

THE BANKS A BULWARK.

Secretary Gage Sees in Them a Guarantee for the Future.

SPEECH TO NEW YORK BANKERS.

Points Out the Great Change Which is Taking Place in Our Position—From a Debtor Nation We Are Becoming a Creditor Nation—Banks a Check Upon the Aggressions of Capitalistic Combinations.

New York (Special).—The annual dinner of Group VIII of the New York State Bankers' Association, comprising leading financiers of New York city, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Col. Alfred C. Barnes, president of the Astor Trust Bank, presided. At his right sat Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury.

In introducing Mr. Gage as the principal speaker of the evening President Barnes said the New York bankers joined with the Baltimore bankers in what the latter recently said was a powerful hope that Secretary Gage would remain in office for four years more.

Secretary Gage in his address reviewed briefly the history of questions relating to public finance since the close of the Civil War, and called attention to the fact that many of these questions must yet be considered as unsettled. Particular attention was directed to the great intimacy now apparent between the affairs of the Treasury and the general operations of business, which did not exist at the close of that war.

Under the financial exigencies of that awful strain," said the Secretary, "we learned to take up people's goods by giving them an indefinite promise to pay, endowing that promise with the power to discharge the obligations of private contract. Having discovered, or believing we had discovered, the 'greenback' to be a powerful help in time of war, we were easily led to believe in it as a blessed agency in time of peace. The greenback became associated in the sentiment of our people with things sacred.

"We now have in circulation among the people an amount of Government notes, they constitute an enormous public debt, payable on demand. We have, or will soon have, substantially \$600,000,000 of silver or paper representatives of silver, whose parity with gold value the Government is under obligation to maintain. The ultimate measure of this obligation is the difference between the commercial value of the money metal and the face value at which it circulates. This difference is not far from \$300,000,000.

"We have a system of bank note currency, whose volume is not faintly related to the needs of the community, which a properly constructed bank currency most economically serves. It is now controlled as to volume by the price of interest-bearing United States bonds in Wall street.

"Our independent treasury absorbs the circulating medium when active business most requires its use, only again to disburse it when falling revenues, the effect of industrial dullness, bring about an excess in expenditures. Industrial activity increases the public revenue, but is checked if not throttled by its enlarged contributions to the idle funds in the public Treasury.

"It is these influences," said the Secretary, "which have brought our industrial and commercial life into a too dangerous dependency upon our public finances. This marriage between these two whom God did not join together ought to be put asunder. But not by any hasty South Dakota divorce method is the separation to be accomplished. The children of this wedlock must not be dishonored. Time, attention and great care must be exercised."

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

What the National Legislature is Doing at Washington.

The report of the minority of the House Committee on the Reapportionment Bill was submitted. It increases the representation to 386, instead of 357, as in the Hopkins bill.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors passed down the bill.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said that he had to be content.

The House passed the West Point and Indian Appropriation Bill.

In the Senate Mr. Kenney, of Delaware, gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the Army Reorganization Bill, providing for a veterinary corps in the Regular Army.

In the Senate Mr. Hale, from the Appropriations Committee, reported the Urgent Deficiency Bill with two minor amendments. It was passed without debate.

Under a special order, the Senate took up the consideration of private pension bills on the calendar. Seventy-one bills were passed, including two giving a pension of \$50 a month to the widows of General John A. McClernand and General John M. Palmer.

Representative Sutherland, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven to investigate the whole subject of the government ownership of railroads in Europe, as well as in this country, with a view to future legislation upon this subject.

The House resolution authorizing the appointment of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, as a captain on the retired list of the Navy was adopted by the Senate.

The House Census Committee agreed to favorably report the Hopkins Reapportionment Bill.

The House committee completed the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The House committee completed the Military Academy Appropriation Bill. It carries \$699,151.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill was reported to the House. It carries \$182,500.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has recommended an appropriation of \$225,000 to survey Chicago Drainage Canals, with a view to making it a waterway between the lakes and Mississippi River.

The appointment of Vice Chairman Payne to a position in the Cabinet is recommended by members of Republican National Committee.

Provision is made in the Rivers and Harbors Bill for the restoration of the jetties at Galveston, Texas.

The President nominated John C. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, now minister to Switzerland, to be minister to Turkey.

United States Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, and Mrs. Atkins, of Washington, were married, notwithstanding a pending suit instituted by a Mississippi lady against the senator for \$50,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry.

The House defeated the bill to give soldiers and sailors who fought in the Spanish and Philippines Wars preference over civilians in federal appointments. A bill was passed placing Representative Boutelle on the retired list of the Navy, with rank as captain.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Recorder Goff sentenced Henry Zoller, one of the heads of a fraudulent divorce bureau, to 10 years in state's prison, and James Holden, alias Frank Wilson, a professional co-respondent to three years in state's prison. Mrs. Byrde Herrick and Mary Thompson, who said they had testified falsely in divorce cases, were allowed to go under suspension of sentence.

Netus and Claudius Jump were found dead at their home, at Kings Ferry, N. Y., and their sister, Miss Susan, and a servant, George Frank, were unconscious. They were believed to have been accidentally poisoned.

Judge Bond, in Boston, released on probation Marlon Rogan, who had blinded Dr. Frank L. Taylor, dentist, by throwing vitriol in his face. The dentist had, by artifice, ruined the girl and then boasted of it.

It now turns out that Henry Lewis, colored, who was lynched in Gulfport, Miss., for killing Marshal Richardson, was the cousin of the murderer and entirely innocent.

The United States Court, in Boston, decided against the Western Union in the latter's suit against the Bell Telephone Company for \$12,000,000 for royalties.

Dr. Hartigan, who was dismissed from the West Virginia University, entered suit against President J. H. Raymond for \$25,000.

Judge Holt, in Kingwood, W. Va., passed the death sentence on J. W. Beatty, convicted of the murder of David Mine.

Mr. Charles H. Cramp gave his views on American shipbuilding before the Industrial Commission.

Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, died in Boston from typhoid fever.

John Owens was hanged in Paris, Ill., for the murder of James Hogue.

The Security Title and Trust Company of York posted a notice stating that the defalcation of Teller H. K. Weiser had not endangered the capital or surplus of the company. Restitution was made.

The Natural Bridge property in Rockbridge county, Va., was sold by the widow of the late Colonel Henry C. Parsons to a company of which R. T. Brooke, of Richmond, is president.

The Attorney General of Ohio asked for the dismissal of the suits entered against the Standard Oil Company by former Attorney General Monnett.

Justice Leventritt in New York appointed Jacques H. Herts receiver in bankruptcy for the Order of Chosen Friends.

Mrs. Chauncey F. Black, wife of ex-Lieutenant Governor Black, of Pennsylvania, died at her home in York.

There were two natural gas explosions in Beaver Falls, Pa., in which a number of persons were injured.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, refused to pardon Miss Annie Wyatt, accused of stealing in Richmond.

Richard Adams, a farmer, living at Chenango Forks, Pa., was nearly killed by a boar.

Senator Lodge explained in detail the contents of the amendments to the Hay-Fauntleroy Treaty, and said they were not dictated by hostility toward Great Britain, nor were they a reflection on Secretary of State Hay.

The River and Harbor bill as finally framed by the House committee appropriates \$221,000 for the Spring Gardens improvement, of which \$88,000 is to be appropriated for the first year's work.

Mrs. William F. Frye, wife of Senator Frye, of Maine, died at Hamilton Hotel. Her death was given as the immediate cause of death.

The Senate Committee on Commerce continued the hearing on the Oleomargarine Bill.

President Kruger has not yet abandoned all hope of securing the support of governments of the civilized world in his demand for arbitration. He still insists that the British are waging a savage warfare, and wants the government who signed the Peace Convention at The Hague to urge Great Britain to arbitration.

British reinforcements have been ordered to sail next week from England to South Africa. The Cape Colony police will be increased to 10,000. Australia and New Zealand have been asked to send further contingents of troops.

Numerous wrecks are the result of the terrific storm along the coasts of England and Ireland. A large steamer was wrecked on the rocks off Sherkin Island. The crew reached shore in safety.

Advices from Peking state that the preliminary joint note to the Chinese government has not yet been signed, contrary to reports cabled from Paris and Berlin.

The French Chamber of Deputies shut out attack of the Nationalist party upon the government. The arrest of Cuiquet caused a sensation in France.

The millionaire banker Sternberg, of Berlin, was found guilty of gross immorality and sentenced to two and a half years in prison.

The Chinese Emperor is reported to have started for Peking.

Edward Cudahy, Jr., aged 15 years, son of the millionaire packer of Omaha, has been kidnapped. He is held for a ransom of \$25,000.

General Fitzhugh Lee was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Commercial Club in Kansas City, Mo.

The cruiser Buffalo sailed from Lewes, Del., for the Philippines.

Foster Sells, the circus man, was granted a divorce from his wife at Columbus, O.

The Italian steamer Vincenzo Florio reported at New York having passed the British brig Electric Light, wrecked and dismasted.

Franklin MacVeagh and Commissioner of Labor Wright were the principal speakers at the conference on industrial conciliation and arbitration held in Chicago.

Edgar C. Burus was placed on trial in White Plains, N. Y., on the charge of murdering Postmaster Herbert B. Fellows at Scarsdale.

United States marshals arrested Samuel B. Lathaw and George E. Coast near Oil City, Pa., on the charge of counterfeiting.

Judge Henry R. Beckman died suddenly as he started from his home in New York to go to court.

Edward C. Partridge, a New York merchant, dependent on account of bad business and ill-health, committed suicide.

Paul Antoine, the French consul at San Francisco, who on Friday last attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head, on account of the threat of his wife, whom he had married clandestinely, to expose her alliance, is dead.

Dr. Charles S. Taft, who attended Lincoln when shot in Ford's Theater in Washington, died at Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 65 years.

The Tenney house, at Asbury Park, was burned.

SENATE ADOPTS TREATY.

New Convention Supersedes the Clayton-Bulwer Pact.

THE OTHER POWERS ARE IGNORED.

The Foraker Amendment and All the Changes Proposed by the Committee Adopted, and All Others Rejected—The Final Vote was Fifty-five in Favor of and Eighteen Against Ratification.

Washington (Special).—After spending the greater part of the past fortnight in considering the Hay-Fauntleroy Treaty for the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer convention of 1850, the Senate Thursday consumed one hour and ten minutes in amending it, and ratified it as amended. During this time there were six roll-calls and several viva voce votes. The first five of the roll-calls were on amendments offered by individual senators, and the last one on the resolution to ratify the treaty as amended. All the amendments, except those offered by Senator Foraker and reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, were voted down by a majority averaging about nineteen. The ratification resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 18.

The Senate was in executive session for about an hour before the time for voting arrived, listening to speeches by Senators Thurston, Gallinger, Wolcott and Bard, explanatory of their attitude.

The Foreign Relations Committee amendments were read first.

The first of these amendments adds the words "which is hereby superseded" after the words "Clayton-Bulwer convention" in the preamble to Article 2, and after the words "which is hereby preserved and maintained" in Article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which is hereby neutralized, adopted as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople October 29, 1858, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal.

The second amendment reported by the committee strikes out Article 3 of the treaty, which is as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it."

Senator Lodge himself suggested a verbal amendment to the first of these, and the committee reported that the convention is hereby superseded. He explained that suggestion had been made that without the addition of that word the amendment might be construed as applying only to Article VIII (8) of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, whereas, he said, it was intended to apply to the whole treaty.

The amendment was accepted, and the two committee amendments then were both accepted without division.

All the amendments suggested having been acted upon and those of the committee adopted, Senator Allen asked for the reading of the treaty as amended. The reading was completed with and the vote was taken upon the treaty itself, resulting as above.

NEW EXPOSITION PLANNED.

Atlanta Wants to Show Growth of Southern Manufacturing.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special).—Appreciating the enormous growth of the South in recent years in textile manufacturing and other lines of industry, and desiring to show to the world at large, the leading business men of Atlanta are projecting plans for a gigantic exposition to be held here in 1902, the principal object of which shall be to advertise and illustrate the South's resources.

The Cotton States Exposition, which ended last December, 1895, did much to further this end, and to it is attributed much of the development in the cotton manufacturing and similar industries. The business men of this section feel, however, that since that time conditions have changed materially, and that the present and future growth of the South is of a far more extensive and more specific scope. Col. W. A. Hemphill is at the head of the new movement. The extensive buildings and grounds used for the exposition of 1895 are about to become the property of the backers of the present movement, and it is their intention to make many important additions to the plant.

While it is planned to make the exposition especially a Southern affair, bids will be made for exhibits from every part of the United States, and, for that matter, the world, and it is hoped that the enterprise will equal, if not surpass, those at St. Louis and Buffalo.

The progress of the South in cotton manufacturing has been marvelous in the last five years. Prior to that time the bulk of the Southern cotton crop went to New and old England to be manufactured. This present movement has resolved to the inhabitants of this section at greatly advanced prices. A campaign of education along this line was inaugurated, and as a result a large part of the staple is now sold to local mills at good prices. Cotton goods have decreased in price to the local consumer and money that formerly went abroad stays at home.

In addition to this, the South is reaching out and selling its products in foreign countries. South Carolina and Georgia do a thriving trade with the Orient in the matter of rough cotton goods. Its present products and way are matured—and there is every prospect of such a consummation—many local capitalists will so increase their facilities that goods of a higher grade may be manufactured and the foundation laid for the capturing of the bulk of the trade of this and other countries.

Loaf to be Sent Back.

Paris (By Cable).—In addition to the order directing that the cases filled with Chinese loot, sent to President Loubet and others by Gen. Frey, commander of the French marine forces in China, shall be embargoed at Marseille, when they are unloading, the government has decided that all objects, unless materials of war, which have been seized or shall be seized by the French expeditionary force in China, shall be restored, whether belonging to the Chinese government or to private individuals.

Bank Robbers Secure \$15,000.

Hopkinton, Ind. (Special).—Kennedy's Bank was burglarized by three men who destroyed the vault with a heavy charge of nitro-glycerine and secured, it is said, \$15,000. So quietly was the job done that the robbers secured their plunder and were entering a carriage, when they had in waiting in a darkened part of the main street, on which the bank was located, when their actions were observed by the operator in charge of the telephone exchange. The alarm was quickly spread and a posse of citizens began at once to scour the surrounding country. No trace of the robbers has yet been found.

THE CHINESE MIX-UP.

Question Now Is, Are the Terms to Be Irrevocable.

London (By Cable).—Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, had a long conference regarding the Chinese situation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and subsequently Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United States Embassy, paid a visit to the Foreign Office. The stated secrecy is maintained as to the outcome of these consultations. What could be learned from British and American sources varied considerably, the former expressing annoyance and anxiety the latter maintaining that nothing serious was developing.

Some explanation, however, was gathered from the extraordinary tangle in which the Chinese negotiations have recently been mixed up, and some reconciliation of the contradictory telegrams that have emanated from Peking and various European capitals.

It appears that after a week ago, the Foreign Office had the intention to eliminate the word "irrevocable" from the joint note. Then, when it was believed that everything had been settled, objections were raised; and Great Britain, for the sake of harmony, although much against her will, agreed to retain the word "irrevocable" in this. It is believed she was supported by the United States.

Once more the joint note seemed on the verge of signature, when a misunderstanding arose in Peking. This confused the governments and formed the subject of the dispatch from Secretary Hay to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The United States Embassy, while non-committal, hopes that the conferences will clear up the muddle and bring about a signing of the joint note in Peking within a few days.

On the other hand, the British Foreign Office is not quite so hopeful. Officials there profess to be rather at sea as to whether the conditions are to be irrevocable or otherwise. Indications point to their being irrevocable.

British officials admit that they are in under protest and will fall in line, reserved as they are, though the demands are irrevocable, this in no way necessitates an enforcement of the demands by European troops. To such a course Great Britain cannot and will not agree.

Consequently, compliance with the "irrevocable" demand will be somewhat of a farce on the part of Great Britain, and this feature of the case becomes more interesting when taken in conjunction with the statement authoritatively made that Great Britain and the United States are in the same boat in the joint-note negotiations.

WOULD NOT BE TAKEN ALIVE.

Hunted Down and Surrounded, Train Robber Barnes Takes His Life.

New Orleans (Special).—With a gaping wound in the back and another in the left wrist, inflicted by the police, Channing B. Barnes, train robber, drew the keen edge of a hunting knife across his throat in a swamp near this city and ended his career.

Since the holdup of the Chicago limited mall on the Illinois Central in the suburbs of this city, officers had searched in vain for two men who had escaped from them after a running fight near the scene of the holdup. It was known that one was badly wounded and that he was compelled to drop a United States mail bag in his flight. In a swamp near by all traces of the men were lost, however.

Notwithstanding the officers felt sure the wounded man had not gone far, and in the midst of the swamp, they found his body. It bore two bullet wounds, one in the back, the other in the wrist. With a hunting knife, the robber, knowing that his wounds were fatal and that escape from the swamp was impossible, had cut his own throat.

In his pockets were found the watch of the conductor of the mail train, many registered letters, and a quantity of dynamite.

Farmer Frozen to Death.

Canasraga, N. Y. (Special).—Judson Smith, a well-to-do farmer living at Burns, was frozen to death under circumstances peculiarly distressing. Smith drove to Faulkner's Mill, about one mile north of town, to get a grist which he had there. After going a few rods past the mill he drove over a red embankment along the Canasraga Creek and his team fell a distance of about fifty feet. Smith fell under the wagon and was pinned to the ground in such a manner that he was unable to extricate himself. The night was intensely cold. Smith was found in the morning by some men who were going to work. No bones were broken, death being caused by the extreme cold.

Cracksmen Make Rich Haul.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—The store of Dick & Sattler, merchants and cotton buyers, at Sallies, was broken up by cracksmen, the safe blown open, and between \$7000 and \$10,000 taken. No trace was left by the robbers. A gang has been systematically working small stores and post-offices in this State for months, but this is the largest haul made by them in South Carolina in many years.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Professor Karl Becker, the famous German painter, died of influenza. A severe gales and a number of wrecks are reported along the British coast.

It was reported in London that 200 Christians were killed by Moslems in Turkey.

A pitched battle is reported to be imminent between General Clements and General Delarey.

General Knox was forced to abandon the pursuit of General De Wet and give his attention to the situation in Cape Colony.

Major Culquet, who figured in the Dreyfus trial, has been arrested and imprisoned in France.

In a speech at Amsterdam President Kruger said he came not as a fugitive, but by order of his government.

Count Esterhazy, who figured in the Dreyfus case, has written to his wife from London that he is penniless, and will go to private work unless he ends his life with a bullet.

All the Scandinavian missionaries to Mongolia were killed, while those of the Schuet mission were saved by Russian forces who, by a hasty march, arrived just in time.

General MacArthur issued a proclamation in the Philippines declaring that heretofore amigos giving support to the rebels will be considered as traitors and treated accordingly.

The French government offered the cross of the Legion of Honor, to Lieut. W. S. Sims, of the American Navy, who gave emphatic denial to the charge that he was responsible for disclosing the secrets of the Hall of Dam Neck Mills, which mill, owned by Cape Henry, is the most appalling disaster of the winter. The bodies of the men lost were not recovered. It was barely possible to save the living from the death by freezing or drowning which threatened them.

HE PAID THE RANSOM.

Millionaire Packer Cudahy Hands Over \$25,000 in Gold.

HIS SON WAS THEN LIBERATED.

Money Left in a Sack at a Designated Place on a Lonely Road—Several Plans to Capture the Abductors Considered, But Finally Abandoned—The Lad Was Well Fed by His Jailers.

Omaha, Neb. (Special).—Twenty-five thousand dollars in gold was the price paid by Edward A. Cudahy, the millionaire packer, for the return of his son, Edward Cudahy, Jr., who was abducted by a gang of kidnapers. About noon, and several hours after a letter had been left on the lawn of the Cudahy residence, another missive was delivered to Mr. Cudahy. It came through the mails and contained a proposition to return the boy, safe and unharmed, provided the sum of \$25,000 was paid that night. In the letter were full directions as to where the money was to be left, and the assurance was given that the missing boy would be allowed to return home within a few hours of the time when the cash was received.

A consultation was held, and the matter was gone over in detail. Plans were discussed for capturing the bandits when they should make their appearance at the rendezvous that had been designated. But one after another these plans were dropped as being impracticable. Finally, impelled by the strain under which the entire household was laboring, Mr. Cudahy decided to comply with the terms of the ransom demand.

A trusted messenger, sworn to secrecy, was sent for the money, which was brought to the Cudahy residence. After dinner Mr. Cudahy had one of his horses harnessed to a light buggy and, taking the money in it with him, started alone for the designated place at which the money was to be left. In the buggy he carried a red lantern. He drove five miles west of town, in the Sherman-avenue road, until he came to a white lantern hanging on a short stick beside the highway.

Alighting from his buggy, Mr. Cudahy deposited the sack containing the money near the stick bearing the white light. Then, without seeing any one, he returned to his home. Meantime, the abductors had seen the red light coming up the road, and as soon as the buggy disappeared, they took away the money and prepared to keep it with the father. The boy was bundled into a cab and set down close by his father's house about 1 o'clock a. m. Where he had been he was unable to say, but as near as he could conclude he had been taken five miles south of South Omaha. There is absolutely no clue to the identity of the men.

BANK ROBBERY AT HAMPSTEAD.

Front of Office Blown Out and Thoroughly Shattered.

Westminster, Md. (Special).—A bold bank robbery was perpetrated at Hampstead, at two o'clock in the morning. The Hampstead Bank is a young institution, which began operations about the 1st of last October. A building for its accommodation has been in process of erection, but is not yet quite ready for occupancy. In the meantime the bank office has been located and its business conducted in a room in Charles V. Tipton's furniture store, a frame building near the railroad. A safe, loaned by the York, Fort and Safe Company, which is constructing the vault for the new building, has been used for the safekeeping of the books, papers and a small sum of money, the principal portion of the bank's funds being removed to more secure quarters at night.

A few minutes before two o'clock persons living in the immediate vicinity heard a slight explosion, followed quickly by another of terrific force, which was heard generally over the town. The portion of the office in front of the safe was blown out and thoroughly shattered, pieces of broken window frame and weatherboard having been hurled to a distance of fifty feet or more.

The doors of the safe were blown open and its inside shattered. The books and papers it contained were in a badly mutilated condition, the books being entirely unrecognizable. The little money left in the safe, amounting to \$60 or \$70, was taken by the robbers before their hasty departure.

BOLD ROBBERIES THESE.

They Made an Attempt to Rob the Treasury of the State of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—An attempt was made to rob the State Treasury here. Two men, possibly three, apparently had gained entrance to the Capitol building through an outside window. They were, according to Night Watchman Good, discovered by him in the treasurer's office and interrupted. The robbers were joined at three o'clock. Good said two shots were fired at him by the robbers, one passing through the lapel of his coat. He fired twice in return, apparently without effect, and the robbers escaped without having opened the treasury vault or secured anything of value. A general alarm was turned in and almost the entire police force and men from the sheriff's office hastened to the Capitol. The only evidence of the attempted robbery found by them was the marks of bullets in the corridor wall, pointed out by the excited watchman and janitor. The officers were joined shortly after by State Treasurer Meserve, who found his office in a state of disorder; but the steel vault was uninjured and nothing of value missing. No trace of the would-be robbers has been found.

Husband and Wife Shot.

Chicago (Special).—John Snyder and his wife were found fatally wounded at their home here. The man, with two bullet wounds in his head, was in his bedroom, and the woman, similarly wounded, was in the dining-room. Husband and wife are unconscious, and no one has been found who has fired the shots. Mrs. Snyder has been lying here some time. Mr. Snyder had just come from LaSalle, Ill., where he is employed, to visit her. They are not known to have quarreled.

Drowned in the Storm.

Norfolk, Va. (Special).—The drowning of Captain Lamm and two sailors of the schooner Jennie Hall, bound from Trinidad for Baltimore, is the death record of the storm. The property loss is quite large. There were several wrecks in the immediate vicinity of Norfolk harbor and the port of Norfolk. The wreck of the Hall, of Dam Neck Mills, eight miles south of Cape Henry, is the most appalling disaster of the winter. The bodies of the men lost were not recovered. It was barely possible to save the living from the death by freezing or drowning which threatened them.

Burglars Torture a Woman.

Sharon, Pa. (Special).—Three masked burglars visited the home of Mrs. John Bell, a widow living near Coalton, and attempted to force her to open a safe in the house. Mrs. Bell, who is old, said she could not open the safe as she did not know the combination. The robbers then twisted her arms, threatened to burn her feet and otherwise torture her. They carried her to the safe, got a can of oil and threatened to pour it over her and touch a match. Then they became convinced that the woman did not know the combination and left after taking \$8 and all the jewelry they could find.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

Receiver for American of Baltimore Appointed by Comptroller of Currency.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—The first national bank failure in the history of Baltimore was announced when the American National Bank, which is located at the corner of Gay and High streets. It has been known for some months that the condition of the institution was not a strong one, but the directors and the financiers interested in the bank hoped that the difficulties could be bridged over and the institution placed on a sound basis. The support of the Clearinghouse was given to it as long as possible, not only from the desire to protect depositors and stockholders from loss, but also from a sense of pride in upholding the reputation of Baltimore as a city in which a national bank had never gone under. Finally, however, the strain became so great, and it was realized that it was of no use to put off the inevitable, and further credits were refused by the Clearinghouse. As a result, Comptroller of the Currency Dawes was reluctantly compelled to appoint a receiver for the bank, and the depositors can be protected from loss, although it is feared that the stockholders will not be so fortunate.

Express Trains Collide.

Rockville, Md. (Special).—A head-on collision of express trains occurred at Gaithersburg, this county. The engine of the eastbound train was badly wrecked, and one fireman and a lady passenger were killed, but not seriously injured. That the accident did not assume more serious proportions was due to the effective efforts of the engineers of both trains to slacken speed when each saw that a crash was imminent. The westbound express left the switch at Gaithersburg, as a result of an accidental signal from the eastbound train, which was interpreted by the engineer to mean "go ahead." The train was moving slowly off of the switch when the collision occurred.

Rockefeller Gives \$1,500,000.

Chicago (Special).—At the convocation exercises of the University of Chicago President Harper announced that John D. Rockefeller had made another gift of \$1,500,000 to the institution. Of this sum, \$1,000,000 is to be used as an endowment fund and the university is to derive the benefit of the income of it from year to year. It is also stipulated that \$1,000,000 is to be in the university's name and is to be considered its absolute property for all time. The gift is to be used for general purposes, and for general needs. Mr. Rockefeller suggests that \$100,000 of the \$500,000 be used for the construction of a university press building.