

ASBURY PARK BEACH OWNERSHIP.

CONTEST FOUNDER'S TITLE.

City Council Claim That Property Valued at Over \$1,000,000 Is Public Domain.

Founder Bradley will have to defend his title to the Asbury Park, New Jersey, beach front and boardwalk and the public parks and lakes. The city council has discovered that all these holdings are public property and is going after them. The city council has passed unanimously a resolution that a special beach and park committee appointed to investigate the question of the city ownership make formal demand on Mr. Bradley for possession of all properties that appear on the original maps of Asbury Park as having been dedicated to the people. The resolution is the outcome of a discovery made by Dr. Bruce S. Keator, councilman-at-large, who is one of the largest property owners in the city. Dr. Keator's attention was called, a short time ago, to the Spring Lake suit brought to declare the lake at that resort to be the property of the borough. He thought that the principles laid down by the court in that case, which was decided in favor of the borough, would apply to the Asbury Park beach front. Lawyers were consulted and the original maps of Asbury Park on file at Freehold were closely examined. The maps showed that the beach front, including the strip over which the boardwalk was laid, had been dedicated to the public and that the city line ran out to the ocean. Many of the parks now claimed by Mr. Bradley were also marked "public square" or "park," and under the ruling of the courts, it is contended, dedicated to the public. Many old settlers who had bought property from Mr. Bradley in the early 70s were interviewed, and they all said that the beach front, parks and lakes were represented to them, at the time of their purchases, as public property. R. V. Lindabury, of Elizabeth, to whom the case was submitted, rendered an opinion in which he declared that the beach and other property described belonged to the people, and that Mr. Bradley was an usurper on the public domain. City Solicitor John F. Hawkins and Counselor Frank Durand, of Asbury Park, concurred in this opinion. For ten years the city has sought to obtain control of the boardwalk. Four years ago Mr. Bradley offered to sell his beach domain to the people for \$150,000. Enabling bills were passed by the legislature, and all the preliminaries seemed satisfactorily adjusted. Then the scheme collapsed. Mr. Bradley wouldn't sell. The Asbury Park beach front is valued at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The disputed parks are worth at least \$500,000. Mr. Bradley is mayor of the city and can veto the acts of the council. This fact, however, is regarded as of no advantage. The council is unanimous on the question and can overrule him. The demand to hand over the beach parks and lakes will be made at once, and the case advanced, if possible, so that the issue may be tried in January at Freehold.

Submarine Boat a Success.

The Holland submarine boat Grampus had her first surface trial trip at San Francisco, Cal., and proved a success. She made nine trips, a half more than the speed contract calls for, and the steering gear and diving machinery gave every satisfaction.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Richard H. Townsend, the millionaire clubman and society leader, was thrown from his horse while riding in the country and seriously, if not fatally injured.

Adjutant General Corbin's report favors restoration of the antique, standard weapons for National Guard and regimental songs, and opposes early marriages of officers.

Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, who has for five years been on leave of absence, will resume his duties as an officer of the navy the 25th of this month. He will be assigned to duty in the bureau of yards and docks.

General Leonard Wood, who went over with Generals Young and Corbin to represent this country at the German war maneuvers, has arrived in this country on the steamship St. Louis.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is in spirit with the renovations going on at the White House, and will do her part by furnishing a new pet. She has a coccinelle from Maine to add to the collection.

The annual report of Binger Hermann, general land commissioner, shows that the government sold 19,485,533 acres of land during the year, an increase of 3,925,733 over the previous year.

Colonel Wright and General Wilson, members of the anthracite coal strike commission, had a brief interview with the President. They reported that the individual operators in the anthracite region had agreed to abide by the findings of the commission.

Secretary Root has cut down the estimates of the engineers for the continuing contract work of rivers and harbors nearly \$2,000,000, leaving the total amount \$16,570,000. The appropriations will depend on the probable amount of work the contractors can do in the next fiscal year.

Senators Beveridge, of Indiana, Nelson, of Minnesota; Dillingham, of Vermont; Bate, of Tennessee, and Heitfeld, of Idaho, have left for Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona to investigate those territories' claims to statehood. The five senators are the members of the senatorial sub-committee on territories.

The conferences between Secretary Hay and Colombian Minister Concha on the Panama canal treaty continue.

WHITE HOUSE ANNEX.

For the First Time President Roosevelt Uses the New Executive Office Building.

President Roosevelt Thursday, November 6, for the first time transacted business in the new executive office building just west of the White House and opposite the navy department. The first cabinet meeting held since July was held there on Friday. The building is designed as a temporary structure, but probably will house the labors of the President for a half decade at least. It was planned when President Roosevelt found both his family and his office force cramped in the White House. It was decided that the executive force should be removed from the White House, and that the historic building should be a dwelling place only. The cost of the office building, which in architectural design harmonizes with the White House, is a little more than \$50,000. It is one story in height. On the first floor the most prominent apartments are the office of the President and the cabinet room, which open into each other. They are large, well lighted and airy. The walls are covered with olive-colored tapestry, and curtains of the same tone drape the windows. The furniture is of mahogany and the cabinet table a massive affair. Around it are placed ten chairs, one for the President, one for each of the eight members of the cabinet, and a ninth, which, it is expected, will become the position of the secretary of the department of commerce, which it is the desire of the President that Congress shall create. Secretary Cortelyou's office adjoins that of the President.

HARNESSING GLACIAL WATERS.

Ice Crest of a Mountain to Furnish Electric Power.

Engineers are being sent from Boston to Tacoma and Seattle to begin work on harnessing the waters of the Payallup glacier on Mt. Tacoma, State of Washington, for commercial purposes. It is claimed that if successful this will be the first instance where glacial waters have been used directly to provide power. The plan is to construct from the glacier a flume 14 miles long, through which a head of water will flow sufficient to generate 50,000 horse-power. The water in running through the flume will drop 600 feet and through penstocks will be diverted into turbines connected with electric generators. A three-phase alternating current will be transmitted at high voltage to Tacoma and Seattle.

CORNER IN NICKEL.

United States Steel Corporation Secure Control of World's Supply.

It is said in New York that the steel trust has got control of the world's supply of nickel by securing a majority of the shares of the nickel corporation of London through the International Nickel Company, a \$30,000,000 New Jersey concern, eight months' old. The completion of the deal means that the United States Steel Corporation and the Rothschilds, owning the Nickel Company of Paris, control all the important nickel deposits of the world. Among the men who are the largest stockholders in the International Nickel Company are Charles M. Schwab, E. C. Converse, Max Pam, counsel for the steel trust, and J. R. De Lamar and Millard Hunsiker, of London.

GOLD FROM ALASKA.

Output for Last Ten Months Exceeds \$18,000,000.

The gold output of Alaska for the last ten months, based on the receipts at San Francisco, Seattle and the Selby refinery, shows a total of \$18,870,075, as follows: Klondike (Canadian), \$13,861,095; Nome, \$5,008,980. This total is something over \$4,000,000 in excess of the Alaska output for the entire calendar year of 1901, the figures for that year being \$14,675,675. In the output for the last ten months is included \$250,000 expected to arrive from the Klondike before January 1, and \$1,350,000 expected from Nome.

ARBITRATORS FAVOR LABOR.

Street Railway Men in Chicago Get Increase of Wages.

Twenty-five hundred trainmen in Chicago in the employ of the Union traction and Consolidated street railway lines are to receive an increase in wages of more than 10 per cent, dating from September 15, according to the findings of a board of arbitration, which has made its report, after having had the demands of the street car men under consideration for nearly two months. The increase will affect cable men, electric men, trippers, and night men. The new scale is to be in force until May 31, 1904. The disposition of the cases of the discharged men is to be announced later.

ALL CASES CONTINUED.

Alleged Councilmanic Bribe Takers Get More Time in Jail.

The cases against Otto Schumacher, Louis Decker, John Helms, W. M. Tamblin, H. A. Faulkner, Edmund Bersch, John H. Schmettler and J. J. Hannigan, former and present members of the house of delegates of St. Louis, accused of bribery, has been continued to November 19.

Indiana Postoffice Looted.

Burglars dynamited the postoffices at Culver and Cloverland, Indiana. At the former place they got \$1,000 in stamps and at Cloverland several hundred dollars in stamps and cash.

Free Ride on Stolen Engine.

A man supposed to be a tramp, stole a locomotive from the Rock Island yard at Albert Lea, Minn., and went north at a flyin' rate. A pursuing party went after the fugitive and five miles out found the engine.

THE REVOLUTION HAS COLLAPSED.

CASTRO IS IN LUCK.

Ammunition Gives Out and Rebel Leaders Part in Quarrel—Rebels Flee in Disorder.

News has been received at La Victoria, Venezuela, of the retreat of the revolutionary forces. On the night of November 1 the revolutionists withdrew from their positions near La Victoria and San Mateo because they were without ammunition. The fact that the rebels lacked cartridges caused a disagreement between General Matos and General Rolando, which was followed by hot words. General Rolando declared that the shortage of ammunition was the fault of General Matos, and that if the success of the revolution was endangered by this condition General Matos alone was responsible. He said all was lost and, with his followers, about 3,200 men, he withdrew from the main body of the rebels in the direction of Alta Gracia. It is reported that General Rolando proclaimed "El Mochó" Hernandez as the leader of the revolution. President Castro, since he discovered that the revolutionists retreated only because of their lack of ammunition, has caused them to be pursued day and night by government soldiers. The latest report issued by the government says General Matos, Mendoza and Riora and their commands are fleeing in disorder in an effort to reach the mountainous districts. Guerrillas in the service of the government have captured and brought to President Castro certain records and documents belonging to members of General Matos' personal staff, as well as the general's personal correspondence. The contents of these papers give evidence of the critical situation of the leaders of the revolution. It is difficult to understand the apparent sudden and complete collapse of the revolutionary movement. But a few days ago the rebels seemed to be upon the eve of victory, while to-day their cause seems absolutely lost. President Castro, having sent his men in all directions to cut off the retreat of the enemy, left for Caracas. The government soldiers were following up the rebels, secured their first success by the capture of General Ramon Luiz, who was making his way in the direction of Alta Gracia with 300,000 rounds of ammunition and 4,000 men to reinforce the revolutionists. From La Victoria President Castro goes to Los Teques, which point was abandoned by the rebels. Following up the president will go by rail to Caracas, and will then resume his place at the head of the government.

ELEVEN KILLED.

Aerial Bomb Ignited by Explosion of Fireworks.

By the premature explosion of four boxes containing aerial bombs and other fireworks, in New York city, eleven persons were killed and twenty badly injured. The names of the dead are: Policeman Dennis Shea, William G. Finney, Geo. Ritz, Harold Robley, five unknown men, unknown colored man, unknown colored boy, Frank Marill, Will G. Feeney, two unknown colored boys, two unknown white boys, George Ritz. Under the auspices of the New York American fireworks were being exploded in celebration of the victory of William B. Hearst, who was elected representative in congress. The display centered south of the Madison Square garden, at the intersection of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street. At that point a small space had been kept clear by the police with difficulty. Sparks from Roman candles, which were being discharged, fell into the open boxes, which were closely packed with large aerial bombs. At the same moment one of the bombs, which had just been touched off, exploded prematurely, hurling sparks and fire in every direction. Twelve men who were in charge of the fireworks display were arrested soon after the explosion and taken to police headquarters.

THEOSOPHISTS BALKED.

They Will Not Get Possession of the Cuban Children.

The immigration board of special inquiry at New York decided to exclude the 11 children brought from Santiago, Cuba, for the Theosophist Buddhist colony at Point Loma, Cal. Commissioner Williams is holding them at Ellis Island, but has placed them in his own private rooms. The treasury department has directed that the children be detained at the island until the character and responsibility of the Buddhist school, which is conducted by the Universal Brotherhood, can be ascertained.

MIDDIES' TIME SHORTER.

Need for Naval Officers Reduces the Course at Annapolis.

Orders were issued at the Naval Academy at Annapolis reducing the course of midshipmen to three years instead of four. The change in the curriculum is made necessary by the pressing need of naval officers. The present first class, which would have been graduated in June, 1903, will be graduated in February of that year, and the class of 1904 will be graduated in February instead of June, 1904. The present third class, 1905, will be graduated in June, 1904.

Official Charged With Theft.

Alfred McDougall, until recently solicitor to the Provincial Treasury Department, of Ontario, Canada, was arrested and locked up without bail on two specific charges of theft of \$6,500 from the Ontario government, though it is stated that his accounts are short \$85,000. The alleged defalcations cover a number of years.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Senator Quay and party left Philadelphia for Florida.

Embalmers and funeral directors at Chicago, Ill., have formed a union. Chop Yong Sin has been appointed foreign minister of Korea. Is a pro-Russian.

The projected combination of Western pulp and paper mills has been abandoned.

Railroads are facing the greatest car and power shortage in the history of the world.

The bodies of a man and woman strapped together were found in the Oswego canal near Syracuse, N. Y.

Captain Willard H. Brownson was officially installed superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

The Indian government refused the Standard Oil Company permission to prospect in the oil fields of Burma.

A bill is to be introduced in the next Massachusetts Legislature looking to the incorporation of labor unions.

William P. Cornell, a well-known Chicago newspaper man, dropped dead just after casting his vote in Lakeview.

C. J. Robbins, postoffice clerk at Dayton, O., is under arrest for stealing between \$2,500 and \$3,000 from the mails.

The town marshal and a prisoner, under arrest at Independence, Kan., fought a double duel; both were mortally wounded.

Chinese girls are being employed in San Francisco as telephone operators, for the accommodation of Chinese merchants.

The eight companies controlled by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company will be in the future under one management.

Owing to the drought the wheat harvest in New South Wales is very poor. The shortage is estimated at 11,000,000 bushels.

What Uncle Sam has done for telegraphy in Alaska, Cuba, and the Philippines, is told by General Greeley, chief of the signal service.

Robbers blew open the safe of the Tampa State bank at Hecrington, Kan., and took about \$3,800 in currency, escaping on a hand-car.

John Mitchell's friends are urging him to become a candidate against Samuel Gompers for president of the American Federation of Labor.

Upon the raising of \$1,000,000 the University of Chicago agreed to receive the Rush Medical school as an organic part of the university.

Three small boys named Borchert, Humphrey, Neb., plotted against their stepfather, killed him and tried to burn his body in a straw stack.

W. D. Drake, a bookkeeper, died from injuries received in the fireworks explosion in Madison Square, New York, making the thirteenth fatality.

Bandmaster Innes closed his season at Raleigh, N. C., canceling all other engagements and left New York to be operated upon for appendicitis.

August Rapps and L. Bennock were killed and Patrick Doyle, Harry Cronin and William Sanders injured by the premature explosion of a blast at St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. W. C. Rabe, pastor of the German Baptist church at Omaha, and his assistant, Augustus Busch, were found dead in the pastors' study, due to asphyxiation.

New York is on the verge of the worst coal famine ever known. The retailers say they have no coal and accuse the anthracite railroads of withholding their product.

A meeting of silver workers, representing the 3,000 of the craft employed in New York city, Brooklyn and Newark, decided to go on strike unless granted a nine-hour working day.

After being in jail four days Laura Biggar charged with conspiracy in connection with an alleged attempt to gain possession of the millions of the late Henry M. Bennett, was released in \$5,000 bail.

The cholera continues to be intermittent in different parts of the Philippine islands. The recorded total of cases is 105,000 and of deaths 67,000. It is believed that the actual number of cases exceeds the recorded number by 20 per cent.

Letson Balliett, the mining king, was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Des Moines, Ia., for fraudulent use of the mails in selling \$180,000 worth of stock in an abandoned mine.

It is reported at Costa Rica that the Colombian revolutionary general, Uribe-Uribe, who surrendered to forces of the Colombian government under General Marjarras at Rio Frio has been sentenced to death.

Owing to the congested condition of the dried fish market in Europe and Brazil, the price of dried codfish has dropped from 15 to 25 per cent at St. Johns, N. F., and some grades of codfish are virtually unsalable.

The battleships Alabama, Captain C. H. Davis, and Massachusetts, Captain H. N. Manney, have sailed from New York for Culebra island, in the Caribbean sea, where they will participate in the winter maneuvers.

Eight men were drowned, three vessels driven ashore and every lighter on the Nome, Alaska, beach wrecked by a storm on October 1. The known dead are George Flourth, Samuel Josephson, Frank Kelly and George Robertson.

Dora Morrison, an experienced aeronaut of Galesburg, fell from a balloon at Anna, Ill., and was instantly killed. She ascended 2,000 feet, hanging by her arms as she started, being unable to draw herself up to the trapeze bar.

James H. Boyd, local superintendent of public works, at Honolulu, has been suspended from office by Governor Dole, and arrested on a warrant, charged with the embezzlement of \$1,600 of public funds. The removing of Boyd makes vacant a third important territorial office.

TOUR OF STRIKE REGION IS ENDED.

ARBITRATORS' DAMP RIDE.

The Commission Complete Their Inspection of Collieries and Adjourn Until November 14.

The anthracite strike commission ended its tour of observation of the coal fields in the Panther Creek valley Wednesday, and the members of the party have returned to their homes, but will meet again at Scranton on November 14 to take the testimony of the miners. The commission made a complete inspection of two large collieries and a tour of the region between Mount Carmel and Mahanoy City. The commissioners first visited the Potts colliery in Columbia county, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The breaker of this colliery is different from those seen by the commissioners at other places. From there the train proceeded through to Astland, Girardville and Gilberton to the Maple Hill colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Company in the Mahanoy valley, a few miles from Shenandoah. This is one of the best mines in the field, and is equipped with all modern appliances. The bottom of the shaft is 730 feet below the surface, and during their two hours' stay in the working the commissioners went about a mile and a half from the shaft. The whistle blew the noon hour just as the party came to the surface. From the Maple Hill colliery the commissioners' train was run down through Mahanoy City and Tamaqua to the Panther Creek valley. Then the arbitrators visited the No. 8 colliery of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company of Coaldale. The entrance to the mines was through a drift. About 100 feet inside the entrance the shaft was lowered by means of a shaft to the bottom, 850 feet down. This proved to be quite wet and every one in the party got a wetting. As the members of the commission passed along the gangway on the mine cars drawn by mules they went under worked-out chutes, from which water flowed in streams. While going under one chute the mules stopped and the water fell into one of the cars, thoroughly soaking all its occupants. The commissioners in the other cars took it as a joke on their colleagues, who were directly under the chute. To get into the chute the commissioners had to climb a ladder and crawl over broken coal through a small opening. Their hands and faces were smeared with coal dust when they came out. After leaving the mine a number of idle mine workers crowded around Chairman Gray of the commission, and told him that they had been discriminated against by the company in the matter of getting their old places back. They said Superintendent Behner would not take them back for some reason unknown to them, and that other men had been given their positions. On the other hand, the company officials claimed that they have not enough work at this time for all the men, on account of repair work now being done in the mines. Judge Gray made no comment.

PRaise FOR THE ARMY.

Gen. Miles Declares It Was Never in Better Condition.

The annual report of Lieutenant General Miles reiterates what he said in 1896, that "the personnel of the army was never in better condition." He adds: "This was proven to be true by the fortitude, skill and heroism displayed in every serious campaign on every field of martial combat where our army has been engaged in any part of the world during the last four years. During that time many changes have occurred and the army has been very largely increased. The long and varied service of the senior officers, their experience in organizing, disciplining, instructing and leading their commands, as well as the excellent discipline, instruction and exemplary conduct of the soldiers of the army of '98, have been the leaven of the army of the present time. Evils may creep into any system or great organization. Such as have affected our army have been or will be eradicated."

ANTI-TRUST LAW UPHELD.

Nebraska Statute Does Not Conflict With the Constitution.

The Nebraska supreme court rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the state anti-trust law, which had been attacked by the Nebraska Retail Lumber Dealers' Association as defendant in a suit for damages for forcing a retail dealer out of business. The court holds the association to be unlawful, but dismisses the suit as to the association, because it is not incorporated. The members of the association are liable for damages resulting from their acts.

Sues Its Big Rival.

The Pressed Steel Car Company has brought suit in the United States circuit court at Trenton, N. J., against the American Car and Foundry Company, alleging infringement on patents on metallic cars.

Ordered 300 Coal Hoppers.

The Western Maryland railroad has given a contract to the Cambria Steel Company for 300 additional steel coal hoppers, each to have a capacity of 50 tons. The cars will be for use on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh division of the Wabash system.

Partners Both Sentenced.

Thomas F. Armstrong, junior partner in the commission firm of Blew & Armstrong, at Minneapolis, Minn., was sentenced to four years in the State penitentiary for convicting at the forgery of bills of lading by his partner, E. T. Blew. The latter got seven and a half years.

DOUKHOBOR PILGRIMS.

Entrancing Fanatics at Minnedosa Was Exciting Trial for Police. Phalanx Opposed Them.

Another chapter in the history of the Doukhobors' pilgrimage in Canada to convert the world has closed, but with the ending, "to be continued." The Doukhobors were taken charge of by the civil authorities and taken by special train from Minnesota to Yorkton, where they were kept in the cars, closely guarded by Northwest mounted police. Although victorious at Minnedosa, it is a question yet to be decided if the government will not be defeated in the final effort to get the Doukhobors back to their villages. If the fight to move them 100 yards is any example of what the government has to contend with, it will take a much larger force to move the Doukhobors the 100 miles to their villages, which are that distance from Yorkton. Minnedosa dispatches report stormy scenes during the entraining of the pilgrims there. After repeated interviews with Selkirk, the leader of the fanatics, Agent Spears decided to use force, and grabbing the leader by the shoulders, pushed him out of the building in which the Doukhobors had spent the night at the same time calling upon the policemen to bring the rest. As they came out the fanatics locked themselves together, each man clinging to his neighbor, thus making a solid body. Then the excitement commenced. The citizens turned out to help the police, but it was hard work to pry the fanatics apart, four or five men being needed to pull one Doukhobor from the interlocked mass. The majority fought every inch of the ground. The scene was one never equaled in Canada, a sullen, stubborn mob of people, fighting fiercely with police and citizens, not in the mode of warfare, but wanting only to be left alone and allowed to go on their way. A few went to the ranches alone, but the majority were carried bodily dragged, pushed along, or loaded into the wagons of farmers who had gathered to see the fight. The Doukhobors are a set of people with a strange religion, nearly approaching fanaticism. The leader claims to have a revelation that "Christ Jesus" has assumed the form of man and is on earth wandering in the Canadian wilds. An entire village, numbering some hundreds, under the guidance of Selkirk, the leader, started on a pilgrimage through the forest in search of the "Savior." They subsist on roots and fruits, and neither eat of the meat of any animal. Neither will they use the skin or anything that comes from an animal for clothing. The Canadian authorities are endeavoring to compel them to return to their villages and thus save them from perishing in the cold northern latitudes of Manitoba, where their pilgrimage is being made.

ROOSEVELT GOING FOR BEAR.

In Company With Three Governors the President Will Hunt.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou and President Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will go over the Yazoo and Mississippi railroad to a camp near Smead, in Sharkey county, Miss., to hunt for bear. At the camp the party will be the guests of Governor Longino, of Mississippi; Governor Davis, of Arkansas, and Governor Heard, of Louisiana. They will remain in camp until the morning of the 19th, when they will return to Memphis.

CABLE FLASHES.

After an exciting debate the chamber of deputies of France by 278 to 215 votes invalidated the election of Count Boni de Castellane as a member of the house.

Mrs. Anna O'Mahony, the first woman imprisoned under the crimes act during the present campaign in Ireland was arrested at Waterford and sent to jail, where she will undergo a two-months' sentence.

The American exhibits have met with remarkable success at the International Photographic Exhibition at Turin, Italy. The New York Camera club secured the King of Italy's prize, while altogether the United States received the greatest number of prizes.

Emperor William, of Germany, left Kiel on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern for England, where he will visit King Edward. A fleet of British torpedo boats will meet the Hohenzollern in British waters and escort her to Sheerness.

The authorities of the Berlin university, Germany, confirm the statement that Russians seeking enrollment as students must present passports, which the chief of the Berlin police is to submit to the Russian police. The university authorities say that Poles in the Russian provinces

The striking coal miners of France, are showing great dissatisfaction at the arbitration decision against a raise in the rate of wages. At St. Etienne the miners have adopted resolutions to appeal to the dock laborers to renew the strike against loading coal unless the companies grant the miners' terms.

A civil service estimate in England has been issued placing the additional amount required as a grant to aid the Transvaal and Orange River colony during the present financial years at \$40,000,000. The sum of \$15,000,000 is to be devoted to grants to burghers, \$10,000,000 to British sufferers by the war and \$15,000,000 is to be used for loans.

William Redmond was arrested on his arrival at Kingstown, Ireland, and was taken to Kilmalham jail. Mr. Redmond, several months ago, made a speech at Wexford which was said to be incendiary. He was ordered by the court of the king's bench to give bail for \$1,000 for his future good behavior. Redmond refused to do and the court sentenced him to six months imprisonment.