

AMERICANS CAPTURE A FORTRESS

FOUGHT UP HILL.

One Thousand Took Geronimo's Stronghold and Lost Four Men—Three Hours Under Fire—Many Rebels Were Killed.

Particulars have just been received from Holo of the battle at Bugason, Island of Panay, when 200 bolomen and 50 riflemen attacked the Americans, who lost three killed—Lieut. H. M. Koomtz, Sergt. Kitchen, and Corporal Burns, all of Company F., Forty-fourth Infantry.

When the garrison in force attacked the rebels, 49 of the latter were killed. None of the other parties of attacking natives made much of a stand and the insurgents lost 103 killed all told.

The fortress of the insurgent chief, Geronimo, at Pirauran, which the insurgents boasted was impregnable, was taken and destroyed by a picked force of the Forty-second and Twenty-seventh Infantry and Troop G of the Fourth Cavalry, under Col. Thompson. Geronimo and most of the rebels escaped. The leader has long harassed the Twenty-seventh regiment, operating in the vicinity of San Mateo, Montalban, and Novalesche. The attack was made upon four sides. The ascents were steep, and the men climbed them by grasping the shrubbery.

The enemy's force, numbering several hundred, fled before the attackers reached the top. The Americans destroyed buildings, and large quantities of supplies and seized a barrel full of documents.

Private Hart of the Twenty-seventh, and Private Kopper, of the Forty-second, and two native scouts were killed and 12 of the attacking force were wounded. The insurgent casualties could not be ascertained.

NEW ERA FOR FILIPINOS.

An Attempt Made to Install Self-Government in One Province.

The Philippine commission has enacted the first legislation establishing provincial civil government in the Philippines, an act for the government of the province of Benguet. It co-ordinates with the act passed recently for the establishment of township government in the same province. The governor, who is appointive, will receive a salary of \$1,500. He will pass upon the acts of the town councils and will issue orders which will have the same effect as ordinances whenever the councils fail to enact the necessary measures. The governor, who will also be the treasurer and auditor, will be ex-officio, a provincial justice of the peace, and will control the constabulary. Electors will be required to affirm that they have had six months' residence and are at least 18 years old, and declare their allegiance to American authority. Three months imprisonment will be imposed for a refusal to accept municipal office when elected. Ecclesiastics and soldiers are debarred from office. Delinquent taxpayers will be punished by being compelled to do labor on the roads.

DYNAMITE WAS FREELY USED.

Daring Hold-Up in Arkansas by Five Bandits. Express Car Blown to Pieces.

Northbound passenger train No. 66 on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway was held up Wednesday night near Gifford station, 40 miles south of Little Rock, Ark., by five masked robbers.

The door of the express car was blown open and Express Messenger L. D. Avery, of St. Louis, was seriously injured by flying timbers. Five attempts were made to blow open the safe. Their supply of dynamite being exhausted the robbers left with only the contents of the way safe, amounting to about \$500. No attempt was made to rob any of the passengers.

The trainmen says the small box carried off by the robbers contained about \$500. It is positively known that the robbers secured several sacks of silver containing \$190.

Girl Shot by Hunters.

A 15-year-old daughter of J. S. Creed, of Burg Hill, near Sharon, Pa., was accidentally shot by two Youngstown hunters and seriously injured. The load of shot took effect in one of her hips while she was milking a cow.

DISASTROUS WIND STORM.

Seventy-Five Persons Killed and as Many Injured in the South.

A tornado extending from a point three miles north of Lula, Miss., to Lagrange, Tenn., caused a heavy loss of life and property Tuesday afternoon. It appears that 19 lives were lost. It is believed that numerous farm houses and interior communities were struck and, being cut off from the outside, were unable to give notice of their distress.

At Lagrange, 49 miles east of Memphis on the Southern railroad, in Fayette county, not a church is left standing except the Episcopal. The streets are littered with the debris of destroyed buildings, merchandise, telegraph and telephone wires and poles. Several persons are dead and wounded.

Dispatches from the tornado that swept over Northern Mississippi and Central and Western Tennessee was 75 and that over 50 persons were injured. Telegraphic communication to the regions struck by the cyclone is suspended, and it is feared that when full details are known the list of dead will be lengthened.

Latest Census Returns.

The population of Nevada is 42,335, as against 45,761 in 1890, a decrease of 3,426, or 7.4 per cent.
The population of Maryland is 1,190,050, as against 1,042,309 in 1890, an increase of 147,740, or 14.1 per cent.
The population of Virginia is 1,854,184, as against 1,665,980 in 1890, an increase of 188,204, or 11.9 per cent.
The population of Kansas, as officially announced Saturday, is 1,470,495, as against 1,427,096 in 1890, an increase of 43,399, or 3 per cent.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

General Roberts asks for 20,000 fresh troops but request is refused.

Youngstown (O.) capitalists will build a \$1,000,000 iron plant.

The high license local option bill was defeated in the Vermont Legislature.

No less than 10 underground railway systems are now being planned for London.

Farmers in the vicinity of New Wilmington, Pa., are moving for free mail delivery.

It is said the deal for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is off.

A project has been put on foot to build a model industrial town near Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Speasmaker, postmaster of London, O., a prominent business man, committed suicide.

Two men are in jail at Indiana, Pa., charged with swindling soldiers' widows, pension applicants.

The receipts from war revenue for the first four months of the present fiscal year were \$38,308,856.

A mysterious epidemic in Manchester, Eng., was traced to the use of arsenic in the manufacture of beer.

The Venezuelan Government has received from Germany 10,000 Mauser rifles and 3,000,000 cartridges.

At Beatrice, Neb., fire destroyed general merchandise together with stocks involving a total loss of \$85,000.

It is reliably reported that the notorious Apache Kid has been killed in a raid at Colonia Pacheco, Mexico.

Official news from Si-Ngan-Fu confirmed the report that the Empress Dowager of China is seriously ill.

Oil men have confidence in the Elk Valley section of West Virginia becoming a great oil producing country.

Several young people of both sexes at Martinsburg, W. Va., have been prosecuted for giggling in church.

Republican ways and means committees at Washington decided upon a \$20,000,000 reduction in war taxes.

Farmer A. H. McGregor, of Geneva, O., has inherited his late brother's \$1,000,000 in Cleveland and vicinity.

A. Seiffert & Co., wholesale tobacco dealers in Detroit, Mich., assigned with liabilities of \$104,000 and assets of \$35,000.

With arrival of reinforcements in the Philippines and the ending of the rainy season another Filipino chase has begun.

Grand Army men of Pittsburg, Pa., have started a movement to have the National Encampment of 1901 held there.

The Mayer Pottery Company, of Beaver Falls, Pa., is making arrangements to double the capacity of its plant.

Leonard Day, young millionaire of Minneapolis, Minn., was killed in a midnight quarrel with a newspaper reporter.

Youngstown, O., is to have a \$100,000 hospital, \$50,000 of which will be contributed by Myron C. Wick, the manufacturer.

At Easton, Pa., Eugene Skinner poured carbolic acid down the throats of his sister and himself. He is dead and she may die.

The Citizens Light and Power Company's plant and the Washington Flour Mills, at Rochester, N. Y., were burned last \$175,000.

English manufacturers recognize the fact that they cannot face the growing American competition, because of the trades unions.

The Sharon (Pa.) Ore Company has purchased additional ore property in the Mesaba region in Minnesota, at a cost of \$300,000.

Lord Kitchener is being severely criticized for his stern policy in South Africa and it is believed the fighting will last three years.

A flock of wild turkeys was carried to Cumberland, Md., by the storm and several stragglers were caught uninjured on the street.

The British Liberals in their campaigns will use the cry of "Better education," using the American school system as an example.

Statistics show that since 1894 there have been massacred in Turkey 500,000 Christians while Christian property to the value of \$15,000,000 has been destroyed.

General Theodore F. Brown, 64 years old, veteran of Civil War and member of the G. A. R., sentenced to 6 months in jail for false affidavit in pension claim at Chicago.

The rebel forces at Buenaventura, Colombia, were completely crushed by government troops, who captured three cannon and two generals.

The two Montenegrins involved in the killing of Paymaster Hosler near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., were found guilty of murder in the first degree.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has granted 2,000 miners of Hopkins county, Ky., permission to strike for higher wages.

Within a month trains will be running over the Great Northern railroad to Puget Sound, through Cascade tunnel, Wash., on which work was started two years ago.

Governor Brady, of Alaska, in his annual report says the white fortune hunters have introduced to the natives "the arts and accomplishments of Sodom and Gomorrah."

The American association at Shanghai, in a manifesto addressed to Commissioner Rockhill, predicts that the entire empire will unite to drive out foreigners in the spring.

Several animals and an unknown oil man were bitten by a mad dog in Wayne township, Greene county, Pa. A cow has just gone mad and the neighborhood is uneasy.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has rejected a proposal brought forward by the Socialists to reduce army expenditures 100,000,000 francs and to cut down the army corps from 12 to 8.

The plant of the Globe Refining Company, one of the largest in the south, was sold to a syndicate of Louisville (Ky.) capitalists. The price was between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

The plant of the Minnesota Stone-ware Company, at Red Wing, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000. The plant was one of the largest of its kind in the United States, employing 1,000 men.

ASKS POWERS TO WORK TOGETHER

ANOTHER START MADE.

Identical Notes Sent to the Powers by United States—Appeals for Negotiations on Business-Like Lines.

The secretary of state has addressed an identical note to the powers interested in the Chinese situation setting out tersely and afresh the object of the United States government as to China and pointing out how such objects are common to the powers can best be secured. The note marks the initiation of fresh negotiations on our part on the arrangement of new bases to tide over the impossible situation created at the last meeting of the ministers in Peking. Some responses already are at hand and it is stated that generally our advances have been well received and the state department expresses satisfaction with the progress so far achieved.

It is believed that the note is an appeal from the extreme course suggested by some of the powers as to the treatment of China, especially in the matter of punishments and indemnities to which the ministers at Peking seem inclined. The intent is to push the negotiations on a more rational and business-like basis.

REPORT ON BANKRUPTCY.

Voluntary Assignments to the Number of 20,128 Were Made.

E. C. Brandenburg, in charge of bankruptcy matters, has made a report to the Attorney General on the operation of the bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898. The report says, with reference to voluntary cases, that advantage is being taken of the law by men of all classes.

The grand total of petitions filed in the United States for the period ending September 30, 1900, is 20,128. Of this number 800 were from Pennsylvania. The liabilities is 19,540 voluntary cases reported by the referees amounted to \$264,979,152, while the total amount of assets scheduled in these cases was \$33,998,271.

In involuntary cases 1,870 petitions were filed, of which adjudication was made in all except 285 cases. Of the involuntary cases 50 compositions were entered into by the bankrupts and the creditors which were confirmed. The liabilities involved in 1,242 cases upon which reports were made were \$27,179,001, while the assets scheduled were \$13,433,200. There has been an increase of a little more than 300 petitions under the involuntary feature of the law.

RIVERS OVERFLOW BANKS.

Ohio and its Tributaries Are Doing Great Damage in Kentucky.

The heavy rains of the past few days have caused the Ohio and its tributaries and all the small streams in Kentucky to rise rapidly. Now many are overflowing their banks and numerous washouts are reported. Much damage has been done to farm property.

The worst effects of the storm is felt at Hopkinsville, where the river is the highest for years. Scores of families have been driven from their homes and hundreds of people are unable to get to their places of business. All the streets in the lower portion of the town are flooded. Warehouses and mills along the river were most severely damaged and the loss will be heavy.

In the southern and eastern parts of the state, the loss to the farmers will be great, crops being ruined, fences, bridges, and small buildings being carried away by the flooded streams. In the mountain districts hundreds of logs have been carried off by the high tide. No loss of life has been reported so far, but property will be enormous.

OIL REGION HAVOC.

Hundreds of Derricks Levelled by Wednesday's Wind Storm in Pennsylvania.

Telegrams from Franklin, Pa., say: One death and the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of oil property are the results of one of the most violent storms that ever visited this section. The extent of the damage to oil property cannot be stated at the present time, but it will amount to many thousands of dollars. Derricks were blown down by the hundreds and pumping connections destroyed.

At Erie, Pa., a northwest gale, which attained a velocity of 64 miles an hour, did \$50,000 damage in that section of the State. Windows were blown out, trees leveled and a few small buildings collapsed. The damage to fruit trees is enormous.

Twenty-six Lives Lost.

The steamer St. Olaf was wrecked on the Seven islands in the lower St. Lawrence river. Capt. Lemaistre and 18 men of the crew and seven passengers were drowned.

The searching party has found only one body buried in the snow and ice. It is the general belief that all the passengers and crew succeeded in reaching Boule Island, and perished there of cold and starvation, and that their bodies will be found under the snow, which is three feet deep.

Mad Cattle King.

W. F. Mellick, former president of the National bank at Pocatello, Id., and "cattle king" of the Snake river, that State, is now a raving lunatic, the result, it is thought, of being sandbagged in Chicago a week ago. He was taken Thursday and was committed as a private patient to the State hospital for the insane at Morris Plains.

An Island Disputed.

A difficulty has arisen between Germany and Turkey. The Ottoman Government objects to Germany using Far San Island, in the Red Sea, as a coal-station and wishes to establish there a Turkish depot accessible to all the powers. Germany insists that she will not abandon the island.

Large Woolen Mills Burned.

During a heavy gale Sunday night fire destroyed the Tiffin (O.) Woolen mills.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Latin-American Congress Adopted It—Chile Alone is Obdurate.

Dispatches from Madrid, received in official diplomatic quarters at Washington, make the first announcement that in the debates before the Latin-American Congress the principle of compulsory arbitration, urged by the Peruvian delegates, has been adopted by almost a unanimous vote. Chile alone protested against the action taken.

The decision not only favors compulsory arbitration in disputes between the American Republics, but also provides that guarantees shall be given for the faithful performance of the conclusions reached by the arbitration tribunal. Aside from the immediate question involved, the decision of the Congress is regarded in South American quarters as significant of the alignment of the Southern Republics on the increasing differences which are threatening to bring about a general crisis involving most, if not all, of the South American countries.

Chile appears to be the aggressor and has adopted the compulsory military system. This step has caused alarm among her powerful neighbors in the South, with which she has numerous boundary disputes. A united action by these on some of the pending controversies is looked for.

CROPS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Latest Reports Say Wheat Crop in Germany is Large, but Short in France.

Reports to the Department of Agriculture show that the conditions of fall wheat, spelt and rye in Germany, as officially reported by the German Statistical Office, is considerably above medium.

The preliminary official estimates of French cereal crops for 1900 show the production of 43,612,468 bushels of barley, and 252,877,918 bushels of oats. The final estimate for the 1899 crops is for 45,306,122 bushels of barley and 270,436,556 of oats. Comparison of the wheat, maslin, rye, barley and oats production in France for 10 years shows that each of these crops is below the decennial average.

The final general memorandum of the Indian Government on the sugar cane crop for the season 1899-1900 shows that in both Northern and Southern India the season began well for this crop, and the area planted was larger than in 1898, being approximately equal to the average. Failure of rain, however, seriously injured the crop.

A BIG LANDSLIDE.

Five West Virginia Coal Mines Destroyed and a Creek Diverted.

Details of the great landslide which occurred on Bingamon creek, W. Va., have been reported. Terrific rumbling and reports were the first intimation the inhabitants of that section had of the great avalanche which followed. The whole side of the hill, earth, coal and stone was seen sliding toward the creek.

The great fall destroyed five small coal mines. The strata of limestone above the coal has been rent and the bluff for half a mile and 20 feet deep was precipitated to the creek 100 feet below, forcing the creek out of its natural course some distance. Some of the boulders were 10 feet thick and 30 feet long.

An Immense Coal Deal.

Negotiations have been closed by which 25,000 acres of coal land in Braxton, Gilmer and Lewis counties, West Virginia, passed into the hands of New York and Pennsylvania parties, and in connection with this the Little Kanawha railroad Company, projected from Parkersburg to Burnsville, and of which 21 miles is built and in operation, from Parkersburg to Palestine, passes into the hands of the same parties, and insures the completion of the railroad to Burnsville, reaching the coal fields and becoming a part of the deal. The Braxton coal company has been formed with a subscribed capital of \$2,000,000.

Filipinos Held as Prisoners.

Brigadier General Hughes, commanding the department of Visayas, Philippine islands, has issued an order directing that all prisoners captured within the geographical limits of his department who are in armed insurrection against the United States, or who are aiding those in insurrection, be held in strict confinement as prisoners of war.

CABLE FLASHES.

A house collapsed in Darmstadt, Germany, burying a score of workmen, of whom 12 are dead.

About 5,000 men are on strike in the Pen Rhyn, Wales, quarries because one of the overlookers was discharged.

Nine Macedonians, engaged in a plot to kill King Charles of Roumania, were sentenced to hard labor for life.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been gazetted as honorary colonel of the Second volunteer battalion of the Highland Light infantry.

Snow has fallen in many parts of Germany. It is knee deep in Alsace, Silesia, in the Hartz region and on the Bavarian Alps.

The Yorkshire (England) college students stormed a meeting of the followers of John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist of Chicago.

At Copenhagen the typhus epidemic is assuming serious proportions. Twenty new and serious cases have been officially reported.

F. Schultz, a Berlin cabinet maker, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for criticizing Emperor William's "no pardon" speech.

The Russian government, according to an Odessa correspondent, has ordered all except three cruisers of the volunteer fleet to resume commercial functions.

A law has just gone into operation in Norway permitting the conditional discharge of a convict for good behavior after he has served two-thirds of his sentence.

A band of Tugeri pirates in Dutch New Guinea raided the natives in the British possession there, killing 15 of the natives. The police attacked the Tugeri, and 30 of them were killed in the conflict.

KRUGER DEFIES BRITISH POWER

NOT YET CONQUERED.

Declares That the Boers Will Fight Until Exterminated—France Gave the Boer President a Rousing Reception.

Ex-President Paul Kruger had hardly set foot upon French soil before he reiterated his defiance of Great Britain. In the speech that he made in response to the welcome, he said in part:

"I thank the president of the Marcellines committee and the president of the central committee of the independence of the Boers for their welcome. I am truly proud and happy at having chosen as my point of landing a port in France, to set foot on free soil and to be received by you as a free man. But my first duty is to thank your government for all the tokens of interest that again only recently it was pleased to give me. I believe England, had she been better informed, would never have consented to this war, and since the expedition of Jameson, who wished to seize the two republics without the necessity of firing a rifle shot, I have never ceased to demand a tribunal of arbitration which up to now has always been refused.

"The war waged on us in the two republics reached the last limits of barbarism. During my life I have had to fight many times the savages of the tribes of Africa, but the barbarians who have to fight now are worse than the others. They even urge the Kafirs against us. They burn the farms we worked so hard to construct and they drive out our women and children, whose husbands and brothers they have killed or taken prisoners, leaving them unprotected and roofless, and often without bread to eat. But, whatever they may do, we will never surrender. We will fight to the end. Our great, imperishable confidence reposes in the eternal, in our God. We know our cause is just and if the justice of men is wanting to us, He, the Eternal, who is master of all peoples, and to whom belongs the future, will never abandon us. I assure you that if the Transvaal and the Orange Free State must lose their independence it will be because all the Boer people have been destroyed, with their women and children."

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

National Convention Propose a Highway Commissioner in Each State.

The National Good Roads convention at Chicago has adopted recommendations that a highway commissioner be appointed by each State, to have charge of all roads and that a State road plan be adopted in all States, including the employment of convict labor in preparation of material for roads. It was also recommended that wide tires should be specified for vehicles used for traffic on public roads.

A permanent organization of the National Good Roads association was effected, headquarters to be in Chicago.

"Oiled Roads" was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Mary Lynde Craig, of Redlands, Cal. She told of the experiments carried on at Redlands and Pasadena in the use of oil for the prevention of both dust and mud. "Success has resulted from our experiments," she said. "We have some of the best roads in the country. We use the crude petroleum, between 150 and 200 barrels a mile, for the first application. The road requires two applications the first year and one application a year thereafter. The oil is applied during the hot weather, at a temperature of over 200 degrees. The cost is less than \$150 per mile."

TEN SWAM THE RIVER.

Captain Gulick and Men Fought Bravely at Elnorougan.

Telegrams from Manila, dated Thursday, say: A detachment of 100 men from Companies I and M, Twenty-fifth United States infantry, colored, under Captain O'Neill, made a clever capture of 30 insurgents, with rifles, supplies and 1,500 rounds of ammunition, in a camp east of San Marcelino, which the Americans charged at daybreak. Among the rifles captured were a few Krag Jorgensen, which the insurgents had recently secured. Several of the Filipinos were wounded.

Captain Gulick, with 16 men of the Forty-seventh infantry had a sharp encounter with insurgents concealed in a block house near Binongan. The insurgents fired a volley from 30 rifles on the approach of the Americans, wounding two men mortally. The firing soon became hot on both sides.

With nine men Captain Gulick swam the river, gained the hillside, routed the enemy and incidentally killed several fleeing bolomen. The same party, with a score of comrades, drove the insurgents from Bulasan, where they were entrenched. The detachment killed four and captured five in two days.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DEAD.

Shocking Double Tragedy Enacted at Bradford, Pa., by a Railroad.

At Bradford, Pa., Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock John J. Keating, a brakeman employed on one of the passenger trains of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railway, fatally shot his wife and then turning the smoking weapon against his own breast fired a bullet through his heart. Two bullets were fired at Mrs. Keating. The first entered her left temple and the second passed through her left breast. After the shooting of the woman, Keating seemed to suddenly realize what he was doing. "My God, my God," he shrieked, "what have I done?" Then he shot himself and fell forward against the dead body of his wife. Both were soon dead.

To Release Volunteers.

It is the intention of the war department to bring home from the Philippines to the United States every one of the volunteers who care to come and discharge them here on or before July 1, when, under the law, the volunteers must be mustered out. It is the expectation of the war department that the coming Congress will, early in its session, enact legislation which will enable the department to substitute the present volunteer force by a permanent force of soldiers.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Heavy Blast Causes Much Damage Near Bentleyville, Pa.—One Dead—Bodies Were Burned Black.

A terrific gas explosion occurred at Ellsworth coal mine No. 1, near Monongahela, Pa., at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday forenoon. Five men were badly injured and burned, the bodies of several of them being literally charred. One of the victims has since died from his injuries, and one more is not expected to live. The others have some chance of recovering. The explosion was caused by the gas in the mine being ignited by a blast.

The five victims were members of a large gang of men, the mines last week, and Tuesday was their first day in the mine.

About 200 men were at work in the entire mine when the explosion occurred. The explosion was heard throughout the mine, and caused a great panic among the miners. A number of the latter, however, started for the scene of the explosion, and soon succeeded in rescuing the injured miners. By the time the wounded men had been brought to the mouth of the mine a great crowd had collected there, the report of the explosion causing much consternation outside the mine.

The escape of most of the men in the mine is due to the fact that the trap-door of the chamber in which the explosion occurred prevented the fire from entering the main mine. For the same reason the mine, save where the explosion took place, was not damaged. Work will be resumed shortly.

WARSHIPS GO TO TURKEY.

Battleship Kentucky Will Proceed to Smyrna to Emphasize Our Claims.

Diplomacy having failed to accomplish the settlement of the missionary claims pending against Turkey, the administration has decided to support peaceful representations by a naval demonstration. Two American men-of-war have received orders to proceed to Smyrna and a third is available for duty in Turkish waters if the department deems it expedient to augment the force.

The ships instructed to enter the port of Smyrna are the battleship Kentucky, one of the most powerful battleships of the navy, and the training ship Dixie. The gunboat Wilmington, now in the Mediterranean, may also be instructed to call at Smyrna, if it is thought her presence will have a beneficial effect.

To Turkey, in fact to all Europe, the dispatch of the Kentucky to Smyrna can have but one meaning—that the United States is determined in its purpose to collect the claims which it has for six months been so earnestly pressing for payment.

DESPERATE BANK BURGLARS.

A Dozen Armed Outlaws Fail to Loot an Ohio Bank—All Escape.

A dozen professional bank robbers made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to secure the contents of the money vault of Sperry & Warnstaff's Deposit bank at Ashley, O., Tuesday morning. While nine stood on guard, holding the citizens at bay with their guns, three operated the dynamite under the deposit vault of the brick building. The bank's property is worth \$50,000, and there was \$15,000 in cash on hand.

The party left a Big Four train at Maringo at 1 o'clock, stole the horses and reached Ashley shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning. They tried open the bank doors without being discovered, but the first explosion of dynamite aroused the town. The robbers fired as they fled, but no one was hurt. The men were masked and have not been captured.

The damage to the bank building, vault and other property is about one-half its value.

CANAL MUST BE NEUTRAL.

President Will Insist on Ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

The administration and its friends are preparing to announce an ultimatum on the subject of Nicaragua canal legislation. It is that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty must be ratified without amendment or there will be no progress toward the main question whether there shall be a waterway to connect the oceans.

There is more firmness at the White House on this point than on any subject in which Congress is interested. The President is so thoroughly