

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

President Mitchell was reelected at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, at Indianapolis. He had 71,000 votes.

The refusal of a priest to bless the bodies of two workmen killed in a street fight at Manila, led to a conflict in a church between the congregation and a band of Socialists. Eight were killed and thirteen wounded.

Speaking for the 50,000 negroes, which comprise its membership, the council of the National Industrial Association of America, at Baton Rouge, La., adopted a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt's action in dismissing the negro soldiers at Brownsville.

The two houses of the West Virginia legislature voted separately for United States Senator and gave Stephen B. Elkins a majority of eighty-one to thirty for re-election for the third time. He polled practically his full party vote in both houses. The Democrats voted for John J. Cornwell, who was the last Democratic candidate for governor.

Twenty-five deaths within the last fifteen days is the record of fatalities from a strange disease in a region along the Canadian river, four and a half miles from Konowa, I. T. Many others are dangerously ill. The disease resembles spinal meningitis, but physicians declare that the malady is different in a number of ways.

President Roosevelt received a delegation of Civil war veterans recently, who have been attending a reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Wilmington. The veterans gave the President a badge commemorating the reunion, asking to accept it both from them and from the Confederate veterans. The chairman of the delegation then said: "And now, Mr. President, one thing we want you to know; so far as we know all our comrades are with you as one man in what you have done in connection with the Brownsville affair."

The Japanese training squadron which sailed for Honolulu January 15 is now returning to Yokohama, Japan. The squadron encountered a severe storm lasting three days. The masts of the vessels were broken and much other damage was sustained. The ships must fit out and be completely overhauled. This is the squadron which the Japanese government refused to permit to go to San Francisco because of fear that it would be damaged by fanatical Californians owing to the Japanese school troubles there.

David P. Dyer, jr., son of the United States district judge at St. Louis, and a teller in the local treasury, was acquitted by a jury in the United States district court on a charge of having embezzled \$61,500 of government funds. The jury was out five hours, and the verdict was received with cheers, the courtroom being nearly filled with friends of the Dyer family and federal employees. Dyer's defense was that, while admitting that his books showed a shortage of the amount stated in the indictment and that he had falsified the records to cover the discrepancy, that he had no knowledge of how the shortage occurred and that he had refrained from reporting it in the hope that he could find and correct the mistake.

A record of 1,778 pardons, granted in six years, is left by Governor Jefferson Davis of Arkansas, who has just retired after serving three terms as chief executive of the state of Arkansas. This record is believed to stand without an equal in any state in the Union. Mr. Davis was in office 2,190 days, and deducting 312 Sundays, 1,878 working days are left. This shows a pardon granted for almost every day in which Governor Davis was in office. The total 1,778 pardons does not include about 150 proclamations for the remitting of fines, the release of bondsmen and similar cases. The title, the "pardon governor of Arkansas," was conferred upon Governor Davis during his first campaign for re-election and it has stuck to him ever since.



ANOTHER PIPE GOING OUT.

Mr. Littauer of New York precipitated an exciting episode in the lower house of Congress when he moved to take up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as it had passed the Senate, and to amend the same by inserting a provision increasing the salary of the Vice President, the Speaker of the House and members of the cabinet to \$12,000 each; increase the salaries of Senators, representatives in Congress, delegates from the territories, and the resident commissioner from Porto Rico to \$7,500 a year. Nearly every member was present, both Republican and Democratic, whips having sent out hurry calls for absentees. Almost instantly members were on their feet in protest to a cut and dried programme for increasing salaries without a roll call. Several members opposed increasing salaries of members of the present Congress, but favored increasing those of future members. Mr. Burleson of Texas stated that he had voted for the amendment when it first came before the House, but would oppose it in its present form. When the previous question was ordered there was a resounding chorus of ayes in favor of the amendment, the nays being noticeable through their absence. On the division taken the amendment was declared adopted, ayes 133, noes 92. Mr. Macon of Arkansas called for the yeas and nays, but only thirty-four members rose. "Not a sufficient number," declared the Speaker, and the amendment was declared adopted. The only other action to be taken with reference to this amendment is for the Senate to confirm or reject it. The bill was then sent to conference, the conferees on the part of the House being Bingham, Littauer and Livingston. An hour later the amended bill was returned to the Senate, but the Senate went into executive session without taking it up.

Admiral Converse and Lieutenant Bernadou of the United States navy are charged with having illegally sold

to the powder trust the government's formula for making smokeless powder. The price the Dupont powder trust, controlled by the Delaware senator, paid for the secret is said to have been \$75,000. The charge was made to the House committee on appropriations by R. S. Waddell of Peoria and the representatives of thirty-six independent powder manufacturers. It was said that these two officers, working as government experts and with government money, discovered the method of making the smokeless powder now used in the United States army and navy. The powder trust, it is said, paid them for their patent, which they secured on the formula, and is now selling the powder at a great profit to the government. The independent manufacturers ask that the government erect its own factories and make the powder for the naval and military establishments. The committee took the matter under advisement.

Senator LaFollette introduced his bill for the conservation of the nation's fuel supply. Its provisions form such a radical departure from any legislation ever before proposed and the influences behind the measure are so strong that it caused much comment. In general terms the bill meets the requirements on the subject indicated in the message of the President. Senator LaFollette had an interview with the President and will have the administration support. The bill has been approved at the Department of Justice and has the cordial support of the geological survey. The coal lands in the Indian territory are not provided for in this bill, but will be made the subject of a separate measure. The coal lands in the Indian territory are not part of the public domain, but are the property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. These lands, by the separate bill which will be introduced, can never be disposed of but the fees from the license to operate them will go to the Indians.



AN ICE-D SCREAM.

About fifty soldiers from the United States recruiting station at Columbus, Ohio, raided what is known as the bad lands, a negro settlement, and hurled missiles through the windows of stores, saloons and resorts. Major Glenn, commanding officer, sent out a detail and placed thirty of the marauders in the guard house. The affair was the result of a recent cutting afay in a resort in which a soldier was slashed by a negro. The soldier with a crowd of his comrades went after the negro. Being unable to find him they started the trouble.

The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin says: The most important and by far the most sweeping consolidation of freight lines of the great railway systems and combinations of the country that have been brought about in years is to be made in a short time by the Vanderbilt system. The plans, it is learned, are now practically matured. The plan is absolute consolidation of all the "fast" freight and "dispatch" lines which have for years been operated under the general Vanderbilt system and will place all the lines under one corporation—the Merchants' Dispatch company.

An accommodation train on the Big Four road was destroyed by the explosion of a car of powder near Sanford, Indiana. Fifteen persons were killed outright and the death list probably will reach twenty, with thirty or thirty-five injured. The engine, two coaches, and baggage cars of the passenger train were demolished. Three cremated bodies were taken from the wreckage and four mutilated bodies were found in the woods some distance from the wreck. The car of powder was standing over a new pipe line from the Casey, Ill., field. It was stated that the gas had been escaping from the pipe and probably filled the car of powder. Sparks from the passenger locomotive are supposed to have ignited the gas and caused the explosion.

Following is the compromise agreement of Senatorial Republicans in regard to the Brownsville affray: "Resolved, That without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President in relation thereto, the committee on military affairs is hereby authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to take and have printed testimony for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts with reference to or connected with the affray at Brownsville, Tex., the night of August 13-14, 1906. Said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to sit during sessions or recess of the Senate, and if deemed advisable, at Brownsville or elsewhere, the expenses of the investigation to be paid from the contingent funds of the Senate. The resolution is identical with that introduced by Senator Foraker December 19, except for the declaration against raising the question of legality of the President's act. The words "without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President in relation thereto," were inserted as the result of the conferences called to harmonize the differences of Republican senators after the introduction by Senator Blackburn of his amendment to indorse the president.

Senator Ben Tillman, in reply to criticisms of Senator Spooner, made a speech that was so exciting that the galleries were closed and the senate went into closed session. Mr. Tillman's comparison of the Senate to a minstrel show and his characterization of individual Senators, was the cause of the excitement. As a prelude he paid his compliments to Senators who had spoken on the Brownsville incident. He said the press had denominated him the "burnt cork artist of the Senate," and added, if he were "entitled to this appellation or that of 'Pitchfork Ben' at one end of the minstrel line, certainly 'Fire Alarm Joe' (Senator Foraker) ought not to be ignored at the other. We both do the Orlando and Furlous act admirably." Senator Culberson was designated as performing a solo on the "bones" in praises of the president; Senator Daniel was called "the brilliant and courtly senator from Virginia, whose specialty is oratory and who works his rhetoric overtime." The closed session which lasted for two hours, was devoted to an effort to secure the expunging from the record of the "minstrel show" remarks. Senator Tillman finally withdrew the remarks, saying they were made in a spirit of fun.

Rear Admiral Davis' mission of mercy to stricken Kingston came to an abrupt and painful conclusion in consequence of Governor Swettenham's objection to the presence of American sailors in the work of cleaning the streets, guarding property and succoring the wounded. The matter culminated in a letter to the admiral reemphatically requesting Davis to re-embark all parties which had been landed. Admiral Davis was shocked, and paid a formal visit to Governor Swettenham, informing him that the United States battle ships Missouri and Indiana and the gunboat Yankton would sail at once. To the Associated Press Admiral Davis said that immediate compliance with Governor Swettenham's request was the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States. The friction between the governor and the admiral began with the arrival of the American warships, when the governor objected to the firing of a salute in his honor on the ground that the citizens might mistake the firing for a new earthquake. He also declared there was no necessity for American aid; that his government was fully able to preserve order, tend the wounded and succor the homeless. Rear Admiral Davis, however, landed parties of blue jackets, who patrolled the streets, cleared the debris, razed ruins, attended many of the wounded and won the highest praise from citizens and military officers for excellent work.

The Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce commission are mistakes, according to President Hadley of Yale university, who in an interview on the "Ethics of Corporation Management," in the last North American Review, puts himself on record as follows: "Personally, I am one of those who look with serious distrust on each extension of political activity. I believe that the interstate commerce law did more to prevent wise railroad regulation than any other event in the history of the country. I think that the courts would have dealt with our industrial problems better than they have done if the anti-trust act never had been passed. I have gravely doubted the wisdom of some of the more recent measures passed by the national government. But I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that these things are what business must expect unless business ethics is modified to meet existing conditions. Industrial corporations grew up into power because they met these needs of the past. To stay in power they must meet the needs of the present and arrange their ethics accordingly. If they can do it by their own voluntary development of the sense of trusteeship that is the simplest and best solution. But if not, one of two things will happen, vastly increasing legal regulation or state ownership of monopolies." In the beginning of his article the president of Yale indirectly confers the title of "monarch" on President Roosevelt. Monopolies are no new things—history shows that more than 2,000 years ago there was a Standard Oil company of Asia Minor and a United States Steel corporation of Sicily, says President Hadley.

For the Open Championship. An amusing story of amateur sport comes from Rockville, Maryland, where each year there is held a series of races "for all comers."

The sun was blazing down on a field of hot, excited horses and men, all waiting for a tall raw boned beast to yield to the importunities of the starter and get into line.

The patience of the starter was nearly exhausted. "Bring up that horse!" he shouted. "Bring him up! You'll get into trouble pretty soon if you don't!"

The rider of the refractory beast, a youthful Irishman, yelled back: "I can't help it! This here's been a cab horse, and he won't start till the door shuts, an' I ain't got no door!"—Harper's Weekly.

Her Idea of Remembrance.

A Southern man tells of a conversation he overheard between his cook and a maid, both negroes, with reference to a recent funeral of a member of their race, at which funeral there had been a profusion of floral tributes. Said the cook:

"Dat's all very well, Mandy; but when I dies, I don't want no flowers on my grave. Jes plant a good old watermelon vine; an' when she gits ripe, you com dar, and don't you eat it, but jes bus' it on de grave, an' let de good old juice dribble down thro' de ground!"—Harper's Weekly.