

MR. DAVIS ON THE ISSUES

Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Accepts Nomination.

HIS LETTER NOT A LONG ONE.

Expenditures of the Government and Increase of the Army—The Panama Canal and Imperialism—His Opinions on the Tariff and the Trusts—Plea for Local Self-Government—Fraud in the Public Service.

Elkins, W. Va. (Special).—Hon. Henry Gassaway Davis has written the following letter accepting the Democratic nomination for vice president of the United States:

Hon. John Sharp Williams, Chairman, and Other Members of the Committee:

Dear Sirs—In accordance with custom, and my promise when notified by your committee at White Sulphur Springs, on August 17, of my nomination for the office of vice president, I submit the following observations upon some of the questions now before the country.

The times are propitious for the reinstatement of the Democratic party in control of the government. The public mind is being disillusioned of the pretension of the Republican party, so long and so arrogantly made, that the material prosperity of the country depends upon its own ascendancy. Thoughtful and patriotic people are becoming more and more distrustful of the heady and personal element of the present administration, and are more than willing to see it replaced by one that better recognizes constitutional and other lawful restraints. They demand that the present wasteful extravagance in the expenditure of the money drawn by taxation from the industry of the people shall cease, and that economy and honesty in the public service shall be again regarded as virtues in the high places of the government.

Expenditures of Government.

The expenditures per capita of the government are increasing at an alarming rate. When the present administration went into power there was a large surplus, but notwithstanding the enormous taxation, the revenues therefrom are not now adequate to meet the demands made by reckless appropriations. The revenues fell short during the last fiscal year of over \$4,000,000. In the first 60 days of this fiscal year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$24,000,000, and if this rate of excess should continue, the deficit for the present fiscal year would be in the neighborhood of \$14,000,000. This needless deficit is due to the extravagance of the administration, and can only be met by imposing additional taxes or selling bonds, thereby increasing the interest-bearing debt of the government. Which course will the Republicans adopt? The cost of government during the fiscal year was \$7.14 per capita, which means that the average tax paid in some form or another by every family of five persons toward the support of the national administration of public affairs was over \$25, which in the case of wage-earners, is a considerable percentage of their entire earnings for the year. This more money should be taken from the people by taxation, direct or indirect, than is necessary for the needs of a government economically administered.

Power of the Trusts.

It is estimated that there are in the United States between two and three hundred combinations of capital and corporate interests, known as trusts, which have grown up in the last few years under Republican rule. Some of them are so conducted as to be pernicious and harmful to the general interest. With the power they are able to exert they can lessen competition, control prices and regulate to their own advantage the law of supply and demand. Individual effort is helpless against such strong rivals, and the natural right of all persons to barter and trade is unnaturally restricted. The effort of these trusts is to control or monopolize, and these monopolies, when unrestrained, seem to produce conditions which bring about strikes and disorders and disturb the business affairs of the country.

Fraud in the Public Service.

Peccation and fraud in the public service under the present administration, especially in the Postoffice and Land Departments, reached such proportions that knowledge of the evils practiced became public property. Prosecutions naturally followed, but a thorough and impartial investigation by Congress, proposed and urged by the Democratic minority, was refused by the Republicans at the mandate, it is believed, of the administration. Congress adjourned earlier than at any long session for many years, for the purpose, it is believed, of preventing further agitation of the question, and in an effort to curtail expenses.

With unabated trust in the efficiency of the cardinal principles of our great party, when applied to the practical administration of government, to realize the blessings of peace and prosperity for all, and believing that the people will correct the present abuses of administration by a change of party in power, I await with confidence the result of their judgment at the polls. Very truly yours,
H. G. DAVIS.

Leaped From Train.

Buffalo, N. Y., (Special).—Alonzo J. Whitman, who was arrested in St. Louis on September 25, on a charge of forgery and was being brought to this city by detectives, jumped from the fast mail some distance east of here and escaped. The conductor, it is reported, refused to stop the train until it reached a suburb of this city. The detectives who had Whitman in charge went back to search for their prisoner.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDEP.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock gave out a statement showing the falsity of the charges that the land fraud cases had not been diligently prosecuted. His statements show how the fraudulent combine has been broken up and the indictment of the leaders secured.

Virginia H. Bowles, of Roanoke, Va., has entered suit for \$100,000 against Charles S. Johnson, of New York, whom she charges with having deceived her by pretending to be an unmarried man.

According to his confession, Bigler Johnson, of Macedonia, Pa., offered his mother and other members of his family \$3 each to put his wife out of the way.

Floods have done an immense amount of damage in New Mexico. Half of the town of Watrous was destroyed and at least 12 persons were drowned.

The Oxford Local of the United Mineworkers, which was the first to be organized in the Lackawanna Valley, disbanded and surrendered its charter.

Sheila Keddy died in Detroit from ptomaine-poisoning, and other members of the family are reported to be in serious condition.

Three firemen were overcome by fumes while fighting a fire in the E. B. Newman Charcoal Company's factory, in New York.

Charles Fraga, of Mexico City, and Mrs. Julia Miller were found shot in St. Louis. The woman was dead and the man dying.

Meetings of the three tobacco companies to arrange details of the proposed consolidation were checked by proceedings to enjoin the combine.

The body of Frances Parkhurst, the missing student of Lake Forest College, was found, after a long search, in Lake Michigan.

The floods have caused washouts on nearly all the railroads entering New Mexico and traffic is practically at a standstill.

Fire in a block in New York occupied by meat-packing plants caused a loss of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

The scaffolding on a railroad bridge near Malone, N. Y., gave way. One man was killed and four seriously injured.

Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, of Raleigh, N. C., 81 years of age, allowed a freight train to run over him.

H. W. Walker, owner of the Academy of Music, in Pittsburgh, died in that city.

Frank Lewandowski, convicted of wife-murder, was hanged in the jail in Chicago.

Stephen W. Townley died from sunstroke in Mobile, Ala.

Expressions of regret by Governor Bates and Special Justice Phelps, at Lee, Mass., that lack of knowledge of international law had resulted in the imposition of a fine by Judge Phelps upon Hugh Gurney, third secretary of the British Embassy, were forwarded to the State Department, at Washington.

The year's record of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions shows larger receipts from gifts and smaller receipts from legacies than in the previous year.

The battleship Connecticut was launched at the New York Navy Yard, Miss Alice B. Welles, granddaughter of Gideon Welles, being the sponsor.

Trhur D. Wyman and Charles F. Wyman died at Cambridge, Mass., from injuries received by being run over by an automobile.

H. C. Cash, town marshal of Oliver Springs, Tenn., was shot and killed at that place by William West, a son of Dr. T. A. West.

Joseph H. Edwards, while being taken from Denver to New Orleans to answer a charge of embezzlement, tried to commit suicide.

George Frame, tried in Huntsville, Ala., on the charge of being concerned in the lynching of the negro Maples, was acquitted.

Purity in banking-powder and confectations was discussed at the International Pure Food Congress, in St. Louis.

Thomas W. Williams, a mining contractor, of Wilkesbarre, was accidentally killed in South Wilkesbarre Colliery.

The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, in charge of Franz von Blon, arrived at New York on the steamer Pretoria.

The American Bar Association, at its session in St. Louis, adopted a resolution approving the steps taken by the Interparliamentary Union toward the settlement of controversies between nations.

Foreign.

The case of George Crocker, of New York, against Professor Doyen, a French specialist, to recover an alleged exorbitant fee, is attracting the interest of Paris of the American colony in Paris against the practice of charging Americans excessively.

Investigations of the recent robbery of the American mail in transit between Paris and Havre disclose careless handling of the American mails, which are forwarded in ordinary freight cars without guards.

Captain Dreyfus has written a letter regretting that ill health prevents his assisting at the celebrations at Paris in honor of the second anniversary of the death of Zola.

Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe, in a protest to the Federal Council of Germany against the succession of Count Leopold, son of the late Count Ernest, to the regency of Lippe-Detmold, affirms that the entire Lippe-Biesterfeld line lost its right of succession because Modeste von Unruh, great-grandmother of Count Leopold, was not legitimately descended from the noble family.

M. Jaures and other French socialist leaders are urging the government to bring about an early reconciliation of France and Germany.

FIGHTING NEAR MUKDEN

Japanese Advance Guard Driven Back Near Yentai.

A BIG PROBLEM FOR THE RUSSIANS.

Farther North They Retire the More They Must Depend Upon the Railway, While the Japs Now Occupy the Richest Crop-Growing Section of Manchuria—Wretched Conditions Existing at Mukden.

The Japanese, after severe fighting, have driven in the Russian outposts in the vicinity of Mukden, and the advance upon General Kuropatkin's main army is progressing rapidly. A correspondent with General Kuropatkin's army states the conditions at Mukden are bad, and that 30,000 refugees there are in distress.

A dispatch from Russian sources at Mukden, however, states that "the Japanese appear anxious to act on the defensive, and have fortified a position northwest of the Yentai mines. The Russians estimate the strength of the Japanese confronting Kuropatkin at 144,000 infantry, 6,300 cavalry and 638 guns.

General Sapharoff reports that a Japanese advance guard near Yentai was driven back. A strong Japanese force west of the Liao Valley has occupied Siaobeyho, south of Simmintin.

The greatest military problem now confronting the Russians in the transportation of supplies to the increasing armies. The farther north General Kuropatkin retires the more he must depend upon the railway. Not only food, clothing and ammunition, but every horse for the Russian cavalry must come over the railway. The Japanese, on the other hand, are now in control of the richest crop-bearing section in Manchuria, of which Liaoyang, their new base, is the market center. Through trains to the Japanese front will soon be running from Niuchwang and Dalny.

The Russian War Office claims to have reliable information that the Japanese losses at Port Arthur since the siege began have been 45,000 men killed or wounded, and that the general assaults September 20 to 26 were all repulsed.

Strength of the Japanese Forces.

Mukden (By Cable).—A great change in the situation here has occurred. The Japanese now appear anxious to act on the defensive, and have fortified a position northwest of the Yentai Mines.

According to the best estimates obtainable, the Japanese army confronting General Kuropatkin comprises a grand total of 180 battalions. Allowing 800 men to a battalion, there are 144,000 infantry. In addition there are 6,300 cavalry and 638 guns. The distribution of the Japanese forces is as follows:

One division at Bentziapuzte, two divisions at the Yentai Mines, four divisions on the railway a little north of Liaoyang, one division westward near Hiameadense and one division at Sandepu.

Russians estimate the Japanese forces at the following strength: General Kuroki, with the Guards and the Second and Twelfth Divisions, a total of 36 battalions of infantry, 9 squadrons of cavalry, 108 guns and a separate artillery corps of 108 guns; the Guards Reserve Brigade, consisting of 8 battalions of infantry, 9 squadrons of cavalry and 24 guns, and the reserve brigades of 32 battalions of infantry and 36 guns; total of Kuroki's army, 76 battalions of infantry, 18 squadrons of cavalry and 276 guns. General Oku's army consists of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Divisions, or 36 battalions of infantry, 9 squadrons of cavalry, 108 guns, one separate cavalry brigade of eight squadrons, a separate artillery brigade of 108 guns, and reserve brigades comprising 24 battalions of infantry, 9 squadrons of cavalry and 26 guns; total strength of Oku's army, 60 battalions of infantry, 26 squadrons of cavalry and 242 guns. General Nodzu commands the Fifth and Tenth Divisions, consisting of 26 battalions of infantry, and 6 squadrons of cavalry. Including reserves, Nodzu's army consists of 44 battalions of infantry, 9 squadrons of cavalry and 120 guns.

His Cause For Suicide.

Sterling, Ill. (Special).—Because he had too many wives Fred Hetherington committed suicide by sending a bullet into his brain. Fifteen years ago he married Miss Clara Siles, who is near death at the Dixon Hospital. Later he married a girl in the West, who, it is said, is living, and about eight months ago he went to Moline, where he married his third wife. His first wife in Dixon was the mother of two children. When she was taken ill he was notified of her condition. He brooded over his deeds, and decided to kill himself.

Condolence From President.

Worcester, Mass. (Special).—Rockwood Hoar, son of the late Senator Hoar, received the following message from President Roosevelt: "Gen. Rockwood Hoar: 'Accept my most profound sympathy. The loss is not yours only, but of all those who believe in the lofty standard of purity, integrity and fearlessness in public life. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'

Fifteen Millions Capital.

Hartford, Ct. (Special).—The Sierra Madre Land Company, of Stamford, with a capital of \$15,000,000, applied for incorporation papers at the office of the Secretary of State. This is the largest corporation ever formed in this state under the general law, other companies of very large capitalization having been formed under special acts of the legislature. The company is empowered to buy and sell timberlands, deal in lumber, make paper, own and operate railroads.

BAR IRON FOR LIFE BELTS.

Metal Used to Bring Them to Standard—Arrests Made.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—An alleged conspiracy which has been developed by officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the Department of Justice resulted in the arrest at Camden, N. J., of J. H. Stone, H. C. Quinard, Charles W. Russ and James Russ, said to be officers of the Nonpareil Cork Works.

They were taken into custody by the United States Marshal for the district of New Jersey under an indictment found on September 29 by the United States grand jury at Trenton charging them under Section 5440 of Revised Statutes of the United States with conspiring to defraud the Government and to procure the administration of the steamboat inspection laws by putting upon the market compressed cork blocks for use in making life preservers, each of which blocks contained in its center a piece of bar iron about six inches long and weighing eight ounces.

The iron bar, it is said, was inserted and concealed in the block for the purpose of increasing the weight to the legal requirement of six pounds of good cork for each life-preserver.

Suspicious of Weight.

Early in August, David Kahnweiler's Sons, manufacturers of life-preservers in New York, ordered from the Nonpareil Cork Works at Camden, N. J., blocks of compressed corks for 1750 life-preservers. Eight of these blocks are used in each preserver, and the United States law requires that the eight blocks shall contain six pounds of cork. When the cork blocks were delivered to Kahnweiler's Sons, Mr. Kahnweiler, a member of the firm, who is an expert in the handling of bare cork, suspected that they were underweight. Putting them on the scales he discovered that eight of the blocks, which, according to legal requirements should weigh six pounds, weighed only five and one-half pounds. This firm, thereupon, wrote the Nonpareil Cork Works, calling its officers' attention to the underweight of the cork blocks and inquiring whether the blocks could not be made serviceable weight. The Nonpareil Company replied that it would adjust the matter by sending some extra heavy blocks, one of which could be used in each life-preserver, thus increasing its weight to the legal requirements.

In due time the blocks arrived. They were so heavy as to arouse instant suspicion. Lewis Kahnweiler, while examining one of them, broke it by accident and found embedded in its center an iron bar six inches long, one inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick, weighing eight ounces. The Kahnweilers again wrote the officers of the Nonpareil Cork Works, demanding to know what they meant by putting iron in the cork blocks and informing them that as Kahnweiler's Sons were obliged to put their names on each preserver such a fraud would ruin their business.

According to the indictment a letter was received in reply suggesting that the Kahnweilers were "foolish to make so much trouble about a small affair of that kind."

Further examination of the "extra heavy blocks" disclosed that each of them contained an iron bar similar to that which was found in the first one. In all, 267 of the extra heavy blocks were received by Kahnweiler's Sons. Convinced that some action ought to be taken in the matter, Kahnweiler's Sons communicated with Robert S. Rodie, supervising inspector of the steamboat inspection service for the District of New York, and laid before him all the facts. Inspector Rodie reported the facts to Acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor Lawrence O. Murray. He was directed by Secretary Murray to await instructions.

A Wedding Tragedy.

Paris (By Cable).—The bridegroom and the brides father were gored to death by a bull during wedding festivities at St. Quentin. After the breakfast, while the wedding party were taking a stroll in fields adjoining the house, the bride's father noticed a bull eating his newly gathered pears. He attempted to drive the animal away, when it turned upon him and drove its horns through his body, death being instantaneous. The bridegroom, who rushed to his father-in-law's assistance, was himself twice tossed in the air, and had his back broken.

Fatal Ptomaine Poisoning.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—Six-year old Sheila Keddy is dead from ptomaine-poisoning and her father, Wilbert H. Keddy, and her mother and brother Teddy are in a serious condition. The entire family of five persons was taken sick soon after supper, and the little girl died in three hours. Prompt medical attention saved the lives of the others.

FINANCIAL.

A Tennessee court fined Standard Oil \$500 for violating an anti-trust law. J. P. Morgan issued an official notice saying he didn't expect to retire in favor of his son. Imports of dry goods are running about even with last year.

The Crucible Steel Company, in its statement of the sale of the Clairton Steel Company to the United States Steel Corporation, puts the total amount realized as \$12,682,951. The Crucible Company estimates its own loss on the Clairton investment at \$4,013,417.

The gross earnings from traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for August were \$5,870,352, a decrease of \$110,096 compared with August, 1903. The expenses were \$3,486,112, a decrease of \$70,514, and the net earnings from traffic were \$2,384,240.

MR. HOAR PASSES AWAY

Venerable Statesman Died at His Home in Worcester, Mass.

END NEAR FOR MANY DAYS.

First Elected to the United States Senate in 1877, and His Fourth Successive Term Would Have Expired in 1907—A Member of the Electoral Commission of 1876—President of Many Historical Societies.

Worcester, Mass. (Special).—United States Senator George F. Hoar died at 1.49 Friday morning. For months he had been ill, and during the last three days he had slept most of the time. He maintained to the last the wonderful fight he had made against death from the first.

Senator Hoar did not move nor utter a sound for hours before he passed into his eternal sleep.

George Frisbie Hoar was born 78 years ago in Concord, Mass., on August 29, 1826. He studied during his early youth at the Concord Academy, where he prepared for college, and entered Harvard in 1842. He graduated from that college in 1846. He studied law and graduated at the Dane Law School, Harvard University, and settled in Worcester, Mass., where he practiced his profession. He was made city solicitor in 1860. He was president of the trustees of the city library. He was first elected in 1853 a member of the State House of Representatives and became state senator in 1857. He was first elected to Congress as a member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-first Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, but declined a re-nomination to the Forty-fifth Congress.

In 1877 he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed George S. Butwell and took his seat March 5, 1877. He was re-elected in 1883, 1889, 1895 and 1901. His term would have expired March 3, 1907, had he lived. Senator Hoar was an overseer of Harvard College, 1874-1880; declined reelection, but was re-elected in 1896, and again for six years in 1900. He was president of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard; president of the Massachusetts State Republican Convention of 1871, 1877, 1882 and 1885; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1876 at Cincinnati, and of 1880, 1884 and 1888 at Chicago, presiding over the convention of 1880. He was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in 1880, 1884 and 1888. Was one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives of the Belknap impeachment trial in 1876; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1876; was regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; has been president, and at the time of his death was vice president, of the American Antiquarian Society; president of the American Historical Society; president of the board of trustees of Clark University; 1900 made trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology. He was also a trustee of the Leicester Academy, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and also a trustee of the Peabody Fund. He received the degree of LL. D. from the following colleges and universities: William and Mary, Amherst, Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth.

Last fall Senator Hoar published his "Recollections of Sixty Years," a work that is a distinct contribution to the history of the United States in the last half century.

TUNNEL UNDER DELAWARE RIVER.

A Great Scheme Advanced in Philadelphia By Intercity Link Railroad.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—A company which may be of far-reaching importance has been formed in this city for the purpose of constructing a tunnel under the Delaware River, between Philadelphia and Camden. It is proposed to operate a steam railway through the tunnel. Such is the assertion of Clarence Wolf, of Wolf Brothers & Co., president of the Intercity Link Railroad, a new corporation.

A charter has already been secured in New Jersey. The company was incorporated in Camden this afternoon. Mr. Wolf says that the surveys have been filed and the road marked in that state. Application was also made today at Harrisburg for a charter in this state. This action seems necessary because the proposed railroad in crossing under the river would cross the boundary line of each state.

The Camden incorporation permits the construction of the tunnel between that city and the middle of the Delaware River. For the Pennsylvania side a permit will have to be obtained from councils here, the city holding riparian rights along the river front.

Many brokers, together with street railway men, wondered how the new corporation proposed to fight the Pennsylvania, it being generally agreed that a "fight" is a matter of course under the circumstances. A few men are inclined to hazard a guess that the Pennsylvania, either is on the "inside" or expected to "buy out" the new company in the future.

Mobile's Chief of Police Out.

Mobile, Ala. (Special).—Because of circumstances attending an alleged shortage in his accounts, as county tax collector for 1899, John Case has resigned as chief of police of Mobile. Case's alleged shortage has been acted upon by the Governor. Case was bonded by a Baltimore company. He says the books were accepted as correct by the state when he settled at the close of his term as collector.

FROST BANE TO CROPS.

Destructive in Northern Section of Country—Favorable to Late Corn.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

Unusually low temperature for the season was the marked feature of the week in the northern section of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, heavy killing frosts having occurred on the 21st to 23d in New England portions of the Middle Atlantic States and Lake region, Minnesota and the Dakotas. In the Central valleys and Southern districts more favorable temperature prevailed.

The rainfall was unequally distributed, being excessive in portions of the Gulf States and Oklahoma, and abnormally heavy on the Southern Pacific Coast, where much damage resulted. Beneficial rains fell in Illinois, Indiana, Lower Michigan and portions of Iowa and Missouri and showers delayed work in Minnesota and North Dakota, but elsewhere only light showers or no rain fell, the conditions being favorable for gathering late crops.

In the principal corn-producing states west of the Mississippi River late corn has experienced favorable weather conditions. The crop is generally maturing rapidly, except in Northern Missouri, with no material damage from frost. In Iowa a week of warm and dry weather is required to mature the greater part of the late planted; needs 10 days in Missouri; mostly safe from frost in Kansas, and the bulk of the crop is beyond injury from frost in Nebraska. East of the Mississippi River late corn has ripened slowly on account of cool weather.

In Illinois a part of the crop is safe in the southern portion and the bulk will be beyond danger by October 10; in Indiana much is in danger from frost, and in Ohio, while it is practically safe in the South, the staple requires one to two weeks more in the north. Frosts caused some injury to corn in the northeastern part of the last-named state and considerable damage in New England, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley.

The harvest of spring wheat is completed. Threshing is well advanced in the northern portion of the spring-wheat region, although delayed by rain in Minnesota and North Dakota, and the crop is nearly all stored in Washington.

Cotton opened rapidly in all sections, prematurely in Georgia and Mississippi, and picking is being pushed, but was delayed somewhat by rains in Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas, and a scarcity of pickers is reported from localities in Central and Eastern districts. Reports indicate that a very light top crop may be expected. The salient features of statements from the principal cotton-producing states are summarized as follows:

Georgia, bulk of crop gathered and marketed in central and southern sections; Alabama, continues to rust and shed, but these adverse conditions are not so general as previously reported; Mississippi, open cotton injured in east by heavy rains, and boll weevils are causing damage in Southwest Louisiana, worms and caterpillars damaging, boll weevils locally numerous in one parish and spreading in another, crop deteriorated; Arkansas, very little shedding, but crop made only slight improvement; Texas, little injury to staple by showers, and the crop too far advanced for further damage by boll weevils.

A BRIDE'S FATAL FALL.

Was Hanging Lace Curtains When She Lost Her Balance.

Philadelphia, (Special).—Married to James Landis, secretary of Theodore Voorhees, first vice president of the Reading Railroad, three weeks ago, and with their honeymoon just concluded, Mrs. Mary Landis, aged 36, fell from the third-story back room of her new home here and, striking the fence in the yard below, was instantly killed.

Mrs. Landis had been arranging the furniture in her new home. She was hanging lace curtains in the third-story back room when she lost her balance and head foremost she went tumbling through the air and landing upon the fence which acted as a dividing line between neighboring yards.

Mr. Landis had been visiting the home of his sister, and when the news was broken to him he collapsed. He had to be half carried to his home.

Murdered By Moors.

Tangier, Morocco (By Cable).—The Governor of Arzila, who was the father-in-law of the former War Minister, El Menehhi, has been murdered at Arzila by people of the surrounding tribes. The murder was committed out of revenge for the action of the Governor in imprisoning members of the tribes. The murderers released the prisoners at Arzila and killed many of the townspeople.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

A petition asking the President to intervene in behalf of the natives of the Congo Free State was presented to President Roosevelt.

The Navy Department has accepted the cruiser Des Moines.

The State Department has refused to recognize the independence of the "Free State of Conani," which is regarded as belonging to Brazil.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided the tobacco stamp case, holding that the importers can put their stamp on the box, but reduced the size and required it to be placed on a less conspicuous part of the box. A cablegram has been sent to Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, directing him to return to the United States and answer charges preferred against him.