CAMERON COUNTY PRESS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER

Dealing with Commercial and Industrial Conditions Abroad.

The Agrarian Party in Germany Would Increase the Duty on Imported Wheat-French Wool Industry and Other Items.

Proposed German Duty on Wheat.

The agrarian party, after having succeeded during the last session of the reichstag in enacting a law prohibiting, in effect, the importation of vastly increase the import duties on all grains entering the German em-Roubaix and Tou

pire, notably on wheat. In this connection, it may be of interest to note the following table, show-ing the duties imposed by various nations on the two leading grains for breadstuffs: Duty per bushel.

	Duty per i
	Wheat.
Country.	Cents.
Portugal	
Sweden	
Argentine Republic	
Italy	
Spain	
Germany	
Hungary	
France	
Greece	
United States	
Canada	
Turkey	7.5

At present, the chief countries dependent on others for a large part of their wheat supplies are Germany. France, England, Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and Belgium. The leading wheat-exporting countries are Russia, Hungary, East Indies, Balkan States, United States, Canada, Argentine Republic and Australia. The aim of the agrarians is to make

Germany entirely independent of all countries for its breadstuffs and food supplies. However, it is impossible to understand how a duty of, say, 44 cents on every bushel of imported wheat, as is now proposed to the reichstag, can increase the crops of wheat and other cereals in this country or decrease the appetite of its people. Farming, di-versified and intensified, is done in Germany upon more improved and scientific methods than probably anywhere else in the world. Though the Germans use less machinery in garnering and removing their crops than do, they apply more chemistry in the treatment of their soil, and use almost every inch of ground available for agricultural purposes. More commercial fertilizers are imported into Germany and manufactured there, and more attention is paid to "soil inoculation" in order to increase fertility, than in any other country. And yet, with all that science and money and toil can do in raising grain, Ger-many is obliged to import from other countries about one-eighth of her breadstuffs. One-eighth is a rather small fraction and does not look at all formidable, but when it is borne in mind that in 1899 Germany had to import 50.371,436 bushels of wheat, for which she paid \$42,935,200, and 22.097,-178 bushels of rye, which cost her \$15,-446,200, the question at once assumes gigantic proportions. For the two lowed by the faculty, A biography items of wheat and rye, the nation paid of the candidate must be appended. to other nations the handsome sum of The verbal examination consists eith-\$58,381,400, and this vast sum of money the agrarians claim will be retained in Germanyifa higher duty be imposed on wheat and other grains.

It is proposed to add to the acreage of Germany by putting under cultiva-tion all the barren, waste places now swamps.

pounds of wool in 1898, valued at about \$96,500,000. Eleven million five hundred and eight thousand nine Eleven million five hundred and twelve pounds of this production-viz., one-sixth of the mount-was exported.

There were imported 4,262,594 bounds of woolen yarns and 1,686,519 bounds of hair yarns; also 44,092,000 bounds of shoddy and mixed yarns -making about 188,934,220 pounds of carns for the use of French weaving establishestablishments. These establis nents make many and varied goods.

The principal centers of cloth man-ufacture are Roubaix-Tourcoing, Sedan, Elbeuf, Rheims, Vienne, Mazamet and Chatearoux. Comoed wool cloth American corned beef and canned and cheviots are principally made in meats and sausages, is now using its the department of the north. Accordpowerful political influence to bring about the enactment of a law that will cloth productions in France amounted

Roubaix and Tourcoing manufacture armure goods, jacquards, satin de chine, and a great quantity of novelties.

The following is a table taken from the census of 1896, stating the number of workmen employed in the dif-ferent branches of the woolen industry, with the percentage furnished by the department of the north:

ir

Nort

51 34 99

14

47 16 12

24

23.62322.619.415.7

These figures will give an idea of

the rank which the department of the north holds in the French woolen industries. At the exposition of 1900 there were

inscribed in the catalogue 132 wool ex-hibitors of French origin, 32 from Algeria, 4 from Indo China, 1 from the Sudan, 33 from Tunis, 9 from Germany, 26 from Austria, 7 from Bel-gjum, 12 from Bulgaria, 1 from Corea, 10 from Ecuador, 52 from Spain, 17 from the United States, 32 from Great Britain, 9 from Greece, 13 from Hungary, 1 from Croatia, 13 from Italy, 3 from Japan, 25 from Mexico, 1 from Nicaragua, 4 from Peru, 44 from Portugal, 21 from Roumania, 50 from Russia, 5 from Servia, and 1 from Switzerland.

Medical Degrees in Germany.

But a short time ago a new set of rules went into effect regulating the issuing of medical degrees in Germany. The following is a translation of the new rules:

The degree of doctor of medicine can be conferred only after a thesis has been published and a verbal ex-amination undergone. A "promotio in absentia" will not be allowed under any circumstances. By his thesis, the candidate must prove that he is able to work independently on sci-entific lines. The thesis must usually be written in German, though the use of another language may be aler of a simple questioning or of an "examen rigorosum." German subjects cannot receive the degree before having obtained permission from the government to practice as a phy-

sician within the empire. By a unanimous vote of the faculty occupied by moors and heaths and and with the permission of the It is claimed that ample pro- pervising board, deviations from this tection will bring better prices for rule may be granted in particular home-grown wheat, which will encourage the German farmer to grow less sugar beet and more grain. But even should Germany be as success- have received the government permisful in increasing her production of sion to practice medicine within the wheat and rye as the most sanguine agrarians expect, it would be impos-sible for any length of time to supply the home consumption. With the nat-metric definition of the normalian of the norm ural increase of the population of Ger-many, the demand for and the con-sumption of breadstuffs are contindon. ually growing. Each year brings to the country, on the average, 600.000 fresh mouths clamoring for food. So. (1) That they have had the schoolfresh mouths chamoring for tood. So, after all, it is difficult to see how the proposed national legislation can have any other effect, in the long run, than to enhance the price of the daily bread so needful to every man, woman and thus a solution of the solution of th (1) That they have had the schoolhave to show certificates from There seems to be little doubt that in which proof is given that their the proposed law will be passed by the German reichstag. This will se-obtaining the matriculation certifi obtaining the matriculation certificate at a German "realgymnasium." (2) That they have passed through-(a) Studies before a regularly organized medical faculty for as many semesters as are required in Ger-many for admittance to the regular medical examinations. (b) That at least one of those semesters has been spent at the German university at which they wish to receive their degree. This latter rule may be suspended French industry was 194,004,800 pounds in 1890. This figure has varied somewhat in the last ten years, being 201452,000 sounds in 1800 and 1800 which must be produced before obtaining permission to appear for the degree examination, may, at the faculty's discretion, be replaced by a scientific work of the candidate which has already been printed and pub-

A MUCH-WANTED MAN.

Police of Many Cities Are Searching for Pat Crowe, the Alleged Kidnap-per of Young Cudahy.

per of konng Cudahy. Chicago, Dec. 28.—Disguised as a woman, Pat Crowe, who is being sought by the police all over the United States on the charge of kid-napping Eddie Cudahy at Omaha, has been seen in Chicago within the last faw days and may still be hiding few days and may still be hiding here, according to statements made last night by Detective James Storen, a Chicago police officer who has ar-rested Crowe a number of times in the past. With a view to discovering the fugitive's hiding place a search of several houses in Sixty-third street has been made by Storen, acting on information that Crowe had been recognized on that street Christmas day. In pursuing his quest the sergeant stumbled upon evidence which he says convinced him that Crowe has been in Chicago recently and that, in the guise of a woman, clothed in a black robe and heavily veiled, the suspect went abroad in the streets of Englewood, the suburb where he once was a resident and is well

known to many people. Storen claims to have traced Crowe to a room where he was masquerading as a young widow in mourning, but that Crowe received warning from his friends that the police were on his trail and got away before a capture could be effected.

"I found ample evidence in the room that its occupant was none other than Crowe," said Sergeant Storen last night. "Whether he is now cent. 87 in Chicago I cannot say. In Engle-wood, however, he has influential friends who in all probability have

found him a hiding place." Boston, Dec. 28.—The Boston police have evidence to indicate that "Pat "Pat Crowe'' and the other man who is wanted on a charge of kidnapping young Cudahy, are on the Warren liner Michigan, bound for Liverpool, and a cable containing that informa-tion has been sent to the Scotland Yard detectives who will be on the Yard detectives, who will be on the Liverpool docks when the steamer ar-

Just before the Michigan sailed last Saturday two men who acted so sus-piciously as to attract attention and who answered to the descriptions of Crowe and the other supposed kid-napper, boarded the steamer with a large amount of baggage.

A Nantasket beach watchman has reported to the police that he saw at the beach a big stranger, dressed like a western cattleman and carrying a big old carpet bag. He asked for a boatman to row him out to an outgoing vessel and said he would pay almost any price for the service, for he was anxious to board some vessel going to a foreign port. He ans-wered the description in every detail of Pat Crowe as it has been sent out by the Omaha police. The watchman went to notify the police and when he returned the man was gone. Omaha, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the

World-Herald from St. Joseph says that Patrolman Carson saw Pat Crowe enter a South St. Joseph saloon yesterday. He says he is sure of the man, as he knows him well.

HE REFUSES TO STEP OUT.

The English War Office Demands the Resignation of Gen. Colville.

London, Dec. 28.—The war office has egun the promised reform of the army in a sensational manner. It has demanded the resignation of Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Colville, commanding an infantry brigade at Gib-raltar and recently commanding the Ninth division of the South Africa field force. Gen. Colville refuses to n, and is now on his way to Eng-The news is all the more startling as the question of Gen. Colville's responsibility for the yeomanry dis-aster at Lindlay last May was invesigated by the authorities when Gen Colville returned from South Africa ast summer. After the inquiry Gen. Colville was reinstated in his com

mand at Gibraltar in September last The attitude of the war office in licates that a new regime in Pal Mall will reverse the decisions of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley in regard to some of the recent commanders in South Africa. Gen. Col-ville, like Gen. Methuen, has always en a great social personage in Lon

AMERICA'S CROPS.

official Figures as to the Production of Foodstuffs in This Country During

of Foodstuffs in This Country During the Year 1900. Washington, Dec. 28.—The statis-tician of the department of agricul-ture estimates the United States wheat crop of 1900 at 522,229,505 humble the control to homestat bushels, the area actually harvested being 42,495,385 acres and the aver-age yield per acre 12.29 bushels. The production of winter wheat is esti-mated at 350,025,409 bushels and that of spring wheat at 172,204,096 bushels, the area actually harvested being 26,235,897 acres in the former case and 16,259,488 acres in the latter. The winter wheat acreage totally aban-doned in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois is placed at 3,522,787 acres and the spring wheat acreage totally abandoned in North Dakota and South Dakota at 1,793,467 acres.

The rapid rate at which the winter wheat acreage of Nebraska is gaining upon the spring wheat acreage of that state has necessitated a spe cial investigation of the relative ex tent to which the two varieties were grown during the past year. The re sult of the investigation is that while no change is called for in the total wheat figures of the state, 590,575 acres have been added to the winter wheat column at the expense of the

spring variety. The newly seeded area of winter wheat is estimated at 30,282,564 acres. While this acreage is lightly greater than that sown in the fall of 1899, as estimated at the time, it is 600,654 acres less than the area that was actually sown, the discrepancy being due to the remarkably rapid develop ment of winter wheat growing in Ne braska, with which, as above stated the department's reports failed to

keep pace. The production of corn in 1900 is estimated at 2,105,102,516 bushels; oats 809,125,989 bushels, barley 58,-925,833, rye 23,995,927, buckwheat 9,-925,833, rye 23,995,927, buckwheat 9,-566,966, potatoes 210,926,897 and hay

50,110,506 tons. The corn crop of 1900 was one of the four largest ever gathered, while the oats crop has only once been ex-ceded. On the other hand the barley and rye crops are the smallest, with one exception in each case, since 1887. The buckwheat crop is the smallest since 1883 and the hay crop the smallest with one exception since

A REVOLT IN JAIL.

Female Prisoners Attack the Matron and the Warden.

New York, Dec. 28.—Twenty female prisoners in the Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, rioted yesterday and fiercely assaulted Matron France and hereely assaulted Matron Frances Hanley and Warden McGrath. There was no attempt to escape. The riot was the consequence of noting but ill-feeling. Miss Hanley was trans-ferring the prisoners from one corridor to another in the women's sec-tion when she was attacked by Nellie Joseph, a powerfully built woman, who had been sentenced to 15 days for intoxication. Miss Hanley was felled. Nineteen other prisoners then assaulted her. While the blows rained thick upon her head and body she managed to reach a push but ton that rang a bell in the warden's office.

Warden McGrath rushed to the women's department without waiting to call for assistance. As he entered the corridor he diverted the atten-tion of the women and they jumped on him. The blows were fast and furious and McGrath went to the floor. Hatpins were brought into play and his face, head and neck vere gouged.

Miss Hanley made her way through the crowd and again rang the alarm. The sheriff, under sheriff and five deputies replied. They had much trouble in subduing the women, but finally succeeded, and two of them were placed in straight jackets.

IS SAID TO BE A MORAL TOWN. Chicago's Mayor and Police Officials Don't Know that Vice Exists in that City.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Mayor Harrison, Chief of Police Kipley, and other of-ficials were put on the rack by the

A BANK IN TROUBLE.

A Baltimore Institution Is Placed in

the Hands of Receivers. Baltimore, Dec. 27.—Roger T. Gill, of the law firm of Rufus Gill & Sons, was on Wednesday appointed ceiver for the Old Town bank ceiver for the Old Town bank by Judge Stockbridge. The appointment was made with the consent of the \mathbf{pr} esident and officers of the bank. Mr. Gill bonded in the sum of \$1,500, 000, the assets of the institution being valued at half that amount. George Schilling, a stockholder and depositor, and Robert L. Gill, a depositor, were the complainants. In their statement to the court, they say: While the bank, until a recent per

owhile the bank, until a recent per-iod, has done a profitable business, it has recently incurred heavy losses by the bad faith of its cashier, Theodore F. Wilcox, in that, without authority, he wrongfully, without the knowl-edge of its president or board of di-rectors nermitted Isaac Rohimoon rectors, permitted Isaac Robinson and the United Milk Producers' as-sociation to draw from the bank large sums of money and incurred losses thereby which the bank is un-uble to hear.

losses thereby which the bank is un-able to bear. "Rumors affecting the financial condition of the bank are in circula-tion, in consequence of which large sums of money have been withdrawn sums of money have been withdrawm by depositors and it is a question of but a short time when the bank will be compelled to close its doors. The bank is unable to pay its liabilities in the usual course of business and unless a receiver is appointed it will result in a struggle to keep the doors of the back open and depositors will of the bank open, and depositors will suffer loss."

answer, filed by President E. The

G. Shipley, is as follows: "The bank admits that, by reason of the facts stated in the bill of com-plaint, it is no longer able to meet ts current obligations, and believing that it ought not to further under-take to continue to do business, but that its assets should be held for the mutual benefit of all persons inter-ested, it consents to the appointment of a receiver or receivers, as prayed."

Both firms mentioned in the bill of complaint are in receivers' hands. ABDUCTED HER CHILD.

Grandson of ex-Attorney General Mil-

ler Is Kidnapped by His Mother. Indianapolis, Dec. 27.—A sensa-tional kidnapping, involving the fam-ily of ex-United States Attorney Gen-eral William H. H. Miller, occurred Wednesday and led to a hot chase across the state to overtake the wife of Samuel D. Miller, son of W. H. H. across the start the solution of W. H. H. Miller, who was supposed to be fly-ing to New York with her stolen son. Samuel D. Miller and wife have lived in New York for years and last summer he came west to go into his father's office. His wife stayed in New York. Last Friday she came here to demand possession of her 7-year-old son, whom the father had brought west with him and who was living with him at the grandfather's house. The husband and wife had a consultation at the wife's apartments in the Denison and she agreed that if the boy was allowed to be sent to her daily with the nurse she would

not attempt to kidnap him. We nesday afternoon the boy and nurse called on Mrs. Miller at the Denison. She sent the nurse out to get a check cashed and while the governess was gone ordered a car-riage and made arrangements to leave. When the governess returned Mrs. Miller announced they were going for a drive. They started in a closed carriage toward the depot. The governess, suspecting foul play, jumped out of the carriage while it was on a run, ran to a telephone and

supped our of the carriage while it was on a run, ran to a telephone and notified the father and grandfather. Mrs. Miller immediately ordered the carriage driven to Brightwood and when the two Millers arrived at

and when the two Millers arrived at the Union station there was no trace of the woman and boy. Indianapolis, Dec. 28.—Sidney Mil-ler, the son or Samuel D. Miller and grandson of ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, who was kidnapped by his mother Wednesday evening, was recovered yesterday by his father. Mrs. Miller and the child were found at Lawrence, six miles eest of this at Lawrence, six miles eest of this city, asleep in the home of a man named Marshall, where they had obtained lodging for the night.

AN EFFECTIVE TIE-UP.

Strike of Street Railway Employes at Scranton, Pa., Paralyzes the Road's Business–Superintendent Is Assault-

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 24 .- Every one of the 300 car and barn employes of the Scranton Railway Co. obeyed the strike order which went into effect at 5 o'clock Sunday morning and as a consequence only two cars were run in all of the Lackawanna valley yesterday. These two cars were manned by Superintendent Patterson and disned patchers, foremen and clerks. No attempt was made to molest them, and although rain fell a greater part of the day the two cars seldom had a

The tied-up region extends from Pittston to Forest City, a distance of 30 miles, and includes 65 miles of tracks, on which are run ordinarily 80 cars. The men of the Wyoming Valley Traction Co., operating all the lines south of Pittston as far as Nan-ticoke, threaten to go on strike Thursday, With both companies tied up there would be a total cessation of street car traffic in a busy stretch of

street car traine in a busy stretch of country, 80 miles north, including the cities of Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Pitts-ton and Carbondale. The men demand 20 cents an hour for old employees and from 15 to $17V_2$ cents for new men. At present the new men receive an average of 15 500 cents on hour and ofter four 15 8-10 cents an hour and after four years' service this is raised to 17%

cents. They also demand a tenhour day instead of 12 as at present. The company in its answer to the grievance committee's demands says it is not in a position to give an ad-

vance at present. Scranton, Pa., Dec. 28.—The first blow struck in the street car men's strike was received last evening by William Patterson, the new superinwinnam ratterson, the new superin-tendent of the Scranton Railway Co. Teamsters blocked the car he was running and breaker boys and street urchins assaulted it with potatoes, stolen from an adjacent freight car. When the trolley car reached strike headquarters the strikers boarded it and attempted to take off the crew. Some one pulled Patterson from the car and he was dealt a blow on the head, with a fist or club, that knocked off his hat and caused him to reel.

Two strikers, Edward and Joseph Pentley, brothers, rushed the super-intendent into a saloon, protecting him from the crowd with great diffi-culty and then barring the entrance

to give the superintendent time to escape by the rear door. The other strikers helped three police officers disperse the crowd and also helped the company's officials take the stalled car to the barn. Elason cars were moved Thursdor

Eleven cars were moved Thursday, but not more than six at one time. As far as is known not a single passenger was carried. Some strangers who boarded a car at Lackawanna avenue were induced to get off and accepted a free ride in one of the busses which the strikers maintain for just such a purpose.

Provisions for the imported men have arrived from Philadelphia. The local business men refuse to sell the company any supplies. The letter carriers have hired busses at their own expense and will not ride on the ears bareafter cars hereafter.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Frank H. Morris, Auditor of the War Department, Is Murdered.

Department, 1s Murdered. Washington, Dec. 24.—Frank H. Morris, of Cleveland, auditor of the war department, was shot and in-stantly killed Saturday afternoon by Samuel MacDonald, also of Ohio, re-cently a disbursing clerk of the treasur, in the former's office at the Win-

Auditor Morris was closeted with MacDonald when the shooting oc-curred and in trying to make his es-cape, he also assaulted the watchman, Thomas Cusick, with the buit of his revolver. He was arread while revolver. He was arrested while leaving the building. Before being taken into custody, however, he shot himself in the stomach and also made an ugiy gash in his throat with a small knife. Frank H. Morris was 49 years of

age and leaves a widow and two sons entered the government the beginning of the present adminis-tration as auditor for the navy de-partment. During the first two years he made an exceptionally good record for efficiency, bringing the de-layed work up to date and putting the office in a better shape than ever before. A year and more ago Morris was made auditor for the war department.

ed.

passenger. The tied-up region extends from

riously affect the interests of the American farmer, for a large part of the importation of wheat is American grown. A duty of 40 to 50 cents on every bushel of wheat cannot fail to be well-nigh prohibitive, and the consequence will be more limited markets, fiercer competition, and lower prices to the producers.

French Wool Industry.

The supply of washed wool for the being 231,483,000 pounds in 1893, 240,-301,400 pounds in 1896, and only 227,pounds in 1898. 755.021

France makes a specialty of combing and possesses a number of large has al establishments, particularly in the lished. department of the north. She ex ports a large quantity of combed on account of the removal to other lishments, which, ket.

French mills produced 150,333,878 the guest .- Ladies' Home Journal.

Guests Unify a Family.

wool, and the export is constantly in-creasing, rising from 17,118,719 pounds in 1890 to 42,024,085 pounds in 1898. hold is the entertaining of welcome Her best customers are Russia, Ger-many, Belgium and Spain. The home gresence of visitors usually have more consumption has decreased somewhat, pleasing manners, are more at their ease and are consequently more gracecountries of several spinning estab- ful and tactful than those who have lishments, which, however, still buy their combed wool in the French mar-itors unifies a family, all being pledged to the same end-the gratification of DOZENS DROWNED.

A Report that Between 40 and 56 Children Lost Their Lives While Skating.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 28.-A telephone message from Washington, Ia., says that 51 school children were skating on the river near Foster, Ia. when the ice gave way and 49 were drowned.

telephone message from the A terphone message from the What Cheer telephone operator, at midnight, to the operator in Des Moines, said that 40 school children had been drowned. Immediately thereafter it became impossible to reach What Cheer by telephone, the operator evidently having rose home

operator evidently having gone home. Telephone messages by way of Os-kaloosa and Ottumwa say the report of the drowning of 49 school children at What Cheer is true. The children were skating on a pond near the fair ground, and the accurate about 9 o'clock last evening. In Dec. 28,-A teleground, and the accident occurred

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 28.—A tele-bone message to the Hawkeye from Washington, Ia., says 49 school chil-dren, while skating on the river at Foster, Ia., near What Cheer, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, were drowned.

Organizing for a Struggle.

Washington, Dec. 28 .- The vast industrial forces of Germany are organizing for a tremendous struggle with the agrarian and commercial in erests, according to a report to the state department from Consul Schumann at Mainz. He says that the manufacturing interests of Germany will demand the passage of a protective tariff during the present session of the reichstag. The imperial gov of the reichstag. The imperial gov-ernment apparently is in sympathy with the movement and while the ef forts so far have failed they are not to be abandoned.

heals were put on the rack by the grand jury yesterday. From first to last they pleaded innocence of any knowledge of vice or crime in Chi-cago. They did not know, of "their own personal knowledge, that base-ment dives and saloons have been open after minipicht and fragment

ment dives and saloons have been open after midnight and frequently all night. "I'm always in bed at mid-night," was the answer of Police In-spector Kalas, "and I don't know of any place open after that hour." "Others entered similar pleas. They did not how of any combing nor did not know of any gambling, nor did they know of no tribute money being paid by dive keepers to secure

immunity from police interference. Mayor Harrison declared that there had been no prize fights in Chicago. Every fistic battle had been a "sparring exhibition."

To Aid the Coal Trust.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Times prints the following: The North American Co., which has been one of the conspicuous financiering companies of Wall street, has passed into the control of J. P. Morgan, and is to be used by him to further the great coal deal known to the street as the "coal trust." The plan is to make the North American Co. the joint selling agent, which will take over, or to which will be consigned, the entire output of all the coal properties con troned by the trust.

Miners Strike.

Pittsburg, Dec. 28.-Six hundred miners of the Bakeyton Coal Co., near Barnesborough, on the Pennsyl-vania road, are on strike. The strike arises from the introduction of mining machines, and five mines of the company have been forced to suspend operations.

Germany's Naval Progress.

Berlin, Dec. 28.—The Berliner Post, summarizing Germany's naval pro-gress this year, says that seven ves-sels have been launched, including two battleships, one large cruiser and four small cruisers.

HAS A FIRM GRIP.

Leprosy's Victims in the Philippines Number 30,000.

Washington, Dec. 27.—An appended eport to Gen. MacArthur's review of the civil affairs of the Philippines for the past fiscal year gives some start-ling facts regarding the introduction ling facts regarding the introduction and prevalence of leprosy in the islands

According to the estimates of the Franciscan fathers, says Major Guy L. Edie, the writer of the report, There are 30,000 lepers in the archi-pelago, the major portion of these being in the Viscayas. Leprosy was introduced in 1633, when the emperor of Japan sent a ship with 150 lepers on board to the Philippines as a pres-ent to be cared for by the Catholic ent to be cared for by the Catholic priests. Thus the seed was planted, and as no practical methods ever were adopted to eradicate the dis-ease, or prevent its spread, it has taken firm root.

A house to house inspection begun last January found more than lepers concealed in dwellings. These were sent to San Lazaro hospital in Manila, but many others escaped into the surrounding country. A commit-tee will select a suitable island or islands for the purpose of isolating all the lepers in the archipelago.

Decided Against Kipling.

New York, Dec. 27.—Judge La-combe in the circuit court yesterday denied the motion made by Rudyard Ripling's atorneys to restrain R. F. Freno from publishing and selling editions of his works on which an elephant's head was used. Judge La-combe said that Mr. Kipling had not established a common law trademark.

Prices to be Advanced.

Huntington, W. Va., Dec. 27.-The independent glass combine, recently erganized, will on January 1 advance the price on all window glass 15 per cent.

MacDonald is unmarried, 58 years of age, and has been in the govern-ment service since soon after the civil war.

MacDonald was in a precarious condition at the Emergency hospital last night and his death is expected momentarily. MacDonald has been en-tirely conscious since his removal to the hospital. He has constantly reit-

Dan A. Grosvenor, deputy auditor for the war department and the next in line of rank to the late Mr. Morris, was discharged on Saturday. Mr. Grosvenor received his discharge papers half an hour after the killing of Mr. Morris. They were conveyed to him from the office of Secretary Gage, the discharge taking effect at once. W. W. Brown, auditor for the navy department and the predecessor of Mr. Morris, has been reinstated in his old position as auditor for the war department.

A Stubborn Fire Checked.

Tamaqua, Pa., Dec. 24.-The offi-cials of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. are jubilant over the fact that the fire in the burning mine at Summit Hill, which started 42 years ago, is now under control, and it is said that the next two years will see its extinguishment. The fire con-sumed about 35 acres of the finest coal land in the anthracite coal recoal land in the antifiaeric coal re-gion. Two immense drilling ma-chines have honeycombed the earth west of the burning portion. Culm is being poured into these holes and a solid mass will confront the fire,