

POWERS JURY DISAGREES.

Famous Kentucky Political Prisoner to Have Fifth Trial.
The jury trying Caleb Powers at Georgetown, Ky., on the charge of complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel, was dismissed by Judge Morris. The jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. One of the jurors who held out for conviction was willing to come over to the acquittal side, but the remaining juror refused to change his decision.



CALEB POWERS.
prisonment; 1902, life imprisonment; 1903, death penalty; 1908, no verdict.
Immediately following the discharge of the jury in the Powers case, after a disagreement had been reported, attorneys for the accused sent a telegram to Governor Wilson asking executive clemency. A petition was started in Georgetown asking the Governor to pardon Powers. Similar petitions will be circulated throughout the United States.

MARTIAL LAW AT MUNCIE.

Street Car Strike Necessitates Use of National Guard.
Because of the riots following the street car strike at Muncie, Ind., Governor Hanly issued a proclamation declaring that city to be under martial law. The proclamation says that Muncie and its immediate environs is in a state of riot and insurrection against the laws of the State, and suspends civil law. Quartermaster General Powell was sent to Muncie with troops, and carried the proclamation in person. With the proclamation was a letter to General McKee advising him of the step that had been taken and ordering him to take command of the city of Muncie and the surrounding district.

Soldiers were at once put on patrol duty, guarding the car lines. With their arrival the Union Traction Company announced it was ready to begin running all regular cars.
"Shoot to kill," was the order given to the troops when they were put on cars with strike-breakers.
In the troublesome times since the strike started scores have been injured, some seriously, and considerable property damage has been done. Several cars were demolished and shot at by strike sympathizers. Governor Hanly has declared he will protect property and preserve peace, and also endeavor to get employes and company officials together in an effort to settle their differences, which arise over low wages and long hours.



Figures compiled by officials of the Southern Pacific show that in 1908 the Pacific lines of the system had 1,198 locomotives and 26,148 freight cars, an increase in motive power of 16 per cent and in freight cars of 20 per cent.

State Legislatures do not possess automatic powers over the railroads within their borders, according to a decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and though the constitutionality of their acts may not be directly challengeable, still they are subject to a review of the courts as to their reasonableness and justice.
That officials of railroads cannot be held responsible in any criminal sense for wrecks that may happen upon their lines, even though the cause may be traced indirectly to their failure to provide adequate safeguards, is the essence of the instructions given to the jury by Justice Kellogg at New York in ordering the acquittal of Vice President and General Manager Smith of the New York Central railroad. Mr. Smith had been tried for manslaughter in connection with the wreck at Woodlawn on Feb. 18, in which twenty-three persons lost their lives. This case has attracted attention throughout the country as the first in which a serious attempt was made to hold a high official of a railroad responsible for the acts of subordinates.

A decision recently rendered by the Interstate commerce commission has an important bearing on the effort which electric traction lines have been making for some time to force the steam roads to give them recognition in the sale of through tickets and the routing of through freight.
In the expectation that industrial conditions will be much more favorable for the prosecution of large undertakings in which labor constitutes an essential part, the New York Central has decided to push to completion its terminal improvement and extension work with great vigor.
The notices served by President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad that will extend far through freight to and from New England points would be canceled on the Reading, Jersey Central and Baltimore and Ohio lines on and after Dec. 17, has started a commercial war that may extend far. This means that the Pennsylvania is to be favored with the New Haven business. Already the Jersey Central has called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission for help and the New Haven officials have been summoned before that tribunal of law. Mellen's men say that the Jersey Central is slow in handling the freight.

AMERICA IS RICHEST AMONG THE NATIONS

William E. Curtis Says Croesus Was Pauper Beside Our Uncle Sam.

FIGURES SHOW BIG GROWTH.

Per Capita Wealth in 1870 Was \$779.83; in 1907 It Was \$1,310.11.

As a rule, the average newspaper reader does not like statistics, but here are some figures that everybody should read, because they mean so much. They measure our greatness as a nation and our prosperity as a people, and although they are so stupendous that the human mind almost refuses to comprehend them, they carry a lesson that every citizen and every school boy should learn. Uncle Sam is richer than any other nation that exists or ever has existed. Croesus, King of Lydia, whose name has been a synonym for wealth for ages, was a pauper compared to him.

From the reports of the bureau of statistics, the census bureau, the Treasury and Agricultural Department William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent, has compiled a few significant figures showing the material development of the United States within the last thirty-seven years. He has selected the year 1870 as a basis of comparison, because that was the beginning of a new era in American commerce and industry that followed the Civil War. Although the panic of '73 arrested the growth of the country for a time, the present period of development began then.

The population of the country in 1870 was 38,558,371, or 12.74 to the square mile; the population on the 30th of June, 1907, according to the estimates of the census bureau, was 85,593,303, or 28.28 per square mile.
The tangible wealth of the country, the true valuation of real and personal property, according to the census of 1870, was \$30,928,518,000, while in 1907 it is estimated at more than three times that amount, or \$107,104,211,917.

As far back as 1850 the per capita wealth of the United States was estimated at \$307.69. In 1870 it had more than doubled and was estimated at \$779.83. In 1907 it had almost doubled again, and has reached the sum of \$1,310.11 per capita, which proves that we are the richest people that ever existed. In other words, if the real and personal property belonging to the inhabitants of the United States could be equally distributed among them, each man, woman and child living on the 30th of June last would have been entitled to \$1,310.11.

In 1870 the deposits in national banks for the whole United States amounted to \$542,251,563, while on the 30th of September last they were \$4,322,880,141.
In 1870 the deposits in savings banks were \$549,874,358, while on the 30th of September, 1907, they were \$3,950,078,945.

Taking the two together and including all the banks—national, State, private and savings—the deposits have increased eightfold during the last thirty-seven years, from \$1,092,125,921 in 1870 to \$8,272,958,886 in 1907.

The bank clearings for the entire country are not given for 1870. The earliest available figures are for 1880, when the total for the United States was \$58,845,279,505, which has increased to \$157,749,328,913 for the last fiscal year.
The national bank circulation in 1870 was \$28,838,041, while on Dec. 14 last it was \$675,231,803.

In 1870 we had only \$25,000,000 silver and gold coin. To-day we have \$1,233,766,969, of which \$756,665,869 is gold and the remainder silver.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States has been reduced from \$2,046,456,722, or \$50.46 per capita of population, in 1870, to \$880,000,010, or \$10.26 per capita, in 1907. The annual interest charges on the public debt have been reduced from \$118,784,000, or \$3 per capita of population, to \$21,628,014, or 25 cents per capita of population.

Notwithstanding the reductions in war taxes since 1870, the ordinary revenues of the government have increased from \$395,950,834 in that year to \$663,140,434 in 1907, and the ordinary expenditures have increased from \$104,421,507 to \$554,422,589. This does not include the receipts or expenses of the postal service, which is almost self-sustaining. Last year the receipts from postage were \$183,586,005 and the expenses \$191,214,387, leaving a deficit of \$7,628,382 to be paid out of the treasury.

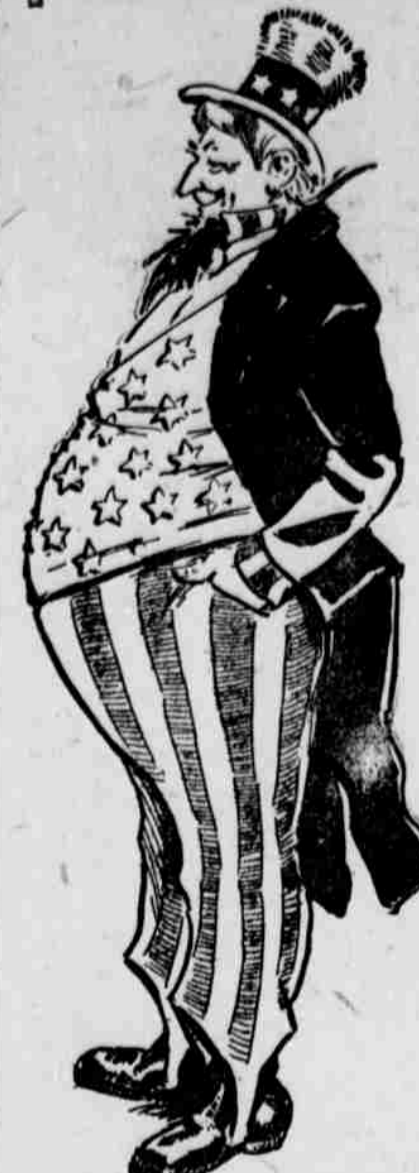
The total revenues of the government in 1907 were \$849,735,339 and the total expenses \$819,840,150.
The increase in the pension roll has been enormous. The total in 1870 was \$28,346,202, and in 1907 it is \$139,300,514. The cost of the army in 1870 was \$67,596,075, and in 1907 \$122,576,405. The cost of the navy during the same period has increased from \$21,780,230 to \$67,128,469.

The imports of merchandise in 1870 amounted to \$435,958,408, and our exports were \$392,771,768 that year, while in 1907 the imports were \$1,434,421,425 and the exports \$1,880,851,078. In 1870 the exports per capita of population were \$9.77, and notwithstanding the enormous increase in population, the per capita in 1907 was \$21.92.

The foreign commerce of the United States for the calendar year of 1907 has been larger than in any previous year in the history of the country, both in imports and exports, and our trade with every grand division of the world is in excess of any previous year. The imports during the eleven months ending Nov. 30 exceeded \$1,320,000,000, while the exports were worth \$1,710,000,000. If the increase has continued during December the total of exports will reach nearly two billions of dollars. The exports for November were the largest for any single month on record and reached \$204,444,660, which was nearly seven millions a day.

Our exports to Europe were \$40,000,000 more than in 1906, when they were larger than for any other year. Our exports to North American countries also increased \$40,000,000. Our exports to South America gained \$7,000,000, to Asia \$11,000,000 and to Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines more than ten millions.

THE MODERN CROESUS.



The internal commerce for the year was greater than ever before. On the Great Lakes and on the railroads the movement of natural products was beyond all comparison. There was a gain of 15 per cent in the amount of iron ore shipped, a gain of 25 per cent in coal and a similar gain in corn, wheat, live stock and every other important article, while the freight charges averaged lower than for any previous year.

The increase in exports occurs chiefly in manufactured articles. The figures of agricultural exports remain about the same as in 1906, when they were the largest on record.

The year 1907 has been a record breaker in every respect, and there is no reason or excuse for a financial depression. The government treasury was never in better shape. The report of the United States treasurer for June 30, 1907, showed an available cash balance of \$150,000,000 in the treasury at Washington; the report for December 14, 1907, shows an available cash balance of \$250,702,309, without counting \$246,284,455 deposited in national banks and subject to the call of the department. This makes a total available balance of \$506,986,764.

Secretary Wilson in his recent annual report showed us that the crops of the farmers of the United States for the year 1907 were beyond all comparison and had a farm value of \$7,412,000,000—an increase of 57 per cent in eight years.

In 1870 the value of the farm animals in the United States was \$1,554,390,149; in 1907 they were worth \$4,423,937,853.

In 1870 our farmers had 25,484,100 neat cattle; in 1907 they had 72,533,006. In 1870 they had 8,248,900 horses; in 1907 they had 18,746,583.

In 1870 the wool clip was 152,000,000 pounds; in 1907 it was 298,915,130 pounds.

The wheat crop in 1870 was 235,884,700 bushels; in 1907 it was 735,290,970 bushels.

The corn crop in 1870 was 1,004,255,000 bushels; in 1907 it was 2,927,418,091 bushels.

In 1870 the cotton crop was 3,114,952 bales; in 1907 it was 13,510,982 bales. The cotton mills of the United States consumed 867,000 bales of cotton in 1870 and 4,927,000 bales in 1907.

In 1870 we exported 958,558,523 pounds of cotton; in 1907 we exported 4,518,217,220 pounds.

The production of gold in 1870 was \$36,000,000; in 1907 it was \$96,000,000. In 1870 the production of silver was \$16,834,000; in 1907 it was \$37,842,900.

In 1870 we produced 220,051,290 tons of coal; in 1907 we produced 5,312,745,812 tons.

In 1870 we produced 1,655,179 tons of pig iron; in 1907 we produced 25,307,191 tons.

In 1870 our furnaces had an output of only 68,750 tons of steel; in 1907 the output was 20,023,947 tons.

In 1870 we produced no tin plate at all. That item did not appear in the statistics until 1890, when a total of 2,236,743 pounds is reported. In 1907 we produced 1,106,440,000 pounds.

In 1870 we had a copper output of 12,600 tons; in 1907 it reached 402,637 tons.

In 1870 we operated 52,922 miles of railroad; in 1907 we had 222,635 miles in operation, and carried 815,774,118 passengers and 216,656,795,696 tons of freight. The statistics for freight and passenger traffic do not go back of 1880, when the railroads of the country carried 620,439,082 passengers and 70,102,985,125 tons of freight.

The average freight rate per mile in 1880 was 93 cents and in 1907 it was 77 cents per ton.

There were 684,704 tons of shipping on the great lakes in 1870, which has increased to 2,439,741 tons in 1907. The amount of freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal in 1870 was 900,820 tons; in 1907 the total was 41,068,324 tons.

In 1870 we had 28,492 postoffices in the country; in 1907 we had 76,688. Since that time, by the introduction of rural free delivery, the number has been reduced to 62,650.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP IS SWEEPING COUNTRY

Tens of Thousands of Cases of This Pestiferous Disease Are Being Reported.

SUFFERERS IN MANY CITIES.

Business in Many Places Is Disorganized on Account Prostrations from This Ailment.

An epidemic of la grippe seems to be sweeping over the country, and tens of thousands of people are suffering from the disease. Pittsburgh reports the worst visitation in its history. The business of the city is disorganized on account of the large number of people who have been suddenly forced to remain absent from their places of employment. Factories and mills, offices and stores, are affected seriously.

There is a notable uniformity in the symptoms of the present epidemic, which appears to affect principally the bronchial passages. Bronchitis and pneumonia are its most common accompaniments, and it aggravates fully 50 per cent of the tuberculous cases. Those most injuriously affected are persons who before the attack were badly run down in their general health. In their cases pneumonia quickly develops, while the heart, brain and other organs become affected.

In Philadelphia an epidemic of grippe is sweeping the city and whole families are prostrated by it. Pneumonia in many cases is followed close upon its heels, and last week many persons died of that disease. Doctors are scarcely able to keep up with the demands made upon them. Baltimore, too, is experiencing an unusual amount of sickness.

Other cities where grippe has made its appearance are Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Milwaukee and New York, and reports from these places indicate that the health authorities fear that the outbreak is only at the beginning. Health Commissioner Evans, of Chicago, has issued a warning to the people, urging them to get plenty of fresh air and to exercise in the open as much as possible. Chicago knows the danger of grippe, for it has been frequently visited by the disease. In 1880 that city had 100,000 grippe sufferers and 112 deaths directly resulted. In 1890 over 300 persons died from the disease, and since the first appearance of the malady the city has paid a tribute of 2,208 lives.

In New York, where the disease is now gaining a strong foothold, sixty-eight deaths resulted last week and there are many cases scattered about the city.
Boston is the worst sufferer on the Atlantic seaboard. There are nearly 100,000 cases there and sixty deaths have resulted. Cincinnati has 2,000 cases and the disease seems to be epidemic in form.

The open winter is held responsible for the spread of the disease. Where it originated no one seems to know. It travels with wonderful rapidity. In 1880, when the grippe appeared in virtual form all over the country, it was tracked back to Europe and thence to Hong Kong in China. The germs of the present epidemic may have come from the same source.



A battle between Tommy Burns and Roche was arranged to take place in Dublin on St. Patrick's day.

The Washington State football eleven defeated that of St. Louis university by the score of 11 to 0, at Spokane, Wash.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announced that improvements in its plant now under way will cost at least \$100,000.

There will be half a dozen Smiths in the major leagues next season, the Americans having four players of this name and the Nationals two.

Elmer Collins, the Lynn bicycle rider, continues to add to his already enviable record in Paris, and is hailed by the Frenchmen as the coming world's champion.

Cincinnati has asked for waivers on seventeen men. Provided all these players are turned back to the minors, the next manager of the Reds still will have twenty-two athletes to aid him in capturing a second division berth.

Tommy Ryan believes that the best fighters of to-day are to be found in the middleweight ranks. He has a poor opinion of the "heavyweights," they falling far below the standard of scrappers like Jeffries, Sharkey, Corbett, McCoy and Fitzsimmons in their active ring days.

The baseball critics seem inclined to the belief that the Boston got all the best of the big deal with New York. The Bean Eaters, it would seem, should occupy a higher place in the race than they have held for the past few years.

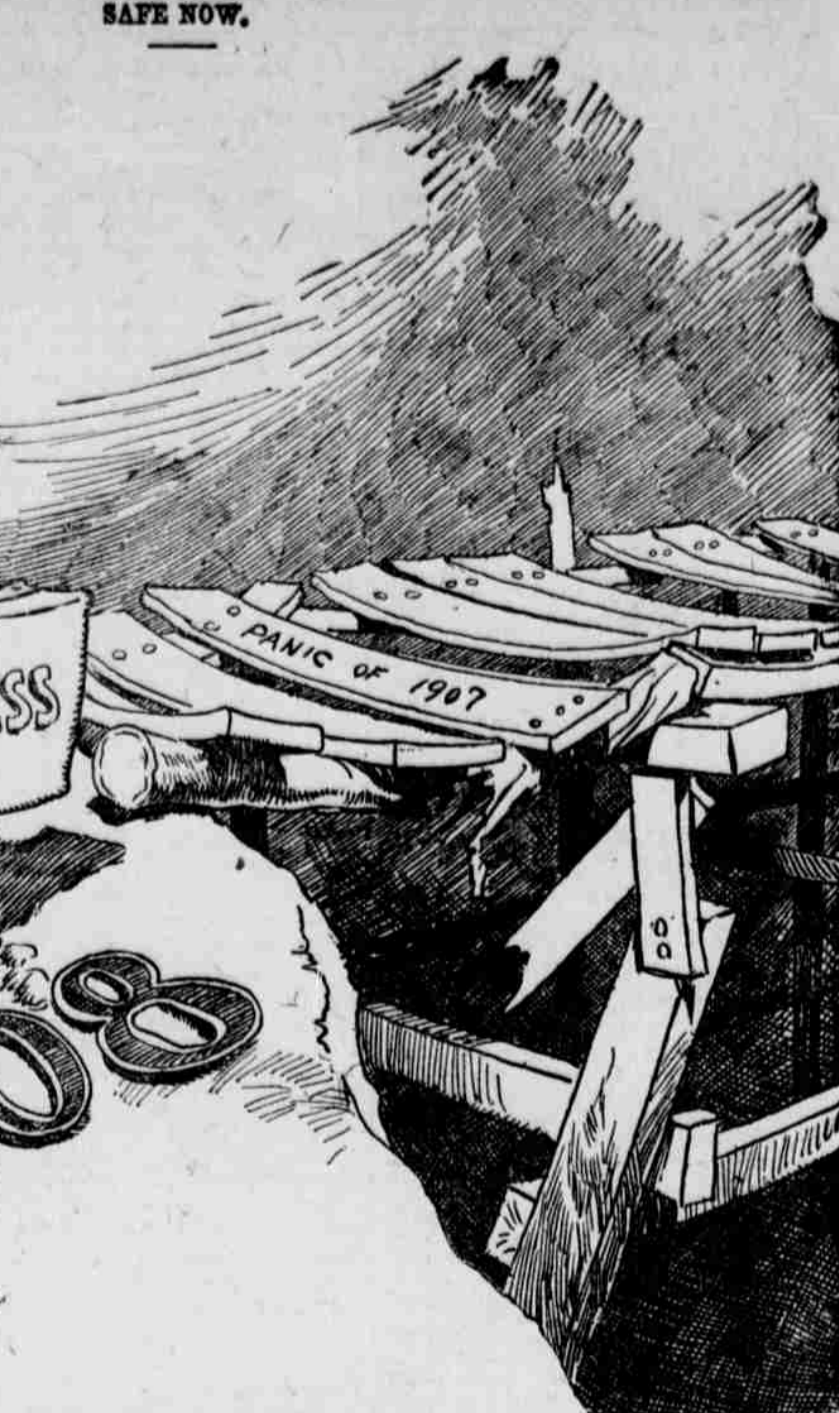
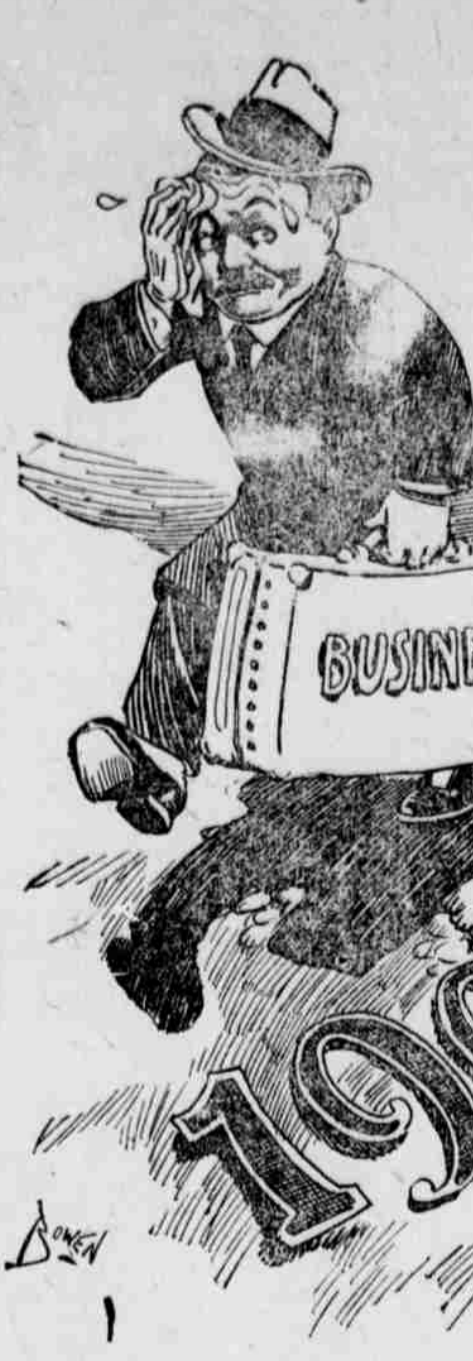
Haskins, the intercollegiate champion, may be barred from representing the American team at the Olympic games. Haskins is not an American citizen. He was born in Australia and comes under the same ruling as that which affects Con Leahy and Dennis Murray, the two Irish athletes who wanted to represent America.

In order that they may be kept in active training for the Olympic games in England next summer, a movement is on foot that has for its object a visit of the best of the Canadian athletes to New York and Boston, where indoor meets would be held. If the scheme pans out, Tom Flanagan, John Flanagan's brother, will have charge of the party.

The New Orleans baseball club will erect a \$30,000 steel stand.

A Greek, bound to fatherland, took wrong train out of Chicago and went to San Francisco.

SAFE NOW.



BUT IT WAS SCARY FOR AWHILE.

MINERS ENTOMBED FOR WEEKS.

Three Men Buried a Thousand Feet Underground in Nevada.

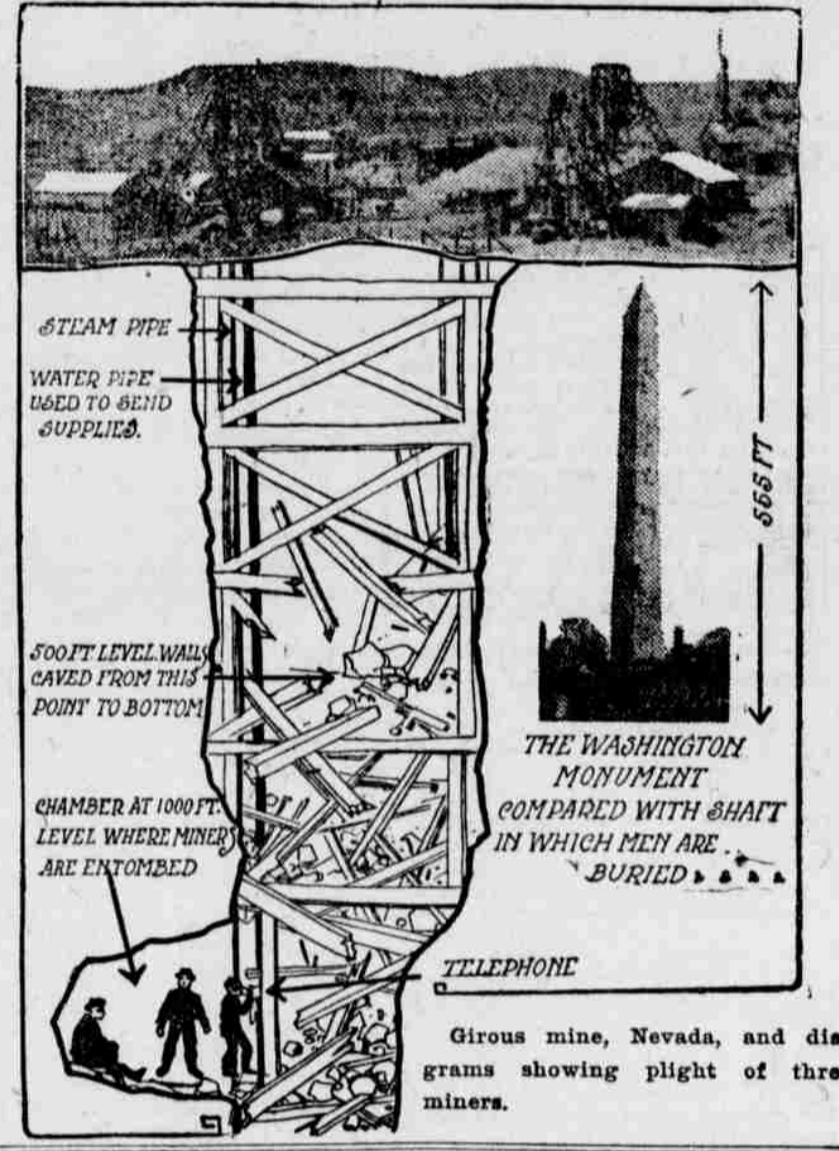
One morning early in December a sudden crash of timbers, a muffled clatter of rock and cloud of dust told the engineer of the Alpha mine, near Ely, Nev., that the five men he had just sent down in the cage were buried. He gave the alarm and a thousand men, eager to be of service, gathered about the shaft. Supt. Gallagher carefully picked the men he wanted, notified others that he might call upon them later and at once began efforts to communicate with the entombed men, hoping some might have escaped death.
Before nightfall he learned that two Greeks were caught in the cave-in and buried alive, but that the three Americans, Bradley, Brown and McDonald, were in no immediate danger. A six-inch pipe runs from the mouth of the shaft to the bottom and by removing the cap from its base the imprisoned men managed to talk with Gallagher. They told him they had a little food and water enough for two or three days.
With rubber devices Gallagher passed food and liquids down the pipe and was soon able to supply the men. He started a drift toward them and at first it seemed probable that he would reach them in a week. Before that time the unforeseen happened and the rescuers were compelled to make new plans. It was then announced that ten days would be sufficient to get to the miners, but fresh accidents beyond the pale of prevention delayed the workers. Now Gallagher declines to make predictions and simply says that he will continue his effort as long as he has strength to direct it. The men can be saved, he declares, and he will save them.

The entombed miners spend their long days far more cheerfully than might be expected in such circumstances. To safeguard them in case the rescue party is delayed Supt. Gallagher has supplied them with enough provisions to last three weeks. They receive cooked food, eggs, milk, and tobacco by means of a six-inch pipe running down the shaft. They have connected the mine telephone with an electric cable, and are able to talk daily with their families and friends. They are well supplied with news, and have shown much interest in the Goldfield crisis. They have plenty of light and room to move about, so that if they can endure the long delay they can wait for rescue with confidence and comparative comfort.
The rescue party itself has dangers to face. A cave-in below the temporary platform of timbers upon which it is working might precipitate it hundreds of feet. Each man works with a rope about his waist, so that if it suddenly find themselves without any footing they can be hauled to safety.

Neglect Making of Alcohol.
The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that since the passage of the free denatured alcohol bill only ten mills have been set up for turning out this product, notwithstanding the fact that the Treasury Department has sent out pamphlets instructing the farmers how to manufacture the spirits. While the distillers are permitted to use any material whatever in producing this spirit, the product so far has been mainly from corn. It is said that in Germany there are about 70,000 farm distilleries producing industrial alcohol, which is sold to consumers for about 27 cents a gallon, while in this country the average price in barrel lots is 36 cents a gallon.

Milk Owners Caution.
The prevailing sentiment among New England manufacturers seems to be one of decided conservatism, and while it is thought that trade conditions will improve somewhat during 1908, no full revival is looked for until after the presidential election. It is estimated that from 200,000 to 250,000 employees of New England industries will be on a short-time basis during the first part of the coming year. This is partially due to the arrangement now being made by cotton manufacturers to curtail the output 25 per cent from Christmas to March 1.

THREE MEN BURIED IN A NEVADA MINE.



Girous mine, Nevada, and diagrams showing plight of three miners.

FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

Though we are still getting bulletins and reports based on the census of 1900, the time has come to begin active preparations for the enumeration of 1910. Bills have been introduced covering the main features of the next census, and an appropriation of \$14,000,000 will be asked. It is nearly five years since a permanent census office was established. The maintenance of a sort of skeleton organization should make for economy, system and superior efficiency during the next census and the tabulation and publication of its results. It is proposed to restrict the inquiries to population, agriculture, manufacturing, mines and quarries. All sorts of suggestions have been made for particular and additional inquiries, but while the utility of some of them is undoubted, limitation is deemed necessary in the interest of accuracy, speed and economy.
To complete the work of enumeration in a shorter period than usual, it is proposed to employ 65,000 enumerators instead of 45,000, the number employed in 1900. Thirty-five hundred clerks and 430 supervisors will be required, and an effort is to be made to secure high-class men for the various branches of the work. A census generally brings a scramble for "patronage," each member of Congress expecting to nominate a certain number of clerks and to use "pull" where the applicants' qualifications are not up to the standard. This time it is proposed to disregard political affiliations and to hold examinations for clerical positions (of the non-competitive kind) under the direction of the civil service commission. It is further provided that the director may give preference to persons of previous experience and good records in census work.

OIL WONDER OF THE WORLD.

Indian Territory Has a Great Wealth Producer in Glenn Pool.
Nothing in the history of oil discoveries in the United States equals the record of the Glenn pool, near Tulsa, I. T. There are in operation 1,118 wells, which produce a daily average of 167,700 barrels, and in sixteen months have sent to market 25,000,000 barrels. Land which in December, 1905, was worth \$20 per acre now brings \$2,500 per acre. Three good-sized towns have been built from the reflux prosperity of the pools. Glenn pool is one of the wonders of the world to men in the business of petroleum, and men have come from all over the world to see it. Glenn pool is not only the most productive pool in the world, but it is the largest in area. Up to this time the proven territory covers some 14,000 acres. Rigs are still going up, and whenever the people in the business think they have the lines pretty well defined along comes a well away off from production, which extends the limits of the pool by from one to three miles. So nobody knows anything about the limits of the pool except that up to this time 14,000 acres have been proven up.

Millions of dollars have been spent in the development of the pool and millions of dollars have been made out of it. The pipe lines and the equipment run into money as rapidly as water runs down hill. It costs \$5,000 to drill and equip a well. Then it costs something for the lease and something for the tankage. To drill and equip each 80-acre lease takes close to \$100,000 in real money. But the pool gives it all back again. A real good well will pay for itself in five or ten days.

TOLD IN A FEW WORDS.

The Russian war department has ordered the formation of a military automobile corps, to be based on the German model.

Pierre Jules Cesar Janssen, the celebrated French scientist and director of the Meudon observatory, is dead in Paris. He was born in 1824.

W. H. Williams, member of the board of review of Columbus, Ohio, died of a stroke of paralysis. He was one of the best known Democratic politicians in Ohio.

William Crosby, a publisher of Boston, who died the other day at the age of 83 years, once refused poems that were offered by Longfellow.