

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly Chronicled.

Kansas floods have caused three deaths and much damage. Four negroes were killed in a race riot in St. Tammany parish, La. Negotiations for the settlement of the sundry strike in Chicago have been broken off. Russia has announced at Peking that Manchuria is open to foreigners without passports. Widespread ruin in Guatemala has been caused by the eruption of the Santa Maria volcano. King Edward and Queen Alexandra held a great court reception in Holyood palace, Edinburgh. The erroneous report of the death of Aquin Miller came originally from Lutte, Mont. The poet has not been ill. As the result of recent British military operations 100,000 square miles of territory were added to northern Nigeria. Shamrock III. was taken to Greenock to be fitted with her ocean rig. In trial he again showed her superiority over Shamrock I.

Tuesday, May 12.

Panama will quarantine all vessels coming from Peru. It is reported that Minister of War Andre has decided to reopen the Dreyfus case. The laying of the new German Atlantic cable was begun at Borkum island, North sea. A blazing oil barge in the East river, New York, made a spectacular harbor race. One man is missing. Three sisters of Colonel J. R. Shafer, superintendent of the Panama railroad, have died of fever at Colon. The body of Mrs. Augusta Harper Lynde, who disappeared April 28, was found in the North river, New York. An unidentified young woman was killed in front of 355 Broadway, New York, by a case of goods falling on her. The loss by Sunday's fire at Ottawa is estimated at \$500,000. Its origin is not now believed to have been incendiary. The strike of longshoremen which was inaugurated last fall and which was tied up trade at Montreal has been settled. The building tie up in New York is nearly complete. The union men say builders won't purchase from unionized yards. Rear Admiral Cotton says that a list of the American European squadron to Kiel has not been definitely decided upon. A team of golf players from the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing society will come to the United States to make a tour of American links. It is reported that the Panama Canal company has offered the Colombian government \$12,000,000 of the sum it is to receive from the United States. The Vera Cruz, bound from the Cape Verde islands to New Bedford, Mass., with 433 Portuguese immigrants, was wrecked at Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina. It was announced in the house of commons that negotiations are proceeding for a parcels post service between Great Britain and the United States. Fourteen attractive girls arrayed in old costumes and with knapsacks on their backs tramped through Westchester, N. Y., on their return to a seminary in Connecticut. President Roosevelt has tendered to Dr. Frederick W. Hollis of New York the position of umpire in the settlement of the claims of Germany and Italy against Venezuela.

Monday, May 11.

Callao and Pisco, Peru, have been officially declared infected with the bubonic plague. Albert Roberts, cashier of the government ice plant at Manila, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. His accounts have been found to be \$1,000 short. It was the intention to have the president review the troops stationed at Fort Monterey, Cal., but he declined to do so on Sunday. The outlook in the Adirondacks for trout fishing this spring is better than has been for many years. The capture of Curtis Jett, charged with the assassination of J. B. Marm in Jackson, Ky., was accomplished without bloodshed. The Bulgarian revolutionists attempted to commit at Monastir the anarchistic outrages analogous to those perpetrated at Salonika. News has reached here from Tetuan, Morocco, that the tribesmen have suffered defeat at the hands of the government troops. An attempt was made to blow up the Cunarder Umbria with an infernal machine. One of the fiercest and most damaging forest fires in the history of the Allegheny mountains has been raging above Dunlo, Pa.

Saturday, May 9.

Fire has done \$75,000 damage at Coleridge, Tenn. Shamrock III. went out alone at onrock to stretch her sails. The Russians have established a consulate at Mukden, Manchuria. Fire has destroyed Bayambong, the capital of Nueva Viscaya, province of Luzon. The existence of bubonic plague has been discovered in the suburbs of Calcutta, Peru. A successful trial trip has been made of the air ship used for the Lebaudy brothers of Paris. Two men on the cruiser Boston were struck by stray bullets fired by men of the Maribhead while at target practice. The coroner's jury holds seven Ital-

ians as accessories to the murder of Madonia in the New York barrel mystery case.

An investigation has been ordered into the condition and equipment of the Clyde line steamer Saginaw, sunk by the Hamilton.

The Russians have reoccupied Newchwang with a large force and have also put garrisons in the forts at the mouth of the Liao river.

Governor Odell has signed Senator Greene's bill amending the liquor tax law in the respects asked for by the state excise commissioner.

A French convoy was attacked by tribesmen of Figulg, Algeria. The baggage train was captured after a fight in which thirty men were killed.

F. Augustus Helms's plans to give a "copper" dinner to President Roosevelt at Butte, Mont., were halted because of a quarrel with the mayor of that city.

Postmaster General Payne has relieved from duty August W. Machen, general superintendent of the free delivery system at Washington, and Post Office Inspector M. C. Fosnes has been designated to take charge of that service.

The Roosevelt heirs, including the president and William E. and James C. Roosevelt, his cousins, were awarded a verdict for \$42,425 in the condemnation suit brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad company and involving an estate in Chicago.

President Roosevelt made a brief stop at the home of Mrs. Garfield, widow of President J. A. Garfield, at Los Angeles, Cal., with whom he chatted pleasantly for some time. Pasadena, famous for its beautiful homes, was elaborately decorated in honor of the president's visit.

Friday, May 8.

President Roosevelt was formally welcomed to California at Redlands. Two American clergymen presented to the pope President Roosevelt's jubilee gift. The stationary engineers employed by eight Chicago packing houses are on strike. Nine men were killed and five others injured, three of them fatally, by a rock slide at Eggleston Springs, Va. Troops of the sultan of Morocco were defeated near Fez by the pretender's forces after ten hours' fighting.

A colored carrier at Gallatin, Tenn., was held up by masked men and threatened with death if he did not resign.

Albert Alonzo Ames, former mayor of Minneapolis, has been found guilty of accepting a bribe of \$600 while chief executive of that city.

George A. Kolb, leader of the Marine Engineers' union, has not been seen since he went to dissuade nonunion engineers from working.

The Transvaal loan of \$175,000,000 announced in London as issued at par, with interest at 3 per cent, was subscribed for twenty times over.

Adjutant General Corbin has received a cablegram from General Baden-Powell denying that he criticised the American cavalry, as reported.

Andrew Carnegie in an inaugural address to the British Iron and Steel institute urged the advantages of the profit sharing and partnership systems.

Whitney's Gunfire won the twelfth running of the Metropolitan handicap at Morris park in New York before 45,000 spectators. The filly broke the track record.

Comasso Lombardi was arrested in Boston on suspicion of having killed Miss Nellie Sturtevant, daughter of James S. Sturtevant, in Medford while attempting to rob her father.

The Bulgarian government has returned the port's note on the incursion of Bulgarian bands into Macedonia and the importation of explosives into Turkey from Bulgaria on account of "its offensive terms."

Thursday, May 7.

General Baden-Powell has denied that he criticised American cavalrymen.

Rear Admiral Melville is determined to equip with triple screws the new 13,000 ton battle ships.

The cup defender Columbia has demonstrated that in a light wind she is a better boat than the Reliance.

Father Ferdinand Waiser, arrested at Lorain, O., for the murder of Agatha Reichlin, has been discharged from custody.

It is announced that negotiations are in progress with the view to Ireland's making a special exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

William McNally, the young New York fireman hero who was terribly burned while trying to rescue Henry McWilliams, is dead.

Dr. Adolf Loreux performed operations at New Orleans on two cases of club foot. The amphitheater of the hospital was crowded with local physicians and visiting delegates to the American medical congress.

Governor Beckham, at the request of the Judge of Breathitt county, has offered \$500 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the unknown assassin of J. B. Marm, who was shot to death as the outcome of an old Kentucky feud.

The American fishing schooner Gloriana, Captain George Stoddard, of Gloucester ran ashore during a thick fog on the cliffs at Whale cove, N. S., and became a total wreck. Fifteen of the crew, including the captain, were drowned out of a total of eighteen.

Miss Nellie Sturtevant, aged twenty-five, daughter of Treasurer James S. Sturtevant of a Medford (Mass.) bank, was shot and killed at her home late at night by an unknown man who was attempting to rob her father. Miss Sturtevant stepped in front of her father to shield him from a shot, thus giving her life for his.

RELICS OF VIRGINIA.

To Be Preserved by a Society of Patriotic Women.

Occupation of Jamestown Island Dates Back Three Centuries—Old Church in Which Pocahontas Worshipped.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"VIRGINIANS are proud of every chapter in the history of their state," says Senator Daniels. "There are some paragraphs in some of the chapters which are not so brilliant as others; but, on the whole we are proud of every chapter in our history."

The occasion calling forth the remark is the fact that Virginia is growing old, and has a history of almost 300 years. On the 25th of May will occur the anniversary of the landing of Capt. John Smith and his fellow-freebooters upon the soil of Virginia, and the beginning of the permanent establishment of the first white colony in this republic of ours.

On May 25, 1607, now 296 years ago, Jamestown Island was occupied and preparations begun for town-building. This was 13 years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, so there can be no doubt that this was the first permanent white settlement upon the land which now constitutes the United States of America.

There are upwards of 15,000 Virginians residing in the national capital, making their livings as federal office-holders. That is to say, that some 3,000 office-holders from Virginia support a colony of 15,000 people, all of them intensely loyal to their state, and proud of their lineage. Some 20 years ago there began an annual exodus from Washington to Jamestown to celebrate the anniversary; and there will be no hiatus in this procedure. The pilgrimages will begin two days before the anniversary, tens of thousands of Virginians will visit Jamestown, but the principal celebration this year will be in Richmond.

In order to describe this ancient locality the writer went to Jamestown island, the trip occupying only two

days. It is situated 20 miles above Norfolk and Newport News, on the James river, and is about 70 miles below Richmond. Old inhabitants say that it has shrunk within a generation, but that it has now an area of 1,700 acres. It is two and a half miles long, and only little more than half a mile in width. From the main shore it is separated by a narrow stream and some marshy lowland, over which there is a low wooden bridge. The whole place looks "old-timey."

The island is as barren of civilization as Palmyra of the desert, and the only evidences of its former teeming habitation are the walls of the Ambler mansion-house, and the pitiful piece of tower of the first Protestant church built of brick in the new world. These objects of interest were pointed out by a young colored woman from the mainland, who also directed the traveler to the screened little acreage surrounding the relics of the church and the long neglected cemetery. There are no pictures of these interesting objects, but the tower is like any ordinary old tower, and the mansion remains are composed of the small bricks imported in those early days; about half of the size of modern bricks. The mansion is said to have been built with bricks which were formerly used in official and ancient structures. Tradition has it that in this old mansion there resided a woman who defied the honor of marriage with George Washington.

If this be true she must have almost hated herself afterwards when George became "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

There is an association of ladies known as an association "For the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities," and it is this association which has surrounded these sole relics with wire fences and thick wire screens. These ladies took this step only six years ago; rather late in the day for the preservation of these antiquities, for hogs, wild and tame, and other cattle have browsed about the tower and the walls and over the graves of the cemetery for many, many years.

The ladies employ a custodian, but he was not on duty when the narrator called. He is said to reside in a little shanty there which is surrounded by heavy earthworks thrown up 40 odd years ago by confederate soldiers. By his absence he lost one fee of ten cents, which he is allowed to charge as part of his compensation for living there in the midst of squalor, dirt, malaria and musty reminiscences.

On reaching the north end of this historic island, work done and being

done by the federal government was discovered. It seems that the island has been crumbling so rapidly of late years that the Virginia senators have secured appropriations for the purpose of preventing the entire destruction of the island by the swift current which sweeps unobstructed for eight miles, and fiercely carries away tons of clay and sand. Ripples and jetties along shore may divert the channel a little, but if the island is to be fully protected it will prove to be a very costly proposition. The northern portion of the ruins of the town are said to be under water, and the covered foundations of former habitations can be seen from the side of rowboats. Alongside the north-east of the island there are big blocks of stone just beneath the surface of the water. They are held together by cement, and evidently formed the foundation of some big official building.

The biggest ships of the olden time used to come up the James and anchor at the wharves of Jamestown, but they could not do so now. Indeed, when the capital was moved to Williamsburg in 1723 the channel was becoming visibly more shallow. Thus was business affected in the beginning of the decline of Jamestown. There were big financial and political battles in those days, preceding the removal of the capital; and tradition hath it that several hot-blooded Virginians emptied their guns at and into the bodies of each other. However, the inevitable came, the capital was removed, Jamestown slowly fell into innocuous desuetude, and Williamsburg flourished. We have seen just such rivalries and battles between rival towns, far in the interior of the new world, within our own generation.

The brick church, of which only the tower is left, was built in 1838, when the colony was only 30 years old. Previously the people had worshipped in a large wigwam made of logs. The new brick church was 56 feet long and 28 feet wide, furnished lavishly with donations from England; everything in it being as rich and regal as the trappings and vestments of the best churches in the old country. Gov. Dale wrote: "There is some comfort in religion now;" as

though his religion had been no comfort to him in the commodious log wigwam. But for the removal of the capital to Williamsburg there might have been a great educational institution at Jamestown, because Parson Blair, the Scotchman from the University of Edinburgh who founded William and Mary college, was assigned to the parish at Jamestown in the new brick church, just before the transfer of the capital. He had for a short time been pastor of the parish of Varina, where Pocahontas was one of his parishioners. She was the wife of John Rolfe, an extensive tobacco planter, and was known as Rebecca Rolfe; quite English, you know, as compared with her aboriginal name when she hurried into history by her rush to the rescue of Capt. John Smith. Parson Blair often said that if he had remained at Jamestown he would have founded the college there—an institution which has endured until this day, and will ever endure.

The celebrated educational institution was originally built of bricks made on Jamestown island. They were made in the style of the imported bricks, but were not imported; neither were those which were used in the church at Jamestown. Parts of the ancient structure remain in good state of preservation, and the old church at Jamestown would still remain intact, if civilization had not deserted it.

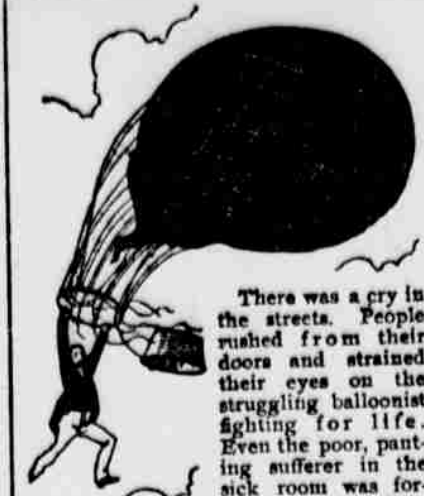
The ladies' association for the preservation of Virginia antiquities recently held an important meeting, at which it was decided to memorialize the Virginia legislature to make appropriations to aid them in their work. They hope also to induce the Virginia senators and representatives to interest the congress, so that sufficient appropriations may be obtained to save from complete ruin this relic-remnant of the original settlement of the soil of the United States by the Anglo-Saxon freebooters; the aggressive ancestry of which we are all so proud; an ancestry of El Dorado-seeking marauders who plumed half-way across this continent and blazed their pathway with the blood of innocent aborigines.

But they had their good points; and, anyway, they made history which it might be well to preserve, even in relic form.

SMITH D. FRY

Swallow is a Swift Flyer.

A swallow, at its best speed, can travel at the rate of 128 miles in an hour.



There was a cry in the streets. People rushed from their doors and strained their eyes on the struggling balloonist fighting for life. Even the poor, panting sufferer in the sick room was forgotten while the family gazed breathless at this strange tragedy of the air. Then they went back to the sick room to tell of the terrible struggle for life they had just witnessed. It did not occur to them that under their very eyes a more terrible, more pathetic struggle was going on daily.

There can be nothing more pitiful than the struggle the consumptive makes against disease. The greatest help in this struggle is gained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures obstinate coughs, weak and bleeding lungs, emaciation, and other ailments which if neglected or unskillfully treated find a fatal termination in consumption.

"In 1868 one of my daughters was suffering on account of a severe cough, hectic fever, wasting of flesh and other symptoms of diseased lungs," writes Rev. Joseph H. Fesperman, of Hartum Springs, Ireland Co., N. C. "I promptly gave her Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with gratifying success, and she now enjoys excellent health. This being true, I hereby heartily endorse your medicines."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery."

He met her in the meadow, One pleasant evening; She was a lovely creature, With pedigree of pride. She turned her eyes upon him, He did not even bow; He was a Pennsylvania man And she a Jersey cow.

Peg Legs are Not Deadly.

Judge Durham in court at Wilkes-Barre on Wednesday declared that a peg leg is not a deadly weapon. It was in the case of Charles Jelinski vs. Mike Novak, for felonious wounding. Novak, who has an artificial leg, thrust it into Jelinski's face. He was indicted, charged with using a deadly weapon. When the judge announced it was not a deadly weapon the jury returned a verdict of simple assault.

Interchangeable 1000-Mile Refund Tickets.

Commencing June 1, 1903, interchangeable 1000-Mile Refund Tickets will be placed on sale, limited to one year from date of issue, good only for transportation of the owner, with usual free allowance of 150 pounds baggage over any of the following lines:—

- Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. (Between all points east of Ohio River and between Pittsburg and Kane. Also to and from points on Philadelphia and Reading Railway and Central Railroad of New Jersey between Philadelphia and New York.) Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. (East of and including Huntington.) Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Erie Railroad. (East of and including Jamestown and Suspension Bridge.) Lehigh Valley Railroad. Pennsylvania Railroad. These tickets will be sold at rate of \$30.00 each, subject to refund of \$10 on surrender of cover to Trunk Lines Mileage Ticket Bureau, No. 143 Liberty Street, New York, at any time within eighteen months from date of purchase.

This form of ticket will be issued in deference to requests of numerous patrons of the lines in interest desiring one ticket good over several lines instead of having to provide themselves as at present with a separate ticket for each line they desire to use.

Agents at principal stations of the railroads named above will have these tickets on sale and give all further information regarding them that may be required.

IT WILL SURPRISE YOU—TRY IT.—It is the medicine above all others for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

MY SON was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 50 Warren St., New York.

The man who makes a fool of himself only saves someone else the trouble.

KEEP THE BALANCE UP.—It has been truthfully said that any disturbance of the even balance of health causes serious trouble. Nobody can be too careful to keep this balance up. When people begin to lose appetite, or to get tired easily, the least impudence brings on sickness, weakness, or debility. The system needs a tonic, and should not be denied it; and the best tonic of which we have any knowledge is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What this medicine has done in keeping healthy people healthy, in keeping up the even balance of health, gives it the same distinction as a preventive that it enjoys as a cure. Its early use has illustrated the wisdom of the old saying that a stitch in time saves nine. Take Hood's for appetite, strength and endurance.

Go To the Farm, Thou Sluggard!

Sage Advice to City Chaps Who Might Make Men of Themselves.

If the young men who hang about the cities, working for small pay as clerks or factory hands, or "looking for a job," could only have a little foresight and energy injected into their character, they would quit, going to the country and get at work to own a farm. Of course, there is no sudden acquisition of wealth to be expected from a turn of the markets, but there is a certainty for any one, persistent and energetic, of a comfortable middle and old age. Wages do not look as high as those of the "snaps" in the city, but in fact they are much better. The difference is more than offset by board and lodging, and less extra expenses and clothing.

Farm work is not what it used to be. Almost everything is done by machinery. Hours are shorter and food better. The labor is healthful and requires a mind ready, willing and well-informed. This character is worth having. Farm wages are really good, and an economical young man can soon be able to own a small piece of land. Thence on, his success will depend on himself and not on others or the chances of business over which he has no control. He has a home and an object in life. Small farms anywhere in the settled portions of the country will pay when well managed. Skill and application nowhere pay better than on the farm or garden patch.

The land owner, well started and out of debt, is a king among men. He is independent of all kinds, has his living first from his labor and can add the refinements of life as means come to him. He can have telephones and trolley cars, newspapers and a daily mail. He has time for study and must keep up to the times in his business. Later he may attain ease and influence and live enjoyably to a good old age. The trade of the farmer is certainly well worth cultivating by any one who has grit and foresight.

Yet thousands will inanily hang about the cities, "putting up a face" and living from hand to mouth with no positive prospects whatever. These dangle around do-nothings think they are men. Why can't they spunk up, face some steady work, with sure prospects, and be somebody in the world?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Orders Must be Obeyed.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says the Dushore Review, has decided that a soldier on duty must obey orders, and that he is not personally responsible when he does so. The case that called out this decision was that of young Wadsworth, a member of a Pittsburg regiment, on duty at Shenandoah during the strike last summer. The soldier was on guard and detected a miner trying to pass his line. He ordered him to halt, and the order not being obeyed he shot. The man was killed in his tracks. The soldier was arrested for manslaughter on his return home. He applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and it was on the argument of this writ that the decision of the Supreme Court was given. They said that if the orders under which the man was acting were too severe and unjustifiable, the officer who issued the orders was the one to hold, and not the soldier. Wadsworth was released from custody and exculpated from the blame. This is a clear warning for the future that soldiers are on duty at scenes of disorder for the purpose of restoring order; that they have authority to kill, and that they will kill if necessary. In other words, General Gobin's "shoot to kill" order has been upheld.

Mrs. Burdick to get \$25,000.

A. R. Pennell's Insurance to be Paid Widow of Murdered Man.

By an order handed down by justice Kruse, in the New York supreme court, Tuesday Attorney Wallace Thayer gets \$10,000 insurance left by Arthur R. Pennell.

A decision of the court some time ago gave Thayer \$15,000 insurance from another company. The \$25,000 it is understood, goes to Mrs. Burdick. Mr. Thayer sued for the money as trustee of a secret charge left by Pennell.

Opposition to the suit instituted by J. Frederick Pennell as administrator of his brother's estate was dropped after the document left in Thayer's hands had been examined.

Great Kansas Wheat Crop.

Reports from all sections of the Kansas wheat belt are most flattering. The state will this year harvest the largest crop in its history.

During the past three days more than one inch of rain has fallen over the entire wheat belt, and reports from wheat farmers and grain men agree that the total crop this year will reach 90,000,000 bushels. This will exceed by 21,000,000 bushels the yield of any other year in the state's history.