

Imperial Press

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GREAT INCREASE IN TRADE

Exports of Fiscal Year Make a Great Record

Closer Relations Promised by New Water Lines—Another Obstacle to Exports to Germany

Washington.—Exports from the United States to all American countries and the islands south of her boundaries, show a marked increase in the fiscal year just ended. They exceed those of any other year in the history of American commerce. This statement, just made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics is especially interesting in view of various efforts being made for closer business, commercial and transportation relations between the United States and its neighbors to the south. New lines of steamers recently have been put on between the Pacific Coast of the United States and the western coast of Mexico and Central and South America.

A recently-published statement indicates that the great financial interests of the United States has obtained control of the nearly-completed trans-continental line connecting Argentina with Chile. The establishment of additional direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports is under discussion, and the opening of an all-isthmian canal would give a straight line of water communication from the eastern coast of the United States to the western coast of South America. All these movements in the direction of closer relations between the United States and its southern neighbors add interest to the announcement that our exports to those countries in 1900 are larger than those of any preceding year.

The growth of exports from the United States to Central and South America have not kept pace in the past with the growth in other directions. The total exports to South America in 1900 were no more than those of 1890, being in each of those years in round numbers, \$38,000,000, while the same statement holds good with reference to Central America, the total exports from the United States to Central American States being in 1890 and 1900, in each case in round numbers, \$5,000,000; to Mexico and the West Indies, our exports in the decade, 1890 to 1900 show the greatest increase, being: To the West Indies, in 1890, \$33,000,000, and in 1900, \$47,000,000, and to Mexico in 1890, \$13,000,000 and in 1900, \$34,000,001.

The fiscal years 1900 and 1901 shows a much greater increase of our sales to our neighbors to the southward than any preceding years. The total exports to Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies in 1899 were \$103,000,000; in 1900, \$127,000,000, and in 1901 \$138,000,000 in round numbers. Thus the figures of 1901 are \$35,000,000 greater than those of 1899, while the 1899 figures are only \$1,000,000 greater than those of 1898.

LYNCHING AND FIGHT

Preacher Phillips a Mob's Victim—White Men Held up by Negroes

Cleveland.—This morning at 1:20 o'clock a band of armed negroes, one of whom was known, rode into Cleveland, and stopping a party of three white men on the street, made threatening demonstrations. Being called upon to give their names they answered by bringing their rifles into play. One of the negroes was killed on the spot, another was wounded, and it is reported his body was found on the outskirts of town, and the others escaped, although it is supposed that more than three were hurt. They were armed with Winchester rifles, and were well armed with Winchester rifles and were well mounted.

Excitement was at fever heat during the remainder of the night. Squads of armed men patrolled the streets until daylight.

The trouble grew out of the lynching of Jesse Phillips, the colored preacher, in the earlier part of the night. The negroes in this section are organized into "lodges," "secret orders" and "protective societies," and as Phillips was a leader among them, it was feared that an attempt would be made to avenge his death. The fact had developed that the killing of young Reid was a studied scheme on the part of the negroes.

It has been decided that the breaking up of these negro organizations is necessary, and there is no doubt that this decision will be enforced. The town is quieter today than is usually the case, even on Sunday.

London.—"The rise of the North Sea coast or the sinking of the sea level has been confirmed," says the Berlin correspondent of the Standard, "by observations at the mouth of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. There has been a decrease in the depth of the water at the mouth of the Elbe of eighteen feet since 1895."

British Reply to America

Washington.—In response to the representations to the State Department, the British government has declined to release any of the Americans who were captured while serving in the Boer army. The only exceptions will be in the case of prisoners whose health is such as to make their confinement dangerous.

Will Spend a Whole Carload of Money

Chicago.—Elks from the copper country of Lake Superior promise to leave a long red trail behind them at the annual gathering at Milwaukee next week. Eighty big copper men have fixed up a plan whereby they design trouble for the entire city of Milwaukee. Not one of them will spend a cent except it be in bright, new red coppers. The amount collected for the use of the party is \$11,000, and a special car has been turned over to them by the St. Paul road to transport the coin to its destination. At Milwaukee the train will be met by an armored wagon and four mounted guards. The wagon is to be stationed at a central point for the convenience of the eighty Elks, and all hotel, bar, cigar, street-car, carriage and other bills are to be paid in this way. The scheme was devised as an advertisement for the copper country, and the party was selected because of its ability to put money into circulation.

Fast Globe Trotting

Chicago.—Charles Cecil Fitzmorris, the seventeen-year-old Chicago school boy who was one of three lads sent out by W. R. Hearst, the newspaper proprietor in an attempt to break the record for the trip around the world, arrived here at 6:55 a.m. today on time, which breaks previous records made by George Francis Train and Nellie Bly.

He was met at the Union Depot by his parents, Acting Mayor Block, Col. William Cody and numerous friends, but he tarried only a moment, as a carriage was waiting to whisk him to 214-216 Madison street the point from which he started. At this point it was announced that the young man had made the trip of 29,545 miles in exactly sixty days, thirteen hours, twenty-nine minutes, forty-two and four-fifths seconds, winning easily from his competitors sent out from New York and San Francisco. The time given includes delays and stops equal to about six days.

Some of the longer stages of his journey were made as follows: Chicago to New York, 900 miles, twenty-five hours; New York to Queenstown, 2850 miles, five and one-third days; Moscow to Irkutsk by rail 3800 miles, nine days; Ust Shilka to Khabarovsk, by steamer, 1100 miles, seven days; Vladivostok to Yokohama by steamer, 1500 miles, five days; Yokohama to Victoria, 4114 miles, eleven days; Seattle to Chicago, 2300 miles, three and one-half days.

MOONSHINERS WAR

Federal Officers Fired on by Illicit Distillers in Tennessee

Nashville.—A party of revenue officers were ambushed about six miles from Monterey, in Putnam county, and one man was killed and two badly wounded. The posse of six was led by Deputy Collector Bell and they were creeping along a steep hillside above an illicit still, when they received an order to throw up their hands. They had barely located the speaker forty feet below, when a number of moonshiners poured a volley upon them.

Deputy Marshal Thomas Price was instantly killed, and C. Mackey was badly wounded. The officers returned the fire, but the moonshiners made the place so hot that Collector Bell and the survivors retired, and carried Mackey with them. One moonshiner was heard moaning and calling to his comrades that he had been mortally wounded. Collector Bell has gathered a posse and has started to recover the body of Price.

Accident to a Tramp

Boise (Idaho).—A remarkable accident to a tramp occurred near Glenns Ferry. The tramp, who gave his name as Edward Laundry, was riding a brakebeam on a westbound passenger train. As the train was coming down Mudbury Hill his clothes caught fire and were nearly burned off. He hung on, but when the trains reached the ferry, he dropped off in a fainting condition. His back was roasted from the hips up. It is thought the man will die.

Leader of Commonwealers Now in Business

Pittsburgh.—Gen. Coxe, leader of the commonweal army to Washington, is now a steel plutocrat, and has arrayed himself with the Schwabs, Carnegies and other masters in the industrial world. He is chief stockholder of the Coxe Steel Casting Company of Mt. Vernon, O., which has been incorporated to manufacture iron castings, open hearth, semi and crucible steel, brass and babbitt metal. The plant is in course of construction.

About the strike Coxe said: "It looks to me as if the manufacturers had rather the best of the situation. I suppose I will have trouble myself when my mills start up in October."

OOM PAUL'S WIFE DEAD

Boers Ambush Party of South Africa Constabulary—Heavy Loss

Paris.—A dispatch from Brussels says former President Kruger has been notified by cable that his wife died at Pretoria.

BOERS STILL CONFIDENT.

Paris.—It is said that Mr. Kruger has received within a week a most satisfactory letter from Gen. Botha in which details of future plans and movements are given, everything going to show that the Boers in the field are as determined and confident as ever.

BRITISH SUSTAIN LOSS.

London.—The casualty lists received at the War Office indicate that a party of South Africa constabulary was ambushed near Petrusburg, July 16, and that two members of the party were killed, one was dangerously wounded and seventeen are missing, and are believed to have been taken prisoners by the Boers.

Mob Stormed Jail

Denver.—A mob of 500 men and boys made an attack upon the City Jail here tonight in an effort to obtain Charles Mullien's freedom, but were repulsed by the police, who used their clubs freely upon the heads of the leaders. Fred. Hoffman and Albert Gutter were arrested as the leaders of the mob.

Mullien, who is a local anarchist, was preaching the doctrine on a street corner, and the police arrested him. He was released upon his promise to keep the peace, and not attempt to exhort on the streets again. He immediately

went to the corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets, and in a short time had a crowd gathered listening to his talk.

He denounced the national government in severe language, and scored the local government. A patrol wagon went to the scene and rearrested Mullien. The mob followed the wagon to the station, and demanded the prisoner's release. They then started to enter the station house, and were driven back and scattered by the police, not, however, until a number had been more or less injured by contact with the officer's clubs.

One of Gen. Kobbe's Boys to be Tried for Murder

San Francisco.—One of the young sons of Gen. W. A. Kobbe, now stationed at Manila, has been arrested and held for assault to murder. His victim is young Paul Wissig, whom the boy shot in the lungs with his rifle.

Eric and Hermann Kobbe, 15 and 16 years old, for several weeks have been shooting on a rifle range at Fort Mason, where their mother lives. Men in boats have complained of the boys' recklessness. One oarsman came near having his boat sunk under him because the boys peppered it with bullets. Yesterday Wissig, with three companions, was in a rowboat, when several shots fell about them, and Wissig received a rifle ball through the lungs, which the surgeons at the hospital fear will prove fatal.

The Kobbe boys told their mother when they read of the shooting, and soon after a detective arrived, and charged them with the shooting. The younger admitted he must have shot Wissig, but both claimed they did not see any boat. Eric was held for trial.

Military Assignments

Washington.—General Young, commanding the Department of California has assigned companies of the coast artillery just arrived at San Francisco from the Philippine stations as follows:

Thirtieth Company to San Diego; Thirty-second Company to Fort Lawton, Wash; and Thirty-third Company to Fort Canby, Wash.

Naval Ration

Washington.—The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a Naval Board headed by Lieut-Com. Hunker, to take up the question of the naval ration. It is forty years since anything was done on the ration, and it was felt to be opportune now that the subject be taken up with a view to improving the system.

Potatoes are Being Sent East

Through orders that have been received in Los Angeles for potatoes the effect of the droughty period that has prevailed in Kansas, Texas, Missouri and the central states is made manifest.

Los Angeles shippers for the first time in the history of the shipping trade have been called upon to supply a deficiency in the eastern potato crop. For the week so far, fourteen carloads of potatoes have gone East, distributed from El Paso to Denver, and thence in smaller lots to firms further East. In Los Angeles good potatoes are bringing \$1.25 f.o.b. per cental on track, the shipper taking no risk.

Reports from Kansas are to the effect that the early potato crop, being the one upon which greatest dependence is made, is entirely ruined. In the Kaw valley at Kansas City, Wyandotte and Argentine, all vegetation is destroyed, with the potato vines dead.—L. A. Herald.

San Francisco.—Mrs. A. M. Allen, who was sick and in destitute circumstances, committed suicide by swallowing strychnine. The passing of Mrs. Allen is the close of their chapter in a pathetic family tragedy. Mrs. Allen's only child, a son, went down in the ill-fated City of Chester in San Francisco Bay, many years ago, when that vessel was cut in two by the Oceanic. Her husband, A. F. Allen, was murdered in Napa county three years ago.