

PEKING'S GREAT DAY

Court Enters City Amid Big Demonstration.

BEWILDERING BARBARIC EXHIBITION

Foreigners Everywhere in Evidence During the Entry—Contrary to All Chinese Customs—Dowager Returns Salutations.

PEKING, Jan. 8.—The re-entrance of the Chinese emperor into Peking was the most remarkable episode in the annals of the dynasty save the flight of the Chinese court when Peking was bombarded by the allied forces.

The spectacular phases of the return of the court exceeded the expectations. The cortege was a sort of glorified lord mayor's show and was a bewildering and barbaric exhibition of oriental tinseled splendor.

Its chief significance was the complete effacement of the traditional definition of Chinese royalty. Foreigners were given greater facilities to witness the ceremonial than would have been afforded them at most European courts.

The scene at the Chien gate when the emperor and dowager empress entered the temple to offer thanks for their safe journey was nothing less than revolutionary when viewed in the light of all Chinese customs. The horseshoe wall forming the ancient gateway was crowded with Europeans—diplomats, army officers, missionaries, ladies, photographers and correspondents.

When the emperor and the dowager empress arrived at the temple, the procession halted, and their majesties alighted from their chairs, which were covered with imperial yellow silk and lined with sable. The emperor proceeded to the Temple of the God of War, on the west side of the plaza, with hundreds of foreigners peering down only forty feet above him, and dozens of cameras were focused upon the son of heaven.

Then the chair of the dowager empress was brought to the doorway of the Temple of the Goddess of Mercy, on the east side of the plaza, and the dowager empress appeared. Amid a great scuffling of attendants she proceeded into the temple on the arms of two officials, followed by a company of Buddhist priests bearing offerings. The spectators then heard the booming of the temple bell.

After an interval of five minutes the dowager empress reappeared. Standing in the doorway of the temple, she looked upward. Directly overhead were the German minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, and the secretaries of the German legation and the officers and ladies from the American garrison. The dowager empress saw the foreigners and bowed low. She advanced a few steps and bowed again in acknowledgment of the salutations of the foreigners. She returned to her chair, looking upward to the semicircle of foreign faces and bowing repeatedly.

The expression of the dowager empress seemed almost appealing as she faced those who had humbled her from her former arrogance and confirmed the impression that she is returning to Peking with anxiety for her safety.

In the meantime the Chinese soldiers, Manchoo bannermen and minor officials who had crowded the plaza were reverently kneeling. The two arches at the sides of the ancient gateway framed hundreds of faces of Chinese coolies who, emboldened by the presence of foreigners, ventured to gaze upon their rulers. This incident constituted a most sharp contrast with the old regime, when neither diplomats nor natives were permitted to view the passage of royal personages along the streets.

The streets from the Machiapo station to the gateway of the Forbidden City, a distance of four miles, were swept and garnished early in the morning. The great plaza between the temples of Heaven and Agriculture were sprinkled with yellow sand. Residents were compelled to remain indoors. The soldiers and the police formed a close cordon along both sides of this entire distance.

Lockjaw From Vaccine Virus.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 8.—Dr. Frank P. Haggerty, the leading physician of Vienna, a township seven or eight miles from here, is suffering from lockjaw, and his jaws have become rigid. Dr. Haggerty has had two smallpox cases during the last two weeks, and, fearful that the disease might become epidemic, he had vaccinated himself. This was several days ago, and Dr. Haggerty felt no serious results until Monday morning, when signs of tetanus appeared.

A Marvelous Growth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Figures based on the enumeration of June 1, 1900, now made public, show that the total population of the United States at the close of the nineteenth century was about 84,250,000. As the population of the United States at the beginning of the century was about 5,333,000, the nation has grown nearly sixteen fold in 100 years.

Public Debt Decreased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The monthly statement of the public debt, just issued, shows that at the close of business Dec. 31, 1901, the national debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,011,628,286, a decrease for the month of \$8,043,192.

Six Men to Be Hanged.

RALIGH, N. C., Jan. 7.—Governor Aycock has named Wednesday, Feb. 25, for the hanging of six white men, such a wholesale execution in one day being without precedent in this state.

STEEL TRUST'S EARNINGS.

Year's Surplus Will Be \$38,000,000, Schwab's Big Slice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Following its policy adopted three months ago, the United States Steel corporation will make known to its stockholders the results of operation of the big steel trust for the first nine months of its existence.

The statement to be issued today will show that approximately \$80,000,000 has been earned over and above the fixed charges, excepting the interest on the bonds. Since its inception, therefore, the United States Steel corporation has earned for its stockholders and bondholders slightly over \$300,000,000 a year.

It has been figured out that it takes about \$72,000,000 to pay the dividends on both the common and preferred stocks at the present rate and to pay interest on the bonds, so that in the first year of the big steel trust's existence it will earn a surplus of about \$38,000,000.

On this surplus President Schwab draws his contingent fee on all the company earns over and above the amount required to pay dividends at the rate of 7 per cent on the preferred and 4 per cent on the common and the interest on the bonds. From the preliminary figures of the earnings President Schwab will draw his quarter of 1 per cent on about \$38,000,000 as his additional salary or bonus, which apparently amounts to \$95,000. His regular salary is \$100,000, so that his first year's salary as president will be approximately \$195,000.

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FORTY-TWO LOST.

This is the Latest Estimate of the Walla Walla Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The French bark Max, which collided with the steamship Walla Walla early on Thursday morning, has been towed to this city in a badly disabled condition by the steamer Acme and the United States revenue cutter McCulloch. The Max's bowsprit was carried away, and her bow was stove in both above and below the water line. Her water tight compartments alone were keeping her afloat.

Ninety-two survivors of the Walla Walla arrived here yesterday from Eureka on the steamer Pomona. There is still some discrepancy in the list of dead and missing. This discrepancy is due to the fact that several passengers boarded the vessel just as she was leaving port. Others who were traveling second class gave assumed names in order to hide their identity. By striking out what are possible duplicates the number of lost stands at forty-two, classed as follows: Known dead, 9; missing, passengers, 13; crew, 20.

One life raft is unaccounted for, and it is feared that all the missing are lost.

Honors Divided in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—The Republican caucus Saturday night nominated the Foraker ticket for the senate and the Hanna ticket for the house. The contest is being continued on the same lines over the makeup of the standing committees, and it is evident that the chairmanships and preferred places will go the same way as the offices. Price, who was defeated for speaker by McKinley, will be shown consideration as chairman of the judiciary committee, and the chairmanship of one of the committees on municipal affairs, in deference to George B. Cox, will go to some member from Cincinnati, but the courtesy will not be extended further.

Fifteen Miners Entombed.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Jan. 8.—Fifteen or more men were entombed by a cave-in in the Negaunee mine last evening, and it is feared all will perish. The work of rescue was begun without delay, but at latest reports none of the entombed men had been brought to the surface. There are two shafts to the mine, but it is believed all chance for escape was shut off when the cave-in occurred. The manager of the mine cannot give the names of any of the imprisoned men. Relatives of the workmen surround the opening of the mine and are anxiously awaiting developments.

Starving Stock Killed in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 6.—On account of the almost total failure of grass and the high price of foodstuffs in this section over 100 head of horses and milk cows have been killed in San Antonio during the past sixty days to prevent them from dying of starvation, their owners, who are of the poorer class, being unable to buy feed for the animals. There has been a drought in this section for twelve months or more, and there is no present prospect of improvement.

New York Markets.

FLOUR—While the wheat declines checked buyers, it failed to affect asking prices, and the undertone remained firm. Minnesota patents, \$1.80@1.82; winter straight, \$2.20@2.22; winter extras, \$2.50@2.52; winter patents, \$2.75@2.77.

WHEAT—Easier, being influenced by profit taking in response to lower English cables; May, 82½@83½; July, 83½@84½.

RYE—Quiet; state, 71½@72c, c. i. f., New York, car lots; No. 2 western, 77½c, c. o. b., about.

OATS—Also quiet and easier on cables and the wheat decline; May, 71½@72c; other markets; track, white, state, 54½@55c; track, white, western, 54½@55c.

PORK—Dull; mess, \$16.50@17.50; family, \$17.50@18.50.

LARD—Steady; prime western steam, 10.25c.

BUTTER—Firm; state dairy, 15@22c; creamery, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Firm; state, full cream, large, full made, fancy, 10½@10¾c; state, full cream, small, full made, fancy, 10½@10¾c; late made, best, large, 9½c; late made, best, small, 10½@10¾c.

CANAL FIGHT BEGUN.

Senate and House Take Up Discussion of Routes.

PANAMA COMPANY IS DENOUNCED.

Morgan Suggests an Investigation of What He Alleges is a "Wicked Monopoly"—Hepburn Says Recent Action Is Suspicious.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The first notes of the contest between the Nicaragua and Panama routes for the isthmian canal were heard in the senate yesterday. Mr. Morgan offered and secured the adoption of a resolution which indicated his purpose to have the committee on interoceanic canals inquire into the relations alleged to exist between the transcontinental railroad companies of the United States and Canada and the Panama Canal company.

In explanation of the resolution Mr. Morgan declared that the alleged relations were a "wicked monopoly" which already had cost the people of the Pacific coast millions of dollars. The relations involve the control by the Panama Railroad company and the agreement existing between certain railroads of the United States and the Pacific Mail Steamship company.

At the conclusion of business the senate paid a graceful compliment to Senator Foraker of Ohio by adjourning until 2 o'clock today in order that senators might attend the marriage of Miss Foraker at noon without interfering with their legislative duties.

The debate on the Nicaragua canal bill in the house was opened in lively fashion by Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, which reported the bill. For two hours he held the floor, replying to a volley of questions concerning the recent offer of the Panama Canal company to sell its property and franchises to the United States for \$10,000,000.

The interest in the debate centered almost entirely in this new phase of the subject. Mr. Hepburn maintained that the alleged new offer of the Panama company was part of the plan of delay. All his utterances along that line were liberally applauded. He pointed out what he claimed was the suspicious circumstance that the Panama company held out for \$10,000,000 until it was decided before the holiday recess to consider the Nicaragua bill and then suddenly dropped the price to \$4,000,000.

Mr. Morris (Main) gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to authorize the president if he could procure the property and rights of the Panama company for \$4,000,000, if concessions could be procured from Colombia and if the Walker commission so recommended to purchase and proceed to complete the Panama canal.

Belmont Defeated For Congress. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Mr. Perry Belmont has been defeated in the hard fought election for a successor to Nicholas Muller in the Seventh congressional district. The vote was very close, and when the last few Staten Island districts had been heard from his defeat by a few less than 200 votes was conceded. Mr. Montague Lessler, the successful nominee, profited by the division in the Tammany camp. He has conducted a magnificent canvass, devoting most of his energy to the Staten Island end of the campaign.

Ice Bridge at Niagara. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The ice bridge now in the gorge below the falls appears a substantial structure in every way, and there are good prospects that it will remain several weeks. It extends from the steel arch bridge to the American falls. Its surface is rough and picturesque, but hardly so mountainous as some bridges of the past. The stream of the power company tunnel breaks the ice away at the lower end or the bridge might extend farther down stream. The first crossing was made yesterday.

Total British Losses. LONDON, Jan. 6.—The total reduction of Great Britain's military forces in South Africa from the beginning of the war to the end of December, including deaths from disease, men reported missing, etc., amounts to 24,299 men. Of this number 19,430 were actually killed or died. A total of 34,339 men were invalided home, the majority of whom recovered and rejoined their commands.

Burned to Death in Their Home. BETHANY, Conn., Jan. 6.—Edmund Peck, a retired Methodist clergyman, eighty years old, and his daughter, Mary Peck, thirty-five years old, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their handsome home in Bethany turnpike. Charles Peck of Waterbury, a son of the clergyman, was seriously injured in jumping from the roof.

A Million For Medical Institute. CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—An endowment of \$1,000,000 has been given by Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick of Chicago to found a medical institution which will be known as the Memorial Institute For Infectious Diseases. It will be a tribute to the memory of their little son, John Rockefeller McCormick, who died of scarlet fever a year ago.

Coal Mines Still Flooded. HAZLETON, Pa., Jan. 6.—Owing to the idleness of a majority of the coal mines in this district, which have been flooded for three weeks, a coal famine prevails here. Coal during the last week was advanced 50 to 75 cents a ton. It will be a week at least before all the mines in this district will be in condition for resumption.

LOST TREASURE FOUND.

Money Sent to General Burgoyne in 1777 Is Recovered from Lake Champlain.

Ten thousand English sovereigns, after lying for nearly a century and a quarter in an old hulk at the bottom of East bay, Lake Champlain, have been recovered and are now deposited in the Allen national bank in Fairhaven, says a dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. For many years there had been a tradition in this part of the state that at the bottom of East bay, near Carver's falls, was a sunken boat containing a large amount of English gold, with which it was intended to pay off the troops of Gen. Burgoyne in 1777.

The gold was shipped from Quebec in a small sloop, with crew and guard of ten men, the expedition being under the command of one Capt. Johnson. It was intended to deliver the money to Burgoyne, as his men were almost in a state of mutiny because they had not been paid. The vessel was attacked by Americans, scuttled, and the crew killed.

A civil engineer, who drew the plans and superintended the construction of the big dam at Carver's falls for an electric power station, concluded that he would investigate. Taking with him about 30 men, he changed the course of the stream, and then with pick and shovel soon had one side of the sloop free. A charge of dynamite broke up the hull. The timbers were found in good condition.

In the cabin was found considerable glass and other ware, 15 muskets, much the worse for their long immersion, and other minor articles. An old iron chest was found in the captain's room. When opened it was found to contain 10,000 sovereigns.

How Russia Prevents Riots. Riots and disturbances are practically unknown in all the vast empire of the czar, stretching, as it does, in an unbroken line from the Baltic to the Pacific. The reason for this is the wise precaution arising from the population fraternizing with the military, says Pearson's Magazine. The government distributes the troops in such a way that they have nothing in common with the population. Tartars are sent to districts where there are no Tartar compatriots, the Poles and Little Russians go to St. Petersburg, the Caspian regiments to Kronstadt—thousands of miles from home—and the purely Russian troops are stationed in Poland, Caucasasia, Finland or any other district that might possibly cause the government trouble.

ONCE IS ENOUGH TO SEE. Gustave Dore's portrait of Dante is worth seeing—once. But once is enough. Some such look you notice on the faces of those who have suffered, and still suffer, much physical pain; people subject to rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, periodic headache, lumbago, or pain from some old lesion. This pain habit puts its marks on them, as the custom of handling ropes crooks a sailor's fingers; or as too much riding of a bicycle stamps a worried expression on certain faces. No wonder people said of the Italian poet as he passed along, "There goes

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