

# NOW TORTURES HIS WIFE.

### More About the Black Prince's Cannibal Instincts.

## WHITE WIFE LEAVES HIM

She Captured and Petted Him But His Cruel Nature Was Not Subdued—Rescued From the Hands of a Brutal Savage.

The untamed demon within Lobengula, the black "Prince" from Africa, has been aroused. It has thrust out its claws and bared its yellow fangs. And thereby has it proven the Prince to be worse than the brute that humanity at its lowest always is. Dispatches have told how this man, who for months has been the centre of attraction for amusement-loving London society and the pet of fair ladies, has horrified his patrons and admirers by an exemplification of barbaric manners not provided for in the contract between himself and the managers of the great British exhibition in which he has been the star performer.

The beautiful wife who deserted her family and friends and defied all the traditions and conventions of the fashionable world in which she held social sway, in order to marry the dusky chieftain whose fascinations proved to her stronger than all other ties, has fallen a victim to her husband's hereditary but long-repressed thirst for human blood.

He proceeded to beat his pretty white wife with energy and frequency, and even more energetically and frequently as he realized that she was estranged from all her friends, and was too proud and too ashamed to complain of him to strangers and seek their protection.

What Kate Jewell has suffered because of her own unjustifiable and inexcusable folly no mortal save herself will ever know. She has schooled herself to silence and endured what came to her with the stoicism of an Indian at the stake. Having taken her life in her own hands and ruined it, she has been brave enough to suffer the consequences and make no sign.

But at last the end has come. Lobengula, the handsome and fascinating Prince, the passionate lover, the devoted husband, has become metamorphosed into Lobengula the savage and the cannibal, whose horrid craving for human blood has manifested itself in a murderous attack upon his loving and defenseless wife, the scars of which she will carry to her grave.

Shut away from the rest of the world with the man whom she had chosen from all others to be her husband, Kate Jewell found herself face to face with death in its most cruel and brutal form. As the tiger springs from the jungle upon its unsuspecting prey, so sprang upon her this human tiger, whom she had captured and petted, but not subdued. His strong hands grasped her like bands of steel; his bloodshot eyes glared into her very soul. For one moment he held her powerless, gloating over her helplessness, and then deep into the white flesh of her arm he sank his teeth, biting and tearing and snarling like the wild beast that he is, while the warm red blood of his victim dyed his savage lips and dripped down in the soft folds of her silk robe. The one shriek of mortal terror and despair which came from the tortured woman's lips before a black hand stifled her utterance brought some passers-by to the rescue. Civilization conquered savagery for the time being, and the black demon was overpowered.

The Prince is a handsome fellow in his own peculiar way. He combines the sinuous grace of a creeping panther with the physical perfection of a human creature to whom nature on his own account has been more than kind. But he has lost his white wife.

### THE VEILED PRINCESS.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway Saw Her.

Gen. Cherif Pasha is Turkey's diplomatic representative at the court of his Majesty King Oscar of Sweden and Norway. The General is one of the few Turks allowed to take his wife with him when serving at a foreign court. She is a princess, being the daughter of a former ruler of Egypt. Princess Ermine—such is her name—must, however, observe all the rules of the Koran and the Prophet while away from the land of mosques. No gentleman has ever had the pleasure of meeting her, and at all dinners given by the General to his colleagues he is compelled to "borrow" the wife of some other ambassador to "do the honors."

King Oscar, it is said, has always been curious to gaze upon the face of the renowned Princess, for she is said to be beautiful, witty and talented. At a bazaar recently held for the benefit of the English church the Princess was given a private view of the rooms. The hour at which she was to pay her visit became known to the jolly King, who hastily made his way to the building. They met. The Princess, seeing King Oscar, hastily concealed her face behind her veil. The King expressed a hope that his chance rencounter might not be considered a breach of the rules of etiquette. No reply came from the Princess, as she supposed not to speak to any man, but it is said that the King was accorded a glimpse of the fair lady's countenance.

### NEW YORK NOTES.

Sliding Elevators—Gotham's Pride—Why the Tax Roll is Low, Etc.

(New York Correspondence.)

The general manager of the Manhattan "L" has asked for an estimate of the cost of 100 inclined elevators to be substituted for the stairways which now lead to the stations of the Manhattan road. Plans, specifications and an estimate of the cost of this improvement are now before the officials of the road. The estimated cost is about \$250,000.

Each of the proposed elevators will have a carrying capacity of 3,000 passengers an hour. The inclined elevators will be run on the endless chain principle, and the power will be furnished by small electric motors placed in the stations.

New Yorkers have already begun to pick the baseball pennant winners. Of course they name the home team. Thus far in the season they are happy with Amos Rusie, the great pitcher, in the box. But the game is young yet. The attendance at the home games is phenomenally large. But why should it not be, with 3,000,000 to draw from?

The low state tax rate for 1900, 1.06 mills—the lowest since 1856—is largely due to the increase in the collateral inheritance tax collected. To this increase the estate of George Smith, formerly of New York and Chicago, but late of London, contributed largely. Mr. Smith had securities in New York State valued at \$42,086,970, and on this the state collected a tax of \$2,038,582. By paying the tax within a special



(Amos Rusie just as he has delivered the ball.)

time the estate procured a reduction, and so the tax paid amounted to \$1,934,753. The Smith estate in this state consisted principally of railroad holdings and industrial.

Some idea of the enormous wealth of Mr. Smith may be had not only from the large tax his estate paid here, but from the tax collected on his holdings in England. The English Government collected from the estate over \$5,000,000. Speaking of the tax, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, said in the House of Commons on March 5:

"This person, however unwilling, has contributed to the exchequer more than the cost of an ironclad."

The Smith estate tax is the largest ever paid into the treasury of New York. On the disposition of some thirty odd million dollars by direct bequest in the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt the state received \$320,000. The tax paid in this state by the Smith estate is not the only money that the country will receive from it. It has been estimated that the estate will make the United States Government \$5,000,000 richer.

There is a special war tax, framed in 1898, after the outbreak of the war with Spain, that applies to the transfer of estates. Under its provisions, where there are no children left by the deceased, but children of a brother or sister who came into possession, and the total value of the estate is more than \$1,000,000, the government has a clear right to collect \$4.50 for each \$100 of the clear value of such interest.

The people's singing classes, under the leadership of Frank Damrosch, have set a movement on foot to erect a \$2,000,000 temple of music. The first step was the incorporation of the American Institute of Music. The building will be designed especially for singing. It will hold 8,000 persons. Members of the classes will contribute ten cents a week each for the building fund, and a number of wealthy men have assured them of \$25,000. Public subscriptions are to be called for.

The fund for the widow of General Guy V. Henry grows, but not half as rapidly as it should. I knew General Henry well in Porto Rico. There, although a sick man, he was stuck to duty and to justice, and the natives held him in the highest esteem. If the widow of General Lawton deserved \$100,000 as a gift of the people—and she did—the widow of the gallant General Henry should have an equal sum.

### THE SCRAP BAG.

Cotton soaked in peppermint oil has been found to be effective in getting rid of mice.

New contracts with the United States Government allow army surgeons pay during authorized absences. The Paris exposition has the largest theatre in the world, accommodating 12,000 to 15,000 persons.

In no other country a century ago were women more completely on an equality with men than in South Africa.

The family of the late General Gordon protest in a London paper against the collection of money for their support.

The British Empire is forty times larger than the German Empire, and sixteen times larger than all the French dominions.

Special bells are now being made for automobiles. They can be attached to the footboard and can be reached by the foot of the operator.

Lady Georgiana Grey, daughter of the Reform Minister, Earl Grey, entered on her one-hundredth year not long ago, apparently in good health.

Physicians are not in great demand in Brazil. They are well paid, but their life is a hard one, as they often have to ride all day to reach a patient.

The English speaking people number at the present about 116,000,000, while those speaking French total 58,000,000, or exactly half the English speaking people.

Dr. Martineau said, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday: "I have so many friends in both worlds that I know not whether to wish to stay or depart."

The ninety Senators of the United States, whose salaries aggregate \$450,000, are waited upon by a force of 300 employees, with aggregate salaries of \$510,000.

The next Vermont Legislature will be asked to appropriate money for a statue of Justin S. Morrill, to be placed in the statutory hall of the Capitol at Washington.

A picture by Slaley, "The Flood," which was sold by the artist in 1876 for \$8 and resold at a public sale in Bordeaux in 1880 for \$18, was sold once more in Paris recently for \$8,600.

Mr. Stratton, of Cripple Creek, Colo., thinks he has made the mistake of his life in selling his gold mine for \$10,000,000. Still, at those figures, it is hardly the thing to give one pain.

Rev. A. B. Church, pastor of the Universalist Church at Akron, O., urges the doing away with coffins, and says the dead should be interred with only a shroud wrapped around them.

An agent for the American Bible Society says that the first book printed in Minnesota was a Bible. It was printed in 1836, about thirteen years before the first issue of a newspaper at St. Paul.

Helen M. Francis, three years and eight months old, has arrived safely at Stroud, Okla. T. after having traveled from New York city without escort other than the trainmen to whose care she had been committed.

For fancy dress gayeries in England young women are adopting as novelties, in honor of soldiers at the front, what are known as "kaki" and "Union Jack" costumes, which are said to be picturesque, if not graceful.

Several new ten-inch guns, mounted on disappearing carriages, have been placed in the fortifications guarding San Francisco harbor. Experts say the harbor is now proof against anything that may try to steam into it.

Henry T. Oxnard, the Sugar Trust millionaire, who is credited with having succeeded in forcing congressmen to enact a bill imposing a tariff on imports from Porto Rico, is one of the shrewdest lobbyists ever seen in Washington.

### SOME PEOPLE.

Wu Ting Fong, Chinese Minister at Washington, is strictly up to date. He has long been an expert wheelman, and now he has ordered an automobile.

Ex-Senator Washburne, of Minnesota, has made a handsome fortune in North Dakota land. He was previously worth about \$8,000,000, which may account for the fact that his latest success has not turned his head.

Consul Thomas E. Heenan, who has been stationed at Odessa, Russia, for a number of years, is on his way to his old home in Philadelphia, on leave of absence. Mr. Heenan is recognized as one of the most efficient consuls in the United States service, and has held his place under both Democratic and Republican administrations.

Like Prof. Agassiz, the late Congressman Bland, of Missouri, was "always too busy to make money." It is understood that the sole hope his widow has of properly caring for her family rests in the profits to be made on a book on his life, which is now being prepared. At the time of his death Mr. Bland owned a fruit farm, but several years will elapse before it can be made productive.

Thatcher R. C. Crowell, who removed from Boston to North Dakota a few years ago, has taught the farmers of that state a valuable lesson. He has established fax mills in various parts of the state and shown the farmers that straw which they formerly burned in the field is worth \$3 a ton at the fax mill.

### WIT OR WISDOM.

Learning and wisdom don't always travel hand in hand.

A man of wealth is never a crank—he's merely eccentric.

Some people should take more pains to conceal what they know.

The only kind of fruit Noah had in the ark was preserved pairs.

Evans is the lawyer's stock in trade, and he sells them by the case.

Many of the words that burn are taken from the editor's waste basket.

About two-thirds of a man's so-called friends would fall to stand the test.

When a man jumps at conclusions he doesn't always light where he expects to.

The only material difference between a cold and the grip is in the doctor's bill.

There is a period in every boy's life prior to which he can't be put to sleep at night, and after which it's difficult to get him up in the morning.—Chicago News.

# AN ADEPT AT PROMOTION.

### He Makes the Quickest Financial Recovery on Record.

## GOOD TRUST ORGANIZER

William H. Moore Pays \$5,000,000 in Debts and Wins a Fortune of \$10,000,000 in Five Years—Wall Street Wonders What He Will Do Next.

W. H. Moore is the necromancer of corporations. The Match Trust, the "Cracker" Trust, the Strawberry Trust, the Steel Trust, the Tin Plate Trust, and other trusts were the creations of his brain, and he has before



him a country full of trust possibilities. Men in Wall street are now waiting to hear that another trust and a great one is under way.

As an organizer and financial director of great industrial combinations Judge Moore, who is one of the latest additions to New York's colony of Chicago millionaires, will probably always be better known than as a lawyer, but it was due to his knowledge of the corporation laws of many States that he was able to coalesce millions of dollars of the capital of great industries into great trade and manufacturing combinations. Added to his knowledge of corporation law he possesses the merchant sense to a marvellous degree. He juggles with millions of dollars as other men do with thousands. All his undertakings have reached into the millions, and his profits are numbered in like sums.

He has had the rare distinction of falling for \$5,000,000. But that was nothing to this wizard of money, for before four years had passed he was out of debt and \$10,000,000 ahead of the game. It takes a financier to do that. And through it all not a smirch has been put upon his good name.

One of the first industries to attract his attention was match manufacturing, in which, while the Diamond Match Company was the leader, there was great competition. In 1889 he succeeded in consolidating nearly all of the match interests under a single control, which was run on Standard Oil principles as nearly as possible and which opposed competition wherever it found it. It was through speculating in the stock of the Diamond Match Company that the Moore brothers lost \$5,000,000 and went into debt for \$5,000,000 more.

Besides the Diamond Match Company Judge Moore succeeded in organizing what was known as the Cracker Trust, or the New York Brick Company, the American Strawberry Company and the National Steel Company. The latter, his greatest achievement, was completed February 7, 1889. It embraces the National Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Sheet Steel Company. This organization took in the leading steel mills of the country except the Carnegie interests, and represents capitalization of many millions of dollars. In 1898 the Moores had promoted the National Biscuit Company, which brought them a net profit of \$2,000,000, and after the organization of the steel companies had amounted to \$10,000,000. These corporations, with the Strawberry Trust, which was not as successful as the others, are known as the "Moore group," and represent an aggregate capitalization of \$225,000,000.

In November, 1899, William H. Moore went to New York, and a month later bought the house then being built by W. E. D. Stokes at No. 4 East Fifty-fourth street, adjoining Fifth avenue, and the residence of Henry M. Flagler. This was evidence of his permanent residence in New York, and something startling was looked for in the interests that he represented. The Stokes house cost him \$325,000. Until the house was finished, in March, he lived at the Holland House, and was one of its most inconspicuous guests. His fifty-fourth street house is a five story American basement structure, on ground 36 feet front and 100 feet deep. It has a cut stone front, solid marble stairways, and is well lighted and ventilated, having windows on three sides.

### Manners.

The Boston mamma was thoroughly out of patience.

"Thereau," she exclaimed, shaking her three-year-old son until his outside pair of glasses fell off, "how often must I tell you not to devour books with your elbows on the table!"

To have a child who is deficient in manners, is, in some towns, as sharp, if not sharper, than a serpent's tooth.

### MARKS AT GETTYSBURG.

The Finest Arranged Military Cemetery in the World.

(Gettysburg Correspondence.)

Since the first organized effort was made to preserve the Gettysburg battlefield, almost \$2,000,000 has been expended in the object by the government and the various military organizations. Of this amount the national government has contributed \$361,918.79, and a large part of the remainder was appropriated for the purpose of erecting monuments and markers by the various states whose troops were engaged in the battle. The work has been admirably carried on until now the scene of the "High Water Mark of the Rebellion" is judged to be the finest marked battlefield in the world. Its many miles of fine roads add greatly to the visitor's comfort while studying the details of the fight. A number of new avenues have been laid out, but not finished, which will increase the value of the field to the student of history, so that the request of the National Military Park Commission for an appropriation from Congress of not less than \$100,000 does not seem excessive.

Briefly summing it up, the work of the Battlefield Commission during the last year consisted in the building of Telford avenue, one and one-third miles long, along the battle lines of the First Army Corps on the field of the first day's battle; the addition of 1,100 feet of Sickles avenue; the partial construction of an avenue from Spangler's Spring around the southwestern slope and base of Culp's Hill; the placing of a large number of guns and markers showing the position of the Union and Confederate batteries and the walling and marking of several small springs which were used by both armies during the battle. Besides this, the commission had a force of men at work all summer caring for the different parts of the field—keeping the grass cut around the monuments, the underbrush cleared from the woodland, rebuilding the stone walls used as breastworks, sodding the embankments along the avenues and in other ways keeping the field in first-class condition.

Of the money appropriated by the government since the Battlefield Commission has been in charge, the following amounts were received in the various years: 1887, \$2,892.17; 1893, \$25,000; 1894, \$50,000; 1895, \$75,000; 1896, 1897 and 1898, \$50,000 was appropriated, and in 1899, \$80,222.50. The total amount of \$361,918.79, which includes incidental moneys received by the commission, was expended as follows: Compensation of commissioners, \$55,193.65; mileage of commissioners, \$5,072.65; cost of lands acquired by purchase, \$21,657.52; cost of roadways, supplies, labor, rent, etc., \$263,025; unexpended balance, \$16,962.70.

According to the annual report of the commission, the average cost of the avenues was \$8,822.68 per mile, which, in view of the durable manner in which they are built, is considered moderate. The 517.68 acres of land bought since the commission has been in control cost on an average of \$41.83 an acre. In a number of instances the price paid was as high as \$120 an acre, while in some cases small portions of land were donated or sold at a nominal sum. The commission has experienced little trouble in securing most of the land, but a portion to be used for construction of the Confederate avenue has been in litigation for several years. Concerning this the commission's report says:

"The proceedings begun by us three years ago by the direction of the Secretary of War, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to acquire by condemnation five tracts of land on Seminary Ridge, embracing two miles of the Confederate battle line of the second and third days, is not yet concluded. The jury of view made their award two and one-half years ago. The defendants appealed to court in term, where, after much delay caused by them, it was tried and a verdict rendered last December very liberal for them. They availed themselves of the six months allowed for appeal, and then carried the case to the United States Court of Appeals. The completion of this avenue will open up an entirely new part of the field."

A much approved work of the commission is the marking of the position of the regular Union and Confederate batteries, usually by two guns of the same calibre and class as those which constituted the battery, and also by large iron tablets supported on iron pillars and bearing appropriate inscriptions. The commission has already mounted 207 guns. The Union lines have nearly all been marked with monuments showing the positions of the various brigades, divisions and regiments engaged, but there are only two monuments on the entire field showing where Confederate regiments fought. Others will be placed as soon as the land is secured.

### Macaulay the Wit.

During the time when Lord Disraeli was starting sober Englishmen by his eccentricities of dress, Lord Macaulay, that was to be, was electrifying his dull-witted constituents by his witty sallies and repartee. Having been defeated in 1847, he ran again for Parliament in 1852. For a change he was the popular candidate. One day, while standing on the hustings, side by side with his opponent, he was violently struck by a dead cat. The man who threw it immediately apologized, saying he had meant the cat for his opponent. "Indeed," said Macaulay, "then I wish you had meant it for me and struck him!"—Collier's Weekly.

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