

UNITED MINE WORKERS REJECT WAGE OFFER

INDICATIONS ARE FOR A GREAT COAL STRIKE.

Convention Provides for Raising \$5,000,000 Strike Fund and Only One Hope for Settlement Remains.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The rejection of the counter proposition offered by the coal operators of the central competitive district by an almost unanimous vote of the national convention of United Mine Workers and the adoption of a resolution offered by Secretary W. D. Ryan of Illinois placing the miners on record as a unit in refusing to sign an agreement for any district until an agreement was signed for all districts under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers has created a situation which in the opinion of the officials of the miners' organization will result in a disruption of the joint agreement and possibly one of the greatest strikes of organized labor the country has ever known, beginning April 1.

The action was taken during a called session of the mine workers' national convention, which was called to order immediately following a short session of the joint conference of the operators and miners, during which the joint scale committee reported that it had been unable to reach an agreement on any of the principal questions involved and after F. L. Robbins of Pittsburgh, floor leader of the operators, has replied to President Mitchell's question that the operators had no further proposition to lay before the miners, concluding his remarks with the statement that if there was to be an interruption of the joint agreement he wished the responsibility for such a severance of relations to be placed upon the miners.

The counter proposition submitted by the operators, which was said to be their ultimatum, provided for the signing for another year of the present wage scale with certain modifications to reimburse the Illinois operators for expense incurred under the "shot firers" bill now effective in that state.

Immediately following the rejection of the operators' proposal the convention set about to provide means for accumulating a strike fund of \$5,000,000 in addition to a like amount now on deposit in the international, district and sub-district treasuries of the miners' organizations.

To provide for an emergency, Secretary Wilson moved that a per capita tax of \$1 a week be voted and that all districts take care of the dependent miners within their jurisdictions, for at least six weeks. He said after that time he believed the international would be in a position to take care of the miners. After the motion had been amended to substitute ten weeks for the six suggested as the time during which the districts should take care of their dependents, the matter was referred to the international executive board with power to act.

ROBERTS SOUNDS NEW WARNING

Defenses of Great Britain Declared to Be Inadequate.

LONDON—With the opening of the new parliamentary regime, Field Marshal Lord Roberts renews his campaign of warning to the country regarding the inadequacy of its defenses. Addressing the members of the Liverpool chamber of commerce, he again affirmed that the nation was as absolutely unprepared for war as it was in 1899. He urged the adoption of a million men as the military standard, half of which would be needed for the defense of India and the other half to fit the nation to maintain an European struggle.

ESTATE OF MARSHALL FIELD.

Portion of It That Is in Illinois Estimated at \$75,000,000.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The petition of the executors of the estate of Marshall Field asking that his will be admitted to probate was filed with the clerk of the probate court. In the petition the executors declare that they are unable at the present time to state in full the amount of the property owned in Illinois by Mr. Field, but feel warranted in saying that the personal estate is worth about \$50,000,000 and the real estate about \$25,000,000.

FRANCE PLANNING BOYCOTT.

Devising Simple Scheme for Bringing Venezuela to Time.

WASHINGTON—As a preliminary to a naval demonstration, France is now considering the initiation of a boycott of all Venezuelan products of which she is the largest foreign purchaser.

No plan of action has been finally determined upon, but the apparently complicated situation at Algeiras has caused a suspension in the programme for the immediate dispatch of warships to La Guaira.

Harris is Made President.

CHICAGO—Abram W. Harris, president of the Jacob Tomer Institute, Fort Deposit, Md., has been unanimously elected by the board of trustees as president of Northwestern university, to succeed Edward James James, who resigned two years ago to become head of the University of Illinois. The new president will begin his duties July 1. The board chose Professor Arthur C. L. Brown of the University of Wisconsin to be head of the English literature department at Northwestern university.

Exposition in 1911.

TOPEKA, Kas.—Kansas will hold a semi-centennial exposition in 1911 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the state's admission into the union and the exposition will be in Topeka. These two questions were finally settled yesterday when the convention, composed of nearly 800 delegates from all portions of the state, adopted the report of the committee on resolutions. The work of arrangements will be left to a committee made up of a representative from every county in the state.

STOCKMEN CONCLUDE MEETING.

Endorse Hepburn Bill and President's Forest Reserve Plan.

DENVER—Organization of the American national live stock association was completed Friday, by the election of the following officers, named by the executive committee:

Secretary, T. W. Tomlinson, Denver; treasurer, W. E. Hughes, Denver; attorney, Sam H. Cowan, Fort Worth, Tex.

After adopting several resolutions, including one endorsing the Hepburn bill and another pledging the association's support to President Roosevelt in his forestry reserve plan, and listening to speeches on railroad rate legislation, the convention adjourned. The text of the resolution on the public land question follows:

"Whereas, The president of the United States has made the forest reserve policy a permanent and fixed function of the government, and such reserves are now in practical operation in various sections of the country under the administration of the secretary of agriculture, and bureau of forestry; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we thoroughly appreciate the efforts of President Roosevelt, Secretary Wilson and Forester Pinchot, and hereby pledge perfection of the forest reserve policy and administration, in the belief that ultimately such a policy will, if conservatively handled, lead to a betterment of conditions not only of the grazing area, but of the grazing interests of the west."

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Resolution Providing for the Instruction of Delegates.

WASHINGTON—Representative Bartholdt of Missouri introduced a joint resolution providing for the instruction of delegates to the United States to the second Hague conference. It authorizes the president to direct delegates to support the action of the interparliamentary union conference at St. Louis in 1904 to the end that arbitration treaties conferring jurisdiction on the high court at The Hague in all controversies specified in such treaties may be concluded between all the nations represented at the St. Louis conference and that the second Hague conference may be organized as a permanent body.

Care for Life Savers.

WASHINGTON—The senate committee on commerce agreed to report favorably a bill for the retirement on three-fourths pay of all lighthouse keepers and surf men in the livesaving service who have served thirty years or reached the age of 64 years, or have been disabled in the service.

RATE BILL IN THE SENATE.

Question of Appeal to Courts Basis of Division.

WASHINGTON—The division in the senate over the railroad rate bill seems now to hang upon a question of appeal to the courts from the decision of the interstate commerce commission when it fixes a maximum rate. The house bill and the Dooliver-Clapp bill in the senate provide for no appeal, leaving it to the railroad companies to take any case into the courts under the present laws. The opponents of the house and similar bills insist that the right of the railroads to an appeal in every case of which the commission fixes a rate must be given. A review of the action of the commission by the courts is the main contention, and it appears that the rate fight is to be made on these lines.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN KOREA.

Marquis Ito Takes Newspaper Men Into His Confidence.

TOKIO.—The Marquis Ito, the Japanese resident general in Korea, invited the newspaper men to his official residence and outlined the policy of Japan in Korea, which includes entire national defense of the country by Japan. Every step involving international reform and matters of diplomacy between the two countries will be taken into careful consideration by the Japanese emperor and his ministers, and every possible effort to look into the mineral, agricultural and forestry development of Korea. The educational system of Korea will receive the closest attention.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The Outlook Generally Quite Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON—The weather bureau's general summary of crop conditions for January says that rains interfered with farm work in central and northeastern Texas and in Louisiana. As a whole, however, the month was exceptionally mild and free from severe weather conditions, affording excellent opportunity for midwinter farm work.

Winter wheat escaped serious injury and at the close of the month was generally in very promising condition.

Carnegie Makes Donation.

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—President Swanwick of Swarthmore college announced that Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate \$50,000 for a new library building on condition that the college shall raise \$50,000 for the maintenance of the building.

Pope Will Be Represented.

ROME.—The pope has decided to send a representative to the marriage of King Alfonso to Princess Ena of Battenberg.

Russian Landlords Killed.

TUKUM, Courland—Count Frederick Lamsdorff and Baron Roenne, two of the most prominent land owners of this district, while out driving were attacked by a band of revolutionists and were pulled from their sleighs and murdered.

More Money for Militia.

WASHINGTON.—The house committee on militia decided to make a favorable report on the Morrill bill increasing the annual appropriation for the militia from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

A FORECAST FOR CONGRESS

WHAT THE SENATE AND HOUSE WILL DO THIS WEEK.

Discussion of the Rate Bill Will Occupy at Least First Three Days of the Week.

WASHINGTON—Chairman Hepburn, in charge of the railroad rate bill in the national house of representatives, is unable to see the end of the discussion of that measure. Under special order it has the right-of-way until disposed of. The very first day of the debate which began last Tuesday, developed the desire of many members to make speeches. An extra hour was added to each day and still the list of applicants for time grew larger. Mr. Hepburn has a long list of republicans who are anxious to be heard, and Mr. Adamson, controlling the time on the minority side, says there are fifty democrats who wish to be heard in favor of the measure.

Speaker Cannon is inclined to let the debate run and estimates that it will be Wednesday or Thursday before the last speech is delivered and the vote recorded on the measure. As soon as this is accomplished, the pension appropriation bill, reported from committee last week, will be taken up. This bill carries a total of \$149,245,500 to pay the pensions of veterans for the year. It is generally disposed of in the shortest time of any of the annual supply measures, but this year it contains provisions which virtually make a statute of the president's order of last year, making age an evidence of disability.

There is said to be decided opposition to enacting this executive order into law. As the provision is without question "new legislation" and subject to a point of order under the rules of the house, it is not unlikely that a rule will be brought in when the bill is taken up which will provide that the amendment shall be in order.

The fortification appropriation bill will be reported to the house from the appropriations committee today. It will be considered as soon as the pension bill is out of the way. This bill is a short measure and carries this year between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. There are said to be no matters incorporated in it which will cause serious discussion.

The friends in the senate of the shipping bill are hopeful of securing some time during the week an agreement to vote on that measure and the understanding is that so soon as it is disposed of the standard bill will succeed it as the unfinished business. There are no more set speeches on the shipping bill in sight, but the expectation is that the running debate which has characterized the recent consideration of the bill will be continued for some days.

Senator Gallinger, who, as the chairman of the merchant marine committee has charge of the bill, says he will be satisfied with the settling of any time within reason for the taking of a vote, knowing that with a unanimous consent to vote arrived at there will be no doubt that the vote will be secured. The bill will be amended somewhat before a vote is taken.

SHE WANTS A DIVORCE.

American Wife Asks for It Through London Courts.

LONDON—General Fitzgerald, the wealthy nephew of the author of the "Rubayat of Omar Khayyam," appealed to the courts in connection with a suit for divorce brought by his American wife, and asked for a declaration that his domicile was in Ireland, not England.

His wife was formerly Lida Nicholls of California.

Fitzgerald testified that he owned the land on which the Fayette Coal and Iron company has its works at Uniontown, Pa. He maintained that all his American friends knew that his real home was Ireland, though he might have called himself an Englishman while in America. The case was adjourned.

Vast Forest Fires.

MILAN—A forest fire started three days ago by a spark from a locomotive on the St. Gothard railway is still burning and now covers twelve square miles. Several hundred workmen are endeavoring to save the signal posts along the track and peasants are working to preserve their homes from destruction. A number of factories and a chapel already have been destroyed. The big electric station at Anasca is surrounded by fire and several trains are without the usual light.

Denver Mint Begins Coining.

DENVER, Col.—With thirty million dollars' worth of gold bars on hand awaiting coinage, the new Denver mint began operations Feb. 1. About 100 persons are employed.

Live Stock in Transit Bill.

WASHINGTON—The senate committee on interstate commerce on Friday decided after a conference to ask to have referred to that committee the bill of Senator Hepburn, providing that, on request of the owner, live stock may be in transit thirty-six hours instead of twenty-eight, as now provided by law, without unloading. The measure had been sent to the committee on agriculture and forestry, but the question was one with which the interstate commerce committee desired to deal.

Attacks Custom House Sale.

WASHINGTON—Representative Sulzer introduced a resolution in the house calling on the attorney general for information as to when the government executed the deed for the custom house property in Wall street, where the deed is and why it has never been recorded in the county of New York, and other facts in connection with the sale of the custom house property to the National City bank.

In explanation of the purpose of the resolution Mr. Sulzer said the bank was dodging taxes.

THEY WILL VOTE FEBRUARY 16

Senate Committee Will Choose Which Railroad Bill to Favor.

WASHINGTON—Railroad legislation will be voted on by the senate committee on interstate commerce February 16. An agreement to take final action at that time on all the measures pending Friday. The differences of the opposing factions have narrowed down to the court features of the bills, but these present a variance, admitted to be fatal to a harmonious committee report. They may be summarized in this proposition: Whether there shall be a specific provision for review by the United States courts of orders of the interstate commerce commission establishing rates before such orders become operative. On this question rests the fate of the favorite issue of the president as submitted to congress in his annual message before the house does not contain this provision in direct terms. This bill meets with the approval of the administration. The supporters of the measure as well as of the Dooliver-Clapp bill, which is built on similar lines, contend that common carriers have the same rights as other persons and can go into the courts and secure an injunction against an order of the commission and that there is no occasion to enact into law something that is already provided for by existing statutes.

The opposition forces, which call themselves the conservative element, hold that without the specific information demanded by them the interstate commerce commission will be all powerful. They take the position that a common carrier should not be compelled to go into court to have a wrongful rate righted or, in other words, that a rate the common carrier believes to be unjust should be regulated without compelling recourse to injunction.

Members of the senate committee insist that there is no significance in the reaching of an agreement to vote on February 16. The arrangement carries with it an agreement to meet on February 9 and daily thereafter and consider the various bills before the committee.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS ARE SATISFACTORY

WASHINGTON—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures received Friday shows a condition of the treasury which is eminently satisfactory to the officials. One year ago there was a deficit of over \$28,500,000, which has now been reduced to less than \$3,400,000 with the prospect that this amount will be entirely wiped out within the next thirty days. This improved condition is due almost entirely to the large increases in customs and internal revenue receipts.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business January 31, 1906, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$548,230,080, which is an increase for the year of \$75,807,227, and an increase for the month of \$2,315,733.

BRINGS SOLDIERS FROM MANILA.

Transport Logan Arrives at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO—The United States transport Logan arrived here from Manila. On board were the First squadron of the Second cavalry, headquarters and band and a full complement of casuals. The cavalry came in command of Colonel F. K. Ward. After a few days' rest here they will go on to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Among the passengers was General Butler D. Prince. General Prince retired from the army at his own request, having seen forty-two years of service.

During the voyage W. M. Kamlogie died of tumor on the brain. He belonged to the insular service and was ill when he started for home. Major H. L. Scott, governor of Jolo, was also a passenger. He comes home on a month's leave.

The Logan brought 122 cabin passengers, 316 enlisted men of the United States army, marine corps and navy, twenty-seven discharged soldiers of the navy and marine corps, fifty-one miscellaneous and four general prisoners.

DEFICIT IS DISSAPPEARING.

Government Ran Only \$3,400,000 Behind in January.

WASHINGTON—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows a condition of the treasury which is eminently satisfactory to the officials. One year ago there was a deficit of over \$28,500,000, which has now been reduced to less than \$3,400,000, with the prospect that this amount will be entirely wiped out within the next thirty days. This improved condition is due almost entirely to large increases in customs and internal revenue receipts.

National Quarantine Bill.

WASHINGTON—The special committee named by the caucus of southern senators and representatives to frame a national quarantine bill met and agreed upon a bill which will be submitted to the southern delegation.

Visit of German Squadron.

BERLIN—The Lokal Anzeiger prints a report to the effect that the German cruiser Panther of the Caribbean sea squadron will be instructed to ascend the Parana and Paraguay rivers to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.

Figures on 'Unginned' Cotton.

WASHINGTON—The house passed the Stimms resolution instructing the director of the census to make public the figures on unginnet cotton as shown by the data that he has collected for the period ending January 16, 1906.

Orders Leasing of Lands.

WASHINGTON—The secretary of the interior has ordered the leasing of 341,000 acres of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands in Oklahoma for agricultural purposes.

THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT THREATEN

NO ULTIMATUM TO EITHER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

The Chief Executive, However, is Deeply Interested in Rate Legislation and Wants Something Done.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt is not trying to dictate to congress what it shall do or not do regarding railroad rate legislation or any other problem of legislation. He has not delivered to the senate or to the house any sort of the "ultimatum" on subjects of legislation and has not held over the heads of congress "the threat of an extraordinary session" if he does not obtain the legislation for which he is hoping. This statement is made by authority, also that suggestions of a compromise of any sort on rate regulation which do not embody the substance of the president's message on the subject have not appealed to the president. It can also be said that he doubtless would refuse to accept a compromise which would affect any essential feature of the proposed legislation.

What is known as the Hepburn bill now under discussion by the house embodies substantially the president's views as set forth in his last annual message. In the early days of the present session he thought the measure proposed by the Interstate Commerce commission was the most practicable offered; but after mature consideration it seemed to him that the Hepburn bill was better.

Will Report Hepburn Bill.

Members of the senate committee on interstate commerce have assured the president that either the Hepburn bill or a measure resembling it in essential features will be reported to the senate. The senate committee will not be unanimous, but it will represent the views of a majority of the members. The report will be supported, it is expected, by Senators Cullom, Dooliver and Clapp and possibly by other republicans and by the democratic members of the committee. It can be stated that while the president desires that such rate legislation shall be established as he has recommended he is firm in his attitude that the railroads as well as the shippers will be dealt with entirely justly. He wants nothing in the law that would affect unfairly the rights or the property of the railroads. He is confident that legislation to be framed substantially on the lines of the Hepburn measures will prove fair alike to the railroads and to the people. He is not trying to dictate matters of detail and of course, will preserve an open mind as to the proposed amendments which do not affect the material and substantial features of the bill. Senators Dooliver and Clapp had another talk with the president on the rate regulation question following a meeting of the senate committee at which the subject was under consideration.

TRANSFER OF THE PRISON.

War Department Assumes Control of Leavenworth Penitentiary.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas.—The official transfer of the old military prison property at Fort Leavenworth from the department of justice to the war department took place Friday. R. W. McClaughry, warden of the United States penitentiary, and Maj. George S. Young, commandant of the military prison, represented their respective departments. The proceedings consisted of the sending of telegrams to the war department and department of justice announcing the transfer.

In 1875 the military prison was established at Fort Leavenworth and in 1885 the buildings were turned over to the department of justice for prison purposes.

GREET A NEW KING.

Frederick the Eighth Now Rules Over Denmark.

COPENHAGEN.—The new king, Frederick the Eighth, now reigns over Denmark. His accession has been hailed with all appropriate enthusiasm and ceremony, but sorrow for the death of Christian the Ninth is the prevailing grief of the immediate members of this remarkably united family is reflected in only a slightly lesser degree in every home in Copenhagen, from the richest to the poorest, and only words of kindness are heard when the dead monarch is spoken of.

Romanian King is Ill.

VIENNA—King Charles of Roumania is seriously ill, but it is believed that he is in no immediate danger. He is suffering from calcification of the arteries of the heart.

Togo is Coming in April.

TOKIO—It is announced on reliable authority that Admiral Togo will visit America in April with two armored cruisers.

New York Life Investigated.

NEW YORK—Examiners and accountants representing the insurance departments of the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, Tennessee and Nebraska, who four months ago began a joint investigation into the affairs of the New York Life insurance company, on Friday completed their task. They are expected to report at an early day to their respective state departments. To defray the expenses of this joint examination by the states named herein the New York Life has had to pay \$35,000.

French Bride to Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON—As a result of the visit of General Chaffee and the party of American officers to France last summer, where they viewed the French maneuvers, the general staff has decided to adopt the bit and bridoon principle for cavalry bridles. This contemplates the use of both a straight and a curb bit with two sets of reins. General Chaffee was impressed with the perfect control which the French troops had over their horses in cavalry drills.

STRIKE TO COME

Country Face to Face With Big Labor Revolt.

INDIANAPOLIS—During an interview President John Mitchell discussed some of the phases of the strike situation.

"Never in the history of this country has a strike of such far reaching effect been threatened," said Mr. Mitchell. "It means a national suspension of mining if the strike comes on at the expiration of our mining contracts, March 31, and it includes the anthracite districts."

"Will this action of the miners, including the anthracite districts, in order that no contracts shall be signed until all obtain agreements, have any effect on the meeting of the anthracite miners and operators on February 15?"

"I don't know at this time," he said.

"Will you meet the anthracite operators at that time?"

"Yes," he replied, "that is the plan at this time and no changes have been made in the plans."

According to the figures given out by the national officers of the miners organization they expect this strike to bring out over 600,000 men, about 150,000 non-union miners in West Virginia and Pennsylvania with the 450,000 union miners. Of this number about 150,000 will be out of the anthracite districts, 85,000 in the Pennsylvania bituminous districts, 38,000 in Ohio, 17,000 in Indiana, 50,000 in Illinois, 16,000 in Iowa, 37,000 in West Virginia, 7,000 in Michigan and approximately sixty thousand in Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas. The states enumerated will be the scene of the greater part of the battle.

WABASH CUTS GRAIN RATES.

Corn from Missouri River to New York Cut 23 Cents.

CHICAGO.—Announcement was made by the Wabash railroad that, commencing February 1, that road would put into effect a carload rate for export corn of 23 cents from the Missouri river to Boston and New York and 22 cents to Philadelphia, through Chicago and St. Louis, with transit privileges. These figures will include the cost of loading on vessels. For several months the rate has been 27 cents, with an added loading charge, despite the efforts of the Chicago and St. Louis grain merchants to bring about a settlement of the rate difficulty which developed between the eastern and western railroads last year. The eastern roads all along have refused to join with the western roads in dividing the difference between the local rate as an expert rate.

MORE CATTLEMEN PINCHED.

Manager for Richards and Comstock Arrested for Illegal Filings.

ALLIANCE, Neb.—Charles C. Jameson of Ellsworth appeared in Alliance, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal John F. Sides of Dakota City, Neb. The charge against Mr. Jameson is that of securing illegal homestead filings and the various other charges incident thereto.

It is understood from unofficial sources that warrants are also issued for W. G. Comstock and Bartley Richards, and that suits will also be brought against them and the Nebraska Land and Feeding company. Mr. Jameson has been confidential manager many years for the various interests mentioned, but maintains his innocence of wrongdoing.

Mr. Jameson was taken before United States Court Commissioner T. J. O'Keefe in this city and bail fixed for his appearance at the next term of the federal court at Omaha in the sum of \$5,000, which was furnished.

SURVEYING A NEW RAILROAD.

Line from Orin Junction to Sheridan, Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—A Colorado & Southern railway engineering party will start out February 1 for the purpose of surveying a new line of railroad from Orin Junction to Sheridan, Wyo., to form an extension of the Colorado & Southern. The new road will pass from Buffalo and will connect with the Burlington at Sheridan.

Weather Good for Farmers.

WASHINGTON—The weather bureau's general summary of crop conditions for January says that rains interfered with farm work in Central and northeastern Texas and in Louisiana. As a whole, however, the month was exceptionally mild and free from severe weather conditions, affording excellent opportunity for midwinter farm work. Winter wheat escaped serious injury and at the close of the month was generally in very promising condition.

Army Appropriation.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on military affairs concluded its consideration of the army appropriation bill today and on Monday will report a measure carrying an appropriation of about \$70,000,000.

Revolution in Columbia.

PANAMA—Private advices received here from Cartagena are to the effect that General Gonzales Valencia, former vice president of Columbia, and General Nelospina have started a revolution.

Paul Dresser Dead.

NEW YORK—Paul Dresser, a song writer, whose "Banks of the Wabash," and "The Blue and Grey" brought his name into public notice, died Tuesday at the home of his sister in this city. Mr. Dresser was 47 years old.

Seek Leniency for Ware.

LEAD, S. D.—Petitions are being circulated here among the different churches of this city and Deadwood asking that Federal Judge Munger of Omaha, be lenient with Rev. George G. Ware, convicted of conspiracy to secure public lands.

Goss is Confirmed.

WASHINGTON—The senate in executive session Monday confirmed the nomination of Charles A. Goss, Neb., U. S. Attorney for the district of Nebraska.

FACED AWFUL DEATH

TO ESCAPE FROM ILL TREATMENT ON SHIP.

British Sailor, Manacled and Heavily Clothed, Plunged Into Shark-Infested Waters in the Harbor of Honolulu—Finally Rescued.

B. Meinel was a sailor in the ship's company of the British ship Brenda until yesterday noon. But rather than endure the treatment he feared he would be sure to receive once the ship was out of sight of land he preferred to trust himself to the mercy of the sea. So, just as the ship was clearing the channel and the officers and all hands were busy making all sail to catch the least breath of wind, he jumped overboard. He was manacled with iron bracelets fastened together with a chain, but he preferred death in the bright daylight to the life he had endured aboard ship as well as to possible death in the brig after abuse and slow starvation. At least that was the impression his story gave. There was no time to get into bathing trunks or even to peel off his heavy boots or even his coat. There was but time to get a friend to break a single link in his chain, and then to jump into the sea and possibly into the waiting jaws of a shark.

If the ship or his comrades missed the man, there was no boat lowered to save him. The ship went on her course apparently unmindful of the possible fate of one of her crew.

When the Brenda was standing off some three or four miles to sea, a pleasure craft from the French ship Ernest Reyer, a whaleboat rigged with a sail and manned by two of her common sailors, found Meinel with lungs half filled with salt water desperately begging the spar buoy.

The Frenchmen were returning from a Sunday sail when they spied the British sailor. They dove to and asked him if he wanted to come ashore, and half by signs—for his lungs were so full of water that he could hardly talk—and half by words he made them understand that he did so. So the Frenchmen hauled him aboard and sailed into the harbor to their ship, landing him on Sorenson wharf, where a captain of police took him in charge and led him to the police station, a willing prisoner on land, but not at sea.

His ship arrived in Honolulu Oct. 5, and almost immediately he tried to desert, but was roped in by the U. S. marshal and taken before U. S. Commissioner Maling, who sent him to the reef. About a week ago he was delivered to his captain on orders of the British authorities and taken back aboard ship. As the time of departure approached, the captain, fearing he would again desert, put him in the brig on a bread and water diet. Just how he got out of the brig or who broke his manacles is not known. In order to show cause for a sane man to take the risks he did it must be a fearful tale he has to tell.—Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.

Douglas Wilson's Woodchuck.

Douglas Wilson, who used to be at Berlin, N. H., was known to be quite a hunter. He was also known to be "a stranger to the truth." In one of his favorite stories he relates how he had been tramping around the woods considerably and had found no game until at last he espied a woodchuck sitting right at the mouth of his hole. He knew that if he just wounded it it would manage to crawl into its hole, so he decided to get as close as he could, fire, and see if he couldn't get it before it got to its hole, if only wounded. He fired, dropped his gun and rushed toward the woodchuck.

In concluding, he says: "Perhaps you won't believe me boys, but just as I grabbed that woodchuck the charge of shot hit me in the back."

The Light Over There.