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WILL SUBMIT CASE TO THE HAGUE

President Roosevelt Is Not to Be the Arbitrator of the Venezuelan Controversy.

ALL POWERS AGREE TO THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN

The Situation at the Close of the Cabinet Meeting Yesterday—Allies Hold to the President as First Choice, But Will Accept The Hague International Tribunal—No Intimation as to the Conditions—The Administration Has No Fear that the Monroe Doctrine Will Be Brought Into the Controversy in Any Manner Embarrassing to the United States.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 26.—President Roosevelt will not be the arbitrator of the Venezuelan controversy. The whole vexatious subject will be referred for adjudication to The Hague tribunal.

Epitomized, this was the situation as it had resolved itself at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting to-day. All the members, except Secretary Root, were present at the meeting. The Venezuela question was the principal and practically the only topic of general concern under consideration. Secretary Hay presented the net results of his cable correspondence with the governments at London, Berlin, Rome and Caracas. In accordance with the suggestion made several days ago by President Roosevelt through Secretary Hay, President Castro of Venezuela, was reported to have agreed to submit the differences between his government and the European powers to the arbitration of the tribunal at The Hague. The European powers not only consented to submit the controversy to arbitration but, while they have expressed a preference for arbitration, to be conducted by President Roosevelt, they had assented to his suggestion that the matter be referred to The Hague.

The presentation of the case met the hearty approval of the members of the cabinet. No fear is expressed by the administration that the Monroe doctrine will be brought into the controversy in any manner that might result in an embarrassing situation for the United States. Secretary Hay is preparing a note to the powers in which the gratification of this government is expressed for the course agreed upon by them in settlement of the pending difficulties.

No Intimation of Conditions.

No intimation is given of the conditions which may have been imposed by the European powers or by President Castro precedent to the arbitration. It is known that Great Britain was willing to submit the subject to the arbitration of President Roosevelt practically without conditions, but the suggestion is made that one, and perhaps two, of the other powers involved proposed some conditions which might have proved embarrassing to the president had he undertaken the responsibility of determining the question.

It is understood that some money must pass, but it is also known that the amount of cash to be required of Venezuela before arbitration is not nearly so large as has been stated. It is not possible to learn either whether the allies insist upon apologies from President Castro, and while it is assumed that the blockade will be speedily raised, no arrangement to that end has yet been made. The energies of the negotiators are now being devoted to the framing of what will be known as a condition protocol, and it is hoped that while this class of document does not undertake to closely define issues to be presented, it will still contain a provision for the removal of the blockade.

TRACKWALKER MURDERED.

Jacob Bostick the Victim of Unknown Assassins.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 26.—The body of Jacob H. Bostick, the Pennsylvania railroad trackwalker whose body was found on the tracks two weeks ago, near Bainbridge, near this city, with the skull fractured and a bloody pick handle nearby, was exhumed today and a bullet found at the base of the brain. The murderers had planned to hide their crime by placing the body so that the cars would run over it.

Two young men from Columbia, named McCoy and Gutterman are under arrest and the authorities claim they have strong evidence against them.

DISAPPOINTMENT FELT IN LONDON

Latest Phase of the Venezuelan Trouble Not Regarded with Enthusiasm.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, Dec. 27.—Except by the opponents of the government, who view it as a virtual defeat and discrediting the ministry, the latest phase of the Venezuelan trouble has been welcomed very lukewarmly. Arbitration by President Roosevelt had been anticipated as so desirable an issue from a difficult business that his refusal, which is regarded as final, has caused keen disappointment. It is foreseen that even if satisfactory conditions to the submission of the disputes to The Hague court can be arranged, this method will entail endless and wearisome details, with no assurance that at the end President Castro still will be in power or Venezuela in the mood to abide by the decision of The Hague. In short, that element of guarantee which would have accompanied President Roosevelt's acceptance of the office of arbitrator is now lacking. At the same time, it is readily admitted that from the American point of view, President Roosevelt has acted wisely in declining to act.

The foregoing represents the general drift of newspaper comment this morning. The only paper which really welcomes the decision to refer the Venezuelan matter to The Hague is the radical Daily News, which sees a chance of making arbitration once more a reputable theory. Paying tribute to the coolness of President Roosevelt, and the correct attitude of the United States during this "sorry business," the Daily News says:

"The Venezuelan crises has done much to enhance Roosevelt's reputation and to bring home to Englishmen the essential friendliness of the American people."

The Daily Mail, in a violent attack upon the government, says: "Thus ends the most inglorious episode in which Great Britain has engaged in recent years."

LORENZO TRIES TO ESCAPE.

The Indian Leader Makes a Bolt for Liberty but Is Recaptured.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Panama, Dec. 26.—Victoriano Lorenzo, the Indian leader who fought with the revolutionists, made a sensational attempt to escape from confinement on board the Colombian cruiser Bogota yesterday. He was captured, however, and returned to the ship. Lorenzo was a most persistent guerrilla during the revolution. When General Herrera surrendered Lorenzo and his followers refused to give up their arms, but were compelled by force to do so just as they were about to escape to the mountains. He was taken on board the Bogota last November.

The steamer Madelline left here yesterday for the department of Cauca with more than 2,000 government and former revolutionary troops on board.

Princess and Party to Visit America.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Vienna, Dec. 26.—It is reported here on good authority that Archduke Ferdinand and the Crown Princess of Saxony and their companions purpose going to the United States, there being little probability of their finding congenial homes in Europe.

LYNCHED THE WRONG MAN.

Montgomery Godley Died for Crime Committed by His Brother.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Kansas, Dec. 26.—It is reported that Joe Godley, a brother of Montgomery Godley, who was lynched by a mob here yesterday, is wounded and in hiding at Weir City, Kan., and later investigation of the trouble between Officer Hinkle and the Godley brothers tends to show that Joe and not the man who was lynched, fired the shot that killed the policeman.

Two brothers, Gus and Jesse are in jail at Girard, charged with being implicated in the murder, but Joe escaped. The mother of the Godley boys is said to have asked a physician to treat Joe for a gunshot wound in the neck. She would not tell the whereabouts of her son, and the doctor refused to go with her.

FOURTEEN MINERS BURIED IN A WRECK

It Is Estimated That from 25 to 30 Deaths Will Result from a Railroad Smashup.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Trinidad, Col., Dec. 26.—A coal miner from north of Trinidad, who was taken out of the debris of the Colorado and Southern freight wreck north of Trinidad last night and died a short time later, said just before expiring, that there were fourteen coal miners beside himself in the car in which he was riding and which was smashed to splinters. The ruins of this car still remain under tons of wreckage. All the men in it must have perished.

It is now estimated that the number of dead will reach from twenty-five to thirty. All of the men in the wrecked car were going to Trinidad to spend Christmas. They all came from coal mining camps north of this city.

GALE VISITS DENMARK ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT

Enormous Damage to Life, Shipping and Property in Copenhagen. Many Are Drowned.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Copenhagen, Dec. 26.—The worst gale of many years visited Denmark Christmas night and this morning and has done enormous damage to property and shipping. The telegraphic and telephone service have been interrupted and delayed. It is difficult to walk the streets of Copenhagen, owing to falling tiles, etc. Some streets were closed to traffic to avert this danger. The hospital reports show that several persons were killed and many sustained injuries in this city. The pillars holding up the overhead trolley lines were blown down and the street car service was stopped. Many houses have been unroofed and some mills and factories have been partly destroyed.

The water in the sound rose suddenly nearly as high as it did in the great flood of 1872. Several ships dragged their anchors and collided or were sunk in the outer harbor. The ferry boat service between the Danish islands and Sweden has been forced to stop. The gale was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Telegrams received here from the provinces report enormous damage to property throughout Denmark. Two boats have been wrecked off Elsigore and eight persons were drowned. Eleven men of the crew, including Captain Tobinsen, were drowned in the wreck of the Norwegian bark G. S. Penry, which went ashore. Only one of her crew was saved.

HE WILL NOT EMULATE DARIUS GREEN

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell Wishes It Understood That He Has Not Invented a Flying Machine.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who has just returned to Washington from his summer home in Cape Breton island, tonight made the following statement in connection with reports that have appeared in the public prints that he has invented a flying machine:

"The newspapers have been premature in announcing that I have been at work upon a flying machine. I have not any flying machine at all and have not been trying to make one. I am, of course, interested in the problem and have come to the conclusion that a properly constructed flying machine should be capable of use as a flying machine if provided with suitable means of propulsion. My experiments have had as their object the building of a kite of solid construction capable of carrying up in a moderate breeze a weight equivalent to that of a man and engine, and so formed that it should be suitable for use as the body of a flying machine and with supporting surfaces so arranged that when the kite is cut loose it will come down gently and steadily and land uninjured. I have successfully accomplished this, but do not care at the present time to make public the details of construction."

Mr. Vanderbilt's Best Day.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 26.—"Mr. Vanderbilt has passed his best day since his serious illness. He has made a distinct gain since yesterday." Dr. Austin Flint, jr., made this statement as he left the Vanderbilt residence this evening. Dr. Flint evinced great confidence as to the recovery of the patient.

Greene Retains Officials.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 26.—Francis V. Greene, the newly appointed police commissioner, announced tonight that he would retain as his deputies the present officials, Major Ebstein and Captain Piper.

AMERICAN SOCIETIES IN SESSION

Historical and Economic Associations Open Their Annual Meetings.

MR. SELIGMAN ON SOCIAL PROGRESS

The Pessimists of the Day Are Answered in a Hopeful Discussion Upon the Subject of "Economic and Social Progress"—An Analysis Based Upon Changing Conditions That the Speaker Believes Should Bid Us Be of Good Cheer—Slavery Forever Impossible—The Rich Are Growing Richer and the Poor Are Not Getting Poorer.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—The American Historical society and the American Economic association, each of which will be in session in this city until Tuesday, formally opened their annual session tonight by holding a joint meeting in the Drexel institute. Beginning tomorrow, the organizations will hold separate sessions. There is a large attendance of professors from many educational institutions of the country.

Dr. Joseph Wharton, of the School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, welcomed both organizations, after which the president of each society delivered his annual address. Captain A. T. Mahan, United States navy, retired, president of the Historical society, spoke on "Subordination in Historical Treatment," and E. R. A. Seligman, professor of economics in Columbia university, president of the Economic association, had for his subject "Economic and Social Progress." Prof. Seligman spoke, in part, as follows:

Mr. Seligman's Address.

An economic analysis based on changing conditions is of the utmost possible service. If conducted skillfully it would, I feel convinced, bid us be of good cheer and help us face the future with hope and confidence. The fundamental problem conected with social development is after all this: Whither are we tending? What are the forces that are making for progress or retrogression? What lessons have an economic interpretation of the past and of the present to teach us in our guidance for the future?

There is no blinking the fact that many give a pessimistic answer to these queries. They call attention to the increase of luxury and of materialism. They look with suspicion upon what they term the growing plutocracy and the new feudalism. They point to the warning example of the oriental monarchies of classic Greece and Rome and tell us that in our case, too, the period of unquestioned prosperity which is now upon us will inevitably be followed by one of decay and final dissolution.

I venture to affirm, however, that a more discriminating study would disclose the existence of several factors, inattention to which is largely responsible for this gloomy and despondent attitude, and that, on the contrary, the outlook is not dark, but promising indeed.

Without attempting in this place the impossible task of a complete analysis, I venture to call your attention to six points which differentiate modern industrial society from all its predecessors: These are, first, the practical exhaustion of free land; second, the predominence of industrial capital; third, the application of scientific methods; fourth, the existence of a competitive regime based on the newer conception of liberty; fifth, the spread of education and the birth of a distinct public opinion; sixth, a true democratic spirit and the growth of a new idealism. What is the real import of these factors?

Slavery Forever Impossible.

The virtual disappearance of free land makes slavery forever impossible in the future. Recent investigations have proved beyond peradventure of a doubt that slavery as a typical economic system is ascribable to the existence of vast quantities of unsilled tracts suitable for agriculture. It is because the entirely different economic system and consequent social ethics of the mother countries renew the potent factors in the world that we can confidently look forward to the speedy passing of slavery in every part of the globe. Morality indeed is doing its noble work, but at bottom lies the disappearance of free land.

The predominence of industrial capital. In the strict scientific sense capital has indeed existed from the time of the first hunter's bow and arrow. But for practical purposes and for real aid in solving actual problems the common man is perfectly justified in calling this the capitalistic age. The typical form of capital today is industrial capital, as in feudal times it was landed capital, or, as in so many civilizations of old, it was trade capital.

We speak glibly of the recent progress of sciences, but few realize the true import of this growing subjection of nature to man, and of the revolutionary character of this harnessing of the powers of the universe to the yoke of the human intellect. For one it has made possible an almost limitless increase in production.

In modern times the progress of economic thought, and the presence of economic fact in uplifting the hitherto submerged classes of the community is generating a public opinion which frankly recognizes the benefits of a healthy competition, but which insists more and more on effective social control of competition to the end that it be elevated and purified.

This is the true meaning of the sixth point of difference—the flower and the fruit of all its forerunners—the existence of the democratic ideal. We point indeed with complacency to the advances made by the working classes, but to all those who realize the essential conditions of successful democracy—where the mass of citizens are necessarily the laborers, the ideal to be attained advances still more quickly that the actual progress. The brutish, lethargic peasant of the old world is content with his crust and his misery. The free citizen of our industrial democracy wants, and wants justly, to participate in the spiritual as well as the material benefits of modern civilization. With every advance in his economic position, due to the interplay of modern industrial forces new vistas of possibilities disclose themselves, new sources of legitimate satisfaction make their appearance. The social unrest of today with all its disquieting and deplorable incidents is on the whole a salutary system. It is but the labor pains in the birth of the new industrial order which has been in the making for the past few generations, and of which the faint outlines are even now discernable.

A study of the economic forces now at work thus justifies a reasonable hopefulness. The productive powers of society are augmenting at such a prodigious rate that we need no longer apprehend a decay of general prosperity or of natural power. There is to be no further irruption of the barbarian, because there will soon be no more barbarians. There is to be no domination of each nation in turn over all all the others, because of the internationality of science and the impartial territorial diffusion of industrial agencies. And within each nation while the rich are getting richer, the poor are not getting poorer. The creation of a more equable, because more perfect, competition through the development of the system of collective bargaining, and the more adequate supervision of monopoly; the recognition on the part of the legislator that lasting prosperity depends not only on the conservatism and free play of capital but on the gradual elevation of the laborer from a cheap man to a dear man; the coming social control of competition itself in the interests of a more enlightened and hence really freerer rivalry—all these will inevitably tend to secure to each class in the community its proper share in the national dividend.

THE CHAMBERLAINS ARRIVE AT NATAL

Colonial Secretary and Wife Are Received with a Warm Welcome from Large Crowds.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Durban, Natal, Dec. 26.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain, who left Portsmouth, England, November 25, on board the armored cruiser Goodhope, landed here at 10.30 this morning. They received a warm welcome from large crowds of people.

The long speeches made by Mr. Chamberlain in the course of the reception functions were notable for their strong tone of conciliation and his expression of confidence in Lord Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa. Bearing in mind, seemingly, the rumors that his visit would lead to the displacement of Lord Milner, Mr. Chamberlain declared his belief that his visit would have the effect of strengthening the hand of Lord Milner, who, he hoped, would be as great in conciliation as he had been in the maintenance of the rights of the empire.

Referring to the war, the colonial secretary said the Dutch and the British had fought in courageous rivalry. Between the two races, not kindred in origin or nature, such a struggle for supremacy had been inevitable. From that struggle two proud and kindred races would grow in mutual respect, appreciation and lasting friendship.

"Victor and vanquished," said Mr. Chamberlain, "bravely played their parts. We scorn to glory in our triumph; the enemy need fear no humiliations in their defeat. Let us, as Britons worthy of the name, trust that nothing be done to revive the animosities of the past. We must give our new fellow subjects equality of position with ourselves. We ask, however, something in return; it is with them that the issue lies. We hold out our hand and ask them to take it without a thought of the past, but frankly and in the spirit in which it is offered."

Mr. Chamberlain elaborated his theme with eloquence, and was loudly cheered. He announced, incidentally, the acceptance of the Boer offer to fight in Somaliland.

EARTHQUAKES IN TURKESTAN

In the Andijan District 15,000 Houses Have Been Destroyed. People Live in Railway Cars.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Asheabad, Russian Turkestan, Dec. 26.—The oscillations of the earth at Andijan continue. The people are using railway cars to live in; they are not leaving the town on account of their business interests. Committees have been appointed to prepare lists of the losses to life and property.

In the Andijan district, 15,000 houses were destroyed. Until the shocks cease, the guards will be kept on the railway between Andijan and Fedchenko to watch for fissures along the line. The railway station at Andijan threatens to collapse. Barracks to be used as dwellings are being rapidly constructed and will soon be ready for occupancy.

CAMPAIGN ON DEFIANCE.

Citizens Receive Letters from an Alleged Collecting Agency.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Defiance, O., Dec. 26.—More than 200 letters from a collecting agency in New York have come through the local postoffice to Defiance people. The letters state that recipients had received a year previously an amount of jewelry from a New York firm and that unless the sum due was remitted, suit would be instituted.

Many of these letters were addressed to persons dead or who had long since moved away. The postoffice inspectors have notified the local postmaster instructing him to advise the recipients that the scheme was blackmail.

MARCONI STILL SUCCESSFUL.

Reply Received to His Telegram to the Italian Minister of Marine.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Glace Bay, Dec. 26.—The following message was received today by Marconi in reply to his wireless telegram to the Italian minister of marine:

"Considering the co-operation of the navy as a duty which was owed to you, I am happy and proud to have been responsible for arranging that it should be given. I congratulate you cordially upon the great success obtained.

(Signed) "Morin."

GUAM'S PROSPECTS ARE DISMAL

MRS. GRANT'S WILL.

Property of the Deceased to Be Divided in Four Equal Portions. General Grant Executor.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The will of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant was filed to-day. The estate is to be divided into four equal portions. It also provides that a memento presented to her by the Empress of Japan, said to be a thousand years old, shall go to the Museum of Arts, New York.

General Fred D. Grant, son of the testatrix, delivered the testament at Register Dent's office in person. Mrs. Grant named as executor, "the trustee to be selected by my three sons, a majority or the survivors of them."

In a petition asking the district Supreme Court to admit the will to probate, General Fred D. Grant explains that his mother left surviving her as heirs at law and next of kin, in addition to himself, Ulyses S. Grant, Ellen W. Sartoris and Jesse R. Grant. The deceased died possessed of house 2111 Massachusetts avenue, this city, of the value of about $40,000; money amounting to $10,065; stocks, bonds and other securities of the value of $180,000 and household and kitchen furniture of the value of $4,000.

General Grant further sets forth that under the terms of the will the three sons of the deceased have designated him executor. He therefore asks the court to grant letters testamentay to him.

By the terms of the will the entire estate of the testatrix is to be diveded into four equal shares. The income of the first portion, it is directed shall be applied to the support of the family of Frederick D. Grant and the education of his children. The second portion is left to the executor, in trust and for the benefit of the family of Ulysses S. Grant, under precisely the same conditions and for the same purposes as regards the first portion. The third portion is left under similar conditions to Jesse R. Grant, and the fourth for the sole use of Ellen W. Sartoris, for life, and at her death to the latter's children in equal shares.

KNOXVILLE TESTS COMMERCE LAW

Mr. Austin Declares an Effort Is Being Made to Prevent the Selling of Coal at Reasonable Rates.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 26.—R. W. Austin, of Knoxville, Tenn., trading as the Live and Let Live Coal company, which company he states was formed to supply coal to the poor and whose profits are donated to the Knoxville Women's Christian Association for the poor, has filed a complaint with the inter-state commerce commission alleging that the Southern railway is discriminating in the supply of cars for the coal trade.

Mr. Austin says his company's charges are "greatly below the extortionate prices per ton exacted by the other coal dealers of Knoxville and that these dealers have formed a combination and fixed a schedule of prices and agreed not to sell below this schedule. The complaint alleges that in furnishing cars for the transportation of coal from the mines at Jellico, Tenn., to Knoxville and other points on the Southern and connecting lines, the defendant company is discriminating against the complainant, the owners of the mines shipping to the complainant, the consumers and the city of Knoxville itself, and that the railroad company is legally required to furnish the complainant with sufficient cars to enable it to do business and compete on equal terms with other established coal dealers in Knoxville. An investigation is asked for.

HOUSE BOAT EXPLOSION.

An Austrian Woman Is Burned to Death and a Man Killed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Steubenville, O., Dec. 26.—An Austrian woman was burned to death and a man killed by a powder explosion in a house boat explosion on the Ohio river near here today. The woman had tried to start a fire with gasoline. An explosion followed and she was burned to death. Her husband and boarders escaped from the the boat, but were unable to secure her body.

One of the boarders, an Austrian, went back after money he had hidden and was killed by the explosion of powder that he had stored in the boat.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—John Dunn, a Democratic politician and real estate assessor, died suddenly today of apoplexy. He was 42 years old. He was a member of the Democratic city executive committee.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 26.—A telegram from Elizabeth, Pa., announces today the death of Captain W. W. O'Neil, president of the Marine bank, of Pittsburg, Pa. He was known to the coal trade from Pittsburg to New Orleans as the owner of yards at many river cities.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, the well known authoress, died at her residence here tonight of cancer.

Pittsburg, Dec. 26.—Captain O'Neil, who is known from Pittsburg to New Orleans, being numbered among the oldest river men, died today at his home in Elizabeth, Pa. He was 73 years of age.

Captain Forse, another old time river man, died today at the residence of his son-in-law, George Hammond. He was the oldest engineer on the upper Ohio river, and had followed the river business for over fifty years, retiring about ten years ago.

Report of Commander Schroeder Indicates a Rather Serious Condition of Finances.

ISLAND SUFFERS FROM HURRICANE OF 1900

No Copra Has Been Exported and Neither Coffee or Cocoa Has Been Produced in Sufficient Quantities to Supply the Home Market—The Governor Suggests That It Would Be a Great Boon if the Department of Agriculture Would Establish an Experimental Station on the Island—Recommendations as to a Circulating Loan.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The annual report of Commander Seaton Schroeder, governor of the Island of Guam, which is dated July 16, and which has just been received at the navy department, indicates a rather serious condition in the island finances, owing to the failure of congress to appropriate the sum asked for last year. The receipts last year were in round numbers $66,000 and the expenditures $57,000, leaving a balance of $8,000, which, however, is a decrease of over $13,000 in the cash balance for the preceding year. This loss is due largely to the unexpected expenses incident to the establishment of the leper colony and the decrease of over $10,000 in import duties. Commander Schroeder reports that it has been deemed prudent to stop all work of public improvement until further appropriations are made. The value of the exports and imports during the year have been respectively $35,549 and $35,165. The exports consisted almost entirely of Mexican dollars. Not a pound of copra has been exported and neither cocoa or coffee has been produced in sufficient quantities to supply the home market, owing to the slow recoveries from the effects of the hurricane of 1900. The governor suggests that it would be a great boon if the department of agriculture would establish an experimental station in the island.

Philippine Dollar Recommended.

The governor recommends that if a Philippine silver dollar of fixed value is to be coined under the law of the United States that it be made legal tender also in Guam, in place of the present Mexican dollar. The census of the island, taken last autumn, shows the total population to be 9,676, of whom only 46 are foreigners, 14 being citizens of the United States. The latter does not include officers and men of the navy or other civil employes, temporarily imported from the United States. Above the age of seven, 46 per cent of the natives read and write Spanish. He says that the natives still continue to refuse to allow their sick to receive medical attention, but that conditions are improving, an excess of births over deaths being shown for each of the last two years.

Commander Schroeder says that there are now twenty-four lepers in seclusion at Tumon Bay. The governor recommends improvements in facilities for education and also that the laws for the government of the island should be remodelled and codified. The governor says there is a desire for United States citizenship among persons domiciled in the island. He calls attention to the case of Pedro M. Duarte, at present the auditor of the island. He occupies an anomalous position. He was an officer in the Spanish army who resigned after the war and who obtained an acceptance of renunciation of allegiance. The result is that to-day he is a citizen of no country.

The governor recommends an appropriation of about $43,000 for public improvements.

EARNINGS OF THE CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—The statement of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for November shows gross earnings of $1,720,694, and net earnings of $871,717. The latter is an increase of $120,323 over the net earnings of November, 1901. The gross earnings for the five months ended November 30, were $8,045,099, a decrease of $1,455,006, compared with the corresponding period of 1901; net earnings, $1,057,940; decrease of $1,744,265.

Will Guard McKinley's Tomb.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Cincinnati, Dec. 26.—Lieutenants Reece and Inglehart, with two sergeants and four corporals and thirty privates of Company M, Third United States infantry, left Fort Thomas, Ky., today for Canton, O., where they will serve as the special guard around President McKinley's tomb. They will relieve a detachment of the Fourteenth infantry.

Cannot Issue Bonds for Charity.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 26.—Mayor Low tonight made public an opinion by Corporation Counsel Rives to the effect that the city charter will not permit the issuance of bonds by the city for the purchase of coal for the worthy poor. The board of aldermen recently passed a resolution appropriating $250,000 for the purpose.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cold Saturday and probably Sunday; light to fresh north winds.