will be observed in Northfield by breaking ground for Dewey 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 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 formalities will be carried out. President A. D. Brown will speak, the glebe club of 25 men will sing and Col. Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro will deliver an address. It is expected that Capt. Charles E. Clark of the Norfolk navy yard, captain of the battleship Oregon on her memorable trip last year, will break ground for the building and the cornerstone will be laid at the commencement in June. On the evening of May 1 the wives of members of the National Guard will give an entertainment in the armory for the benefit of Company F. A musical program with address by President Brown followed by refreshments and dancing will be the principal features.