

Weekly News Summary

Bishop Spaulding of the Episcopal church at Denver, Colo., died at the home of his son in Erie, Pa., at the age of 85 years.

The dispute between Germany and Venezuela is nearing a settlement. Venezuela has apparently yielded to Germany's demands.

A military prison has been established on Pulo Maligi island in the Philippines, according to recent reports from those islands.

In a dispatch under date of Shanghai, the correspondent of the London Standard announces the probability of a war between Corea and Japan.

Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodiguez Alves has been elected as president of the republic of Brazil, S. A., and will be inaugurated for a four years' term on November 15.

The great strike of freight handlers and kindred trades was broken in Boston March 13. Fully 20,000 men who have been idle for four days, are now at work again.

C. A. Pearson, the London publisher, has offered a prize of £4,000 for an airship voyage from London to Birmingham, a distance of 100 miles. At the suggestion of Santos Dumont, to whom the offer was made, the competition is open to all aeronauts.

The revolution in Panama still continues. The government has an army of 10,000 men and the only advantage the rebels have is the possession of the gunboat Padilla. The government asserts that during the recent engagements the revolutionists had 700 men killed and wounded.

According to a telegram from Mexico City, President Diaz will soon retire from his position and will be succeeded by his present minister of war, Gen. Bernardo Reyes. It is also announced that the American bankers in Mexico are intending to consolidate their institutions into one great American bank.

The state senate of Iowa passed the famous railway assessment bill, providing for the just and equitable assessment of railways operating in the state. The woman's suffrage amendment, however, after passing the senate, received its death blow in the house, when it was voted down by a vote of 56 to 38.

The policies of England and Germany in China, according to a dispatch from Pekin, have developed an antagonism similar to that of Russia and Japan over Manchuria. Germany refuses to agree to the reduction of the large garrisons the European governments are maintaining at Tien Tsin and the restoration of the control of the native city to China.

On March 7, the British general, Methuen, was captured by a Boer force in command of General Delarey. Several officers and 75 men were killed, the British force of twelve hundred men lost all their baggage, and 200 men are missing. As a consequence of this, the British government desires that General Kitchener take the field in person against the Boers and make a determined effort to capture De Wet and Delarey.

A cablegram from London, under date of March 10, says: In a dispatch dated Shanghai the correspondent of the Standard says that Chinese merchants coming from Port Arthur declare they have been ordered to remove their families from Port Arthur because preparations were being made there for war with Japan. A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Berlin says that the Russian general, Grib-

ski, who was responsible for the massacre at Blagovestchensk, has been dismissed from the army. According to reports of the Blagovestchensk massacre, which occurred more than a year ago, about 5,000 Chinese were driven by the Russians into the Amur river. Russian troops on the banks clubbed or shot any who attempted to land, and the river bank was strewn with corpses for miles.

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois died in Joliet, Ill., March 12.

J. Pierpont Morgan will put Columbia, America's cup defender of 1901, in commission and send her across the ocean to race against anything afloat, boat for boat. It is reported that under this provision Emperor William may have a chance to race his new yacht Meteor against the Columbia. Thomas Lipton will race the Shamrock I. against the Columbia if opportunity presents.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Record under date of March 10 says: Secretary Hay is requiring American citizens imprisoned by the British to declare as a condition precedent to their release that they will bring no action against that government. Complaints have frequently been made that the state department was not caring for the rights of American citizens as it should, in order that the British government might not be embarrassed during the war in South Africa. Mandell Miller, of Petersburg, Va., was employed in a store at Pretoria when that city was captured by the British. He was arrested and sent to the island of Ceylon. Representative Lassiter visited the state department and laid the case before Secretary Hay, who finally stated that the British government, not as a duty, but because of the cordial relations existing between that government and the United States, would release Miller, provided he would bring no claim for damages against the British government for his arrest and imprisonment. To secure his liberty Miller consented to this, and waived all claims for damages he might have against the British government. Miller claims that many American citizens have been released under similar conditions.

THE WEEK AT WASHINGTON.

The senate has passed a bill dividing Nebraska into two judicial districts.

On March 14 the senate ratified the agreement relating to war on sea and land, growing out of The Hague convention.

It is reported that English merchants fear Cuban reciprocity with the United States would ruin their trade with the island.

Secretary Long will retire from the cabinet May 1. His place will be taken by W. H. Moody of Massachusetts, and Mr. Long will resume his law practice in Boston.

Advices to the navy department at Washington from Captain Sebres, naval commander at Samoa, report that an order has been issued refusing admittance to that island of indigent persons.

At a joint caucus of senate and house republicans held March 10 for the selection of members to conduct the coming congressional campaign, nearly every state was represented and members were nominated from each.

March 13, Mr. Cochran of Missouri made a speech in the house, denounc-

ing the administration's course relative to the Boer war in South Africa. He accused Secretary Hay of settling every disputed question for England, regardless of the right.

The senate committee on isthmian canals decided by a vote of 7 to 4 to report the Hepburn bill, providing for the construction of a canal via the Nicaraguan route. This bill appropriates \$10,000,000 for beginning the work.

Several gentlemen interested in the cartel system in vogue in Germany have asked Secretary Shaw to retaliate. This cartel system is a method whereby sugar for export is sold at a low price, which virtually makes it amount to a bounty, and therefore retaliatory measures are sought.

Representative Ray of New York and Jenkins of Wisconsin filed a minority report on the Newlands irrigation bill March 10. This report characterizes the measure as an "unfair, unwise, and improvident scheme" and declares it to be unconstitutional in its provision for condemning lands within states.

The Chinese government has presented to United States Minister Conger at Pekin a strong memorial against the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act by this government. The Chinese particularly object to the expulsion of their race from the Philippines and Hawaiian islands.

A resolution was presented in the house by Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts alleging that the sugar trust would be the chief beneficiary of Cuban reciprocity, that it was attempting to create public sentiment in favor of such reciprocity and declaring that the dignity of the house was involved. The resolution, by a vote of 125 to 87, was lost.

A dispatch to the Chicago News says that the impression is growing that the Philippine situation is such as to make it improbable that congress will adjourn before August 1. Some senators have discussed the advisability of asking that Aguinaldo be brought over to testify, and that every army officer of rank in this country who has seen service in the islands be called as a witness.

During the discussion in the senate committee of General Hughes' statements with relation to the Philippines, the fact was disclosed that the first shot had been fired by an American; and that the attack was made before the Filipinos were ready, many of their leaders being absent at a conference at Malolos; also that the Filipinos made their best fight on February 5, 1899. Replying to other questions relating to the Philippine bill, General Hughes said he thought white labor would be a total failure there, and the only resort would be to import Chinese and Japanese labor, as the natives are physically weak and lazy. He also expressed the opinion that negro emigration to the Philippines should be encouraged, and in speaking of the American chamber of commerce of Manila, said it was composed largely of Englishmen and other Europeans "who do not care a snap for American interests."

The supreme court, in an opinion delivered by Justice Harlan, has declared the Illinois anti-trust law to be unconstitutional. According to Justice Harlan, the law is unconstitutional because section 9 of the act provides "The provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock in the hands of the producer or raiser." It was held that this section contemplated discrimination, and therefore destroyed the entire act. The Chicago Chronicle, referring to this decision, quotes "a distinguished jurist, whose relations to the supreme court are very intimate," as saying: "If the legislature of Il-

(Continued on Page Eleven.)



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