

THE BULLETIN.

MT. JOY, PA.

J. E. SCHRÖLL, Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Fifty Cents Per Annum, strictly in advance.
Six Months, 25 Cents.
Single Copies, 2 Cents.
Sample Copies Free.

Special Rates to Yearly Advertisers.

Entered Sept. 3, 1902, at Mount Joy Pa., as second class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

OFFICE REAR OF
MOUNT JOY HALL.

The New Hampshire constitutional convention recently adjourned after agreeing in certain amendments to the organic law of that state for submission to the voters. The last addition to the New Hampshire constitution was made in 1889, and one prior to that in 1842. Substantially the constitution is the same as when adopted in 1782.

The oldest engine in active service on the Northern Pacific reached the west coast ahead of the road bed, being shipped around Cape Horn, and did service in construction work. It does duty now in the humble capacity of "weed burner." In the fertile sections along the division this locomotive pushes a flatcar arrangement, equipped with an oil contrivance used to burn the weeds that grow rank along the right of way, thus threatening, when left to catch fire from passing trains, the destruction of meadows or crops.

With a fund recently received from the Carnegie institute in Washington the department of experimental psychology at Yale university will continue experiments on the human voice, which were begun more than a year ago. Plans are being made for collecting dialects all over the United States, by means of a car specially equipped with voice-recording machines. A feature of the collector will be voice records of various tribes of North American Indians. It has been decided to send the car west during the summer.

The famous French mathematician Laplace, wrote an essay on this subject partly to prove the fallacy of the gambler's superstition about his "luck." His essay shows that science upsets the belief that a run of bad luck is pretty sure to be followed by a run of good luck. If, for example, in a game of even chances, red turns up 20 times in succession, it is still an even chance whether red or black will turn up on the 21st time. Gamblers and reckless speculators, therefore, are continually flying in the face of science.

A veteran of the Spanish war recently referred to the secretary of the interior in a case in which he claimed a pension on account of corns that he had contracted by wearing army shoes. The department after an exhaustive course of reasoning comes to the conclusion that corns are not a pensionable injury. The decision is convenient, but are you not wondering, and when they find the remedy is simple and within easy reach of any one. The soldier's patriotism ought not to terminate with his military service. It should prompt him to go to a chiropodist rather than to the pension bureau.

The London Spectator remarks: We verily believe that the continent kings, soldiers and reactionaries are everywhere gaining power through the slow dying away of confidence among the people in their representative bodies, a dying produced entirely by their want of ability to move. They are longing for senates which will debate with gravity at reasonable length, and then act; and they find nothing but "talking shops" crowded with a mob which often cannot keep order, which always seem filled with a very spirit of faction, and which extremists have learned to paralyze by insuperable delays. Legislation is like a Spanish civil trial, in which final judgment is hardly expected before the next generation. The people weary of it all, and when they have not, like ourselves the experience of ages in dealing with parliaments they gradually come round to the belief that there is more to be hoped from any form of royal or bureaucratic authority than from any chamber, however representative. Those who believe in free institutions, as we ourselves do, will have to note this temper of mind most seriously, and to see if, even by radical changes, procedure cannot be so amended that a majority can once more act within reasonable time. It is not of much use that food is good and cheap if the breakdown in distribution, and the

BILLIONS IN COMMERCE

The Responsibilities of the New Department Will Be Great.

GROWTH OF PER CAPITA WEALTH.

Enormous Commercial Interests of the United States and Their Rapid Growth—An Internal Commerce of Twenty Billion Dollars, Equal to the Entire International Commerce of the World.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A bulletin of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics calls attention to the fact that the new Department of Commerce will have dealings with the largest commercial interests of the world.

Figures presented estimate the internal commerce of this country at \$20,000,000,000, an amount equal to that of the entire international commerce of the world, the United States being first in domestic exports, in manufactures, in transportation and in internal commerce. In arriving at this estimate of \$20,000,000,000, the bureau includes only one transaction in each article produced, while, in fact, a very large number of the articles produced pass through the hands of several "middlemen" between those of the producer and those of the consumer. The estimate is based upon the figures of the census, which put the total value of manufactures in 1900 at \$13,000,000,000; those of agriculture at nearly \$4,000,000,000, and those of minerals about \$1,000,000,000. Adding to these the product of the fisheries, the total value of the products of the great industries in 1900 would be \$18,000,000,000, and the rapid growth in all lines of industry since 1900, especially in manufacturing, seems to justify the conclusion that even a single transaction in all the products of the country would produce an aggregate for 1902 of fully \$20,000,000,000.

Estimating the internal commerce of the country at former census years by the same method, the Bureau of Statistics finds that the total internal commerce has grown from about \$2,000,000,000 in 1850; \$3,500,000,000 in 1860; \$6,250,000,000 in 1870; \$7,750,000,000 in 1880 and \$12,000,000,000 in 1890. It will be seen from this that the internal commerce seems to have increased 50 per cent. in the decade from 1890 to 1900, and is 10 times as large in 1902 as in the year 1850.

During the same period, from 1850 to 1902, the population has increased from 23,000,000 to 70,000,000, and is therefore only three and a half times as great as in 1850, while the internal commerce is ten times as great as at that time. This relative gain of internal commerce over population is due, in part, to the greatly increased facilities for transportation, the cheapening of cost of articles utilized, and the increased earnings and increased wealth of the people. The railroads have increased from 9,021 miles in 1850 to 201,839 miles in 1902, and the estimated wealth of the country from \$7,135,780,000 in 1850 to \$94,000,000,000 in 1900—a per capita increase of from \$308 in 1850 to \$1,236 in 1900. This increase in wealth has been accompanied by an increase in deposits in banks, those in savings banks alone increasing from \$48,431,130 in 1850 to \$2,597,094,580 in 1901.

CONVICT TORTURED TO DEATH.

California Prison Committee Makes a Startling Report.

San Francisco (Special).—The Assembly Committee on Prisons has made a report on its investigation of cruel punishment in the San Quentin and Folsom State Prisons.

It finds that the strait-jacket and other methods of torture are in use at both institutions, though the results are more disastrous at Folsom than at San Quentin. The committee listened to many convicts and made the following report:

"At Folsom we found that one convict, Robert Smith, had been permanently crippled in his right arm and hand and had sustained other injuries. In the case of Morris Weiss, alias Weitz, we find he sustained such injuries to his hands and arms as a result of the punishment that in all probability he will never be able to work at his trade, that of a tailor, again.

"In the case of James Deare we learned that he was found dead in his cell within 24 hours after being released from the strait-jacket."

Killed the Wrong Man.

Jackson, Tenn. (Special).—Robert E. McCaw, whose home is said to be in Rochester, N. Y., was shot to death here, presumably by a man who mistook McCaw for another who, already having a wife, married the daughter of the man who fired the shot. The marriage of Albert Bilderback and Miss Lucy Hudgins, members of a prominent family, took place Friday. Later in the day a warrant was sworn out by Samuel Hudgins, father of the bride, charging Bilderback with bigamy. At midnight Robert McCaw answered a ring at the door of the house where he lived and was shot without warning. Hudgins was arrested.

United States Was Consulted.

Liverpool (By Cable).—Premier Balfour, in a speech at a luncheon given by the Conservative Club here, declared the British Government had no choice but to take action against Venezuela. The Ministers had shown no undue haste, no greed for money and no inhumanity. The United States Government, he said, had been taken into confidence at every stage of the proceedings. The Monroe Doctrine had no enemies in this country.

Silkworms Dye Cocoons.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—To displace the dyer and cause silkworms to color silk naturally in any desired shade is the object of interesting experiments which form the subject of a special report to the State Department from United States Consul Atwell at Roubaix, France. He says that two French scientists actually have succeeded in producing bright red cocoons by feeding the silkworms with leaves washed over with red. Orange and blue shades also have been produced.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

New York detectives, at the instance of postoffice inspectors, arrested Henry G. Cartwright, a broken; William Treadwell, a broken, and Charles E. Goodrich, a clerk, charged with improper use of the mails in an alleged combination for "turf speculation."

John William, alias Cullen, and John Wittmer, were arrested in New York, charged with stealing about \$10,000 worth of silverware and silks from the store of R. H. Macy & Co. Wittmer was head night watchman for the firm. Carter Harrison, of Chicago, is reported to have entered into an alliance with Congressman Hearst, of New York, by which the Hearst interests in Chicago are to support Harrison for a fourth term in the mayoralty.

The forging of J. Pierpont Morgan's name in London is said to involve an amount exceeding \$165,000. Mr. Morgan is not acting in the matter, which concerns only the banks that accepted the notes.

Two mailcarriers and two prospectors have been lost in the blizzard in the mountains of Idaho. In Wyoming and Colorado the weather has been very severe and livestock has suffered.

Recent advances in the stocks of the four principal express companies—the Adams, the American, the Wells-Fargo and the United States—have revived rumors of consolidation.

A faithful Newfoundland dog, after arousing the family of George Copper-Smith, at Hawthorne, N. J., and thus enabling them to escape from their burning home, perished in the flames.

William H. Kimball, former president of the Seventh National Bank of New York, was sentenced to pay \$5000 for over-certification of checks.

Margaret Snedegar, alias Blanche Smith, aged 26 years, was found dead in her room, in Cleveland, O., and the police think she was murdered.

John Cummings, on trial in Wellington, Kan., for the murder of Annie Dishman, claims that his wife is the real murderer.

George Nelk, a youth, who murdered his mother and fatally wounded his sister Minnie at their home, in Germantown, Pa., is still at large. His brother arrived from Baltimore and visited his dying sister.

Regina Curry, aged 24 years, was assaulted and murdered on a lonely road just outside Philadelphia late Thursday night. When she left a car man also got off, and the conductor saw him follow her.

Robert E. McGraw was shot and killed in Jackson, Tenn., presumably by Samuel Hudgins, who mistook him for a bigamist who had married Hudgins' daughter.

The collier Ajax brought to New York the victims of the gun explosion on the battleship Massachusetts.

The First National Bank of Asbury, N. J., was closed and the national bank examiner placed in charge.

William Hooper Young, convicted in New York of murder in the second degree, was taken to Sing Sing.

George L. O. Perry, colored, was indicted for the murder of Miss Agnes McPhee at Somerville, Mass.

Foreign.

The president and other officials of the Macedonian Committee have been arrested, and the Bulgarian government has determined to dissolve the committees in Bulgaria and place a strong military cordon along the Macedonian frontier.

The United States revenue cutter Seminole, Lieutenant Sturtevant commanding, made two ineffectual attempts to rescue the five American fishing schooners in the ice packs near Bay Islands, of Newfoundland.

A British punitive expedition occupied Kano, West Africa, after putting to flight the Emir of Kano and 1,000 horsemen. The enemy lost heavily.

United States Ambassador Tower, at Berlin, has adopted a uniform somewhat similar to that worn by other diplomats on state occasions.

The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the former queen regent, Maria Christina of Spain, died in Vienna.

Max Regis had two duels near Paris, and his insulting conduct on the field led to another challenge.

Maurice Binder, a Nationalist, caused a furor in the French Chamber of Deputies by making charges against the Premier and other ministers in connection with the Humbert case.

The German government has decided not to buy the four battleships now being constructed in England and Italy for Chile and Argentina.

Generals Botha, Delarey and Smuts refused to accept the government's tender of seats in the legislative council at Pretoria.

At a luncheon given by the Conservative Club in Liverpool Premier Balfour replied to Lord Rosebery's criticism. Bolivia has accepted unconditionally, but under protest, the Brazilian demands in the Acre matter.

King Edward received Marconi, the wireless telegraph inventor at Buckingham Palace.

At the annual dinner of the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin, Earl of Dudley, lord lieutenant of Ireland, made a speech predicting a bright future for Ireland.

The decree of divorce, granted at Dresden, Saxony, to the Crown Prince and Princess Frederick permits both parties to marry again.

William Duffy, Nationalist member of Parliament, and three others imprisoned in Dublin under the Coercion Act, were released.

PROTOCOLS ALL SIGNED

WITH THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Expulsion from Hazing.

Representative Charles Dick introduced a bill providing that the superintendent of the Naval Academy shall make such rules, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing at the academy.

The bill further provides that any midshipman found guilty of hazing shall be summarily expelled and shall not be eligible for reappointment to the corps or as a commissioned officer in the army or navy until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member.

Indian Bill Reported.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs concluded its consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The committee recommends a number of changes, and its amendments add \$1,488,185 to the aggregate of the bill as passed by the House, making a grand total of \$10,434,213. The most important item of increase is \$1,200,000 to pay awards to loyal Creek Indians whose property was destroyed during the war of the rebellion.

Election Laws for Hawaii.

Representatives Graham, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Territories, favorably reported the bill to re-modify certain sections of the election laws of the Territory of Hawaii with amendments. The bill provides, among other things, that election officials shall be apportioned equally between the two political parties. Provision also is made for an official ballot, giving the names of candidates, the office to which nominated, and the political party.

Urging Eight Hour Bill.

Mr. McComas gave notice in the Senate that he would call up the eight-hour bill at the earliest opportunity, which brought from Mr. Quay the statement that "until the Senator from Maryland and those obstructionists behind him" consent to the fixing of a day when a vote can be taken on the Statehood bill, he would propose any action on the eight-hour bill.

Refused to Reconsider.

Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, sought to reopen discussion of the Alaskan boundary treaty by moving to reconsider the vote of the previous day. This was resisted by Senator Lodge. He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. There was a roll call and Mr. Lodge's motion was carried 36 to 25, which closed the subject.

Includes Naphtha Boats.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries authorized a favorable report on the bill making applicable to vessels propelled by gas, naphtha, or electric motor which carry passengers or freight for hire the same regulations provided by law for steam vessels.

In the Departments.

The House adopted the Sundry Civil Bill and then broke all records in the matter of private pension bills by passing 325 private pension bills and clearing the calendar.

The suite which the new Chinese minister will bring to Washington will contain people of high rank, a departure from the traditional policy of China.

The Senate agreed to the House amendments to the Elkins Anti-rebate Bill, which now goes to the President.

The foot-and-mouth disease is reported to have broken out again in Vermont.

Strike Hearings End.

Clarence S. Darro's Argument Completes Miners' Case.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—At last the beginning of the end is reached in the long-drawn-out hearings of the Anthracite Strike Commission. When the Commission adjourned Friday afternoon, after the last word had been spoken in behalf of the miners by Clarence S. Darro, all that remained to be done for the Commission to struggle with great mass of testimony and render a decision, which, no matter what it be, will be binding upon both operators and miners for three years.

The Session of Fifty-Six Days.

October 15—Commission named President.
October 24—Meets and organizes Washington, with Judge Gray as Chairman.

October 29—Starts on inspection mines in Pennsylvania.
November 6—Inspection of mines ended.

November 14—Testimony begins. Scranton, with John Mitchell on the stand.
November 22—Recess taken.
December 3—Hearings resumed.
December 17—Miners' side of case closed.

December 18—Non-union men to testify.
December 20—Adjournment for days.

January 6—Hearings resumed. Philadelphia.
January 10—Operators begin their testimony.

February 5—All testimony in.
February 9—Arguments begun. Miners' lawyers.
February 13—All arguments ended. The Commission has been in session 56 days. It has heard 566 witnesses. Nine of these were called by the non-union miners and 138 by operators. The stenographers took approximately 9200 typewritten pages of testimony, or 2,300,000 words.

Germany Declines Warships.

Berlin (By Cable).—The German Navy Department, after considering a proposal that Germany purchase the battleships being constructed for Argentina and Chile in England and Italy, decided not to do so.

Drowned in a Gale.

Washington, N. C. (Special).—The heavy gale of Thursday night skipper Manco was capsized in Quaker bay. Capt. Robert W. master, and two white men were crew were drowned. Reports

flying. One rumor is that five also of the boat's crew, were the same evening in Pamlico. Form Point, two miles distant Washington, the schooner Faxon was sunk. The crew of the saved.

HELLED

A Burlington

BLOODHOUND

One of the Train
With the Rob
Two Explos
Known What
of \$5,000 Offer

Butte, Mont.
Burlington Express
held up short
Northern Pacific
of this city, m
mounted men
of the train w
the engine, m
ran them ahead
miles. The tra
had left with
ened
incoming
which was the
and the alarm
The train was
the engines with
cars were run a
the rest of the
after the train w
wrecked the exp
was blown off, b
Reports vary
booty secured b
express messeng
bers did not get

In other quart
der will amount
dollars at least
several of the m
When the expre
that there was a
package of mone
hand upon a rack
this money proba
fact will not be d
ever, until an opp
a search of the w
After the expre
the package of m
he jumped out of
side. In the exp
said to have been
hip, but he and
went on with the
hurt badly enoug
turn to Butte.

Sheriff Quinn and
a mile and a half
met by Division Sup
who was a passenger
up. Superintendent
the front of the
stopped by the
from shooting, fear
trainmen.

Every officer in
called to South
proaches to the
guarded.

Detective Murphy
McCullagh on susp
of the train robbe
and eighty-five doll
laugh's possession.

Helena, Mont. (Special).—The
Northern Pacific Railway Company has
offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest
and conviction of the five men who are
said to have held up the Burlington
Express just east of Butte. The com
pany will pay the \$500 reward for the
entire gang or \$1000 for a member
convicted.

STRIKE HEARINGS END.

Clarence S. Darro's Argument Completes Miners' Case.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—At last the beginning of the end is reached in the long-drawn-out hearings of the Anthracite Strike Commission. When the Commission adjourned Friday afternoon, after the last word had been spoken in behalf of the miners by Clarence S. Darro, all that remained to be done for the Commission to struggle with great mass of testimony and render a decision, which, no matter what it be, will be binding upon both operators and miners for three years.

The Session of Fifty-Six Days.

October 15—Commission named President.
October 24—Meets and organizes Washington, with Judge Gray as Chairman.

October 29—Starts on inspection mines in Pennsylvania.
November 6—Inspection of mines ended.

November 14—Testimony begins. Scranton, with John Mitchell on the stand.
November 22—Recess taken.
December 3—Hearings resumed.
December 17—Miners' side of case closed.

December 18—Non-union men to testify.
December 20—Adjournment for days.

January 6—Hearings resumed. Philadelphia.
January 10—Operators begin their testimony.

February 5—All testimony in.
February 9—Arguments begun. Miners' lawyers.
February 13—All arguments ended. The Commission has been in session 56 days. It has heard 566 witnesses. Nine of these were called by the non-union miners and 138 by operators. The stenographers took approximately 9200 typewritten pages of testimony, or 2,300,000 words.

Germany Declines Warships.

Berlin (By Cable).—The German Navy Department, after considering a proposal that Germany purchase the battleships being constructed for Argentina and Chile in England and Italy, decided not to do so.

Drowned in a Gale.

Washington, N. C. (Special).—The heavy gale of Thursday night skipper Manco was capsized in Quaker bay. Capt. Robert W. master, and two white men were crew were drowned. Reports

flying. One rumor is that five also of the boat's crew, were the same evening in Pamlico. Form Point, two miles distant Washington, the schooner Faxon was sunk. The crew of the saved.