

Current Topics

Chicago Mayoralty Contest
Chicago is again in the thick of a municipal campaign. The contest for the mayoralty is attracting more than local attention and this for the reason that it is believed by many that the success of one party or the other in a contest in a city as great as Chicago, has an effect on the party at large. But no matter which candidate succeeds the result will hardly have been attained as a result of strictly partisan campaigning. Both of the



ELBRIDGE HANECEY.
(Republican Candidate for Mayor of Chicago.)

principal candidates admit that they are seeking the votes of the citizens who usually vote "the other ticket." So that it may be said that aside from the names "Republican" and "Democrat" at the head of the official ballot there is not much evidence of close party lines. Carter H. Harrison, the Democratic candidate has been twice elected mayor of Chicago and is seeking his third successive term. He is the son of the late Carter H. Harrison, who was assassinated by a crank in 1893. He was born in Chicago.

Elbridge Hanecy, the candidate of the Republicans, came into national notice a year ago, when he sought the Republican nomination for governor. Not being able to muster the required strength, he threw his forces into action for Judge Yates, who was nominated and elected. He has been on the circuit bench of Chicago for several years. He was born in Wisconsin, but settled in Chicago when a boy.

Besides Harrison and Hanecy there are several candidates nominated by petition.

Two Hoyts are in the race for mayor. One is Avery Eugene Hoyt, who is running on the prohibition ticket, the other is Gus Hoyt, who heads the social democratic ticket. Other nominees are John Collins, the candidate of the socialists; John R. Peplin, who leads the socialist labor men, and Thomas Rhodus, the selection of the single taxers.

Demands for Early Marriages.

At a Lenten service held in St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, New Brunswick, N. J., the other evening, Dean O'Grady advised the young men and young women of his congregation to marry early. They made a mistake—a serious mistake—he declared in waiting until late in life to settle into matrimony. An early marriage, in the dean's opinion, is the best guarantee that a man will be confirmed in his habits of industry, sobriety and moral living. He advised all young men to begin as soon as they become workers to lay aside a part of their earnings, so that they may adequately support wives without waiting until the heyday of life is past to take on family obligations. The girls he admonished to qualify themselves early as homemakers, so as to make the burdens of the young men by whom they may be chosen as light as possible.

Almost at the very time this advice was being given, an obdurate father

was waiving his 17-year-old daughter's 19-year-old husband out over the front steps and advising him never to show his face in that precinct again. There may be personal reasons for this father's objection to early marriages that are sufficient for him, and, indeed, it may be said that people in general, if they have children of their own, seem to have an unalterable opposition to early marriages except in other families. Nearly every man is willing that some other man's son or daughter should contract an early marriage, but But it seems impossible to adjust these matters according to the calm judgment of disinterested observers. He wants his own children to hang around the hearthstone until he can be sure that they have reached years of discretion.

Dean O'Grady's idea may be the right one. It is undoubtedly true that a good many men by waiting until they are 35 or 40 years of age before getting married rob themselves of a happiness that can never be recovered. More than this, they increase the crop of old maids, and no community can be at its best with a high percentage of old maids. Matrimony is, and probably always will be, largely a matter of individual inclination or convenience, save in cases where girls have opportunities to marry titles. Age then ceases to be a matter for consideration. So it may be as well to preach about something else.

Sane View as to Manchouria.

The London Spectator frankly admits that Russia will have Manchouria, and that everybody knows it. Such being the case, it deprecates the bellicose tone of the Asiatic correspondents. It advises Englishmen to admit once for all that they cannot drive Russia out of Manchouria by force, and that nothing will ever cause the Czar's soldiers to evacuate the province. Russia is as much a fixture in Manchouria as England is in Egypt. The Russian government will go on declaring that this is merely a temporary occupation for the purposes of self-protection, but the Spectator says



CARTER H. HARRISON.
(Democratic Candidate for Mayor of Chicago.)

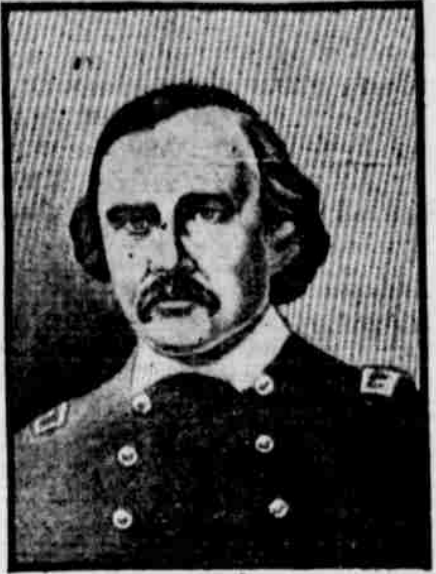
the thing to do now is to recognize the truth of the matter and attend to securing a commercial "open door." This is a plain and sensible statement of the actual situation.

Cain's Namesake Dies.

From the Philadelphia North American: Cain Munniger, the oldest resident of Earl township, died yesterday, aged 92 years. He was probably the only man in the state named after the Bible character who figured in a tragedy with his brother Abel. In the same neighborhood some years ago lived a man whose surname was Ananias.

SAYINGS and DOINGS

Kit Carson's Portrait.
Charles C. Carson, of Higbee, Col., a son of Kit Carson, the great scout, is much displeased with the picture of his father in the State house, and prefers the picture from which the accompanying cut is made. Kit Carson ran away from his Missouri home, going to Santa Fe, N. M., when but a lad of 18 years of age, and began his career as scout, which was invaluable to the government for a number of years. He was married to Miss Josephine Alamia at Taos, N. M., seven children being born to them as a result of this union, all of whom are dead with the exception of C. C. Carson, of Higbee, a wealthy stockman; Kit Carson, Jr., of Hastings, Col., and Mrs. Carrie Allen, of Wagonmound, N. M. Kit Carson



KIT CARSON.
went into the Arkansas valley in 1868, and located at Boggsville, then a small town two miles south of the present site of Las Animas. He was taken ill shortly after his arrival, and died at Fort Lyons.

Inefficient English Labor.

An English architect, writing in the Nineteenth Century, traces the threatened commercial decline of England to the harmful domination of the labor unions. While these organizations are steadily forcing up wages, they are at the same time cutting down the actual working hours until these are now said to average little more than four hours of honest work each day. Union men in the building trades in England are expected to work fifty hours a week in summer and forty-seven in winter, thus making an average of about eight hours a day. But when they are paid at noon on Saturday many of them are not seen again on the building until the following Tuesday, by which time they have spent all their wages. Their absence throws the contractor into serious trouble, but he cannot put new men in their places. This is only one of many ways in which the unions are said to delay the work and make it expensive.

The Anthracite Situation.

Matters in the Pennsylvania coal region seem to be drifting toward another deadlock between the miners and the employers. The owners recently announced their determination to maintain the present wage scale and to settle all differences individually with the employees. In accordance with this line of action they have remained away from the Hazleton conference, at which they were expected to meet the union miners and discuss a new wage scale for the coming year. Their absence is resented by the miners, and the 600 delegates in the convention have passed resolutions authorizing President Mitchell and the executive committee to try to secure a joint conference with the operators before April 1. If they fail to secure such conference they are authorized, if necessary, to "resort to a suspension of work."

Manila's Police Chief.

Capt. George F. Connelly, who won fame as a commanding officer while in charge of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Volunteers, is now fully installed in the position of captain of the Metropolitan police force of Manila. The force consists of three captains, nine lieutenants and 700 American patrolmen, all of whom are honorably discharged United States soldiers. They receive \$75 every month for their services and are reported to be



CHIEF CONNELLY.
the equals of the police of any American city. Captain Connelly is a Chicagoan and was among the first to volunteer for duty when troops were needed for the Philippines.

THE ST. JOSEPH MYSTERY.

The indictment of Mrs. Addie Richardson by the grand jury on the charge of murdering her husband, Frank Richardson, has served to stir anew interest in this mysterious case. The time for the trial is now not far away and throughout the county the probable verdict of the jury is the chief topic of discussion. On this point there is a divergence of opinion, the friends of Mrs. Richardson stoutly defending her from the charge made against her. Mrs. Richardson herself remains confident of her acquittal. "I welcome this opportunity to prove my innocence," she said to a friend the other day. "Ever since the death of my husband I have been compelled to listen to veiled allusions to my guilt, and now a chance is offered to end them forever. I am innocent and I have no fear that the jury will find otherwise."

In less than one hour after Richardson was known to be dead at his home on Christian Ridge, the night before Christmas, it was confidently asserted that he had committed suicide. Mrs. Adie L. Richardson, the widow of the dead merchant, was the first to create the impression that he had killed himself. A search was made for the revolver with which Richardson was supposed to have shot himself, and it was not found. Richardson did not own a revolver. The death wound was in the back of the neck.

There was no indication of powder burns. When they began the investigation of the case the grand jurors first took up the relations that had existed for some time between Richardson and his

only a few days when Richardson was killed. The evidence against George B. Crowley, as gathered by the officers at work on the case and by a detective employed to assist them, is held to show that he was a frequent visitor at the Richardson house, going there Crowley himself is worth about \$300,000, the greater part of it being represented by real estate.

have been the cause of the quarrel between husband and wife.

Stewart Fife has been suspected of the murder. Fife has been questioned about his whereabouts on the night of the murder, and he said he went to the rooms of the Owl club early in the evening and fell asleep there. He declared that he awoke an hour after the time the murder was committed. Fife relied on the testimony of Samuel Wal-



Taken in connection with the statement of Bessie Phyllis, the servant girl at Richardson's, who says Crowley was a frequent visitor at the Richardson house, the evidence against frequently when Richardson was not at home.

Crowley lives a mile from town, on a large farm, and has a wife and one child. He owns a great deal of property in Savannah and in the country near the town. His father is one of the wealthiest farmers in the state, and Crowley is regarded by many of the townspeople as pointing him out to

den, the negro janitor at the rooms of the Owl club, to prove that he was there at the time. Other witnesses say they saw him on the street at the time he says he was asleep in the rooms of the Owl club.

Fife owned a revolver, and is said to have flourished it in the saloon of E. E. Norris in St. Joseph, remarking at the same time that he intended to kill Richardson. He showed letters to a woman in St. Joseph and said they had been written to him by Mrs. Richardson. The letters were sensational and were signed by the name of "Adie."



GOLDIE WHITEHEAD
(One of the Witnesses.)

wife. There was evidence that their domestic relations had been strained. In fact, they had practically separated a short time before the murder and Mrs. Richardson went to the home of her parents at San Antonio, Tex. She remained there several weeks, when there was a reconciliation and she returned home. She had been at home

Trade and War.

In 1899 China was our best customer in cotton cloths. We sent \$10,273,487 worth of cotton manufactures to China in that year. In 1900 our cotton exports to China fell off nearly one-half. This was the result of the Boxer war, which brought our total exports of manufactures of cotton in 1900 down to \$20,722,759, a decline in value of \$2,844,155.

In 1899, when we exported cotton manufactures to the value of \$23,566,914, England exported cotton manufactures to the value of \$328,325,000; Germany, \$53,637,000; France, \$32,081,000; Switzerland, \$25,747,000; Japan, \$16,215,000; and Italy, \$10,747,000. The reports show that the consumption of cotton, domestic and foreign, in the United States is nearly twice as large as in 1890. We produce 85 per cent of all the cotton in the world, but we supply less than 5 per cent of the cotton goods which other nations buy.

While the war in China has been to our disadvantage in cotton manufactures, the war in South Africa has been to our advantage in that it has made England a larger purchaser of our food products, of horses and mules and has contributed to a great increase of our iron and steel trade in Africa. Great Britain bought of us 6,000,000 pounds more of fresh beef in January, 1901, than in January, 1900; 9,000,000 pounds more of bacon, 3,000,000 pounds more of ham, and 1,940,000 pounds more of butter. In the last year we have also greatly increased our exports of boots, shoes and other leather products, of wagons and all transport materials, our total domestic exports for the seven months ending January, 1901, reaching a value of \$887,702,000, against \$787,391,000 for the seven months ending January, 1900.

An Affair of Honor.

Count Boni de Castellane has met M. de Rodays on the field of honor and inflicted upon him a wound which will give him some inconvenience and lay him up for a week. This settles matters very clearly; M. de Castellane is innocent of the charges which de Rodays brought against him. The presence of his bullet in his adversary's body affords its own convincing proof. The wound is sufficiently serious to show this, and yet not grave enough to give ground for the belief that M. de Rodays in his misrepresentations was guilty of wilful falsehood. If he had intentionally misstated facts the truth undoubtedly would have been shown on the duelling field and M. de Rodays would have been lucky to get

off with his life. As it is, the result affords proof of both Boni's innocence and of the unintentional character of de Rodays's wrongdoing. The shallowness of the latter's claims is exposed in the fact that he did not even hit his adversary. Had he done so the verdict against Castellane would have been overwhelming. If each had shot the other it would have been known also that while Boni was guilty as charged his opponent was actuated by malign motives in making the charges. Fortunately it is unnecessary to speculate upon this proposition. M. de Rodays who was first punched into fighting and then shot for doing so, may not be ready to view the matter

in a proper and unprejudiced spirit, but Boni's innocence has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of such persons as still believe that the duel is not merely a foolish and wicked survival of an age of barbarism.

A Challenge to the Universe.

From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal: As the mule center of the solar system, Memphis can bid defiance to envious rivals.

The Pacific Ocean has a greater volume of water than its stormy sister sea. There are 72,000,000 cubic miles of water in the Atlantic and 141,000,000 in the Pacific.

Water Rats in Naples, Italy.



In this picture are shown two of the water rats of Naples. They are only harmless boys who have been brought up close to the water. These boys can swim like so many rats and are as hard to catch by the police as are our boys who live along the wharves. These boys of Naples make a living by diving for pennies. When the big ocean steamers come to Italy from

America the water-rats surround the boats and cry, "Penny, penny in the water, please. Hurry up, please," and few can resist their pleadings. So over goes a penny and into the water all the water rats dive at once, and soon up comes the lucky one with it in his mouth. Then it is "Penny, please," again until the ship leaves port. These boys are mostly fishermen's sons.

For the Presidency of Mexico



JOSE LIMANTEUR

General Reyes, who is anxious to succeed Porfirio Diaz as president of Mexico, is the commander of the military forces of the country and popular with the army and civilian classes. He is well known for his large personal acquaintance with Americans and his admiration of America.

Jose Ives Limanteur, who is also a

GENERAL REYES.



candidate for presidency of Mexico is now financial minister of the republic and one of the most brilliant lawyers of the country. He was taken up several years ago by President Diaz and attained great success in the management of the government's money affairs. He is also very friendly to the Americans.