

REED SMOOT CASE ON TRIAL

Head of Mormon Church Before Investigating Committee.

REVELATION BEFORE THE LAW.

President Smith Says Principle of Plural Marriages is Sacred With the Church.

Reed Smoot, Mormon apostle of Utah, was placed on trial on Wednesday for his Senatorial life. For four hours the court and jury—the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections—heard evidence in his case. During that time his patron and best friend, President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church, a man of varied and large business interests, self-confessed adherent to the doctrine of polygamy and accused by Attorney Taylor of having five wives and 45 children, occupied the stand. Counsel for the protestants plied him with close, searching questions, directed at questionable aspects and practices of the Mormon religion and its volarities.

Attorneys for the protestants in the Smoot investigation said today they intended to prove that the defendant is associated with a hierarchy which practices polygamy and connives at violations of the law, and that Smoot's very vote as a Senator of the United States is subject to the wish and command of the Mormon church. President Joseph F. Smith confessed that he himself had continued to cohabit with his plural family since the manifesto of 1890, and he realized fully that he was violating State laws. President Smith also testified that Reed Smoot had to get the consent of his associates in the church before he could become a candidate for Senator.

The confession of President Smith was the sensation of the proceedings today before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Smith said that the manifesto of 1890 had left him and others with plural families in the unfortunate situation of being compelled to deny the law or desert their families. For himself he had preferred to "take chances with the law" rather than to disgrace himself and degrade his family by abandoning his wives and the children they had borne him. He admitted that he had had children by all of his five wives since the manifesto and said he had acknowledged them openly without interference or disturbance from the people of Utah, whom he characterized as liberal and broad-minded.

President Smith was on the stand the third day but the testimony was not as sensational as that of the second day until near the close. Then by a series of questions the significant and important fact was brought out that the standing of Mormons in the church or in the Mormon community was not in the least impaired by the knowledge of their co-religionists that they continued in polygamous relation with their plural wives after the issuance of the Mormon manifesto against polygamy.

In a way this admission by President Smith is of more vital importance to the establishment of the case against Smoot and the Mormon church than Smith's admissions of yesterday that he had continued to hold relations with his five wives since 1890 and had had 11 children by them since that date. It tends strongly to demonstrate that the whole Mormon community and organization is in a silent conspiracy against the laws of the United States and have not accepted or attempted to carry out in good faith the agreement made with the Government by which the admission of Utah to statehood was secured.

It was brought out that all of Mr. Smith's predecessors, as presidents of the Mormon church, had been polygamists and that the man chosen to succeed him has more than one wife. Mr. Smith was asked which he would obey, the law of the land or revelation from God. If the two were in conflict he said he might obey the revelation, though it was not compulsory. He added: "I should not like to be put in a position where I would have to desert my children—I could not do that."

SHAW CALLS FOR FUNDS.

Twenty Per Cent. of Canal Purchase Money to be Paid.

Secretary Shaw has notified all special National bank depositories, including those of New York City, that they will be required to pay on account of the Panama canal purchase 20 per cent. of their holdings of government funds on or before March 25. The 20 per cent. aggregates about \$30,000,000, leaving about \$20,000,000 to be supplied from the Treasury. In view of news received from Paris to the effect that the French company at once would call a meeting of its directors and carry out the formalities necessary to the transfer of the title to the property to the United States it was thought best to make the two payments to the canal company and to the republic of Panama concurrently about April 1.

Earthquake in Peru.

A tremendous earthquake, which did much damage, occurred at Lima, Peru, on the 4th inst. Nothing comparable with it had been experienced during the last 80 years.

Died of Strange Malady.

Charles Quelle Denunzie, an Italian patient died at the Oil City, Pa., hospital. The case had attracted the attention of the medical profession in this section. Denunzie was suffering from echinococcus, which causes tumors in the liver and lungs, a disease peculiar to the tropics, but rarely known to develop in colder climates. Unless friends claim the remains they will be sent to an anatomical society.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Chinese Brigands Terrorizing Some Districts—China Buying Arms.

A copy of the "Daily Vostok," which has just arrived at St. Petersburg, contains a significant argument in favor of Russia abandoning South Manchuria and retaining the northern portion of the province, which, the paper contends, naturally belongs to the Amur region.

Mail advices from Vladivostok say that 500 Chinese brigands are terrorizing the district of Ninguta. Their leader, Yavantun, proclaims himself invulnerable to bullets.

A Japanese barber at Vladivostok, deeming himself insulted by a Russian officer, shot him dead and then dramatically announced that he was a captain in the Japanese general staff and was not used to taking yesterday a spy was discovered aboard disguised as a cook. The transport was loaded with troops bound to Korea. Before the spy was caught he sprang overboard. The soldiers were ordered to fire. A volley crashed and the spy was shot dead as he was swimming.

Rumors of fighting between the Japanese and Russians in Korea appear to be disproved by the dispatch received at St. Petersburg from the Russian chief of staff describing a truce between Russian videttes and a Japanese patrol of seven near Ping Yang. If such a triffing encounter as this finds a place in official dispatches, it is evident that there has been no real engagements between the opposing forces.

So far as authentic news can be obtained the reports indicate that the Japanese armies are now concentrating at selected positions and not until disposition of force and material already planned are complete, will any forward movement by land begin. While the operations about Port Arthur and on the line of the Yalu river hold the place of prominence in the news dispatches there are indications of important operations in the north. It was reported more than a week ago that a force of Japanese had landed at Posselt bay, and Tokyo advices now report that the railway between Vladivostok and Harbin has been cut near Nicholskie, over a mile and a quarter of track being destroyed. Nicholskie is 70 miles north of Vladivostok.

It is reported 80,000 Japanese have landed at Gensan, their objective being Manchuria. Gen. Mischenko has entered Mioun Han, near Ering Yang, with cavalry.

An intrigue on the part of the opposition at Seoul against the conclusion of the Japanese-Korean protocol culminated in the throwing of bombs at the residences of the foreign minister and his secretary early Thursday morning. They escaped unharmed.

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NEGROES PAID THE PENALTY.

South Carolinian on Deathbed Confesses to Murder of H's Wife.

Section Foreman Jones, who died a few days ago at his home in Colleton county, S. C., confessed to being his wife's murderer. The woman was killed at her home in Ravenel, S. C., in May, 1902. It was thought at the time the deed was committed by negroes, and Jim Black, James Ford and Thomas Pryor were caught and lynched.

One morning during the early part of May, 1902, Mrs. Jones was found in the rear of her premises with her throat cut from ear to ear and her head crushed in from cruel blows with a heavy instrument. The discovery was made by the murdered woman's 10-year-old girl.

The child hurried down the railroad track and reported the matter to her father. News of the tragedy spread over Colleton county and men armed to the teeth flashed from all directions. It was stated that the deed had been committed by Black, Pryor and Ford, and searching parties were organized and the swamps scoured. After days of searching the negroes were finally taken to the scene of the crime and lynched. Jones was present it is said and was given the chance of firing the first shots into their bodies as they dangled from the limbs of trees.

Several weeks ago Jones was taken sick. Before death he confessed murdering his wife. He said he could not die until he had told all, and related the story of the crime, going through all of the details in a firm, clear voice. He said he and his wife had quarreled and that he killed her in a moment of passion. Immediately after making the confession he expired.

SWEPT BY PRAIRIE FIRE.

One Town Destroyed, Three Persons Burned to Death.

Reports from Oklahoma say that three persons perished in Wednesday night's prairie fire and the financial loss by the fire and gale is estimated at half a million dollars.

Scores of people are suffering from burns and broken limbs. The area from which reports of damage by wind comes covers a hundred miles square, and means of communication over the district are meager. This difficulty is increased by the fact that poles are burned and wires blown down. The little town of Francis, west of Mangum, was destroyed by fire, but no particulars are obtainable.

The Maryland state legislature has passed a law requiring railway and steamboat companies to furnish separate accommodations for white and negro passengers.

STEEL FRAME COLLAPSES

Many Lives Crushed Out and Several Severely Injured.

OTHER HOUSES ARE WRECKED.

Horror Said to Be the Result of Gross Carelessness on Part of Builders.

By the collapse of the steel framework of the 11-story apartment house, Nos. 55 to 59 West Forty-sixth street, New York at least 14 persons lost their lives and 25 were injured, some perhaps fatally. It is the worst accident of the sort which has occurred in New York since the fall of the John B. Ireland building, at West Broadway and Third street, in 1895, when 14 men were killed and many more were maimed.

One of the peculiar features of the tragedy was the killing of Mrs. Frank Storrs, wife of a millionaire, now in Europe. She was crushed by a girder which came through the Patterson apartment hotel, in West Forty-seventh street, the rear of which adjoined that of the new building which was to have been known as the Darlington.

Frank J. Allison, a member of the Allison Realty Company, builders of the hotel, was said to have been on the first floor of the building, at the time of the collapse. He has not been seen since the accident.

There were about 40 men engaged on the building, which was nearly completed, when it began to totter. Hardly one of them escaped unscathed. It is said the collapse was caused by faulty workmanship and the overloading of one of the upper floors.

Huge iron girders and pieces of steel were hurled for hundreds of feet. Other pieces of debris were scattered over the adjoining streets, pelting pedestrians and causing a general panic in the neighborhood. The suffering of the men imprisoned in the ruins was frightful. Their agonized cries were heard for blocks as soon as the noise of the collapse had died out.

TO PREVENT FIRE LOSSES.

President Will Be Asked to Urge Government Inspection.

Alarmed at the steady increase of loss of life and property by fire in all parts of the country during the last 10 years, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Civic Federation and the Chicago Credit Men's Association have decided to send a memorial to President Roosevelt urging that the National Government make a thorough investigation of existing conditions so that municipal and state authorities may be guided in their efforts at prevention.

The appended table was compiled before the fires in Baltimore and Rochester:

National losses, 1894 to 1898, inclusive, \$500,000,000; 1899 to 1902, inclusive, \$779,000,000; total ten years, \$1,279,000,000; increase, 25 per cent. Since the compilation of the foregoing figures the fires in Baltimore, Rochester and Madison, Wis., have increased the losses in the past five years \$73,800,000.

These latter losses will bring the figures up to \$1,443,800,000 and, of course, do not include hundreds of fires which have not been called to the attention of the nation at large.

CANAL TITLE SATISFACTORY.

Attorney General Advises the President to Close the Deal.

A conclusion of the negotiations for the title to the Panama Canal Company is in sight. Within 30 days, perhaps in a shorter time, the United States will be in full possession of the property and the money consideration will have been paid to both the republic of Panama and to the new Panama Canal Company.

Attorney General Knox had a conference with the President, at which the whole subject, so far as the legal phases of it are concerned, was considered and decided. At the conclusion of the conference the attorney general authorized the following statement: "I have advised the President that he is authorized to pay at once to the republic of Panama, the \$10,000,000 stipulated for by the treaty, the ratifications of which have just been exchanged. Also, that he is authorized to pay to the new Panama Canal Company the \$40,000,000 which under the agreement between the United States and that company we are ready to close the transaction."

GERMAN STEEL COMBINE.

Twenty-Eight Concerns Finally Reach an Agreement.

After long and tedious negotiations the German steel syndicate has finally been organized. The original plan was for a syndicate of the entire German steel industry and was first set in motion at Frankfurt-on-the-Main in the summer of 1902, but, after long haggling, this project was found to be impossible. Negotiations were then begun, and now have been concluded. The smaller manufacturers, whose output ranges from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons annually, were excluded.

Whitney Estate Worth \$11,000,000.

Harry Payne Whitney, executor of the late William C. Whitney, has filed with the surrogate of Nassau county, N. Y., a provisional estimate of the value of his father's estate liable to taxation in this state, fixing the value of real estate at \$1,000,000 and that of the personal estate at \$10,000,000.

The Senate passed the Frye bill providing that all supplies for the army in the Philippines shall be carried only in American vessels.

600 MOROS KILLED.

Force of Chief Hassan Practically Annihilated in Battle.

About 600 Moros fell in battle with the United States troops under Maj. Hugh L. Scott. The fighting for the most part was rapid and the victory decisive for the American expedition. Twice during the fight the firing was stopped to give the Moros a chance to surrender, but they declined to do so.

Gen. Wood reports, under date of February 15, the engagement with the datto Moros, under Hassan, in the island of Jolo. Lieut. West and six privates were wounded. One has since died. Hassan succeeded in making his escape. His original force of 3,000 has now been reduced to 15.

The members of the constabulary who revolted at Vigan are all in custody. The arms and ammunition taken by them have been recovered and the troops have returned to their station.

In addition to Lieut. West the following were wounded: Hurlbert, troop I, Fourteenth cavalry right side; Hind-boat trooper Estrickdale, the British artillery, right knee; Callaway, troop M, Fourteenth cavalry right arm; Cox, Eighteenth battery, field artillery shoulder; Hanlin, troop K, Fourteenth cavalry, thigh, slight.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.

Russian Warships in Red Sea—Chinese on Frontier.

The Russian cruisers Orelaya, Dimitri, Donskoi and Aurora, with several torpedo boat destroyers are reported to be anchored off Zafarana, 59 miles from Suez.

The steamers laden with coal for Japan, captured by Russian torpedo boat destroyers, are reported to be the British steamer Ettrickdale, the British steamer Frankly, and the Norwegian steamer Matilda.

A dispatch from Sunkin, Egypt, February, said the captain of the British steamer Luristan reported that he was stopped and examined by Russian torpedo boat destroyers a few miles south of Daodulis Island in the Red Sea, who informed him that three British steamers laden with coal for Japan, had been captured by them.

Korean soldiers on the Ham-Gyeng frontier have been attacked and dispersed by Russian troops.

February 23 four troop trains have left Pao-Ting-Fu for the northeastern frontier. The last contingent left on two trains, completing the force of 10,000 men. These troops are all regulars and their equipment is excellent. They will be replaced by troops from Shanghai province.

Koreans estimate the number of Russians who crossed the frontier up to the 21st at 3,000, of whom 1,000 are a Wiju, 1,000 at Chasau and the remainder scattered in small parties.

U. S. OFFICERS DESIGNATED.

Russia Gives Permission for Americans to Accompany Army.

The Russian government formally has granted the request of the United States that certain officers of the American army be permitted to accompany the Russian troops and witness their operations in the war with Japan. They cannot join the Russian army before April 15 of the Russian calendar.

The officers who have been designated for this service are: Col. J. B. Kerr, of the general staff; Capt. Carl Reichman, Seventeenth infantry, and Capt. George Gattley and Capt. William D. Judson of the Engineer corps. All of the above are in Manila except Capt. Judson, who is in this city, and who will leave at once for St. Petersburg.

CURRENT NEWS EVENTS.

Dowie meetings in Melbourne, Australia, were disturbed and broken up by roughs, or larrikus as they are called in that country.

The postoffice at Humphrey, Ark., was dynamited this morning, but whether by robbers or by enemies of Postmaster J. B. Greer, who is a negro is unknown.

The arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Spain, which it was announced February 20 the two countries were on the verge of concluding was signed on the 27th.

The czar has approved a gigantic project for a canal to connect the Black sea with the Baltic. The course would be 1,200 miles long and the cost is estimated at \$40,000,000.

The general committee having in charge the coming reunion of the United Confederate Veterans decided to change the dates originally set for September 13, 14 and 15 next.

The 32 members of the graduating class of the collegiate and engineering departments of the Western University of Pennsylvania were suspended. The seniors are charged with playing paper and "seven-up" in the classroom and defacing the walls with playing cards.

At the Republican convention of the Eleventh Ohio Congressional district Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor was nominated for his tenth term in Congress. Arthur Q. Vorys, of Lancaster, and J. P. Bradbury, of Pomeroy, were made delegates to the National convention at Chicago, and E. D. Ricketts, of Logan, and John T. Ogler, of McArthur, alternates. Walter Sears was nominated for elector. President Roosevelt and Senator Foraker were invited.

British Vessels Released.

The British coal-laden steamers Ettrickdale (from Barry February 3) for Sabang and Frankly (from Barry February 3) for Hongkong and the Norwegian steamer Matilda (from Penarth January 30) for Saesbo, also laden with coal, captured by the squadron in the Red sea, have been released by order of the czar.

By a vote of 15 to 17 common council of Detroit, Mich., rejected Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$750,000 for a central and branch public library buildings.

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED

Long and Furious Rain of Shot and Shell Over Fort.

RUSSIAN FLEET FARED BADLY.

One Torpedo Boat Sunk and Three Cruisers Compelled to Retire Within the Harbor.

Another naval battle occurred at Port Arthur Monday and resulted in a Japanese victory. About 10 o'clock in the morning the Japanese fleet, composed of 15 battleships and cruisers under command of Admiral Togo, appeared.

The forts opened fire at long range, but the fleet steamed on without notice until within 5,000 yards range. They then began a bombardment, which was furious and long continued. The Russian cruiser Askold, Bryan and Novik with four torpedo boats, were in the outer channel. They steamed out of the fire zone of the forts and replied to the Japanese fire. The Retzvig also took part.

Admiral Togo's fleet steamed slowly in concentric circles, his ships in perfect alignment as if on a magnificent parade. The guns, splendidly serviced, did much damage to the forts and town. One Russian torpedo boat was sunk quickly. The cruiser Askold, in a sinking condition, retired to the harbor and tugs steamed out to her assistance. The Novik and Bryan, badly damaged, were forced to retire. Other torpedo boats kept in the background. When the Russian ships were out of range the Japanese fleet withdrew in perfect order. The bombardment lasted two hours.

VLADIVOSTOK CUT OFF.

Japs Tearing up Railroad and Cutting Telegraph Lines.

Vladivostok is now apparently cut off by sea and land. Tokio has a report that over a mile of the railway leading to the port from Harbin, the Russian base, has been destroyed.

An American turrier, who got out of Vladivostok some days ago, declares that the Russian squadron is practically bottled up there. He says the appearance of four warships off the northern coast of Japan was not for the purpose of bombarding coast towns, but was a futile attempt to join the fleet at Port Arthur. Japan's northern squadron spoiled the plan.

Russian official reports are that the Japanese fleet has not been seen at Port Arthur since last Saturday. Movements of the troops in Korea still point to an early clash there, though Tokio believes nothing more than a skirmishing will occur south of the Yalu river.

HE LIVED FOR 132 YEARS.

For Forty Years He Had Been an Inmate of a Poor House.

Noah Raby, died in the Pleasantway, N. J., poor house of which he had been an inmate for the last 40 years. He had lived until April 1 next according to his own statement Raby would have been 132 years old. He retained his memory and could recall many incidents of his long career until very recently. Raby is said to have been born in Eatontown, Gates county, N. C., on April 1, 1772. He enlisted in the navy in 1805 and served on the ship Constitution and the frigate Brandywine, on the latter of which Farragut was a lieutenant.

Kovovick Sentenced to Hang.

Milovar Kovovick, convicted at Washington, Pa., of the murder of Samuel T. Ferguson, was sentenced to be hanged. Judge Taylor required every one in the room to stand, and the unusual impressiveness of the occasion was evident on the face of every person present. There was a tremor in Kovovick's movement as he arose. The court said to the defendant: "Do you have or do you know anything to say why the court should not proceed to judgment and pronounce upon you the sentence of death?" The defendant said: "I do not know what to say." The question being explained to him, he replied: "I have nothing to say."

U. S. Agent Aiding Japanese Subjects.

Commercial Agent Greener, at Vladivostok, cables the state department through Ambassador McCormick, that he is making every effort to relieve the Japanese subjects in that city, according to his instructions from the department. It is probable that his facilities will be enlarged by the department.

Ohio's New Senator.

Lieut. Gov. W. G. Harding, of Ohio, formally declared General Charles Dick elected to the United States Senate for the short and long terms, succeeding the late Senator Hanna. At the joint session of the Legislature the vote stood: Dick 174; John H. Clarke, 25.

Monument to Fremont.

Senator Penrose introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection in Washington city of a monument to the memory of General John C. Fremont. The bill is that drafted by Major R. H. Long of Pittsburg; Secretary of the Fremont Association.

Cuban Election Returns.

Returns indicate that the Liberal Nationalists elected 15 congressmen, Conservative Republicans 11 and the Moderate Nationalists, a party peculiar to Santiago, 5. While 20 of the 31 congressmen elected are so-called Liberals, half of the number are opposed to the principles declared by the Havana Nationalists, and the result of the election is generally regarded as a victory for the moderate element in politics.

THE OUTLOOK IMPROVING.

Notable Activity in Merchant Pipes, Plates and Bars—Big Purchase of Bessemer Pig Iron.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Business continues to improve, despite the difficulty of low temperature and high prices. Weather conditions have been singularly unpropitious, deep snow retarding distribution of merchandise and excessive cold delaying the opening of spring trade and structural work. Yet retailers are making extensive preparations and plans are submitted for numerous building operations. Prospects have improved on the Pacific coast, where much-needed rain has fallen, and reports from the South indicate exceptional prosperity. Buyers continue to arrive at the leading markets, but the volume of trade is restricted by high prices, particularly for cotton goods. Railway earnings for February were 2.2 per cent less than last year, but weather restricting traffic. It may be said with some degree of accuracy that the iron and steel industry has made further progress in the right direction and the prospects are brighter than it has been at any time during the winter. Gains are small, it is true, and there are several disturbing features, yet the presence of purchasers in all divisions of the market promises to restore activity. Certain special branches of the industry are notably vigorous, strength and activity appearing in merchant pipe, plates and bars. A large purchase of Bessemer pig iron was made by the leading interest at \$13, valley furnace, equivalent to \$13.85 at Pittsburg.

Bradstreet's says: Among the industries reports indicate more activity in iron and steel and prices of some grades of iron are firmer, but the iron ore situation is not yet settled; the coke supply is insufficient and a soft coal strike overhangs Western industry generally. The agricultural situation on the whole is one of great strength, and a record-breaking acreage will go into cotton. The features in iron and steel have been the purchase of nearly 100,000 tons by the leading interest and reports of other sales aggregating as much more. This has had the effect of stiffening merchant furnace men's views and establishing prices at \$13 for Bessemer. Finished products return rather more favorable reports. Pittsburg reports all modern mills running to their full capacity, while Chicago reports increased sales of bars, steel rails and structural. There is a good demand for pipe and higher prices are looked for. Wire nails are selling freely at the advance and hardware is slightly better at the West.

Boston Wool Market.

Prices are firm in the wool market, domestics quiet in the wool market and the market as a whole only moderately active. The demand is for medium and low wools, with a fair demand for fine grades. Territory wools tend to be active. Pulled and foreign wools are both firm and steady. The leading quotations are: Ohio and Pennsylvania, X, X and above, 34¢@34½¢; X, 30¢@31¢; No. 1, 33¢; No. 2, 23¢@24¢; fine unwashed, 23¢@24¢; half blood unwashed, 25¢@26¢; three-eighths blood unwashed, 25¢@26¢; quarter blood washed, 25¢@26¢; fine washed delaine, 35¢@36¢; Michigan X and above normal; No. 1, 29¢@30¢; No. 2, 28¢@29¢; fine unwashed, 25¢@25½¢.

TWELVE LIVES LOST IN FIRE.

Woman and Eleven Small Children Perish in Their Home.

Twelve lives were lost in a fire, which destroyed the home of Thomas Guay, at St. Felicien, Quebec. When the fire was first noticed by neighbors, who live at some distance, the house had been burned to the ground. In it at the time were the eight small children of Thomas Guay and Mrs. Philip Gagnon and her three children. All were burned to death.

Both Gagnon and Guay, the fathers, were absent, working in the woods.

Reign of Terror in Korea.

Missionaries, England and American, who have arrived at Seoul from the Ping-Yang district after days of hard traveling over terrible roads, declare a reign of terror in northern Korea. Villages throughout the district are entirely depopulated and the inhabitants have fled to the hills in fear, leaving their belongings behind. The Russians have captured the prefect of An-Ju, confiscated all public documents and occupied the telegraph office. The soldiers helped themselves to quarters, women were maltreated and looting was general.

American Boat Captured.

United States Insister Powell has been informed that the insurgents at San Pedro de Marcoris have seized the tugboat Borow, belonging to the Clyde line of New York and armed her. Edward C. Reed, United States consular agent at San Pedro de Marcoris, is said to be in danger. Minister Powell has taken steps to secure the protection of all interests.

Manila Prizes Nearly \$1,000,000.

James G. Payne, auditor of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, filed his report on the prize property in the case of Admiral Dewey against the Don Juan de Austria and other vessels captured or sunk in Manila bay, May 1, 1898. The auditor says the allowances of property subject to the share of the libellant aggregate \$829,723.

Under Anti-Jug Law.

The Supreme court of North Carolina handed down a decision which puts all the liquor prohibitive territory in North Carolina under the "anti-jug" law. This prohibits the shipment of liquor from points within the State to points where the prohibition or dispensary law is in effect, and this includes about 50 counties. The law, when passed was understood to apply to four counties, but its language is construed to apply to the entire State.

The Funny Side of Life.

THE DIFFERENCE.
The race horse has uncommon luck.
Of oats he gets his fill,
While man, who bets up him, scripps
To meet the grocery bill.

FOREWARNED.
"I can always tell when you are going to tell a lie," said Chegg to Legg.
"How?" asked Legg.
"I see you open your mouth," said Chegg.—Town Topics.

WERE THEY FRIENDS?
"I wonder why she decided to get married in Europe?"
"She had such a large circle of friends over there that she didn't wish to invite."—Town and Country.

UTILITY AND ORNAMENTATION.
Little Willie—"What is the difference between character and reputation, pa?"
Pa—"Character is a luxury, my son, while reputation is a necessity."—Chicago Daily News.

INAPPROPRIATE.
The dogs of war held a consultation.
"Obviously," they said, "this is a case in which we can't be loosed without violating the conventionalities. What have we to do with a bear fight?"—Chicago Tribune.

COMPELLED TO FIND IT FIRST.
Cholly—"I admit it frequently takes me some time to make up my mind, but—"
Miss Peppery—"Ah, naturally. You must lose time trying to locate it."—Philadelphia Press.

HAD A MAJORITY.
Hawkins—"I understand that the physicians held a consultation, but I see you are still alive."
Robbins—"Yes, I have since learned that the vote stood two for me and one against."—Kansas City Journal.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

Wear—"Ma'am, I've had no food for fifteen days."
Mrs. Nitte (enthusiastically)—"Keep it up, keep it up. Why, you'll soon break a record."—New York American.



DIPLOMACY.
The Senator's Wife—"The life of a diplomat must be a hard one. Just look at the rings under your friend's eyes."
The Senator—"Yes; those are diplomatic circles, dear."—Yonkers Statesman.

REFLECTING ON ANTIQUITY.
The Brute—"What are you thinking of, Mamie?"
Mamie—"I was dreaming of my youth."
The Brute—"I thought you had a far away look in your eyes."—Princeton Tiger.

REFUTED.
"Philadelphia's too slow a place to make money in," said the New Yorker, scornfully.
"Uacle Sam doesn't seem to think so," retorted the Quaker. "He's got his mint there."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HOW IT AFFECTED HIM.
Angry Wife—"It seems to me we've been married a century. I can't even remember when or where we first met."
Husband (emphatically)—"I can. It was at a dinner party where there were thirteen at table."—Tit-Bits.

A MEAN DIG.
Mrs. Bragg—"I gave quite a nice little luncheon the other day. Didn't Mrs. Jenkins tell you?"
Mrs. Sly—"No."
Mrs. Bragg—"Strange! Why, she was one of my guests!"
Mrs. Sly—"Yes; she told me that."—Athens Banner.