

## THE NATIONAL TREASURY

Review of Operations During Calendar Year 1904.

### RECEIPTS ARE LESS THAN EXPENSES.

A Deficit of \$22,000,000 Because of Panama Canal Purchase—Receipts Show Decrease of \$8,000,000, While There Was an Increase of \$50,000,000 in Expenditures—Some of the Work of Treasury.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Treasury Department issued a review of treasury operations for the calendar year 1904.

The Treasury receipts for the calendar year 1904 were \$540,000,000 and the expenditures (including the Panama payment) \$562,000,000—a deficit for the year of \$22,000,000. As compared with the previous calendar year, the receipts show a falling off of \$8,000,000 and the expenditures an increase of \$50,000,000. The decrease in customs receipts was \$9,000,000. Civil and miscellaneous expenditures increased \$15,000,000; War Department, \$9,000,000; Navy Department, \$23,000,000; pensions, \$2,000,000, and interest, \$1,000,000.

The increase in interest is due to the fact that a portion of the interest of 1903 was anticipated in 1902. The figures do not include the postal receipts and expenditures, except that the postal deficit is included in the civil and miscellaneous expenditures.

Imports for the first 11 months of 1904 were \$930,000,000, an increase over the corresponding period in 1903 of \$22,000,000.

Imports free of duty for the same period increased \$42,000,000, while dutiable imports decreased \$200,000,000. In 1903 43 1/2 per cent of the imports were free of duty, while in 1904 47 per cent were free of duty. Practically the entire increase in free imports was in three articles:

Coffee, india rubber and raw silk. Although dutiable imports decreased \$200,000,000, raw sugar and wool show increases aggregating \$28,000,000. All other dutiable imports decreased nearly \$50,000,000. Of this decrease \$20,000,000 was in iron and steel.

Other noteworthy features of the Treasury transactions in 1904 were the payment out of accumulated surplus of \$50,000,000 for the right of way of the Panama Canal; the redemption of the outstanding 5 per cent bonds due February 1, 1904, and the various calls on the national bank depositaries for the return of a portion of their public deposits. The redemption of five during the calendar year was approximately \$6,000,000. Public funds on deposit with the banks were reduced from \$166,000,000 January 1, 1904, to \$113,000,000 at the close of the year. The calls on the banks, to mature early in 1905, will further reduce these deposits and replenish the cash in the general fund of the Treasury to the extent of \$23,000,000.

The cash in the Treasury, exclusive of the gold reserve and gold and silver coin held against outstanding certificates, was \$320,000,000 on January 1, 1904. At the close of the year it was \$240,000,000, a decrease of \$80,000,000 for the year. The Panama payment accounts for \$50,000,000 of this decrease. The redemption of the five of 1904 and national banknote redemptions account for \$10,000,000 more. The balance is due to the deficit incurred in carrying on the ordinary operations of the government.

For the first six months of the current fiscal year the deficit is approximately \$22,000,000. The balance of the year will probably reduce rather than increase the deficit. Receipts show a tendency to increase. The greater part of the postal deficiency for this fiscal year has already been met, and the expenditure for various kinds of public works will be less for the next six months than for the six months just closed. Nearly \$10,000,000 was disbursed in the last half of the last fiscal year on account of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

### POISONED BY INSANE MOTHER.

Mrs. Ellsworth Dead, Her Husband Critically Ill and Her Son Sick.

Morcesville, Vt. (Special).—Mrs. Newell Ellsworth is dead, her husband critically ill and their 10-year-old son seriously sick as the result, according to Health Officer C. C. Ruplee, of eating food in which poison had been placed by the mother during a temporary fit of insanity.

On the night of December 14 following the evening meal Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth and their son George were taken violently ill. Dr. G. L. Bates, who was summoned, found the family suffering from poison. Young Ellsworth responded readily to treatment and will recover, but the condition of his father and mother grew rapidly worse.

The physicians state that Mrs. Ellsworth had been mentally weak for some time, and that on the date of her poisoning she was irresponsible.

### Three Convicts Killed.

Folsom, Cal. (Special).—Seven of nine convicts at the State prison, who made a break for liberty, were almost riddled with bullets, three being dead and three in a critical condition. Capt. R. J. Murphy, a prison official, is wounded by a shot in the leg, and two slight knife wounds.

### Desperate Wife Murderer.

Columbus, O. (Special).—James O'Neill, who is charged with having killed his wife and probably fatally wounding his son on Christmas morning, fiercely fought the officers when they brought him into court here. He struggled and yelled, and gave such other manifestations of insanity, feigned or real, that the judge ordered him taken back to his cell. He will be arraigned later.

## NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

### Domestic.

Cashier Clyde Lillie and President Travers, of the First National Bank of Conneaut, O., recently closed, were placed under arrest by United States Deputy Marshal Fanning, of Cleveland. They are charged with violating the national banking laws.

In an address before the American Political Science and Economic Association, in session in Chicago, Edward B. Whitney, of New York, declared that Congress has power to end trusts by prohibiting them from engaging in interstate commerce.

At Denver Chief Justice Gabbert announced the decision of the Supreme Court to grant the petition of Governor-elect Alva Adams for the opening of all ballot-boxes used in Denver at the last election and a full investigation of all frauds.

In Philadelphia a coroner's jury decided that the recent explosion on the battleship Massachusetts was due to the negligence of a boiler-maker. Three deaths resulted.

The latest developments indicate that Mrs. Chadwick's defense will be the insanity plea. She was subjected to the Bertillon measurement.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has unanimously elected Secretary Taft as a life member. The honor is rarely conferred.

William J. Bryan will make an address at the observance of Gen. U. S. Grant's birthday, on April 27.

Stephen Gorrick was arrested in Chicago on the charge of drenching seven horses with kerosene and setting them on fire.

The Connecticut Tobacco Growers' Association have protested against the removal of the tariff from Philippine tobacco.

S. W. Jacobs and Charles J. Auden were sentenced to prison in Chicago for promoting wildcat insurance schemes.

It has been decided that the city of Chicago is not liable for damages growing out of the Iroquois Theater fire.

Hollis Hall, the historic dormitory on the old campus at Harvard University was damaged by fire.

Mrs. Bruce Metcalf was arrested in San Francisco on the charge of murdering her husband.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, in session in Memphis, Tenn., elected officers.

Railroad service in Michigan has been seriously hampered by the blizzard.

Fire destroyed six buildings in the heart of the business section of Birmingham, Ala., the loss being \$75,000.

An autopsy on the body of a woman found in Riverside Park, New York, disclosed that her neck had been broken. It was at first supposed that she had died of cold and starvation.

According to a rumor in circulation in New York, Governor Odell has abandoned the candidacy of former Governor Black for the Senate and may himself enter the race.

The advance guard of the Southern Educational Association is arriving in Jacksonville, where the convention of the association will begin today.

N. W. Ferris, recent Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan, has advised women toilers not to marry until they are able to support a husband.

There was a break of from 30 to 35 points in the New York cotton market. In New Orleans the slump was from 47 to 53 points.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Grace Sullivan, aged 8 years, was accidentally shot and killed by her brother, aged 12 years.

### Foreign.

Russian Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky has promised a deputation of Jews from Nikolaievsk, who complain that the position of 25,000 of their co-religionists in Kherzon province is jeopardized by the new passport laws, to give the matter his immediate attention.

The British ships Red Rock and Walden Abbey, at Antwerp, destined for San Francisco, broke away from their moorings during a hurricane and collided with and badly damaged the Belgian steamer Sambre.

The Russian Foreign Office insists that Admiral Kaznakoff's retirement from the international commission of inquiry into the North Sea incident is due solely to his poor health.

Agitation for reforms continues throughout Russia, and fear is expressed that the Czar's proposed measures may be smothered by the cumbersome bureaucratic machinery.

Two members of an international gang which for several years has been conducting extensive forgeries in five-pound Bank of England notes were arrested in London.

The entire Roumanian Ministry has resigned in consequence of the resignations of the Ministers of Finance and Domains.

There is great activity in French naval yards on account of the crisis in Morocco, and a division of warships will be dispatched to Morocco should the trouble continue. United States Ambassador Porter discussed with the French Foreign Minister the situation.

The continued shipment of German troops to German Southwest Africa indicates that the government intends to begin a campaign against the Ovambos soon as the rest of the colony is pacified.

Field Marshal Earl Roberts in a paper points out that great improvements are needed before Great Britain has an army fit in all respects for war with a modern foreign power.

Vice Admiral Douvassoff will replace Admiral Kozmakoff as Russian commissioner on the international commission at Paris to inquire into the North Sea incident.

Disappointment is manifested in St. Petersburg that the United States has not yet responded to Russia's counter-proposition concerning an arbitration treaty.

Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, says that, in order to enforce the will of the majority in Parliament, the only alternative is to appeal to the nation.

The conditions in Morocco are critical, according to a report made by the United States consul, who has been instructed to direct American citizens to come to Tangier should serious trouble become imminent.

## CHARGE AT PORT ARTHUR

Rihlung Fort Taken at Cost of 1,000 Men.

### SEVEN MINES ARE EXPLODED.

Japanese Charge Through Breaches Made in the Walls by the Terrible Explosions of Dynamite—Possession of Rihlung and Keekwan Forts Enables the Japs to Cut Off Communication Between Forts.

By the capture of Rihlung Mountain, just accomplished by the Japanese at a great sacrifice of life, together with the possession of Keekwan Fort, General Nogi's forces have made an important breach in the fortifications of Port Arthur and cut off communication between the Golden Hill fort and the forts of the western section of the inner circle. The Japanese can now prevent the Russian second Pacific Squadron making any use of Port Arthur harbor.

The Russian War Office contends, however, that the occupation of Rihlung Mountain at the best only makes the Japanese masters of the entire terrace beyond the principal forts of Keekwan and still leaves the main line unbroken.

A desperate battle Wednesday night preceded the capture of Rihlung Mountain. The Japanese casualties numbered 1,000. Seven mines were exploded, making breaches in the wall, through which the Japanese charged.

A list of casualties, presumably at Port Arthur, announced at Tokio, shows that 49 officers from the rank of colonel downward, were killed, and that 58 from colonel downward were wounded.

The Russians, with heavy field guns, bombarded the Shakkie River bridge. Russian cavalry attacked Heilintun, but were repulsed by Japanese cavalry.

### RUSSIANS ESCAPE FROM FORTS.

Explosion of Seven Mines Opens the Way for the Japs.

Headquarters of the Japanese Army Before Port Arthur, via Fusan.—Rihlung Fort has been captured at the cost of 1,000 Japanese troops. Seven dynamite mines exploded at 10 o'clock, making breaches in the front wall, through which a large body of Japanese troops charged under cover of a tremendous bombardment and captured the first line of light guns. A terrific fight resulted in the capture of the fort. The garrison, numbering 500 men, escaped.

Tokio.—After months of fighting, sapping and mining, the Japanese forces finally occupied Rihlung Mountain. A report received from headquarters of the Third Japanese Army before Port Arthur received here on Wednesday, December 28, at midnight, says:

"On Wednesday, December 28, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the left center column of our army, following some heavy explosions on the frontal parapet of Rihlung Mountain, charged and occupied the parapet under cover of fire from heavy guns and constructed defense works, despite the enemy's fierce fire."

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when our occupation was practically assured, we charged and occupied the inner lines of heavy gun positions, subsequently dislodging a remnant of the enemy's force stubbornly holding the gorge fort, which we occupied, and captured the entire works."

Rihlung fort, situated on Rihlung Mountain, formed part of the inner circle of the chain of forts defending Port Arthur. Rihlung is situated about two miles from the outskirts of the town of Port Arthur, from which it bears due northeast. The fort just captured is a mile and a half southeast of Keekwan Fort, recently captured by the Japanese.

The possession of these two forts should make a most important breach in the fortifications of Port Arthur and cut off communication between the Golden Hill forts and the forts of the western section of the inner circle of fortifications.

Outside of the capture of 203-Meter Hill, on the western section of forts, little is known of the exact positions occupied by the Japanese, but it would seem from the material available that the inner circle of forts is now cut in three pieces, and that 203-Meter Hill prohibits communication with the Liang-tien section forts just as possession of Rihlung and Keekwan forts cut off communication with the Golden Hill forts except by the many underground ways which are said to exist in various parts of the fortress.

Guilty of Murder.—Joseph Crookston, Minn. (Special).—Joseph Guilmette, of Woonsocket, R. I., was found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Mathias Mongeon, whose home, it is believed, was in Ontario, Canada. The crime was committed on October 17 last. The men, who had just returned from the harvest fields, were thought to have quarreled over the earnings of the past summer. The victim was shot and his head was crushed with some blunt instrument. The body was then dragged to some underbrush and was not found until sometime later.

Killed in a Cardroom.—Arthur Spartanburg, S. C. (Special).—Arthur Leister shot and killed George McAllister in the cardroom of the Appalache Mill, at Arlington. Leister was cardroom boss and discharged one of McAllister's family, and this occasioned a quarrel between the two, which resulted in Leister's shooting McAllister three times, the latter dying almost instantly. Leister came to Spartanburg and gave himself up to the sheriff. He was lodged in the county jail.

## LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

### Bonds Must Be Excluded.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has not yet taken up the arbitration treaties sent to the Senate before the holiday recess. It is expected that a meeting of the committee will be held this week and that these treaties will be favorably reported.

Several of the Southern Senators who have been examining them have raised the question whether under them the bonds of Southern States issued during the reconstruction period could be arbitrated and declared valid. They have given notice that if the treaties provide for the adjudication of such bonds they will oppose them unless an amendment is inserted which in express terms will declare that bonds of a State shall not be arbitrated. There are many million dollars' worth of these bonds which, it is claimed, were fraudulently issued and from which the States received no benefit. They were repudiated. Other Senators who have looked into the question say that they believe the arbitration treaties cannot be construed to cover these State bonds.

### Government of Canal Zone.

Members of the Congressional committee which will formulate Isthmian Canal legislation have been considering the various questions relating to the government of the canal zone. A bill for this purpose passed the Senate last session, but was rejected by the House, and a measure finally was agreed on placing the whole government of the zone in the power of the President until the end of the present session of Congress.

Before the close of this Congress it will be necessary to renew that power for a term of years or to enact a new law. Opinion differs as to the best method of handling the subject. It is declared that a strong government will be necessary in order to provide for the care of the men engaged in canal work. It is expected that Representative Mann, of Illinois, will introduce a bill relating to the canal government.

### Figures of the Crop.

The Director of the Census made public a preliminary statement of the quantity of cotton ginned to December 13, 1904, in 737 counties from which reports have been received.

The report shows a marked increase over 1903. The statistics were collected through canvassers of the individual gineries in the cotton States by local special agents of the Census Bureau, who reported that 29,675 gineries had been operated this season prior to December 13, and that these had ginned 11,986,614 running bales; compared with 8,749,669 in the same counties last year.

Counting round as half bales, the total number to December 13 was 11,848,113, as compared with 8,427,259 in the same counties last year.

### Found Adulterated Seeds.

Secretary Wilson issued a circular giving the results of tests made in accordance with an act of the last Congress directing him to obtain in the open market samples of seeds of grass, clover or alfalfa, test the same, and if any such seeds of Canada blue grass be found under any other name than Canada blue grass or "poa compressa," to publish the results of these tests, with the names of the dealers selling the adulterated alfalfa seed.

Samples were obtained by department agents from 742 seedsmen all over the country, and out of these there were 23 lots, sold by 8 seed dealers in all, found to be adulterated.

### No Federal Charter Plan.

It is expected that legislation looking to the carrying into effect of the recommendations of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, will not be initiated at the present session of Congress. Mr. Garfield's argument in support of the Federal charter plan for corporations doing an interstate business is being considered, however, by members of Congress.

Mr. Garfield holds that the manner in which the question should be handled should be initiated not by him, but by Congress.

### American Claims Settled.

Through the activity of Mr. Combs, the American Minister to Honduras, the claims of two American citizens against the Honduran Government have been settled. One is the claim of Charles W. Renten for \$78,000 Mexican, and the other the claim of Victor Baiz for \$32,000 Mexican. The claims have been pending for some time.

### Former Consul at Canton Dead.

Minister Conger, at Peking, has advised the State Department that Russell Colgrave, of this city, formerly American Vice-Consul-General at Canton, China, died on November 25. No details are given in the Minister's cablegram.

### Four Consular Appointments.

The State Department announced the following appointments in the consular service: James Jeffrey Roche, consul at Genoa, Italy; James Johnston, Consul General at Hankan, China; William H. Bishop, consul at Palermo, Italy; Hugh Baugh, student interpreter at the American Legation in Peking.

### NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Responsibility has been located for the presence of loaded among blank cartridges used at the army maneuvers at Manassas.

Chief Justice Alvey, of the District Court of Appeals, formally retired from the bench.

David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, now minister to Brazil, will, about September 1, 1905, be transferred as ambassador to Mexico, succeeding Edwin H. Conger, who soon will go from China to Mexico. It is understood to be Mr. Conger's intention to resign after about six months' service at his new post and become a candidate for governor of Iowa.

Frank H. Mason, now consul general to Berlin, will succeed John K. Gowdy as consul general to Paris, and John Lewis Griffiths, of Indianapolis, Ind., will succeed Mr. Mason at Berlin.

## BAIL FOR NAN PATTERSON

West Virginians Offer to Furnish Bonds Up to \$50,000.

### EARLY RELEASE IS NOW LIKELY.

No New Trial Probable For Several Months and Perhaps Case May Be Dropped—Miss Patterson Before Her Trial Was Under \$20,000 Bond—Got 78 Letters in a Day—Her Father Feels She is Going Insane.

New York (Special).—Counsel for Nan Patterson, accused of the murder of "Caesar" Young, made public the following telegram:

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Dec. 23, 1904. Nan Patterson, care Tombs Prison, New York city:

We will furnish bail to the extent of \$50,000 if necessary.

T. A. DEVENY,  
H. J. PRICE,  
EDWARD SLACK,  
C. W. SWISHER,  
Secretary of State-elect.

A dispatch from Fairmont says: "T. A. Deveny, one of the wealthiest men in this city, confirmed the report that he, H. J. Price and Edward Slack, also local business men, would furnish Nan Patterson bond to the extent of \$50,000 if necessary, not in order to receive notoriety, but because they believe her innocent of the crime with which she is charged. The telegram sent Nan Patterson at the Tombs, New York city, bore their genuine signatures, also that of S. W. Swisher, Secretary of State-elect. Mr. Swisher positively says he never signed the telegram or even authorized his name in any way to be used in this connection."

Miss Patterson before her trial was under \$20,000 bond, and it is supposed the District Attorney will not ask to have the amount increased when bondsmen come forward. If they put up \$20,000 in cash with the City Treasurer the young woman will be free. It was said that the District Attorney might consent to reduction of the bond, in view of the fact that six of the jury favored an acquittal.

Another indication that Miss Patterson might soon be admitted to bail pending a new trial, if indeed she is ever tried again, was furnished by District Attorney Jerome after an interview with John D. Millin, Caesar Young's former racing partner, an important witness for the State. Millin received permission from the District Attorney to go to his home in Sacramento, Cal., upon the understanding that he would not be needed again for two or three months. This was taken as certain proof that there would be no new trial in the immediate future.

Assistant District Attorney Rand, after a talk with Nan Patterson's lawyers, said:

"Mr. Levy told me that his health was none too good and he wanted an extension of time in Nan's case. We will give him all the time he wants."

Lawyer Abraham Levy went to the Tombs carrying a bulky package to the accused woman.

"This package," he said, "contains Nan's mail of Tuesday. There are exactly 78 letters in it. She has a number of telegrams, too, which Mr. O'Reilly has in charge."

The letters, Mr. Levy said, were from all sorts and conditions of men and women, and treated of a great variety of subjects. Some were proposals of marriage, and many purported to be offers of assistance. A considerable number of them bore the earmarks of crankism. Miss Patterson submits nearly all of her letters to her counsel without first reading them herself.

The accused woman's father, who spent the greater part of the day with her in the Tombs, said after leaving her that he feared she was going insane.

"She is broken down completely," he said. "I tell you, my little girl is a physical and mental wreck. I am afraid her mind is giving way under this dreadful strain. She is worse than she was when she collapsed after hearing of the jury's disagreement."

### TORCH PLIED TO SURPLUS COTTON.

The South is Thus Meeting Slump in the Market.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special).—Facing bankruptcy because of the tremendous slump in cotton, the farmers and merchants are taking a heroic measure to prevent further fall and to advance the price of the staple. This measure is no less than burning a portion of the cotton which has not been marketed. It is proposed that 2,000,000 bales be destroyed, each state to burn its pro rata.

The burning began in Georgia, and it is estimated that several thousand bales of cotton are now blazing in the southern section of the state. At Fort Gaines alone over 300 bales were burned, and other towns report similar bonfires.

There was much ceremony observed in burning the cotton at Fort Gaines. Farmers came from all over the county to join with the merchants. The cotton was rolled into the Courthouse square and after the merchants and farmers had marched around it in procession the torch was applied. In several other townships scenes similar to those in Fort Gaines were enacted.

It is estimated that more than \$100,000 worth of cotton was destroyed. It is said that the example set by Georgia will be generally followed throughout the cotton producing states.

### Killed by a Falling Tree.

Ellijay, Ga. (Special).—William Cantrell and Joe Chastine were killed, and a brother of Chastine was seriously injured near Burnt Mountain by a falling tree. The tree was blown by a high wind across a small frame house in which the men were sitting.

### Case Brake Tragedy.

Thomson, Ga. (Special).—John Butler and Guy Reed, the two men who were convicted three weeks ago of the murder of R. G. Story, a farmer here, were hanged in the jail yard. The negroes killed Story because he would not let them off from work one afternoon. The body was found in a cane-brake. The crime was committed, the criminals tried and hanged within 27 days, being the record for speedy justice in this state.

## "DAY OF STRIKES OVER."

Powderly Believes in Peace Between Employer and Workman.

New York (Special).—T. V. Powderly, former head of the Knights of Labor, was asked what the outlook for labor was. He said that he never remembered a time when the prospects for permanent peace between the capitalist and the workman was so good. "I firmly believe," he said, "that the day of the strike is over. I don't mean by that that there is never to be another strike, but I do mean that each year will see fewer causes for strikes and that as a natural result the strike will be a thing of the past as a means of bringing employers and workmen to amicable relations."

"Already labor unions are laying the strike aside as a weapon. On both sides there is a strong tendency to combination. Capitalists are beginning to understand labor, and with this has come a respect for the workman, which has done much to advance us to the time when there shall always be peace between the two."

### WHIPPING POST FOR WASHINGTON.

Grand Jury Recommends Corporal Punishment for Offenders.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The local grand jury, in making its final report for the present term of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, recommended the establishment of the whipping-post in the District. The question has been considerably agitated ever since the President in his last annual message recommended corporal punishment for wifebeaters in the District of Columbia. The recommendation of the grand jury is as follows:

"The desirability of establishing the whipping-post as a means of punishing wifebeaters and petty larceny offenses has been investigated by this body, and the majority of the members are of the opinion that it would prove very effective in decreasing the number of these reprehensible crimes."

A recommendation that persons about to be married produce evidence of freedom from certain diseases also is made.

"A recent case brought before us," the grand jury says, "emphasizes the need of having men and women about to unite in matrimony produce evidence that they are free from loathsome or infectious diseases before being granted licenses to marry."

### FIGHT WITH A MADMAN.

Cuts His Brother's Throat Before He is Overpowered.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Becoming suddenly insane, Rocco Salvini, an Italian, cut the throat of his brother Albert, and was himself probably fatally shot by a policeman. The shooting was the culmination of a terrible struggle between the insane man and one of his two brothers, who had taken turns in keeping watch over the maniac. The fight took place in a small room occupied by the Italians and lasted nearly two hours before several policemen broke in the door of the room. The maniac sprang at the policemen, and one of them shot him in the body. The insane man, though badly wounded, continued to fight for several minutes before he was overcome. With his wounded brother he was taken to the City Hospital.

### CONVICT BLEW UP TRAIN.

Killed One Prisoner and Wounded Guard and Trainmen.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—While a train carrying 130 convicts in the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company from Mine No. 3 to the prison, Will Filler, a negro convict, exploded a stick of dynamite in one of the coaches with a view to effecting a wholesale release.

J. Dawkins, a convict from Henry county, was killed; Guard Pickett lost a leg and an arm; Guard Delaney, one of the trainmen, was hurt, and several convicts were slightly injured. During the stampede guards from the other cars rushed forward and prevented the escape of any of the convicts. The explosion blew out the end of the coach.

### Killed With a Pocketknife.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. (Special).—At Plains, a suburb of Wilkesbarre, Robert Elliott stabbed and killed John Clarke. Elliott claims he used the knife in self-defense. Clarke had been drinking and was abusing his family. He had threatened to kill one of his children, whereupon Elliott interfered. Clarke, it is said, struck at him with a butcherknife, and Elliott drew his pocketknife and stabbed Clarke in the neck.

### Rare Honor for Judge Taft.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has given William H. Taft, secretary of war, the rare honor of a unanimous election by its board of directors as an honorary life member. The only other instance of the kind was the election, years ago, of Senator Pendleton to the same membership.

### To Deport Slibek Converts.

New York (Special).—Fifteen members of the "Community of Kingdom," who arrived here from Scotland on their way to join the "Holy Ghost and Us Society's" colony at Shiloh, Maine, will be deported by the immigration officials. Only \$46 was found on the 15 when they were examined by the Ellis Island authorities, and as they had no definite plans for their support beyond joining the colony at Shiloh, they were denied admittance to the country on the ground that they were undesirable.