

RECIPROcity GRANTED TO CUBA.

DUTIES CUT 20 TO 40 PER CENT.

Senate Passes the Bill Adopted by the House at the Extraordinary Session.

By a vote of 57 to 18 the Senate passed the bill previously passed by the House to carry into effect the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. The treaty provides for a reduction of 20 per cent from the rates of duty under the Dingley law on all Cuban articles imported into the United States, and a varying reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent from the established Cuban duty on articles imported into Cuba from the United States. The Senate agreed to the House resolution for a holiday recess from December 19 to January 4. The vote on the reciprocity bill was as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Alger, Allee, Allison, Ankeny, Bacon, Ball, Beveridge, Blackburn, Burdick, Burrows, Burton, Clegg, Clark, (Wyoming), Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Duggan, Dillingham, Dooliver, Dryden, Edwards, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster (Washington), Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gorman, Hale, Hanna, Hansborough, Heyburn, Hoar, Hopkins, Keam, Lodge, Long, McComas, McCreary, McCumber, Mitchell, Nelson, Overman, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Simmons, Smoot, Spooner, Stewart, Stone, Wetmore—57.

Noes—Bailey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Carmack, Culberson, Daniel, Dubois, Foster (La.), McHenry, McLaughlin, Mallory, Martin, Newlands, Pettus, Tallaferro, Teller, Tillman—18.

Pairs were announced as follows: Hawley, with Clark, of Montana; Millard, with Clark, of Arkansas; Kearny, with Gibson, of Warren, with Kearny; Quay, with Morgan, and Kittredge, with Patterson.

The Democrats who voted for the bill were Bacon, Blackburn, Clay, Cockrell, Gorman, Overman and Stone. The only Republican who voted against it was Bard, of California.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother and Two Children Met Death in Burning House.

Overcome by the flames which were destroying their home in Johnstown, Pa., Mrs. James Crosby and her two children, James and Grace, fell directly in the path of the fire, and were burned to death. Totally unconscious of the horrible end of his family, Jas. Crosby, the husband and father, was seated calmly in St. Columbia's Catholic church.

The flames were discovered about 6 o'clock. Mrs. Crosby and her oldest daughter had arisen to prepare the morning meal. It was while seated at the breakfast table that they discovered the interior of the kitchen was ablaze. The mother rushed to the second floor of the house to awaken the younger members of the family. She was not seen afterward. The James by that time were bursting forth from every side of the house. There were three bedrooms on the second floor and the son, James Crosby, occupied the middle one. Grace was in the rear room.

Although the spectators attempted to rescue the mother and children, nothing could be done. Members of the Cambria fire company found the mangled and blackened bodies of the unfortunate woman and her children so badly disfigured that recognition was impossible. People attracted to the fire probably saved the life of the eldest Crosby girl by refusing to allow her to re-enter the house to search for her mother.

RULINGS ON SPANISH CLAIMS.

Senate Furnished with Those Made by Treaty Board.

In response to the resolution of the Senate of December 9, the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission sent to the Senate copies of the announcements made on November 24, 1902, and April 28, 1903, of the principles governing its decisions, which were reaffirmed on December 5, 1903, in connection with the various opinions then filed. The commission also transmitted copies of the various opinions of the commission. The main propositions of the commission were that the United States will now be held liable to its own citizens only for acts for which Spain would have been liable to those citizens if the United States had not released the claims and assumed the obligations of Spain, and further, that Spain, except in special cases, was not liable for damages done by its insurgents or for damages done by Spanish troops in their attempts to suppress the insurrection.

Lands of Friars Bought.

An agreement has been reached by Gov. Taft and the friars for the settlement of the friar land question. The pope has given his approval and the approval of the war department is awaited. The settlement provides for the purchase of 432,000 acres, comprising all the agricultural lands and holdings of the friars, with the exception of 12,000 acres, including a farm near Manila, which has been sold to a railroad company, and one sugar plantation. The price agreed upon is \$7,250,000. The friars originally asked \$15,000,000. Gov. Taft offered them \$6,000,000.

Explosion in Southern Ice.

The steamer Scotia, which left the Clyde November 3, 1902, for the Antarctic regions with members of the Scottish Antarctic Association on board, has arrived at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, from the Antarctic region. She will remain a week, after which she will return to the Falkland islands, where six members of the expedition will remain in charge of the meteorological station. The expedition reached latitude 70.35 south.

BUTLER APPEALS FOR AID.

Condition of Fever Stricken Town Stated by Committee.

The general relief and executive committees, of Butler, Pa., in joint session issued the following statement and appeal to the American public:

We wish to advise the people of the United States in regard to the epidemic of typhoid fever in Butler. The number of typhoid fever cases in November, 1,123; the number of deaths from other causes, 23; new cases of typhoid fever up to December 13, 114; total number of cases of typhoid fever to December 13, 1,254; total number of deaths from typhoid fever, 51; total number of deaths from other causes, 41. The population of Butler and Lyndora, adjoining, is 18,000. A conservative estimate of those dependent upon daily wages is 14,000. We have no means of ascertaining expected cases of typhoid fever except reports by ward committees, which for the past week have averaged 12 new cases a day. The nature of the relief work thus far consists in furnishing nurses and hospital supplies and providing for all temporal wants where the bread-winners or any other needy or deserving persons have been stricken with the disease. Our town has been prosperous and we have a fair number of well-to-do citizens who have contributed generously to the relief fund. Thus far the recent addition of large manufacturing interests in the town and the consequent influx of large foreign population, representing various nationalities, and who are only moderate wage earners, have necessarily caused the draft made upon the generosity of our citizens.

\$100,000 FOR A PAUPER.

Former Expert Telegraph Operator Was in the Poor House.

Henry H. Cook, formerly of Plantville, Conn., then of Omaha, and now an inmate of the poor house at Colville, Wash., has just fallen heir to a fortune of \$100,000 and has been located through the efforts of the Union Pacific officials.

Many years ago Cook was one of the best known telegraph operators in the world, but was disabled by "operator's paralysis," and finally drifted into the Washington poor house. Some time since his uncle, Andrew Cook, of Plantville, Conn., wrote to the Union Pacific Railroad Company asking for information of Henry, saying he wished to leave his fortune to him. The Union Pacific sent circulars to every telegraph office in the country and located Cook in Colville (Wash.) Poor house, where he has been for 10 years.

TRADES UNION FINED.

First Penalty Ever Laid Upon a Labor Organization.

Judge Holden, of Chicago, fined Franklin union, No. 4, Press Feeders, \$1,000 for contempt of court in violating an injunction restraining the union from interfering with the business or employees of 10 printing firms members of the Chicago Typothetae. This is the first time that court has fined a union as a corporation, and an appeal was taken. The judge, in rendering his decision, said the union had assaulted and terrorized women and intimidated families, and that murders had resulted from its attacks on innocent persons seeking work under contracts satisfactory to themselves and their employers.

FEARED EXPOSURE.

Cashier Kills Himself Before Books Were Examined.

After greeting a bank examiner who had come unannounced to examine his accounts, Asa C. Busnell, cashier of the Yale National bank, in New Haven, Conn., went into the basement of the bank and shot himself, death ensuing soon after, at Grace hospital. A statement given out by Edwin S. Greeley, president of the bank, and by John T. Manson, the vice president, said that an investigation of the books indicated that the cashier was indebted to the bank for between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

Boston Goes Democratic.

Mayor Patrick Collins, Democrat, was re-elected by 26,565 plurality, the largest ever given a mayoralty candidate in the history of Boston. The board of aldermen next year will be solely Democratic and that party will have a large majority in the Common council. The city favored licensed liquor selling by a large majority. The election was notable for Republican apathy, the vote for the candidate for mayor, George H. Swallow, falling off more than 33 per cent from that given the party candidate two years ago, while it ran nearly 20 per cent behind the vote of Gov. Bates last month. The vote was: Collins, 68,851; Swallow, 22,286.

Double Murder Over 6 Cents.

A quarrel over the sum of 6 cents, the charge for a pool and billiard game, resulted in the murder of two persons in the Italian quarter of Philadelphia. The dead are Mary Matza, aged 40, and Antonio Lesta, aged 23. The man who did the killing is Nicholas Myo, aged 40 years. He is under arrest.

When Myo and Lesta became involved in a dispute over the payment for a game of pool, Myo drew a revolver and killed Lesta. Mrs. Matza, who owned the place, upbraided Myo, whose only reply was two shots from his revolver.

Many Made Homeless.

Between 75 and 100 people were rendered homeless and driven out into the cold, with nothing but their night clothes, by a fire which destroyed the planing mill and lumber yard of the Bennett Lumber and Manufacturing Company at Millvale, Allegheny county, Pa., and partially destroyed a dozen houses adjoining the burned mill property.

The Asiatic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Evans, has arrived at Honolulu.

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FILES BRIEF.

Maintains That Consolidation Was Intended to Defeat, and Has Destroyed All Competition.

The brief of the government in the case of the Northern Securities Co. and others vs. the United States on appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, was filed in the United States Supreme Court Monday. The document was prepared by Attorney General Knox, and Assistant Attorney General Day, and covers 180 printed pages.

After showing how a majority of the stocks of the Great Northern & Northern Pacific were acquired by the securities company, the attorney general says: "The final result of these transactions was that one and the same set of men—Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan and their associates being the ruling spirits among them—acting together under a charter agreement and through the agency of a corporate organization, became vested with absolute power of control over two parallel and competing systems of interstate railway."

"In place of the two distinct sets of stockholders with rival and competing interests, namely, the stockholders of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, there has been substituted (by means of the interchange of stocks described) the one set of stockholders with common and non-competitive interests, namely the stockholders of the securities company."

"They have a common interest in both; they receive their dividends from a fund created by pooling the earnings of both. A more effective method for combining competition between rival and naturally competing business corporations—it would hardly be possible to conceive."

"The questions of law growing out of the statement of facts are presented as follows:

"First—Has a combination been accomplished by means of the Securities Co. in violation of Section 13 of an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' hereafter called the anti-trust act?"

"Second—Have the defendants monopolized or attempted to monopolize any part of the interstate or foreign commerce of the United States, in violation of Section 2 of the anti-trust act?"

"Third—Was the relief granted by the Circuit Court authorized by law?"

The government maintains that each of these questions should be answered in the affirmative.

AGAINST REED SMOOT.

Mass Meeting at the National Capital Urges Action.

A public meeting, called by the Interdenominational Congress of Women of Washington for the purpose of protesting against Reed Smoot retaining his seat in our national Senate, was held here in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Satterlee of the Protestant Episcopal church presided and addresses were made by him and a number of women prominently identified with the movement. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the congregation here assembled does most earnestly protest against Apostle Smoot retaining his seat in our national Senate.

Resolved, That we call upon all loyal and patriotic men and women of every State to send protests to the Senators from their States and urge upon such citizens immediate and prompt action.

Japanese Marines Landed.

The state department has received the following cablegram from United States Minister Allen, dated Seoul, Korea, December 13: "Japanese forces landed at Mokpo, a point on the west coast of Korea, 200 miles south of Chemulpo, to protect Japanese subject from Korean rioters. This has no significance, as trouble is purely local."

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

The failure of the Gross & Strauss Co., dealers in ladies' garments and furnishings, Boston, was announced. Liabilities are estimated at \$150,000.

United States steel earnings for the current quarter are estimated as low as \$16,000,000. It is again reported that a cut in steel rates from \$28 to \$26 will soon take place.

Panhandle directors have declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable February 15 to stock of record on February 5, and a dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 15 to stock of record on January 5.

Total stocks of all kinds of grain in all positions in Chicago are now 12,756,000 bushels, of which 5,534,000 bushels are of wheat, 3,294,000 bushels are of corn, and 3,921,000 bushels of oats. The total is 7,489,000 bushels more than shown in the official yield, nearly 150 per cent more.

Directors of the General Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

The Hooking Valley Railway Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock and 1 1/2 on the common, payable January 18.

Postal Clerks Sentenced.

Columbus Ellsworth Upton and Charles W. McGregor, former clerks in the postoffice department at Washington, who were found guilty of postal frauds, were sentenced by Judge Morris to serve two years in the Maryland penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000 each. The counsel for both defendants gave notice of appeal.

MILLIONS STOLEN.

Big Shortage Found in Chicago City Accounts.

A shortage of \$5,000,000 in the special assessment bureau of the municipal government of Chicago has been uncovered by expert accountants who audited the books. Coupled with this big deficit are charges of mismanagement of funds and of criminal mismanagement for 32 years. While it is known that much of this big sum which should have gone to the taxpayers of Chicago in rebates for improvements has been illegally transferred during former years to the credit of other municipal government departments which had exhausted their appropriations, it is also known that a sum totaling up in the millions has been stolen.

Hundreds of thousands more went to members of the city hall clique, even after the rebate frauds had been illegally transferred to the credit departments. That was in the days before civil service. There is \$1,000,000 due Chicago citizens in rebates on special assessments made for improvements. It was found that \$15,925 in rebates have been twice paid out, double payments having been made on rebate warrants calling for this sum.

POSTAL FRAUDS.

Prosecutions Are Barred by Statute of Limitations.

The report of Charles J. Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad on the charges made by S. W. Tulloch, former cashier of the Washington postoffice, against the administration of the office, says that as prosecutions are barred by the statute of limitations they speak from a legal standpoint. They say:

"The tendency to evade answering these charges evinced by those replying to the Postmaster General's request for such answers is illustrated very forcibly by the charges against Perry S. Heath, former First Assistant Postmaster General, which have been made public and his answer to them. We consider that answer altogether insufficient, and no less unsatisfactory in substance than in form."

The report says the revision of Postmaster Willett's accounts is sufficient to show that Mr. Heath's official record is not so clear as to defy suspicion.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Tuscarawas river at Coshocton, O., is frozen over for the first time in years.

Rich gold fields are said to have been discovered in the Congo Free State.

Spain will not participate in the St. Louis exposition, which was decided at a cabinet council.

Loretta McCarron, aged 9, died at East Liverpool, O., from burns received while playing about a bonfire.

The United States Steel Corporation has secured a large order for rails for a railroad in Arabia at about \$23 a ton.

The women's board of managers of the St. Louis exposition elected Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, N. Y., president.

The Warren (O.) Masonic lodge has purchased the Graham-Nash block for \$20,000 and will remodel the structure for lodge purposes.

Irishmen in the United States are to be appealed to for funds for a monument at Eniscorthy to the memory of the rebels of 1798.

The Norwegian Authors' Association has demanded a resolution in favor of concluding a copyright agreement with the United States.

At Valley City, N. D., the mill and elevator of the Russell-Miller Milling Company were burned, with a loss of \$75,000, partly insured.

The transport Sherman arrived at San Francisco from Manila with the Thirteenth infantry and two companies of army engineers.

About 4,000 Jews at Kishineff, Russia, are asking for aid to emigrate to Argentina or to Canada. They want tracts of land to establish colonies.

A telegram from Varsoe reports that the steamer Orion has been destroyed by fire, and that three of the crew and three passengers perished.

Hugh Jones, of Sharon, Pa., who was in the Youngstown (O.) hospital with a broken neck, will be discharged on Christmas day and pronounced cured.

A conference at Manchester, England, of Lancashire cotton spinners sent a message to the cotton manufacturers of the United States and Europe suggesting short time in the mills.

At Upper Sandusky the jury in the trial of Phillip Nagel, charged with the murder of his friend, William Wade, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree without recommending mercy.

Charles Rain, Sheriff of Cherokee county, Kan., was held up and robbed in the depot at Baxter Springs, Kan., by Clarence Cunningham, an escaped prisoner from the Columbia (Mo.) jail after he had placed Cunningham under arrest.

A call has been issued for the annual meeting of the United Mine Workers of the Massillon district to be held in Trades and Labor assembly hall in Massillon next Monday, at which time officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

Engineer Knox was killed when the locomotive of the Chicago-Denver limited train on the Burlington road jumped the track near Malvern, Pa. Passengers were thrown into a panic, but escaped without bruises.

The will of the late Cardinal Herero y Espinosa contains the extraordinary bequest of \$10,000 to the first Spanish general landing in United States territory with an army sufficiently strong to avenge the defeat of Cuba and the Philippines. The legacy is to remain deposited in the bank of Spain.

STUDENTS PERISH IN FLAMES.

FRENCH COLLEGE BURNED.

Panic-Stricken Pupils Leap from Upper Stories and Are Seriously Injured.

Four persons are known to have been killed and perhaps 30 others injured, 12 of them fatally, in a fire which consumed the Central Tennessee college for young negro women at Nashville, Tenn., a department of Walden university. It is possible that the ruins may contain the bodies of other victims. The property loss is estimated at \$25,000.

The known dead are: Stella Addison, Port Gibson, Miss.; Mattie Lee Moore, Huntsville, Ala.; Sallie Dade, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Nannie Johnson, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Fatally injured: Eleanor Moore (white), preceptress, Chicago; Lady B. Knox, Greenville, Miss.; Bernie Alston, Covington, Tenn.; Bernie Monford, Chicago; Lula Terry, McMinnville, Tenn.; Lula Miller, Covington, Tenn.; Ernestine McCleary, Fernandis, Fla.; Leona Miller, St. Louis; Kannie Harris, Maysville, Ky.; Kannie Hooper, Clarksville, Miss.; Victoria Miller, Anchorage, Ky.; One Student, not identified.

Fire broke out about 11 o'clock in the top of the building, which was four stories high, and without fire escapes. It was occupied by about 60 students, who were asleep when the alarm was given. The wildest panic ensued, the women and girls rushing screaming to the windows, from which they jumped in droves, the dead and injured lying in heaps where they fell, to be fallen upon by those following them from the flaming windows. Every ambulance in the city was soon on the scene, and the injured were hurried to hospitals.

SIGNS OF INVASION.

Colombian Troops Found Encamped Near the Isthmus.

Marines will be rushed to the Gulf of Darien by Rear Admiral Coghlan to thwart any attempted invasion of Panama by 500 Colombian troops which Capt. Turner of the Atlanta found encamped between Tomate and Tarana island. A similar movement will be made by Rear Admiral Glass toward San Miguel bay, on the southern coast of the isthmus, to prevent possible attack from that direction by a larger force reported to be operating in that direction.

Orders to this end were sent to the isthmus from the war department and are the natural complement of the recent landing from the isthmus of 400 marines now encamped at Empire and of a battalion from the Prairie now encamped at Cargona.

The feet in isthmian waters will soon be strengthened by the addition of the cruiser Olympia which left Norfolk for Colon to-day and will relieve the Mayflower as flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan.

The force of Colombians, which was taken from Cartagena recently and landed near the mouth of the Atrato river, has been discovered. The United States cruiser Atlanta discovered a schooner in the gulf of Darien and on overhauling her, found that she was carrying a battalion of Colombian soldiers to join the others already there. An officer of the Atlanta landed and had a talk with Gen. Ortiz, who commands the Colombians. Ortiz protested in writing against the presence of the Atlanta in Colombian waters and demanded that she leave. The cruiser came to Colon where Commander Turner made a report of the affair to Admiral Coghlan.

Stole Charity Funds.

The Salvation army corps placed kettles on tripods in the business streets of Sharon, Pa., where money was contributed by the generous public. The funds thus collected were to be used in giving the poor children of the city a Christmas dinner. Thieves stole two of the kettles and the money they contained.

30,000 Men Appointed.

All the coke operators of the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions are following the example of the H. C. Frick Company, and have posted notices of a wage reduction. The scale is the same as that posted by the Frick Company. In all the reduction will affect 30,000 men in the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions and the Westmoreland coke district.

Used a Bottle on Suitor.

Walter Kusenski, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., asked Anthony Balsock for permission to marry his daughter and was so badly injured that he is in a dangerous condition. He has been in love for some time. To-day he summoned courage to ask the old gentleman. Balsock promptly seized a bottle and battered the suitor's head. Balsock was arrested.

Bank Merger Fails.

The failure of the merger of the Farmers Deposit National Bank and the Colonial Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, was officially confirmed. The officials of the Farmers Deposit Bank sent to each of its stockholders a circular letter in which they state that the non-compliance of the Colonial Trust Company with the agreement renders it null and void and the agreement is ended by its own conditions.

Thirteen Prisoners Escape.

A sensational jail break occurred at Tombstone, Ariz., and 13 prisoners escaped by sawing the jail bars and breaking through the jail walls. Two of the prisoners, Bert Alvers and W. L. Skills, were held as the principals in the Cochee train hold-up in this county a year ago. The former was under sentence of two years in the penitentiary and the latter had six indictments hanging over him on the same charges. The other escaped prisoners are Mexicans, held for petty crimes.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

More Confident Feeling in Iron and Steel—Holiday Trade Very Large.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Business is decidedly better than at any recent date, and the improvement is not confined to activity in holiday goods. Continued low temperature not only stimulates retail sales, but jobbers are receiving supplementary orders for seasonable goods, and collections are more prompt. Railway tonnage is heavy, and several manufacturing branches are starting idle machinery. Confidence is increasing in the iron and steel industry, and the feeling is becoming more general that prices will not be materially lower, except possibly in some departments that have not yet participated in the readjustment. It is encouraging to find some improvement in demand for pig iron, although no extensive tonnage is expected to be taken until 1904. The steel markets have been in a state of uncertainty during the past week, owing to the numerous meetings in progress for the settlement of prices, tests and wage scales. Most producers insisted that new business would not be accelerated by further concessions, yet outside mills were offering better terms, notably in the case of billets. Structural material is gradually reviving, contracts for new bridges and buildings coming forward, and much construction work is scheduled for early in the spring. Failures this week numbered 329 in the United States, against 297 last year, and in Canada 20, compared with 16 a year ago.

Bradstreet's will say: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending December 17 aggregate 3,362,035 bushels, against 4,593,330 last week, and 3,256,937 this week last year. For 24 weeks of the cereal year they aggregate 80,832,864 bushels, against 122,158,535 in 1902. Corn exports for the week aggregate 637,857 bushels, against 659,025 last week, and 1,326,141 a year ago. For 24 weeks they aggregate 26,899,368 bushels, against 6,662,344 in 1902.

BLOW AT RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

French Deputy Prepares a Bill to Stop Church Schools.

Premier Combes has communicated to the council of ministers the text of a bill forbidding all teaching by the religious orders in France even those now actually authorized. The bill provides for the dissolution, accompanied by the sequestration of property, of such congregations as exist solely for the purpose of teaching and the partial sequestration of the property of those congregations which, in addition to teaching, also conduct hospitals for the indigent.

Five years are allowed for the complete carrying out of the proposed law, the adoption of which will entail the closing of 1,299 schools for boys, 2,195 school buildings where girls are taught and all the schools conducted by the Christian brothers. The bill also provides for the enlargement of the public schools conducted by the state. It is estimated that the complete operation of the premier's plan will cost the state \$5,000,000.

WAGE REDUCTIONS.

Cut Will Affect 150,000 Employees of Steel Corporation.

The Presidents of the subsidiary companies of the steel corporation have notified their employees of the wage reductions to go into effect January 1. They will range from 5 to 20 per cent, and will affect all men where union agreements are not necessary. In cases of unions, agreements are expected to be made which will reduce wages uniformly. This reduction will affect about 150,000 workmen in the various grades of the subsidiary companies. The remaining 10 per cent of employees are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, whose wage schedule runs to July 1, 1904.

BODIES OF CAPTIVES EATEN.

Mad Mullah's Followers Said to Have Taken to Cannibalism.

Advices from Somaliland, East Africa, say that the Mad Mullah's camp followers have taken to cannibalism, owing to a shortage of supplies. The body of a captive recently executed by the Mullah was immediately carried off and eaten. The feast was participated in by women, whom the Mullah subsequently ordered executed. These were in turn cooked and eaten by their late comrades.

According to deserters, the Mullah is not suffering from an actual scarcity of food, but is hoarding his resources and restricting the distribution of food strictly to the fighting men, leaving the camp followers to shift for themselves.

Lost on Race Track.

W. A. McKowan, secretary of the regents of the California State university, confessed to President Wheeler that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000 and possibly more. Most of the money was lost at the race track.

Dr. Hale Chosen for Chaplain.

The Republican Senators in caucus decided upon Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston, for chaplain of the Senate, beginning January 1. He is a Congregationalist, and is now 83 years old. For years he was pastor of the famous South church, in Boston.

Cashier Kills Himself.

Harry W. Mayne, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants bank at Linn Grove, Ia., shot himself through the heart. It is believed that Mayne had been speculating on the Chicago board of trade. Officials of the bank, which is a private institution, claim that the deposits, amounting to \$100,000, were controlled by the First National bank of Storm Lake. The doors of the bank were not opened. Mayne left a widow and five children.

Division of Solitaires.

Only the other day I heard from one of my boys of two ways in which men have sought to save their reason when long in the dark cells for punishment. They are, I believe, much practiced and well known in prison. One is to take a pin into the punishment cell with you. Then you divert the weary hours in that pitch darkness by throwing it up in the air and when it falls you hunt for it on hands and knees, and thus give yourself an occupation.

But, alas! the officer may know of this hunt for the pin and take it from you, so perhaps the other practice is more sure to keep the brain from madness. That is the spelling of words backward. I have at the present time in our Hope Jail a man who can spell anything just as quickly in that fashion as in the ordinary way, and when asked why he taught himself, what seemed to be such a useless accomplishment, he answered: "I saved myself from insanity by it." The greatest blessing to the man in prison is work. I had the opportunity of witnessing the cruel evils of enforced idleness at the time all work was taken from the men in State Prison in New York through labor agitation.—Mrs. Mand Booth, in Leslie's Monthly.

United States Abroad.

If you could only know what the United States is called abroad you might join a society for the preservation of geographical names in their original purity. There is neither reason nor excuse for calling us "Stati Uniti," in Italian; "Estados Unidos," in Spanish; "Etats-Unis," in French; "Vereinigtes Staaten," in German, etc. The whole world should call us the United States in plain Americanese. But we are guilty of Anglicizing the names of foreign countries. Why should we say "Spain," when the name of the country is "España"? Why "Sweden," when it is "Sverige"? Why "Hungary," when it is correctly "Magyarország"? Why "Italy," instead of "Italia"? Why "Prussia," instead of "Preussen"? Why "Turkey," instead of "Osmanli Vilayeti"? Why "Japan," instead of "Nippon"? and so forth.—New York Press.

Great Possibilities of the Future.

Egypt is not as large as New Mexico, it is even more arid, and yet, along its only river, the Nile, 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation, and this area is being greatly augmented by the completion of the great dam at Assuan, built by the British Government. Along the Rio Grande, the Nile of New Mexico, only 250,000 acres are under cultivation, counting in the irrigated land along the tributary to the Rio Grande or only one-twenty-fifth of the area under cultivation along the Nile. This will give an idea of the magnitude of the possible development of New Mexico by the building of storage reservoirs. There is no reason in the world why New Mexico should not eventually support a population of 10,000,000 people.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Animals and Second Sight.

It is a common belief that many animals see ghosts and future events. Kerner declares that they are endowed with second sight. This faculty is thought to be especially strong in dogs and horses. Storks are known to have foreseen the burning of houses on which they have been wont to build their nests and to have abandoned them, taking up their abode on other buildings or on trees in the vicinity. No sooner had the anticipated conflagration taken place and a new house been erected on the same site than they returned and built their nests as before.