

AMERICANS NOW GUARD RAILROAD

PROTECTING OUR INTERESTS

Troops Disembarked From Warships at Panama With Rapid Fire Guns—Armored Car.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati has landed 50 marines and also sent ashore a small rapid-fire gun at Panama, which was placed on a railroad truck protected by iron plates. Commander Potter, of the United States cruiser Ranger has placed guards on the trains running across the isthmus. This step was taken in addition to the marines landed from the cruiser Cincinnati. It is not thought probable that the revolutionists will attempt to interrupt transit on the railroad. General Salazar, commander of the government forces on the isthmus and acting United States Consul Ehrmann had a conference and the general was informed that the measure of placing guards on the trains could be considered as an act of hostility to Colombia, but that it was only taken under the necessity of insuring uninterrupted traffic over the railroad. The reports which reached Colon, Columbia, of a skirmish between insurgent and government forces near Mindi station are now learned to have been magnified. No skirmish actually occurred, but government soldiers fired a few shots upon sighting insurgent spies moving between Mindi and Monkey Hill. The British steamer Laplata has arrived from Savannah. She brings 1,000 government troops. Further reinforcements are expected to reach the isthmus shortly. A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says: The report that Commander McLean is about to advance a proposal that neither the government nor the revolutionary forces use the railroad during the present crisis on the isthmus is not taken seriously in Washington, for one of the important provisions in the treaty between the United States and Colombia now awaiting signature is that Colombia at all times shall have the right to use the railroad for the transportation of her officials or her troops. While this treaty has not been signed, both parties have signified their approval of it as a whole, and it is generally believed that the provision in regard to transporting troops across the isthmus will be respected by the United States in the present emergency. The government reinforcements all are going to Colon by way of Baranquilla and Cartagena, and if transportation did not await for them on the Atlantic side the government would receive a serious setback in its efforts to suppress the movements against Panama.

HAD \$50,000 WORTH OF LOOT.

Oriental Treasures Found in Trunk of Private of Marine Corps. J. E. Weikman, a private of the marine corps at the Brooklyn navy yard, has been arrested, accused of robbing in the marine barracks. A trunk said to be Weikman's, was examined and jewelry, Chinese and Japanese curios, rare porcelain and a great variety of Oriental goods were found in it, amounting to an estimated value of \$50,000.

A New Use for Oil.

In the arid district between Seligman, Ariz., and Hesperia, Cal., a distance of 360 miles, and Santa Fe railroad has been sprinkling the tracks with crude oil for the purpose of laying the dust. The Santa Fe officials declare that the result is most satisfactory.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The surgeon general of the army reports that there is an improvement in the health of the United States troops.

An order has been issued by the War Department assigning General Fredrick D. Grant to the command of the Department of Texas.

The bank deposits of the people of the United States in 1900 aggregated \$8,535,053,136, an average of \$108 per capita. Ten years ago they aggregated \$4,232,000,000, and 20 years ago they were \$2,600,000,000.

Rev. Albert Rhett Stuart, D. D., rector for 25 years of Christ Episcopal church, Georgetown, D. C., died of acute nephritis, aged 55.

The Interior Department received a telegram from Superintendent Sheller, in charge of the forest reserve in Washington State, saying that two fires were raging over a large area inside the Mount Rainier reservation.

The United States Supreme Court will reassemble October 13. Among the first cases to be heard are the prize money cases of the United States of Admirals Dewey and Sampson.

The United States and Colombia have practically entered into an alliance to prevent insurgents on the isthmus from getting control of the State of Panama.

So far only one answer to the state department's letter to European powers concerning the Roumanian Jews has come to hand. This was from Great Britain.

Thirty White House painters and decorators have gone on strike. The strike is another outbreak of the dispute between the Brotherhood of Painters, affiliated with the Federation of Labor, and the Amalgamated Association of Painters.

Dr. James J. Richardson has been engaged by the President to accompany him on his Western speaking trip, and administer to his throat whenever it becomes affected.

The navy department will send the gunboat Bancroft as station ship at San Juan de Porto Rico, where she will be within striking distance of Colombia, Venezuela or Haiti.

The State Department is advised by the Bank of England that there is less than \$670 in the credit of the Whitaker estate in the bank, although thousands of inquiries are received from supposed heirs.

OFFICERS WILL RESIGN

President Bear and Coal Mine Officials Say They Will Retire if Miners Win.

The resignations of all the general mining superintendents in the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company in the anthracite region are in the hands of President Bear who has handed in along with Mr. Bear's resignation if the policy of the company is changed in regard to the strikers. General Mining Superintendent John H. Veith has frankly admitted that he would resign his position if the company recognized the union or makes the concessions demanded by the miners. An attempt was made at Mahanoy City to wreck with dynamite the railroad bridge on the north Mahanoy colliery siding. The report from the explosion was so terrific that it awoke the entire town. The damage to the bridge can be repaired in a short time. Anthony Ferguson, inside foreman at North Mahanoy colliery, was attacked by a crowd of strikers while on his way to work. Coal and iron police rushed to his rescue. The mob at first offered some resistance, but when the police fired a volley from their revolvers the strikers fled. Ferguson was able to proceed to the mine. Reports of similar occurrences in other parts of the Schuylkill region have been received. The nineteenth week of the miners' strike ended Saturday. Disinterested parties now believe the miners' strike will go the six months limit—the same as the big strike of 1877. In court at Wilkesbarre Judge Wheaton administered a sharp rebuke to those who have been guilty of calling people scabs. He says the intimidation and lawlessness that have been prevailing of late must stop, and those guilty of calling other people scabs will be punished. The local operators at Wilkesbarre in answer to the statement alleged to have been made by President Mitchell that there was only one mine in operation in the strike region—the Oxford at Scranton—state that there are a dozen mines and washeries in operation in the Wyoming and Lackawanna and Schuylkill regions, and that the output of coal is increasing daily. The Reading Railroad Company have been to increase its coal shipments. On September 29, 140 cars, containing over 4,000 tons, went down the main line from the western end of Schuylkill county. Sixty-nine cars of anthracite coal also passed through Reading for Philadelphia. On the same date there were 365 cars of coal of various sizes in the yard at Cressona, Pa., all of which came from Kalbina washery and Brookside and Good Spring collieries, in Schuylkill county. Good Spring colliery now has nearly a full complement of men at work, and the breaker is working four days a week. The men employed there are all skilled miners, secured from many sections of the coal regions. The breaker at Brookside is being run two days a week. The company having about one-third the number of miners required. It is estimated that the Reading company has about 10,000 tons of coal in the vicinity of Cressona, and it is from this stock the public schools of Philadelphia are to receive their supply.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Will Make South Dakota the Northwestern Limit of Trip.

Secretary Cortelyou made public the outline of the President's tour to the Northwest September 19 to October 7. The President will be accompanied during a part of the trip by Secretaries Shaw and Wilson. In addition to these and Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes, the party will include Dr. Lung and others of his personal staff, representatives of the press associations of several leading papers of the section of the country traversed, and the two telegraph companies. The principal stops will be Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux Falls, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis. Monday, October 6, two hours will be spent at Columbus, O. The President will deliver an address from the State House. The train will reach Washington on Tuesday morning, October 7.

WINONA SCHOOL OPENS.

Plan to Furnish Boys With Agricultural and Technical Education.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, chancellor of the Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute, presided at the formal opening of the school at Winona, September 6. Several wealthy business men are interested in establishing the school, among them being J. M. Studebaker, of South Bend, Walter M. Smith, of New York; H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburgh; Hugh Hanna, of Indianapolis, and Alexander McDonald, of Cincinnati. The school is designed to help boys to practical business life in all lines, and provisions have been made whereby a boy lacking that necessary means may work his way through the college.

Made a \$3,000,000 Contract.

Acting Postmaster General Madden has awarded the contract for furnishing stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for the four years, beginning January 1, 1903, to the Hartford Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn. Upward of \$3,000,000 will be paid this company.

Scottish Rite Masons in Session.

The annual meeting of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the thirty-third degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry for the northern jurisdiction of the United States, convened at Providence, R. I.

German Cokes for America.

The Rhine-Westphalian pig iron syndicate of Berlin, Germany, has reduced its prices 50 cents per ton. The coke syndicate has sold large orders of coke for the United States.

BENNETT WAS GIVEN FIFTEEN YEARS

LIMIT OF LAW.

Swift Justice Was Meted Out to Butler, Pa., Man Who Escaped Mob Violence.

Joseph Bennett, whose brutal treatment of little Theona Wagner, at Butler, Pa., led to an attack on the jail by a mob, entered a plea of nolle prosequere, and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary. Bennett was taken into court at a time when the street in front of the jail was deserted. He was escorted the short distance from the jail by four policemen under the personal direction of Mayor I. G. Smith, Sheriff Thomas R. Hoon and three deputies. Many persons were around the jail and court house expecting Bennett to enter a plea of guilty, but when he did not do so it was believed that he had concluded to stand trial. Bennett kept up his attempt to create the impression that he was insane, and at first refused to sign a plea of nolle prosequere prepared by Attorney Frank X. Kohler. He finally affixed his signature. Judge S. H. Miller, of Mercer, who was holding court, called a number of witnesses to establish clearly Bennett's guilt and then called him for sentence. Judge Miller told the prisoner that he need not attempt the insanity dodge, as the court was well satisfied from evidence adduced that he was mentally responsible. He then sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary for 15 years, the limit of the law for criminal assault. When the sentence was pronounced Bennett uttered a low moan and trembled like a leaf. The court room was crowded to the doors with people interested in other cases, and Judge Miller placed officers at the door, with instructions to permit no one to go out until after the sheriff had returned Bennett safely to the jail. It was feared a rush might be made when Bennett was taken out and former riotous actions repeated. The prisoner was back in his cell before the people outside the court room knew anything of the proceedings. The aged mother and two sisters of Bennett were present, and they were taken back to their home. The mother wept bitterly when she saw her son led away. After being taken back to jail Bennett talked rationally.

LIVES LOST IN THE MINES.

Last Year 1,467 Men Were Killed and 3,463 Injured.

A bulletin issued by the United States geological survey shows that in 18 States and Territories during 1901 1,467 men were killed and 3,463 injured by accidents in coal mines. The number of tons of coal mined for each life lost varied from 426,094 in Maryland to 49,424 in Indian Territory. The average number of tons mined for each of the 1,467 lives lost in these States and Territories was 188,668. In Pennsylvania the number of lives lost was 1,900. The life lost was a little more than double the amount mined per life lost in the anthracite mines in the same State. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States in 1901 was 485,544, who made an average of 216 working days, as compared with 448,581 men, with an average of 212 working days in 1900. The distribution of this labor in 1901 was as follows: In the anthracite mines, 145,309 men, with an average working time of 196 days; in the bituminous mines, 340,235 men, with an average working time of 235 days.

SINS OF THE BEEF TRUST.

St. Louis Meat Inspector Accuses It of Selling Putrid Meat.

Partly decayed meat, which had been treated chemically to hide its condition, as well as sausages containing potato, flour, unhealthy kidneys ground up, and other adulterations, were sold in St. Louis and other large cities between August 21, 1899, and May 1, 1902, by the beef trust, according to testimony given by Thomas L. O'Sullivan, meat and live stock inspector of St. Louis. He was the first witness called by Attorney General Crow when the taking of testimony was resumed by Commissioner I. N. Keely in the beef trust inquiry.

TRICK OF A CIGAR DEALER.

Accused of Refilling Imported Boxes With Cheap Goods.

George G. Tyson, vice president of the firm of Tyson & Co., New York, who owns news stands in the Waldorf, Astoria, Plaza, Netherlands, Fifth Avenue, Savoy, Imperial and other hotels, was arrested on a warrant charging him with having refilled imported cigar boxes with cheap cigars known as "stuffers." A second complaint was made against Tyson, charging the firm with having failed to cancel the revenue stamps. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, pleaded not guilty, and furnished bail for \$2,000.

New York Militia Called Out.

A strike of the employees of the Hudson Valley Electric railway, near Saratoga, N. Y., has been in progress and the system tied up. Recently attempts have been made to resume service, but with slight success. The sheriff of Warren county has called out the company of State militia at Glenn Falls to protect the power house of the railway company, situated between Glenn Falls and Sandy Hill.

Deaths at Manila.

General Chaffes has cabled a list of deaths reported to the army headquarters at Manila since the last report on September 1. The total number is 29.

Armor Stood the Shots.

A six-inch Carnegie plate, representing the last group of armor for the battleship Missouri, underwent a successful test at the Indian Head proving ground. Three shots were fired at velocities of 1,905, 1,885 and 1,891 foot seconds.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

The cruiser Des Moines was launched at Quincy, Mass.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco.

It is alleged that \$50,000 were paid a St. Louis alderman for his vote.

John W. Gates is said to have been barred from an exclusive London hotel.

Nicholas Fish, prominent New York banker, loses his life in a saloon brawl.

Congressman Babcock declares cynicism in the tariff a poor remedy for trust problem.

Secretary Shaw announces that \$4,000,000 will be released to relieve the money stringency.

Judge Chytraus, of Chicago, in a decision puts an end to all corners of the board of trade.

The monthly crop report shows that there is every prospect for a record year in all cereal crops.

The congregation of a New York church demands recognition of converts in the coal strike.

Mabel Carroll, aged 15, accidentally shot and killed her aunt, Mrs. William Emerick, at Roanoke, Va.

Grand Duke Boris, of Russia, sailed for Europe on the French steamer Le Lorraine from New York.

Henry Keiss, foreman of a lumber camp, was shot and killed by Nell Sinclair at Eckerman, Mich.

The French steamer Thomas sank a harbor steamer at Lisbon, Portugal. Nine persons were drowned.

Lafayette Gruff, of Gloucester, was hanged in the county jail at Camden, N. J., for the murder of his wife.

Guert, Keen & Co., of Birmingham, England, deny the report of a formation of a British steel rail combine.

Speaker David B. Henderson, of the House of Representatives, declines renomination for Congress.

The Navajo Indians in Arizona, 2,000 men, women and children, are in need of speedy aid to prevent starvation.

Three firemen were injured and 23 horses burned to death in a fire in a large livery stable in New York city.

Employees of the Minneapolis flour mills voted to strike if their demand for an eight-hour day is not granted.

Two children of Louis Moritz, at St. Paul, Minn., were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Moritz home.

Nora Stanton Blatch, of London, will be the first woman to take the engineering course of study at Cornell university.

The stamp mill and cyanide plant of the Columbian Gold Mining Company at York, Mont., was burned. Loss \$50,000.

Secretary of State Hay has filed with European powers strong protest against injustice to the Jews in Roumania.

Edward Jellinek, an employee of the Lender bank, of Vienna, Germany, stole \$315,000 by falsifying checks and disappeared.

The residence of John D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills, Westchester county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

A jury of condemnation awarded to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad seven acres of land in South Baltimore, Md., for terminal purposes.

Benjamin Guggenheim is back of a scheme to combine lead manufacturing and smelting companies with about \$200,000,000 capital.

The transport Logan has sailed from Manila for San Francisco with General Frederick D. Grant and six troops of the Ninth cavalry.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, had a conference with President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, says that Nicholas Fish's killing by Thomas Shinkley was the result of a low saloon brawl.

At the beef trust inquiry in St. Louis Joseph Steinkamp declared that he was compelled to sell bad meat by companies comprising the trust.

Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, says he will be a candidate for the speakership if Speaker Henderson persisted in his refusal to accept the nomination from the Third district of Iowa.

It is announced in India that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany will accompany the Duke of Connaught to the coronation durbar.

Cornelius Weddle, a private in the Thirty-second coast artillery company, was stabbed to death in Salem, N. J., by John Ryan and William Lacey.

An unknown man was killed and Engineer L. W. Rodger probably fatal injury in a wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul near Milwaukee.

Clem Graves, owner of the Bunker Hill farm, Indianapolis, Ind., sold the Hereford bull Crusader for \$10,000 to Edward F. Hawkins, of Earl Park Ind.

The Morgan shipping combine has absorbed the Philadelphia Transatlantic line, which owns 11 large steam ships trading between London and Philadelphia.

Because the officials of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Skagway, Alaska, would not surrender \$20,000, a would-be robber blew himself up with dynamite.

The cable steamer Colonia has landed the land end of the Pacific cable at Bamfield creek, Victoria, B. C., and has started on her long trip to Fanning Island, paying out the cable as she proceeds.

The Bridge and Structural Workers' union in session at Milwaukee, elected Frank Buchanan president, and John McCabe a member of the executive committee.

The lodges of the Amalgamated association at Sharon, Pa., will make a large weekly contribution to the fund to support the striking miners in the anthracite coal region.

The will of the late George Hoadley, former governor of Ohio, was filed in New York. The value of the property is given as \$215,000, of which \$200,000 is in real property. The entire estate goes to the widow.

PEARY FAILED TO REACH THE POLE.

STOPPED BY THE ICE

His Farthest Point in Frozen Seas North, 84 Degrees 17 Minutes of Latitude.

After four years of a stay in the Arctic regions Lieutenant Peary has returned without discovering the north pole or getting higher than 84 degrees 17 minutes of north latitude, but he says that his stay in the ice has resulted in most important benefits to science, some of which were achieved in his last dash in the direction of the pole. He says he feels certain that the pole can be reached, and that if he were a man of independent means he would persevere until he succeeded. He believes that the pole can be reached from Franz Josef Land and from Grant Land, in latitude 83 degrees, if the winter quarters are established as far north as possible. He says that he would just as soon winter at Cape Hecla, as at Sabine or Etah. The relief steamer Windward arrived at Sydney, Nova Scotia, with Peary and his party on board, including Mrs. Peary and little Marie Peary. Lieutenant Peary is recovering from an accident to one of his legs, from which he suffered last winter. He is slightly lame. He has sent to the Arctic Relief club of New York a report of his movements since August, 1901. He says: "Left Erik harbor on the Ellesmere coast, August 29. The party reached Payer harbor September 16, crossing Roose by partly by sledge and partly by boat, then walking across the ice. About a week later my Eskimos began to fall sick, not one escaping. By November 19 six adults and one child were dead; nearly all the others very weak, but out of danger. Early in January Eskimos came across from Anvik, bringing news of the ravages of a fatal epidemic through the tribe. Word was sent back by these scouts for us to return if the survivors are to come to me, and by the end of the month they began arriving. In February a large depot of dog food was established near Cape Louis Napoleon, some 60 miles north of Sabine. On March 3 my advance party of six sledges in charge of Hansen left for Conser. On March 6 started with the main party of 18 sledges, leaving Percy in charge at Payer harbor. Conger was reached in 12 marches, arriving within an hour or two of the advance party. My supporting party of Eskimos returning from Conser brought down the instruments, chronometers and Arctic library. Eight marches more took us to Cape Hecla. The north end of Robinson channel was all open across to the Greenland coast, lakes of water extending northward as far as could be seen from Black Cape and Cape Ransome. On April 1 started northward over the Polar sea with Hansen, four Eskimos and six sledges. After six marches open leads and floes in motion were encountered. Two natives were sent back. As we advanced the floes became smaller, the pressure ridges on a grander scale and the open leads more frequent. Each day's march was more perilous and our general course deflected west by the character of the ice. Finally at 84.17 north latitude, northwest of Hecla, the polar pack became impracticable and further efforts to advance were given up. The instruments, chronometers and Arctic library abandoned by the Greely expedition were recovered and are on board the Windward.

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ANGRY MONT PELEE.

Covered Ten Times More Territory Than the First One, but There Were Fewer Fatalities.

The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Korona has arrived at New York from the West Indies. Among the passengers were Captain Walker McKay, agent for the steamship company in the West Indies. Captain McKay said: "I was at Fort de France, Martinique, August 3, the day of the most recent eruption of Mount Pelee. The explosion was terrific and the rumblings and detonations were continuous for a long time. This eruption, it is estimated, caused the death of 2,000 people and covered an extent of territory 10 miles greater than did the great eruption of May last. This time the track of the disaster was beyond the mountain ridge and spread that over the interior. I saw the mountain in eruption. There appear to be numerous apertures below the edge of the crater from which the steam is ejected. The great cone is truncated and has changed considerably in appearance. The natives were abandoning large sections of the country in proximity to the mountain. The government had warned people to remove their effects to high ground in the interior in anticipation of a possible tidal wave. Martinique, in the northern part was greatly devastated, but the south is in full blossom and is thriving. We are shipping more freight now than before the eruption. It is a mistake to say that the people are starting and are crowding the fertile parts of the island. The fact is that, considering so many have been victims of the eruption, the fugitives are comparatively few in number. There is no need of food supplies. The natives will not go to work as long as they can obtain food for nothing. There is room for all and employment is easily obtained." A cable from Kingston, St. Vincent, says: There was an eruption of La Soufriere at midnight September 15, but no loss of life. A peculiarity of this eruption was that no dust or scoria was emitted by the volcano. Flames were seen flickering above the crater, and the sight was accompanied by internal and thunder-like explosions.

FAVOR CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Honolulu Planters and Merchants Want the Celestials Admitted.

The United States senatorial commission at Honolulu has heard testimony regarding the question of labor for plantations. F. M. Swansey, as trustee of the Planters' association, and W. G. Irwin, president of the chamber of commerce, testified that, in their opinion, the only solution was limited immigration of Chinese laborers for field purposes and under such restrictions as Congress might see fit to impose. A similar view was taken in a memorial presented by the Merchants' association.

Telegraphers Form Organization.

The International Union of Commercial Telegraphers was formed at Chicago by a convention of 40 delegates, representing as many cities throughout the United States. A constitution was adopted providing for the issue of a working card to each member every three months.

Five Hurt in Collision.

Five persons were seriously injured and three trainloads of passengers were thrown into a pile in a collision between three Southside elevated trains at Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL RESIGNED.

Order Compelling White and Colored Pupils to Kiss Not Popular. Prof. J. D. Deafenbaugh, principal of the Fifth ward school, Bellaire, O., who compelled white and colored girls to kiss one another under a threat of chastisement, has resigned his position. He appeared before the school board meeting in extraordinary session and made a statement in which he did not deny compelling the girls to "kiss and make up." He did not appear to realize the gravity of his offense until the mutterings of the storm it caused reached his ears. The resignation was promptly accepted.

MRS. PICKLES IS FOUND.

Believed She Can Clear Up the Fish Murder Mystery.

Investigation into the facts surrounding the death at New York of Nicholas Fish, the banker, which followed an altercation in a saloon, is being pushed with vigor. According to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, Mrs. Margaret Pickles, a sister of Mrs. Casey, who is said to have been in the company of Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Phillips when Fish was struck by Sharkey, has been located in Boston and arrangements are being made to have the woman in New York during the inquest. Mr. Garvan said that he believed her evidence would go a long way in clearing up the mystery.

THE BEAUMONT OIL YIELD.

Not More Than 150 Producing Wells in the District.

D. O. Lively, one of the largest producers of oil in the Beaumont field, declared in sworn testimony before the railroad commission that there are not more than 150 producing wells in the Beaumont district, and that the average daily capacity and output of each well does not exceed 300 barrels. He estimated that the total production of the field since its discovery is about 17,000,000 barrels of oil, and that about \$15,000,000 has been invested there.

Suspected of Anarchism.

Ephraim Rosenthal, secretary of the committee arranging for the reception of President Roosevelt at Chicago, resigned his position upon publication of a rumor that the committee contained one or two members whose sympathies leaned toward anarchy.

Two French Tourists, Two Guides and Three Porters, who were making an ascent of Mont Blanc, Switzerland, have fallen over a precipice and it is feared that they were all killed.