

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

VOL. 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.

NO. 50.

THE NEWS.

Governor Roosevelt's message to the New York legislature was largely taken up with a discussion of trusts. He advocated the repeal of the Horton boxing law.

The United States tug *Resolute* was sunk in Boston harbor by collision with the steel ocean tug *Swatara*. All on board were saved except the engineer.

North Carolina Republicans will contest the constitutionality of the suffrage amendment to the constitution to be voted on next August.

At the United States mint in Philadelphia during 1899 there were 122,790,524 coins made, representing a value of over \$65,000,000.

George L. Price was sentenced to eighteen months in the Eastern penitentiary for larceny of photographic supplies in York, Pa.

Edward Cressinger, nineteen years old, was hanged in Sunbury, Pa., for the murder of Daisy Smith, sixteen years old.

The Democratic caucus of the Mississippi legislature nominated Senator McLaurin for the long term.

The girls at the Allen & Ginter Tobacco Company works in Richmond, Va., went on a strike.

Oscar I. Fleming, the Princess Anne county magistrate who shot and killed Clarence L. Snyder, of Norfolk, a few weeks ago, was indicted in Princess Anne county. His bail was increased from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and his trial set for the first Monday in February.

Fire in Richmond, Va., destroyed a large part of the C. & O. office building, records and other papers, the damage being about \$50,000.

Former Senator Blackburn was chosen for United States senator by the Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature.

The L. A. W. will try to get Congress to vote five million dollars to construct good roads all over the country.

Water was turned into the Chicago drainage canal. The canal cost thirty-three million dollars.

Star Edwards, aged fifty-five, died in York county, as the result of a stroke of paralysis.

A baby's life was lost and nine people were injured in a fire in a tenement in New York.

Janus Robinson, colored, was hanged in Dinwiddie county, Va., for killing W. M. Jolly.

The wages of 25,000 men in Pittsburgh were advanced from five to ten per cent.

Charles J. Harrington, register of wills of Kent county, Del., is dead.

George V. Metzel, founder of the Order of Heptasophes, died suddenly at his home in Stewartstown, Pa., aged seventy-five years. On December 13 he celebrated his golden wedding. He was a native of Baltimore.

The system of pensioning old employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the lines east of Pittsburgh was started. Nine hundred and fifty men were retired.

The executive committee of the National Anti-Trust Conference issued an address declaring that the special privileges of the trusts should be taken from them.

An explosion of acetylene gas set fire to the Eden Baptist Church in Stromberg, Neb., while a church meeting was in progress.

Captain W. W. Marshall, formerly deputy postmaster at Des Moines, Iowa, tried to commit suicide. His death is expected.

During the week eight men of the Central Phosphate Works at Lady's Island, S. C., died under mysterious circumstances.

Ellen Tabash was accidentally killed at Passaic, N. J., by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of Michael Schwartz.

The stores of the McCormick Dry Goods Company, and W. J. Clary, in Greensboro, N. C., were destroyed by fire.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$300,000 to Cooper Union to found a day school similar in scope to the night school.

The one hundred anniversary of the birth of Dr. Constantine Hering was celebrated in Philadelphia.

E. R. Hershey, treasurer of Lancaster county, Pa., is a defaulter. He is supposed to be in Canada.

Eugene L. Packard, of the Robinson Investment and Security Company, of New York, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Sing Sing for unlawfully using the mails.

Judge Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court in St. Paul, Minn., discharged the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

By the will of the late Daniel Sharp Ford, of the Youth's Companion, the Baptist Social Union comes in for a large bequest.

The stock and plant of the Charles Heiser Shoe Company, at Hanover, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

John T. Whitehead, a wealthy Virginia farmer, died at his home, near Bay View.

Charles E. Pike, one of the original Free Soilers, died in St. Paul, Minn.

C. B. Turner was murdered at his home, near Ferguson's Wharf, Va.

Comptroller of the Currency Dawes says the general financial condition of the country is sound and stable, and there is nothing to indicate a recurrence of the recent flurry.

A strike of miners in the bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania is threatened. The men want a general increase of thirty per cent. in wages.

The Panama Canal Company of America, with an authorized capital of \$30,000,000, was incorporated in Trenton, N. J.

The trustees of the Northfield Seminary

WITH NAVAL HONORS

THE MAINE MARTYRS REINTERRED AT ARLINGTON.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

President McKinley, with Members of His Cabinet Major General Miles, Admiral Dewey and Other Notables in Attendance—salute Fired and Taps Sounded.

Washington, (Special.)—The remains of the one hundred and fifty victims of the Maine disaster brought from Havana by the battleship *Texas* were buried with full military honors upon a knoll in Arlington Cemetery. They were in charge of Captain Sigbee, now of the *Texas*, who was captain of the *Maine* on that fatal night when his ship was blown up in Havana harbor two years ago. They were attended by President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, Admiral Dewey, Major General Miles and his staff, and many other officers of the army and navy stationed in Washington. Among them were Lieutenant Commander Wainwright and Lieutenant F. C. Bowers, both of whom were on the *Maine* when the explosion occurred. All the army and navy officers were in full uniform.

Several troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, a battalion of marines from the navy yard and a detachment of sailors from the *Texas* were drawn up about the flag-draped caissons, which were ranged row on row along the brow of the hill, each bearing a beautiful wreath of galax leaves. Despite the snow and sipping cold over a thousand spectators pressed against the roped-lined enclosure to witness the ceremonies. The Marine Band played a dirge, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and the simple Protestant and Roman Catholic funeral services were conducted by Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, and Father Childwick, the chaplain of the *Maine*, under a canvas-canopied shelter in the open space facing the square in which the coffin lay beside their open graves. After the religious services a detachment of marines in their spiked helmets fired a salute of three blank volleys for the dead and a bugler sounded "taps." The ceremonies lasted barely twenty minutes. Among the sailors of the *Texas* present was Jeremiah Shea, who had a miraculous escape on the night of the explosion, being blown out of the stove hole. He was introduced to the President by Captain Sigbee.

When asked for an explanation of the mystery of his escape by the President, Shea responded, as he did to a similar inquiry from Father Childwick at the time of the disaster:

"I don't know how I got through. I was blown out. I guess I must have been an armor-piercing projectile."

After the ceremonies the coffins were lowered into their graves and the work of interring them began.

CHINA'S OPEN DOOR.

Scope of this Country's Diplomatic Achievement—Preserving China's Integrity and Freedom of Trade.

Washington, (Special.)—An international concert of the most comprehensive character for maintaining freedom of trade in China will be disclosed when all the facts regarding recent diplomatic correspondence are communicated by President McKinley to Congress. The announcement that assurances have already been received from all the powers is slightly premature, but there is no doubt that they will be received and that they will finally be given a definite written form.

The scope of the proposals of the United States, the results which have followed, and their effect upon international obligations in China can now be set forth for the first time with much greater precision and detail than has yet been done. All that has thus far occurred on the subject has been preliminary to a formal exchange of written notes. When these notes are exchanged they will not only bind all the powers exchanging them to respect the treaty rights of the United States in China, but they will bind each power to respect the rights of all the others. In other words, the United States has not merely protected its own interests by the proposal to guarantee the commercial integrity of China, but it has bound each power to respect within its sphere of influence the existing rights of all the others, so that transgression by any one power will be a violation of pledges to all the powers, and not simply of those given to the single one whose citizens or public interests may be directly affected. The appearance of the United States in the field of Eastern diplomacy has been marked, therefore, by one of the most notable agreements ever reached by diplomatic consultation.

Success of American Diplomacy.

While it is proposed that the desired pledges shall be put in definite written form, the victory for American diplomacy will be practically achieved when assurances that they are ready to exchange such notes have been given by each and all of the powers. The Russian government has not yet given these assurances in the form desired, but it is believed at the State Department that they will soon be forthcoming.

The negotiations on the subject have been carried on through correspondence with foreign courts by the American representatives there rather than by the State Department with foreign ministers and ambassadors at Washington. This is in accordance with regular diplomatic usage, that new propositions shall be submitted directly to the governments involved rather than to their representatives abroad.

The response of Germany was the first to be reported to Washington, not England, as has been stated, and was the basis of the announcement that the German Imperial Government was much more friendly to the open door and to the interests of the liberal powers than had been believed. The response of France, however, was of a character to dispel any doubt of the earnestness of her wish for freedom of trade in the Chinese Empire. France intimated that she not only favored the open door in all parts of China still under Chinese sovereignty, but that she was opposed to the creation of exclusive spheres of influence, and that she was ready to maintain freedom of trade relations in the provinces over which she is about acquiring influence.

The response of Great Britain was somewhat delayed, but was sufficiently clear. Ambassador Choate was advised by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs that Great Britain would co-operate with the United States in every measure looking toward freedom of commercial intercourse.

CURRENCY BILL.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE TEXT.

AMENDMENTS PRESENTED.

Provisions May Be Made for the Redemption of Greenbacks—Authorizing the Exchange of Bonds—Will Make the Intention of the Bill More Clear When Enacted Into Law.

Washington, (Special.)—The Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee authorized Senator Aldrich to present amendments to the financial bill which he offered in the Senate. The most important relates to the greenbacks, and is as follows:

The New Clause.

After the word "authority," in line 5, page 12, strike out remainder of the section, and insert "and the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanged, in the manner hereinafter provided, for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the United States notes exchanged in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, when covered into the Treasury, be reissued as now provided by law, and the gold coin in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of \$150,000,000."

An Eliminated Section.

All of Section 6 is eliminated, and the following new section substituted:

Sec. 6—That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable February 1, 1904, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum, payable August 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of \$50, or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after 30 years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; provided that such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, and in consideration of the reduction of interest offered, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by Section 3624 of the Revised Statutes; and provided further, that the 2 per cent. bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid; and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call.

The Gold Reserve.

Another amendment is to the second section of the bill, where it provides for maintaining the gold reserve. The bill as reported made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold reserve at \$100,000,000 by the sale of bonds. The amendment provides that when the reserve falls below that amount it shall be his duty to restore it to the maximum of \$150,000,000.

It is stated by the members of the committee that the amendments are for the purpose of making more clear the intention of the bill, and to leave no question as to the construction of the law when enacted.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

Small Items Which Swell the Total of Receipts—Rent for Islands of Alaska.

Washington, (Special.)—In transacting a business of over half a billion dollars a year the Government finds many sources of revenue. The statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government during the last fiscal year, submitted to Congress by Secretary Gage, shows the smallest item in the way of revenue was 20 cents from a Chinaman's certificate. From illegal fees, presumably not returned, the Government profited to the extent of \$1, while the sweepings of gold from the Treasurer's office Washington, netted \$1. From the exhaust steam in the Hoop Building, Washington, an income of \$75 was derived, while the gas company at Salt Lake refunded to the Government \$12 which had been deposited as security for the payment of the gas bill. Counterfeit gold coin which fell into the hands of the Government netted \$154.

In Alaska enterprising fur merchants rented certain islands from the Government for the propagation of foxes, paying therefor \$900. The tax on sealskins amounted to \$1,116,911; penalties under the Chinese exclusion act aggregated \$224; the Government gained \$1,697 by exchange and \$1,230 from premium on exchange.

Persons wanting discharges from the navy and Marine Corps paid \$3,866 for them, and United States officials earned over \$120 which had been offered to them in bribes. Altogether the Government had a fairly prosperous year, its gross revenues, exclusive of the postal service, amounting to \$518,909,620.

It cost the Government last year \$1,117,433 for the Senate and \$2,880,911 for the House, of which the Senate gave its employees \$93,881 and the House \$83,110 as a gratuity in the shape of extra pay. Contests for seats cost the Government \$76,546. Under the expenditures of the State Department is an item for \$222,991 for the national defense, presumably spent for secret service. Regulating immigration cost the Treasury Department \$263,079; scientific investigation of the fur seal fisheries, \$58. For the national defense the Treasury Department spent \$145,008; artificial limits cost the War Department \$123,217. On the improvement of harbors \$4,541,686 was expended, and the rivers cost \$11,540,855 more.

The War Department managed to expend \$22,395,365, nearly one-half the entire expenditure of the Government. The Navy Department spent \$64,354,734, of which \$8,197,701 went for the national defense and \$3,856,263 as an emergency fund.

The remainder in Alaska, or destined for Alaska, cost the Government last year \$1,132,000. In pensions the Government spent \$139,894,929. The Indians cost the Government \$12,805,711. The total revenue of the Government, including the postal service, was \$610,982,004, and the expenditures \$790,093,964, of which \$382,236,184, or considerably more than half, went for pensions and the expenses of the War Department.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The Manila Railway Company Limited, Principally Owned in England, Has Claims Aggregating \$34,000 Against the United States.

Mr. Horatio Rubens gave in an interview a very rosy account of the confidence of all Cubans in General Wood.

General Wood is kept busy in Havana by the crowds of office-seekers from all parts of the island.

The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico condemned five men to be garroted for murder. The bubonic plague is reported to be raging in the Asiatic quarter of Honolulu.

The arrival at Manila was reported of the transports *Lennox* and *Siam*.

Mail advices were received of the battle at San Jacinto, which was one of the most disastrous for the Philippines since the Insurrection began.

Colonel Lockart, with a force of 2,500 men, routed the insurgents in the mountains, near Montalban.

Four transports reached Manila with the Thirty-eighth and the Fortieth Volunteer Regiments.

At a meeting of the propaganda committee of the Cuban National party, Senor Messoner said that their party was a continuation of the revolutionary principle.

General Santa Ana, with a force of insurgents, attacked the American garrison at Sabig, but was repulsed.

In minor engagements with the Americans the insurgents have lost heavily.

General Young has been appointed military governor of the province of Northwestern Luzon.

The American forces, according to correspondence from Iloilo, began, on November 13, to assume an aggressive for the first time on the island of Panay, having previously been beleaguered by the insurgents.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Castle Silk Company, of Franklin, N. J., made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets, \$32,000.

E. V. Smalley, editor of the Northwestern Magazine, and secretary of the National Social Money League, died suddenly at St. Paul, Minn., of nervous dyspepsia.

A special convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union held at Pittsburgh, John Kunzler was elected president to succeed W. J. Smith, resigned.

Jackson Day, January 8, will be celebrated by the Jackson League, of Toledo, Ohio, with a dollar dinner at Memorial Hall.

Judge James P. Tarvin, of Kentucky, and Hon. Timothy Tarsney, of Michigan, will be speakers.

The three days' session of the Seventh Annual Convention of the National School Dental Technicians came to an end at Philadelphia. Nashville was selected as the place of meeting for next year.

The Cheyenne flyer on the Union Pacific Railroad crashed into the Boulder Valley train at Brighton, Col. William Bundelman, a baggage man, was killed and 14 persons injured.

Judge Manger, in the Federal Court at Omaha, declared the Greater American Exposition Company bankrupt. The proceedings were brought by laborers and others who held unsecured claims, and was not contested by the exposition officials.

ENGLAND TO SUE FOR PEACE.

The Sort of an Agreement President Kruger Would Be Willing to Make.

London, (By Cable.)—A despatch from Winston Churchill says that from conversations with members of the Transvaal executive at Pretoria he learned that the Boers began the war with trepidation, but that President Kruger is now confident Great Britain will soon sue for peace.

In the highest Transvaal circles, Mr. Churchill asserts, there is serious talk of a compromise, by which Great Britain would cede the territory now occupied by the armies of the two republics, pay an indemnity of £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000) and acknowledge the complete independence of the Transvaal.

Eight Men Lost in a Wreck.

St. John, N. F., (Special.)—The schooner *Puritan* was driven ashore on Cabot Island in a heavy gale, and eight of her crew of nine were lost. Six were married men with families. The survivor broke his arm. It is feared that other disasters will be chronicled within a day or two as the results of the same gale.

DELAGOA BAY.

Denial of Reports About the Partition of Portuguese Territory.

London, (By Cable.)—In the absence of actual war news, the sensational newspapers of London, Paris and Berlin are publishing all sorts of wild rumors and stories, suggesting foreign complications and treaties between Germany, Portugal and Great Britain concerning Delagoa Bay, and providing for the partition of the Portuguese colonies. These stories are also being called to the United States in extenso.

So many alleged disclosures of secret Delagoa Bay agreements have recently been submitted to the British Foreign Office that the officials have made it a rule neither to deny nor affirm them, and when questioned regarding the statements of the Lokai Anzeiger, of Berlin, about a reported treaty the officials adhered to this rule. But a representative of the Press gathered that the alleged disclosures were quite inaccurate.

A despatch to the Times from Berlin comments on the Lokai Anzeiger treaty statements as follows:

"When it is remembered that two of Portugal's Asiatic positions, Goa and Damao, form enclaves of the province of Bombay, the statements of the Lokai Anzeiger border on the fantastic."

The *St. James Gazette*, in an editorial on the reported treaty, says it is "a mere patchwork of previous reports, some partly true and some entirely false."

The probable truth is that, as previously reported, the Portuguese possessions in Africa, north and south of the Zambesi, will ultimately be leased to Great Britain and Germany, respectively.

"It is satisfactory," says the Times editorially, "to learn that the Washington government is acting with regard to the American cargoes seized in Delagoa Bay as we should have wished and expected. It is a matter of course that we shall make full reparation, if reparation is proved to be due. In the meantime, it may be noted, as the Americans themselves admit, that the facts are in considerable doubt, and that some of them seem to be rather compromising to the *v. v. s.* seized. There will be time enough to talk of the law and the policy of the step when the facts have been authoritatively ascertained."

GREENSBORO'S BIG BLAZE.

Large Dry Goods Store Destroyed—\$100,000 Damages.

Charlotte, N. C., (Special.)—Fire at Greensboro, N. C., caused losses aggregating nearly \$100,000, partly covered by insurance.

The fire started in the elevator shaft of the Hague-McCorkle Dry Goods Company's wholesale house, and soon enveloped that building and spread to the adjoining store, occupied by W. J. Clary. Water froze before it struck the burning building and added to the hardship of subduing the flames. A large quantity of cloth and notions were burned and much damage done by the water. The losses are estimated as follows:

Hague-McCorkle Dry Goods Company, \$80,000; insurance, 55,000. W. J. Clary, lost \$12,000; insurance, \$6,500. The damage to the buildings will aggregate \$4,000.

SOUTHERNERS' PROTEST.

They Want New Possessions Kept Outside Tariff Wall.

Savannah, Ga., (Special.)—Meetings of the Savannah River Rice-Growers' Association and of the Truck-Growers' Association have been called to take steps against the admission of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands within the tariff wall of the United States.

The associations will co-operate with the sugar-producing interests of Louisiana. It is pointed out that both Puerto Rico and the Philippines are producers of rice. With the tariff bars let down they would grow immense quantities of rice, with cool labor, and flood our markets, to the ruin of the home rice interests.

And the same applies to sugar. Puerto Rico is as close to the Northern markets for truck and vegetables as Savannah and Jacksonville. If Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables were let in free they would catch the cream and profit of the Northern market, to the detriment of the growers in Georgia and Florida.

NEARLY READY FOR SERVICE.

Kearsage and Kentucky Soon to be Placed in Commission.

Washington, (Special.)—The *Kearsage* will probably be placed in commission in January. Orders have been issued from the Bureau of Navigation to make up the enlisted force for the ship. But three officers have been assigned to duty on the ship: Capt. W. M. Folger, who will command her; Lieut.-Com. G. A. Merriam, who will be her executive officer, and Lieut. Emilie Theiss, who will be in charge of the engineer department.

It is probable that the *Kearsage* will be placed in commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard, while the *Kentucky*, which will be ready for sea in a few weeks, will be commissioned at the New York Navy Yard. Three officers have been detailed for duty on board the *Kentucky*. They are: Capt. C. M. Chester, who will command the battleship; Lieut.-Com. Karl Rohrer, the executive officer; and Lieut. Albert Bevington, who will be at the head of the engineer department.

Prof. David Wolfe Marks, of London, who has just entered his 89th year, is still in possession of all his faculties, but he seldom officiates in the Reform-ed congregation (Hebrew) in London, which he founded.

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