



A cablegram from London to the New York American says that conditions in the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire and adjacent counties have reached an acute stage in a period of depression precipitated by American speculators of the cotton market. In dozens of towns in the cotton districts of England, thousands of men loiter workless in the streets, while women and children uncomplainingly suffer hunger.

An Associated press dispatch under date of San Francisco, Cal., September 19, says: Some time ago the store of a prominent merchant in Chinatown was robbed. Two of the robbers were caught and were convicted. Three others were identified, but escaped. The Six Companies offered a reward for their capture, and one has just been caught in Portland and brought back here. Now comes the Chinese Six Companies with the following proclamation, signed and sealed by each of them and individually: "No matter of what color he is, who he is, or what he is, we forbid any party or parties, openly or secretly, to aid, or employ attorneys to defend the defendant, or in any way assist in clearing him. We regard the parties who defend the defendant as robbers themselves, and we will endeavor to prosecute the parties who aid the defendant for the same offense. Be it known to you all."

Speaking to the Russian ambassador, the sultan of Turkey expresses regret at the offenses committed by the Turkish troops, and said that orders had been sent to the authorities concerned to prevent repetition of these offenses. The sultan also promised that the guilty parties would be punished. Similar promises were made to the German ambassador. The German ambassador is reported to be quite optimistic, but little general confidence is manifested in the promises of the sultan.

An Associated press cablegram under date of London, September 22, says: The Times correspondent at Belgrade sends a review of the situation in Serbia, in which he says the military conspiracy at Nish, directed against the regicides, is far graver than the government dare acknowledge. Of a total of 1,500 officers, 1,000 are said to be concerned in it, and probably the bulk of the nation secretly sympathizes with them. The clique of assassins, however, hold all the chief civil and military offices, the keys of the arsenal and the treasury, and any one crossing their path is doomed. The king is surrounded and under the rule of the assassins, and many doubt if he will ever shake himself free. Minister Gentchitch, in whose house the regicide plot was hatched, and who conducted the secret negotiations with King Peter, is alleged to possess an incriminating letter, which is kept hanging over the royal head. Lately, however, the regicides are beginning to realize that they have gone too far and must moderate their attitude. The elections are anticipated with considerable interest.

Dispatches from Montrey, Mex., report that in the city of Linires there are 200 cases of yellow fever, while fully 2,000 people are sick with various ailments. Yellow fever prevails in many other Mexican towns.

On September 21 the populist state convention of Colorado nominated District Judge Frank Powers for justice of the supreme court. Resolutions

condemning the republican state administration and also denouncing the democratic convention because it failed to condemn the use of the military at Cripple Creek, were adopted.

An Associated press cablegram under date of London, September 21, says: Attorney General Finlay at today's session of the Alaskan boundary commission, continued his argument in behalf of Canada, citing the utterances of American officials and passages in the American case, which he claimed upheld the Canadian contention. The attorney general claimed that the inlets of Alaska must be considered territorial waters. In this connection Lord Chief Justice Alverstone called the attorney general's attention to the contention of the Norwegian commissioners in the Bering sea arbitration, that the waters of the fjords of Norway were territorial and that the coast of that peninsula consequently represented a line drawn from headland to headland. The attorney general claimed that this principle should be applied to Alaska. Lord Alverstone apparently was unwilling to bind himself to such a sweeping application and suggested that owing to geographical peculiarities it was impossible to apply to Alaska a principle applicable elsewhere. The attorney general quoted the contention of the Canadian view of the territorial waters, but as the American contention did not prevail on that occasion, Lord Alverstone said it could not be used in favor of Canada.

A skirmish between Turkish and Bulgarian troops occurred Saturday, September 19, on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier. It is reported that Turkey is massing 40,000 men in and around Palenta, ten miles from the Bulgarian frontier, against which force the Bulgarians have only 4,000 men at Kostentvil.

Under date of Sofia, Bulgaria, September 21, it was reported that a serious engagement occurred at Pekin, near Melnik, in which the Turks are said to have lost 500 men killed, including two colonels.

The officials of the United States state department report that they are in receipt of many appeals from American citizens, urging this government to take some action with respect to the Turkish brutalities.

The farmers' national congress met at Niagara Falls, September 22. Addresses were delivered by Governor Odell, Mayor J. D. Puse of Savannah, Ga., Secretary Cortelyou and O. P. Austin. The body declared against the ship subsidy and is opposed to Cuban reciprocity.

The officials of Hawaii have applied to President Roosevelt for a commission to secure a loan in the sum of \$1,229,000, for various public improvements.

The president of the Macedonian organization in an interview sent from Sofia, Bulgaria, September 23, says that the talk by the Turkish authorities on the lines of peace is only a ruse to gain time.

An Associated press cablegram under date of Caracas, Venezuela, September 23, says: The official figures of the claims presented by foreign nations to the mixed tribunals now sitting in Caracas are: France, \$16,040,000; United States, \$10,900,000; Italy, \$3,300,000; Belgium, \$3,093,360;

Great Britain, \$2,500,000; Germany, \$1,417,300; Holland, \$1,046,450; Spain, \$600,000; Mexico, \$500,000; Norway and Sweden, \$200,000. The sessions of the French and Belgian tribunals have closed.

At the convention of the international association of bridge and structural iron workers at Kansas City, Sam Parks and other delegates from local union No. 2 of New York were seated. Sam Parks is the man who is on trial charged with soliciting money from employes in return for a settlement of the strike.

The twenty-third annual reunion of the Old-time Telegraphers was held at Milwaukee, September 23. Atlanta, Ga., was chosen as the next place of meeting. Charles C. Adams of Atlanta was elected president. R. G. Corse of Salt Lake City was chosen as a member of the executive committee. The secretary's report showed that during the year 96 new members were enrolled, 17 died, 5 resigned, and 84 were stricken from the rolls. The United States military telegraphers corps, which also met at Milwaukee on the same date, chose Atlanta, Ga., as the next place of meeting, and elected Col. W. B. Wilson of Philadelphia as president.

The state convention of league of republican clubs of Pennsylvania meeting September 25, indorsed the Roosevelt administration.

Several weeks ago a strike of the union miners was ordered at Cripple Creek. The mine owners alleging that a large number of the men wanted to work called upon Governor Peabody for troops. The civil authorities insisted that they were able to preserve law and order, but the governor decided to send troops, and the entire national guard of the state, under command of Brigadier General Chase, was ordered to Cripple Creek. By General Chase's orders a number of prominent members of the miners' union, including all the members of the executive committee, who had the strike in charge, were arrested without warrant, and held in the guard house. Habeas corpus proceedings were commenced in behalf of the men under arrest. General Chase responded to the habeas corpus writ by sending the prisoners to the court room in charge of a detail of thirty soldiers. The soldiers remained in the court room in spite of the protest made by attorneys for the workingmen. Two of the working-

men's attorneys withdrew from the case because of the presence of the military. The men had been held prisoners by the military for about two weeks without warrants and with no formal charges against them. While the case was pending, General Chase announced that whatever the decision of the court might be he would not release the men other than by the governor's orders. The court, Judge William Seeds presiding, decided against the military authorities and ordered the release of the prisoners on September 24. General Chase declined to recognize the authority of the court until ordered by the governor to do so. General Chase maintained that though martial law had not been formally declared, it was really put in force by the order issued by the governor directing the troops to maintain order and that therefore the civil court had no jurisdiction. The county commissioners and sheriff invited former Governor Thomas and United States Senator Patterson into consultation. Messrs. Thomas and Patterson advised them that the civil authorities had full authority so far as the writ of habeas corpus was concerned and that should the court decide against the military authorities it would be the duty of those authorities to surrender the prisoners according to the court's order. At the same time Messrs. Thomas and Patterson said that if the military refused to obey the court's order they would advise against any physical effort being made to enforce that order on the ground that it would mean a clash between the military and the sheriff's posse, bloodshed would ensue, and with their stronger force the military probably would prevail. The situation was subsequently simplified by an order issued by Governor Peabody directing General Chase to release the prisoners according to Judge Seeds' order.

Premier Balfour has written a letter to the Bishop of Canterbury discussing the Macedonian situation. Mr. Balfour says that the problem is a great one, and that the instrument whereby the situation may be dealt with is the concert of Europe. But, even were they all in harmony, it is necessarily slow and must be ineffective if the problem is complex.

A dispatch under date of London, September 25, says: The Associated press is able to state definitely that Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, who is now at Carlsbad, has been offered and has

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