

UP AGAINST THE REAL THING NOW.



Mr. Roosevelt joins the Masons and the goat gives him a few points on real rough riding.

THE RAILWAY OCTOPUS.

A Report from Chicago Says that Express Companies Will be Driven Out of Business by the Combine.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—The Record says: Absolute control of the vast interests of the nation's express companies may fall into the hands of the railroad financial powers. Preliminary steps toward such an object are said to have been taken under the guidance of J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill and others who are figuring prominently in the recently reported railway deals, and the general scheme has been outlined. The report has it that the powers intend to conduct the express business of the country as a regular department of railroad operation, strong provisions being made to have all roads act in harmony.

While nothing definite regarding the plans is obtainable, it is claimed to be the intention of the railroad officers to refuse to renew contracts with the companies where the remaining life of the contracts is not long and to make outright purchases of franchises where the contracts still have long lives before them. The express companies have contracts ranging all the way from 5 to 20 years, and at the expiration of their legal agreement they are at the mercy of the railroad companies.

The Asphalt Dispute.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The status of the Venezuelan controversy has not been improved by the latest negotiations between the United States and Venezuela and this government has remonstrated against the determination of the Venezuelan authorities to take executive cognizance of the asphalt rights, instead of leaving them to the judicial branch. The desire of this government has been that the matter be left to the court and it has sought to impress this view upon the Venezuelan government. But the latest advices indicate that Venezuela inclines to take executive authority over the subject.

Indicates a Partition of China.

London, Jan. 12.—The Daily Chronicle makes the following important statement: "From a trustworthy source we learn that Lord Salisbury has agreed to cede to Russia the railway from Niu-Chwang to Shan-Hai-Kwam. It is not known what compensation will be received for the concession." Leading financiers, versed in China's affairs who were interviewed yesterday, appeared to think that, if the news were correct, it indicated that Lord Salisbury recognized the impossibility of preventing the partition of China, and that Russia would get the north and Great Britain the Yang-Tse valley.

Killed by a Train.

Boston, Jan. 12.—Charles E. Beckus, for many years an editorial writer on the Boston Herald, was instantly killed last night by an express train on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at the Harrison Square station, Dorchester. He attempted to cross the tracks after the gates were down. The gateman, Edward Rickard, had both legs broken in trying to rescue Mr. Beckus.

Despondent Man Suicides.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Despondency over his failure to secure employment led Louis Matchett, 33 years old and a bookkeeper, to commit suicide by asphyxiation yesterday. He came to Chicago from New York six weeks ago in search of work. On a table in his room near the bed were two letters. One was addressed to his wife in New York.

A Year's Exports.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The statement of the exports of domestic products of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during the calendar year 1900 the aggregate was \$832,364,250, a net increase of \$119,000,000 over 1899.

Floods in Kentucky.

Catlettsburg, Ky., Jan. 12.—The geon river is rising at the rate of 1 foot an hour. Log booms have been broken and many rafts have been lost. When fields on both banks are submerged for miles. French is also rising rapidly.

A STEAMSHIP WRECKED.

Stranded on the French Coast During a Storm—Efforts to Rescue Those on Board.

Marseilles, Jan. 10.—Dispatches from the village of Faraman, near which the French mail steamer Russe, from Oran, Algeria, stranded Monday in a violent storm, with 50 passengers and a crew of 40 on board, say that all efforts to reach the steamer have failed.

When nightfall on Tuesday enshrouded the Russe, quite a number of the crew and passengers were clinging to the fore rigging and to the rails, making despairing signals for succor, which those ashore were powerless to afford. The gale increased in fury all night long, and though a flickering light was perceived from time to time, apparently waved by those on board to attract attention, it was feared the steamer would either break up or disappear in the shifting sands before morning. A thousand persons awaited along the shore and the fishermen prepared to launch a boat at the first sign of the abatement of the hurricane.

When day broke it was a great relief for the watchers ashore to find that the bow and other parts of the forepart of the ship were still above water, though the stern had completely vanished. A group of men huddled on the steamer's bow renewed their mute appeals for help. As the day wore on more persons appeared on the deck, forming three groups—one at the bow, another on the bridge and a third around the funnel. Thus it was seen that the crew and passengers, who, a rectified list shows, number 102, were still living.

The coast guardsmen and fishermen manned lifeboats and made several ineffectual attempts to reach the steamer, which was shifted by the incessant pounding of the seas a trifle nearer the shore. One lifeboat got half way when it capsized and its crew swam ashore and were dragged out of the water by the people ashore, who formed a line with hands joined and waded breast deep into the water in order to seize them.

A tug approached as near as possible to the wreck and then flew a kite to which a life line was attached in the direction of the Russe, but it failed to reach the stranded vessel. Flots were also sent out from the beach with lines, but in no case did they succeed in reaching the steamer.

A message from the Russe says: "The passengers are kept below, but all the crew are at their posts; and the children, captain and officers are lashed to the bridge. The seamen tried to construct several rafts, but, as they neared completion they were washed away."

The sinking of the stern in the sand proves to have been a lucky thing for those on board, as the bow of the boat is tilted high above all save the biggest waves and affords a refuge. Otherwise it is believed that all would have long since perished.

Marseilles, Jan. 11.—A message from Faraman says that a lifeboat succeeded yesterday in reaching the French steamer Russe, which stranded Monday on the coast near the village of Faraman during a violent storm and attached the line to her, by which food can be furnished to the passengers and crew, who had all been cooped up in the fore-castle since Monday evening, and were famishing.

YELLOW FEVER GERMS.

Experiments Show that the Infection is Propagated by Mosquitoes.

Havana, Jan. 10.—The American commission which has been making experiments at Quemados as to the propagation of yellow fever germs by the mosquito has obtained extremely satisfactory results.

Dr. Reed says the experiments show beyond a doubt that there is no contagion from an infected person or from infected clothing, but that the mosquitoes alone are responsible for the spread of the disease. In the course of the commission's investigations six non-immune persons were infected direct from the bite of mosquitoes which had previously bitten yellow fever patients, and five of these developed yellow fever.

The last experiment made proved conclusively, Dr. Reed contends, the theory of propagation by mosquitoes. A special building was constructed of disinfected material and one of the rooms was divided into two sections by a wire mosquito screen. In one section were placed disinfected bedding and clothing and in the other bedding and clothing from the yellow fever hospital which had not been disinfected. Two non-immunes occupied the two sections.

In the former were put several infected mosquitoes. The patient remained in this room only long enough to be bitten and in four days a pronounced case of yellow fever developed. The patient is now convalescent.

The other subject slept in the infected bedding for many nights and has not contracted the fever. Both patients had been sleeping for 20 nights in garments worn by yellow fever victims and in bedding from the yellow fever hospital.

Dr. Reed says they are growing fat and that, in no instance in the course of the commission's investigations, has a case of yellow fever developed from exposure to infected bedding or clothing.

A Snowbound Train.

Denver, Jan. 10.—The Colorado Southern officials in this city said yesterday that the train which was caught at Alpine tunnel in a snowslide had been relieved. A dispatch from Leadville, however, declares that the train is still in the tunnel, and that there are 12 passengers on board who have been unable to reach any station although several of them attempted to fight their way through the drifts. Yesterday afternoon the snow was from four to six feet deep on the level in the neighborhood of the Alpine tunnel.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

New York Girls are Abducted and Purchased by Agents of Disorderly Houses.

New York, Jan. 10.—Emil A. Fuchs was a witness Wednesday in the trial of Police Captain Herlihy by the board of police commissioners for neglect of duty and unbecoming conduct.

Mr. Fuchs said he had been employed in the office of the East Side branch of the Legal Aid society. This office is in the building of the University Settlement, which is located on Rivington street, the center of the "red light" district.

The witness said that while passing a house in Eldridge street last summer he had seen four children playing on the sidewalk with some advertising cards. The witness testified that in picking up the cards he found that they were advertisements for a "furnished room" house. He questioned the children and found that they knew the cards were advertisements for a disorderly house. This evidence was ruled out on the ground that it could not be proven by children that a house was disorderly.

Mr. Fuchs said that while he was an assistant in the East Side branch of the Legal Aid society people would come into the office of the society and complain about the doings in some of the houses.

"Parents would come in," Mr. Fuchs testified, "and complain that their daughters had been abducted from their homes and taken to houses of ill fame to lead lives of shame."

"Can you swear to a single instance when such complaints were made?" asked Lawyer Grant.

The witness told of a specific instance where a young girl, whom he named, had been abducted and where the mother had lodged a complaint with the society.

Mr. Fuchs further said that regular agencies conducting a well regulated traffic in women had been maintained on the East Side. These agencies made it their business to furnish women to the houses of ill fame, and did not hesitate at any means as long as their purpose was accomplished.

HIS BEER WAS DRUGGED.

A Priest is Murdered and Robbed by a Gang of Philadelphia Thugs.

New York, Jan. 10.—Robert Bryan, alias "Sailor Bob," wanted in Philadelphia for complicity in the murder there on Friday night last of Rev. Father Riegel, a prominent priest of the Catholic church, was arrested in this city last night.

Bryan has a saloon on North Eighth street, Philadelphia. When he was arrested last night he made a confession to Capt. Titus, of the detective bureau, implicating several others, whose names were not divulged.

The story told by Titus concerning Bryan's confession is that on Friday night last there went to Bryan's place a man, whose name Bryan gives, but which is withheld by Titus, accompanied by three companions, one a priest, Rev. Father Riegel. The latter was very much intoxicated. The four men gave frequent orders for beer, which the priest always insisted on paying for. Each time he paid he displayed a large roll of bills.

He was so intoxicated that he dropped bills on the floor. The men struck his hands and made him drop more. Bryan admits getting \$19 in that manner, and asserts that others got more. This continued for some time, when one of the men left the room. He returned with a small vial which Bryan says was filled with laudanum and chloral which had been purchased at a nearby drug store. Two glasses of beer were poured out, one of which was drugged.

Bryan says that after the priest had taken the beer the man who drugged it admitted he was going to rob the priest. Bryan then said that he would not allow that in his place and made them take the priest out of the room. He says he knew nothing further about the affair until Saturday morning, when he was told that the body of the priest had been found in the hallway of the house next door. Bryan said that he became frightened and left town.

THE FRIDAY SUPERSTITION.

Navy Department Recognizes It by Changing Date for Putting a Warship in Commission.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Capt. Chester, of the navy, who is supervising work on the new battleship Wisconsin at San Francisco, has recommended that the plan of putting the ship in commission on February 1 be reconsidered. When that plan was arranged, the fact was overlooked that February 1 falls on Friday. Old sailors say there is no record of a warship being put into active service on that so-called unlucky day of the week. The matter evidently has been brought to the attention of Capt. Chester, for a letter has just been received at the department from him recommending that the Wisconsin be put in commission on either January 28 or February 4 (both Mondays), instead of on February 1.

Van Sant Is Governor.

St. Paul, Jan. 10.—Samuel B. Van Sant was yesterday inaugurated governor of Minnesota. Both houses of the legislature witnessed the ceremony.

Murdered by a Convict.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Archie W. Benedict, a guard at Auburn prison, was murdered yesterday by a convict, Clarence Egnore. Benedict had threatened to report Egnore if he did not conduct himself properly. Egnore was under sentence of five years for jail breaking.

Robbed by Masked Men.

New Castle, Pa., Jan. 10.—Two masked robbers entered the Hotel Vogue Tuesday night and at the point of a revolver compelled Mrs. Wortman, wife of the proprietor, to hand over \$400 and a gold watch.

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE.

Arrests are Made of Alleged Plotters of a Scheme to Defraud.

New York, Jan. 11.—Warrants were issued Thursday for the arrest of four persons who are accused of swindling the Colonial Insurance Co., of Jersey City, by securing insurance on the lives of persons about to die, and by other methods. The Journal says:

"It is said that the Colonial Insurance Co. has been swindled out of large sums of money secured on bogus policies, and there has been a wholesale traffic in dead bodies between Bellevue hospital, in this city, and a certain undertaking establishment in Union Hill, N. J."

Thomas J. Kelley, of New York, said to be an agent of the Colonial Insurance Co., has been arrested and locked up in the Jersey City jail.

The first clue to the methods of the plotters was discovered shortly after the death of Thomas Moran, who died of consumption, in October, 1900.

Moran had a policy with the Colonial Co. for \$270 and this sum was paid to the beneficiaries. Moran had been suffering with consumption for months before his policy was written. Both his father and mother had died of tuberculosis and there were other deaths in the family from the same cause.

When the insurance people had paid the amount of Moran's policy to the beneficiary a search of the company's books was made and it was discovered that not one or two, but many policies had been written for persons whose identity was doubtful and many times entirely lacking. Dead bodies had been placed in evidence whenever claims were made, but it has been discovered that these bodies were nothing more nor less than common hospital bodies which had been brought into Union Hill, many of them from Bellevue, for the purpose of adding insurance swindlers in obtaining their plunder.

An official of the Colonial Insurance Co. says that it was discovered that Kelley had been writing bad risks and was discharged.

The official interviewed said that three cases of fraud had come to the knowledge of the company, and it was suspected that many more would be unearthed. In the three cases referred to all the persons insured died soon after the policies on their lives had been issued.

In addition to Kelley, Dr. Edward Jahr, of West Hoboken; Thomas Martin, a newspaper editor, and William Necker, an undertaker, were arrested. Both Martin and Necker live in Union Hill. The four men were released in \$1,000 bail each. Necker said he had not been guilty of doing wrong and that his only connection with the matter was that he had buried one of the persons whose life had been insured.

Dr. John Nevin, chief medical examiner for the Colonial Co., said: "The appointment of medical examiners for our company devolves upon me. I appointed among others Dr. Edward Jahr for the Union Hill district. Several months ago my suspicions were aroused and I started an investigation. I learned that Jahr had passed two women in Union Hill without ever examining them. I at once discharged Jahr. Since then subsequent investigations revealed a plot that we had never dreamed of. The company intends to prosecute to the end."

Secretary and Manager Heppenheimer, of the insurance company, said he did not think Dr. Jahr had been guilty of a criminal intent, but had been careless in signing papers presented by Kelley, and so Dr. Jahr was released.

An indictment had been found against the four men on the charge that they had conspired to secure insurance on the life of Robert Brenner, a boy of 17 years, who was the brother of Martin's wife. The insurance was secured in August last, when Brenner was an inmate of Bellevue hospital. Martin was the beneficiary. Brenner's application had been secured by Kelley as agent; he had been examined and passed by Dr. Jahr and his body had been buried by Necker, the undertaker. It was charged that Brenner was dying with consumption when the policy was granted. He died in October.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

Naval Bureau Chiefs Do Not Favor the Purchase of Them by the Government.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The house committee on naval affairs has practically completed the naval appropriation bill. The question of the increase of the navy, which usually entails the largest contest, was easily settled this year by the acceptance of the recommendation of the secretary of the navy for two battleships and two cruisers. The committee also finally decided to give the full increase of enlisted men asked for by the secretary, 5,000 men.

There is a possibility that in addition to the increase of the navy a number of submarine boats of the Holland type will be provided for at the last moment, but this is hardly probable. The committee has a confidential report of the board of bureau chiefs of the navy department signed by Admirals O'Neill, Melville, Bradford and Naval Constructor Woodward, which strongly opposes the authorization of further boats of this type. Eight of these boats were authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. The conclusion of the

Burnham for Senator.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 11.—Judge Henry E. Burnham, of Manchester, last night won the nomination of the republican members of the legislature for United States senator over William E. Chandler and other candidates. Burnham won on the first ballot. Chandler received 47 votes.

Earthquakes in Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Earthquakes are reported from the Silesian and Saxon mountain districts, especially Glatz, Hain and Friedland. In the vicinity of Dresden the movement was strong enough to throw persons out of bed.

RIVAL INTERESTS IN CHINA.

They are Expected to Clash in the Negotiations for a Settlement of the Eastern Question.

Paris, Jan. 11.—As the result of inquiries in authoritative quarters the press is given the following statement in regard to the Chinese situation: "The Chinese plenipotentiaries signed the joint note on Wednesday, thus concluding the preliminary stage of the negotiations."

It is added that this important step is insignificant compared with the difficulties to be met with between the powers themselves, whose conflicting interests will have full play in the coming discussion. The United States proposal to shift the seat of the negotiations finds no favor in European chancelleries. Three reasons are given for this opposition:

First—It is considered a great mistake to transfer the negotiations from China, where all the information is at hand respecting the situation and the feeling among the Chinese themselves, and more especially regarding the conditions of commerce with which the negotiations will be chiefly concerned.

Second—The United States' commerce with China is comparatively small when compared with that of several other countries. Wherefore the United States is not entitled to expect the negotiations to be carried on at Washington.

The third reason advanced is that the European powers have not felt sufficient confidence that the United States government might not find itself influenced in the negotiations at Washington by the pressure of interests having an eye to the exploitation of China. The attitude of some of the powers, moreover, is swayed by other motives in opposing the United States' proposal. Great Britain, for example, which seems to be the most strongly antagonistic, has probably taken into consideration the United States' attitude towards the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The feeling here favors Shanghai, if any change is made, as Shanghai is the most important trade center in China, and, moreover, the southern viceroys who are favorable to foreigners and anxious to further trade could make their influence felt. Failing Shanghai, Berlin or Paris are more likely to be chosen.

There is no reason to suppose that Russia will withdraw from the joint negotiations. The treaty she has concluded with China concerns her special interests in regions contiguous to her territories, but she has great political interests to defend, and, further, in the joint conference, which will bristle with obstacles to a speedy settlement Russia aims chiefly at a wide expansion of her political influence. Great Britain wants to open the Chinese empire to her commerce, and, at the same time, strengthen her political foothold. The United States' efforts, apparently, will be devoted to securing commercial advantages, while France and Germany will desire to increase their influence in certain provinces. The struggle between these conflicting designs will be bitter.

Washington, Jan. 10.—As some of the foreign powers do not look with favor upon the proposition of the United States, recently made, as to the withdrawal of certain features of the negotiations from Peking to Washington or some other capital, and other powers hesitate to decide the question, the president has deemed it advisable to withdraw the proposition.

THE BOER WAR.

Situation of the English Grows More Critical, Instead of Better.

London, Jan. 11.—The situation in South Africa grows worse rather than better. Lord Kitchener's dispatches are more laconic than those of Lord Roberts, and little else of importance is allowed to come through.

The Times finds comfort in the thought that the "process of attrition is doing its work and must shortly lead to the inevitable result." In other quarters, however, there is less satisfaction with the position of affairs, which has practically necessitated the fortification of Cape Town.

This morning's dispatches report that a small party of Boers carried off cattle close to the east fort at Pretoria. Nine hundred Boers, under Commandant Kritzinger, are 15 miles from Richmond, in the direction of Murraysburg.

The military commissioner of police at Johannesburg has warned the public to beware of the dangers of dynamite mines laid in the Rand, as the authorities cannot hold themselves responsible for injuries resulting therefrom.

Following is a dispatch received yesterday from Gen. Kitchener: "On the night of January 7 Boers made determined attacks upon all of our posts of Belfast, Wonderfontein, Nootgedacht and Wildontein. A heavy fire continued until 3:40 a. m. when the Boers were driven off. One officer was killed and three were wounded, while 20 men were killed and 59 wounded. The loss of the Boers was heavy, 24 dead being counted."

"Five thousand Boers, supposed to be trekking west from Vryburg," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, "are now making their way into the heart of Cape Colony. The supposition is that they have captured several small garrisons on the way."

Filipino Envoys Disagree.

London, Jan. 11.—A serious disagreement has arisen between the Filipino representatives in Europe. Agoncillo, whom Aguinaldo ordered to Hong Kong, to direct the operations of the junta there, has revolted and refuses to go to Hong Kong or give up his post in Paris to Dr. Apacibo. The latter Aguinaldo ordered to go to Canada from Hong Kong, to watch the United States elections. He was then ordered to replace Agoncillo. The disputants have both cabled Aguinaldo and are waiting his reply.