

FRESH OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE

Total of Twenty-Eight Deaths Are Reported at Honolulu.

CHINATOWN IS BURNED BY AUTHORITIES

Six Fatalities in Four Days—Steamer Dorie Does Not Dock at Port, but Receives Mail from Tugs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamer Dorie, from Asiatic ports, via Honolulu today, brings news of a fresh outbreak of plague, six deaths having occurred at Honolulu between the departure of the steamer China, which arrived here on Monday, and the departure of the Dorie, which left Honolulu January 13. The total number of deaths from the plague for the first outbreak up to twenty-eight, and it is understood that there are twenty-six cases in the hands of the health officials. Honolulu's Chinatown is being burned and every effort is being made to stamp out the disease.

The Dorie did not dock at Honolulu, but the Hawaiian mail was taken out to her in tugs. The local health authorities have detained the vessel pending an investigation. It is not yet known whether it will be quarantined or allowed to proceed to its dock.

The Dorie was sent to the quarantine station, but it is thought that it will not be detained long. Among the passengers on the Dorie were a number of prominent naval officers from the Asiatic station, including Rear Admiral Fitzgerald of the English navy and a number of sub-officers of the English Asiatic fleet who are enroute to join their own squadrons. Two officers of the Russian navy, Captain Loukoff and Lieutenant Kozymov, were on the steamer enroute to Europe.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas of the American Philippine squadron returns on leave and government business. Advances from Honolulu state that the bark Anate, forty-eight days from British Columbia for Honolulu, arrived at its destination in a distressed condition. The vessel was long overdue. On the voyage the bark encountered severe storms. The steerage was filled with water and much of the provisions ruined. The fresh water gave out and the crew were placed on short rations. A ship was sighted and furnished 200 gallons of water to the exhausted crew.

The cabin passengers of the Dorie were allowed to land tonight. The vessel will be kept in quarantine strictly away from the infected part of the town and prevent themselves each day for examination to Dr. Carmichael, United States quarantine officer.

DISEASE NOT AMONG THE WHITES.

Mail Steamers Not Allowed to Stop at the Islands.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Letters have been received here from the Cheyenne colony in Honolulu, relative to the plague. The Cheyenne men say that no mail steamers are allowed to stop at the islands and no person is permitted to leave or arrive on the islands without being inspected and sugar stocks have dropped to the bottom.

As soon as a case is discovered the patient is quarantined and all of his clothing and property, together with his house, burned. In this manner over \$50,000 worth of property has been destroyed, and it is believed that before the disease is wiped out all of Chinatown will have to be burned.

Edward Towe, newspaper correspondent, formerly a resident of Cheyenne, is a member of Minister Cooper's staff and is also superintendent in charge of the work of burning all infected houses and other property.

White residents of the city do not have much fear of contracting the disease.

BALL PLAYER'S TRAGIC END

Martin Bergen of the Boston Team Kills Wife and Child, Then Himself.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 19.—Martin Bergen, a member of the Boston baseball team, shot and killed his wife and two children and then himself at his home in North Brookfield, today.

Martin Bergen was catcher of the Boston team. Mrs. Bergen and one child were killed with an ax, and then Bergen used a razor to cut the throat of his other child and his own. It is thought the action was due to insanity. It has been suspected for some time that Bergen was a victim of mental derangement. In fact some of his actions in connection with his base ball managers last season led to the supposition at that time. Neighbors found the body of Bergen and the girl lying on the kitchen floor. The bodies of Mrs. Bergen and the little boy lay upon a bed in the chamber. Bergen was 29 years of age and his wife was of about the same age.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—Martin

Bergen made his debut in fast base ball company with Manning's Kansas City Blues of 1895 and he proved one of the local manager's greatest finds. He came to Kansas City from the New England league and improved steadily while with the Blues. His chief claim to the attention of Kansas City enthusiasts was as a thrower. Very few Western league base runners could steal when Bergen was behind the bat. Bergen was known as a melancholy man. He was surly with his best friends and was a hard player to handle, as he was given to sulky moments and was liable to refuse to play at any time without giving a reason.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Sully county the last of the county contracts for the year were ordered paid and the county is now entirely out of debt.

Barham's syndicate is in control. The Harriman syndicate has combined with Illinois Central and Alton.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say: It develops that the Harriman syndicate has combined with the office of the Illinois Central and Alton roads. It is said that these will be merged into one system, put under one management and operated by one set of general officers.

Until the merger is effected, which cannot be for some time after the new officers take hold of the Gulf road, C. H. Chapelle, former president of the Alton, will act as president of the Gulf system of the Kansas City, Omaha & Eastern, and property of the Harriman syndicate. This will give the syndicate two through lines of its own between Chicago and the Gulf of Mexico and one through line to the Pacific coast, the latter being formed by the Illinois Central, the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line.

This, with the Vanderbilt's big North-western system and the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Burlington and Rock Island as ready allies, will give the syndicate a good start in consolidating the roads west of Chicago.

E. H. Harriman was in Chicago today, but declined to talk.

South Dakota News Notes. The regular mid-winter meeting of the South Dakota Press association was concluded this evening. In addition to the transaction of routine business at today's sessions, papers on topics of special interest to newspaper workers were read by N. C. Nash of the Canon News; Levi B. Wolf, Howard Democrat; J. Tomlinson, Jr., Sioux Falls Argus-Leader; R. T. Tinn, Kimball Graphic; C. R. Bruce, Elk Point Courier. The following were elected delegates to the National Editorial association to be held at New Orleans next month: C. F. Allen, Brookings Press; Harry Trent, Mukwonago Press; L. C. Taylor, Alexander Herald; C. Fletcher, Aberdeen Democrat; T. B. Roberts, Armour Chronicle; Tribune; N. C. Nash, Canton News; C. E. Nevin, late of the Plankinton Standard.

The democratic editors attending the meeting, who have heretofore been members of the Reform Press association, which is controlled by the populists, organized a Democratic Press association and elected the following officers: President, Glenn M. Farley; vice president, T. W. Taubman; secretary, L. D. Wait; treasurer, C. R. Tinn. The republican editors also organized a Republican Press association, with the following officers: President, J. F. Halladay; secretary, J. Tomlinson, Jr.

Hot Springs, S. D., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Steps are being taken at Rapid City toward the reorganization of Company M, which was abandoned upon the return of the regiment from the Philippines. The company made an enviable reputation in the Philippines and the people of Rapid City, among whom are a number of the old members of the company, are desirous that the organization shall be maintained.

Grain Growers to Meet at Fargo. ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—The program for the second annual convention of the Tri-State Grain Growers' association at Fargo, January 23, has been issued. The convention will be in session four days and a large attendance is anticipated. Many prominent farmers from all over the northwest have signified their intention to be present.

FAVOR STUDY OF LIVE STOCK

Convention Asks Congress to Care For Agricultural Colleges.

MEET NEXT YEAR AT SALT LAKE CITY

Springer Re-Elected President—Authorized to Appoint Committee to Frame Bill for Leasing Public Lands.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 19.—The third annual convention of the National Live Stock association closed this evening. The meeting to meet next year at Salt Lake City. The convention endorsed the construction of the Nicaragua canal; the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma to statehood; the appointment of John N. Simpson of Texas as commissioner to the Paris exposition; and the holding of a national congress to care for the agricultural colleges throughout the entire country, and elected the following officers: John W. Springer, president (re-elected); Charles F. Martin, Denver, secretary; J. M. Hill, Montana, first vice president; J. D. Wood, Idaho, second vice president; George Golding, Colorado, treasurer.

No material changes were made in the executive committee. At the morning session a paper was read by L. G. Powers, statistician of the census of agriculture.

Colonel R. F. B. Sotham of Missouri read a paper on "Potency of Hereford Blood."

President Springer was authorized to appoint a committee from the western states and territories to frame a bill to be presented to congress in the next session, and appended resolution, relating to the leasing of the public lands.

Whereas, the vast area of public lands now being occupied and used by the stockmen, the great majority of whom are of the west, are without the management and control of any authority with power and facilities to protect such lands, and

Whereas, said lack of control has led to the overstocking of many of the ranges, thereby destroying the soil and large tracts of public lands to the detriment of the national government as well as to the stockmen, and

Whereas, we believe that the people interested in stock raising are desirous of securing the most wholesome plan for the management of the public ranges and for the correcting of abuses, and

Whereas, the stockmen feel that justice demands that they should be consulted in all matters pertaining to national legislation affecting the public ranges of the west in which they have lived and made their homes for years, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the public ranges of the west should be classified, appraised and leased to the stock raisers on fixed terms, giving preference always to the occupants of said lands.

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OTIS TELLS OF VICTORIES

Insurgents in Bands of Different Sizes Captured and Killed—Progress of Troops.

ROBERTS SCOUT A FORMER IOWAN

Lived at Clinton Twenty-Five Years—Service Against Indians.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—F. R. Burnham, the American scout, who has been appointed on the staff of Commander in Chief, Non-commissioned Major General Miles, of the United States army, is a former resident of this city. He resided here about twenty-five years ago. At that time his uncle, H. Russell, was the editor of the Herald and Burnham made his home with him for some time. From here he went west and gained a reputation as an Indian fighter.

Burnham has been in the employ of the British before as a spy. He was in the Matabel campaign in 1896 and rendered valuable services to the English officers, teaching them the mode of scouting as well as extensive improvements now making by the colonial and imperial authorities to the island.

St. Helena has no public debt, but is paying off by small annual installments a no-interest-bearing grant of \$5,000 made by Parliament in 1871. The imports, chiefly foodstuffs and building materials, amounted last year to \$22,985, and the exports, almost wholly potatoes, to \$4,391. Lumbering has been introduced among the people of the island with great success, and the governor is experimenting with the manufacture of brick and tile. The whalers have now entirely deserted St. Helena, the few ships engaged in that industry keeping far to the north or south. The total population of the island is 4,245.

The governor hopes that winter visitors from England may be tempted by the salubrity of the climate to try St. Helena, which is superior, he says, in some respects to that of Madeira and the Canary islands. He says the people as a whole compare favorably with the English agricultural population, with few exceptions all can read and write, and the language is spoken with greater purity than in many districts at home. As a rule the people are thrifty and contented, with little crime among them and much kindness in helping each other. Strangers are greatly impressed with the general civility to them by old and young.

Importance of By-Products. "This is the day and date of the by-product," said a cotton seed oil buyer to a New Orleans Times reporter, "cotton seed oil is now being made in such quantities that it is being used for many purposes that were formerly a waste material. It is far ahead of the supply. In 1894, for example, but 550,000 gallons of it were produced within certain boundaries in the cotton belt. At present I have 550 in a considerable quantity on hand."

Chicago has 3,750 policemen and the average number of arrests in a year amounts to 75,000, though during the period of the World's Fair it was considerably higher. Boston has 1,200 policemen; Baltimore, 900; St. Louis, 1,100; Philadelphia, 2,400; Cincinnati, 600; Cleveland, 450; Detroit, 550; Washington, 600; San Francisco, 300; Pittsburgh, 500; and New Orleans, 320.

Among foreign cities Paris stands first in the number of policemen compared with the whole population; and Palermo, Italy, stands lowest with the smallest and least expensive police force. Capital cities, as a rule, require more police protection than do cities of a larger population. Chicago, as the number of transcripts in a city increases, the demand for police services advances and the expense of maintenance likewise correspondingly. The test of efficiency in a police department is not the number of men, but the capacity for making arrests of the right persons, at the right time, and under conditions which will be most favorable to their discharge if innocent or their conviction if guilty. A recent report of the Chicago chief of police showed that the police arrested 1,000 persons for the crime of homicide to have been 125 within the period covered. Of those arrested, three were executed, twenty were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, nine were sent to the reformatory at Pontiac, seventeen were acquitted and forty-six cases

were still pending at the time of the report. In New York the number of arrests in a year for felony amounts to about 1,000 by the detective bureau, and the number of convictions from such arrests is about 400. The number of arrests for homicide in a year—homicide or murder—is about 400, and the proportion of convictions is decidedly larger than it is in the city of Chicago, which expends for its police department in a year about one-third of the sum paid by New York.

The expenses of the Philadelphia police department is \$2,100,000 a year, and the expense of the Boston police department is \$1,500,000, or one-half the expense of the Philadelphia department. The present population of Boston is estimated at 550,000, and that of Philadelphia 1,400,000. Relatively, therefore, the Boston Police department is the more expensive of the two, and this apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that the number of transient visitors to Boston is considerably larger than the number in Philadelphia, which is a city of a more permanent order. The expense of the New York police department for 1900 is \$12,000,000, approximately of which \$10,700,000 is for police salaries, \$300,000 for supplies and the balance for rents and contingencies.

People of St. Helena Are Happy and Crime is Almost Unknown. Few people even think of St. Helena except as a rock in the sea or which Napoleon lived a while miserably and then more miserably died. That the greatest of anti-slavery heroes at the end of the little island's history is hard to realize, says the New York Times, because a poet or romancer would have made it the end, and a continuation is therefore more or less unnatural and absurd. Be that as it may, St. Helena has remained the abiding place of ordinary human beings who concern themselves very little about the colossal ghost generally supposed to be the island's only inhabitant, and the report to the English government just made by their scout shows exactly like those of the fellow dwelling in places less tragically famous. For instance, the revenues of the island last year were £9,152, a decidedly comfortable sum, but also the expenditures amounted to £12,248, and that is an amount not comfortable at all. The governor says, however, that he had anticipated a substantial surplus for the current year. A recent record of the island shows exactly like those of the fellow dwelling in places less tragically famous. For instance, the revenues of the island last year were £9,152, a decidedly comfortable sum, but also the expenditures amounted to £12,248, and that is an amount not comfortable at all. The governor says, however, that he had anticipated a substantial surplus for the current year. A recent record of the island shows exactly like those of the fellow dwelling in places less tragically famous.

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AFTER THE PUT AND CALL MEN

Directors of Chicago Board of Trade Will Continue the Fight on Them.

WHERE THE GREAT EXHIBIT DID

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Chicago, Jan. 19.—Is "put and call" trading a crime? President Warren of the Board of Trade, in an interview, said it was a "violation of the statutes" and that the policy of the new administration was to put a stop to it, no matter what the traders affected might think, say or do. In the meantime many "put and call" men, all of whom are said to be members of the Board of Trade, will meet at the Millers' exchange each forenoon to settle for privileges bought the day before and again in the afternoon to put and call again on which proceeds are paid to the amount from 9 to 11 o'clock and in the afternoon from 1:05 to 1:10.

H. L. Foster, who was chairman of the meeting at which this was decided on, said: "The 'put and call' men are not fighting the board of directors. On the contrary, we have advised them to 28 Sherman street, so as not to conflict with the new ruling.

"The 'put and call' men expect to continue clearing through the Board of Trade clearing house. That is one of the privileges of members."

"If it will kill 'put and call' trading in this market."

"Will an effort be made by privilege traders to establish a separate clearing house, thereby destroying the 'put and call' men are not organized. The meeting at which I was chairman was an open meeting for accredited traders interested in puts and calls. I know of no plan to take the question into the civil courts. We do not believe that the board of directors will stop our clearing house business."

President Warren said: "I can't tell you what the board of directors will do at its next meeting, whether it will stop the clearing house privileges of 'put and call' men or adopt some other measure, but you may depend upon it that they will stop that form of trading within its jurisdiction."

A member of a well known "private wire" house said: "Privilege trading is a means of making a living for many small traders and big firms go into it by proxy or otherwise because it gives them a chance to escape. Among the regular market hours conditions become apparent that enable the trader to 'make good' his losses on the regular day."

Friends of reform on the board scout the idea of the "put and call" men getting a test case in the civil court, saying the prohibited form of trading is strictly a breach of law.

ROBERTS SCOUT A FORMER IOWAN. Lived at Clinton Twenty-Five Years—Service Against Indians.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—F. R. Burnham, the American scout, who has been appointed on the staff of Commander in Chief, Non-commissioned Major General Miles, of the United States army, is a former resident of this city. He resided here about twenty-five years ago. At that time his uncle, H. Russell, was the editor of the Herald and Burnham made his home with him for some time. From here he went west and gained a reputation as an Indian fighter.

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St. Helena has no public debt, but is paying off by small annual installments a no-interest-bearing grant of \$5,000 made by Parliament in 1871. The imports, chiefly foodstuffs and building materials, amounted last year to \$22,985, and the exports, almost wholly potatoes, to \$4,391. Lumbering has been introduced among the people of the island with great success, and the governor is experimenting with the manufacture of brick and tile. The whalers have now entirely deserted St. Helena, the few ships engaged in that industry keeping far to the north or south. The total population of the island is 4,245.

The governor hopes that winter visitors from England may be tempted by the salubrity of the climate to try St. Helena, which is superior, he says, in some respects to that of Madeira and the Canary islands. He says the people as a whole compare favorably with the English agricultural population, with few exceptions all can read and write, and the language is spoken with greater purity than in many districts at home. As a rule the people are thrifty and contented, with little crime among them and much kindness in helping each other. Strangers are greatly impressed with the general civility to them by old and young.

Importance of By-Products. "This is the day and date of the by-product," said a cotton seed oil buyer to a New Orleans Times reporter, "cotton seed oil is now being made in such quantities that it is being used for many purposes that were formerly a waste material. It is far ahead of the supply. In 1894, for example, but 550,000 gallons of it were produced within certain boundaries in the cotton belt. At present I have 550 in a considerable quantity on hand."

Chicago has 3,750 policemen and the average number of arrests in a year amounts to 75,000, though during the period of the World's Fair it was considerably higher. Boston has 1,200 policemen; Baltimore, 900; St. Louis, 1,100; Philadelphia, 2,400; Cincinnati, 600; Cleveland, 450; Detroit, 550; Washington, 600; San Francisco, 300; Pittsburgh, 500; and New Orleans, 320.

Among foreign cities Paris stands first in the number of policemen compared with the whole population; and Palermo, Italy, stands lowest with the smallest and least expensive police force. Capital cities, as a rule, require more police protection than do cities of a larger population. Chicago, as the number of transcripts in a city increases, the demand for police services advances and the expense of maintenance likewise correspondingly. The test of efficiency in a police department is not the number of men, but the capacity for making arrests of the right persons, at the right time, and under conditions which will be most favorable to their discharge if innocent or their conviction if guilty. A recent report of the Chicago chief of police showed that the police arrested 1,000 persons for the crime of homicide to have been 125 within the period covered. Of those arrested, three were executed, twenty were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, nine were sent to the reformatory at Pontiac, seventeen were acquitted and forty-six cases

were still pending at the time of the report. In New York the number of arrests in a year for felony amounts to about 1,000 by the detective bureau, and the number of convictions from