

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The very great change which has taken place in recent years in the nationalities which predominate in immigration to this country is well shown in some figures recently compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor. It appears that in the period between 1821 and 1902 Germany and the United States sent us 12,170,727 immigrants, while Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia contributed only 3,781,873. In the fiscal year 1903, on the other hand, the first group of countries sent us but 101,605 immigrants, while the second group sent 572,726. Making the comparison by percentages between the total immigration from 1821 to 1903 and that for 1903 alone, we find that in the first case the Germany-United Kingdom group contributed 56 per cent of the immigration and the Austrian-Italian-Russian group 21 per cent, while in the second case—1903 alone—the first group furnished but 12 per cent and the second 68 per cent. There are few facts about the America of to-day more significant for the future of the country than these.

President Roosevelt has selected Judge Beakman Winthrop of the Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands, to succeed William Hunt as governor of Porto Rico. Judge Winthrop is from New York. He is a member of one of the oldest families of New York, a graduate of Harvard, and a personal friend of President Roosevelt. He went to the Philippines as the assistant executive secretary to the Philippine commission. He made a record for efficiency, and during the temporary absence of Mr. Ferguson acted for several months as secretary of the commission. Judge Winthrop will not assume office in Porto Rico until the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1, it having been decided Governor Hunt shall continue in the office until then.

The United States, with \$880,000,000 in silver on hand—a mass of metal that would fill 500 cars, and which it costs \$100,000 to recoup—now deliberately proposes to forever stop this enormous mass and to add to the amount. With the good business conditions now prevailing, it would seem to be the wisest course to follow the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury and the director of the mint and gradually change over the dollars which will not circulate into a form of money which not only will circulate, but which will remain absorbed in the currency of the country. On July 1 next the bullion of 1890 will be exhausted and we shall have on hand 580,000,000 silver dollars, 54,000,000 of which are in circulation. The highest amount ever in circulation was 79,000,000 in 1902. It is manifest, therefore, that \$500,000,000 can only be circulated through means of certificates. Austria, Russia, Germany, France and Japan have within the last ten years received into subsidiary coinage more than \$194,000,000 of full ten dollar silver instead of buying bullion.

The Navy Department has ordered that when the colors are raised in the morning and when they are lowered at night the band shall play "The Star-Spangled Banner." Probably most Americans regard it as their best national song. The only objection to it is that it is hard to sing. "America" can be sung, and would no doubt take precedence over all the rest if Great Britain would consent to stop using the tune as its own national hymn. There are several stirring military songs, but their Civil War origin makes them unavailable. The Navy Department is right. Even if most of us cannot sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," the band can play it, and we can think of the words.

"Clean money," free from microbes and the filth gathered from constant circulation, is in sight if the currency bill reported to the house from the Committee on Banking and Currency by Congressman Fowler is adopted. The bill provides for the removal of the limitation of the issue of small bills and for a greater amount of small coins. It is proposed to recoin the 578,002,090 silver dollars now in the treasury into fractional currency.

The Department of Agriculture has prepared a bulletin on weeds used in medicine. It suggests that although the price of crude drugs from this source will not be large enough to pay any one to gather them as a business, it may be handy to know, in ridding a farm of its pest, that it has some commercial use.

President Roosevelt has always believed that it was useless to have guns on the ships of the navy unless the gunners could shoot and hit the mark. As he remarked in one of his messages to Congress, "The shot that hits is the only one that counts." Accordingly he has had presented to the navy a gold trophy, for which the various ships are to compete each year. The ship that makes the best score in its class at the annual target practice will hold the trophy for the succeeding year.

## THE GILLESPIE MURDER TRIAL

Remarkable Indiana Tragedy Now Being Thrashed Out.

No murder trial in southern Indiana in recent years has attracted more attention than the one which is now on in Rising Sun, and in which the authorities are striving to bring to justice the murderers of Miss Elizabeth Gillespie. The prominence and wealth of the accused and the singular circumstances surrounding the tragedy, make it a most remarkable and unusual case.

Miss Gillespie was shot while standing in the parlor of her home on the evening of Dec. 8, 1903. One of the most popular and prominent society women of Rising Sun, a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of southern Indiana, the murder of Miss Gillespie created a sensation throughout the entire country. This was increased when the murdered woman's twin brother, James Gillespie, was placed under arrest charged with the crime. Held with him as accessories are his sister, Mrs. Belle Seward, and Myron V. Barbour and his wife, Mrs. Carrie Barbour.

Behind the murder of Miss Gillespie is the story of a family skeleton and that story the officers of the law have not been able to bring out. Noted throughout Indiana for their pride and haughtiness, the members of the Gillespie family have lived up to their reputation since the tragedy. Those implicated in the murder treat the authorities with disdain, while the other relatives maintain a forbidding silence. It has developed, however, that although James Gillespie entertained a deep affection for his sister at one time, he had during the last three or four years of her life hated her fiercely. Miss Gillespie, it is known, had severely criticized the conduct of Mrs. Carrie Barbour and this led to a violent quarrel between her and her brother, James, who, thereupon, went to live with the Barbours, opposite his own home. The fact that the mother, Mrs. Gillespie, had left her daughter the bulk of her property intensified the family feud.

The most tangible evidence against James Gillespie is that he is one of the two men in Rising Sun who own a double-barreled shotgun of 12 caliber. The bullet taken from Miss Gillespie's temple was a No. 4 bird shot, the kind used in her brother's gun, a supply of which had been given the latter a few days previous to the tragedy by Myron Barbour. On the night of the murder two men were approaching the Gillespie home from opposite directions. Both saw the flash of the gun and heard the report, but no one passed them while they ran to the spot. They heard the click of an iron gate in the darkness. The only iron gateway in that vicinity is in front of the Barbour residence.

Lined up on both sides in the case are the most brilliant criminal lawyers in Indiana and the trial bids fair to be a great legal battle.

### JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.

Indorsed by the Presidential Nomination by New York Democrat.

Alton Brooks Parker, the New York candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, is one of the best known jurists of the Empire State, having occupied a high position on the bench since 1885, when he became a member of the State Supreme Court. He was born at Cortland, N. Y., in 1852 and was



JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.

educated in the public schools of his native town and in the Cortland academy and Cortland Normal school. From the normal school he went to the Albany law school, and after his admission to the bar practiced for several years at Kingston. He was surrogate of Ulster County from 1877 to 1885, when he became a justice of the Supreme Court. In 1889 he became a member of the Court of Appeals and since Jan. 1, 1898, has been chief judge of that court. Judge Parker has always been influential in the politics of his State. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for President in 1884 and in the following year was tendered an appointment as First Assistant Postmaster General. In 1885 he was chosen chairman of the State Democratic executive committee.

### Strikes in Various Cities.

City, occupation, and cause. Number. Philadelphia, building trades, wages, 3,000. Buffalo, N. Y., grain handlers, lockout, 200. Cleveland, O., metal and tin workers, wages, 200. Indianapolis, Ind., plumbers, wages, 100. Quincy, Ill., plumbers, hours, 50. Jackson, Mich., building trades time, 300. Newark, N. J., carriage makers, open shop, 500. Oil City, Pa., building workers, open shop, 200. Waterbury, Conn., carpenters, wages, 400. Waterbury, Conn., hodcarriers, hours, wages, 300. Schenectady, N. Y., tinsmiths, wages, 150. Schenectady, N. Y., coal handlers, wages, 150. Holyoke, Mass., carpenters, wages, 300.

### Handled Large Sum Without Error.

Major George W. Evans, disbursing officer and chief of the division of finance in the Interior Department, has just reached the fortieth year of his service in the department, during which time he handled more than \$1,000,000,000 without an error.

## RUSSIANS IN A TRAP.

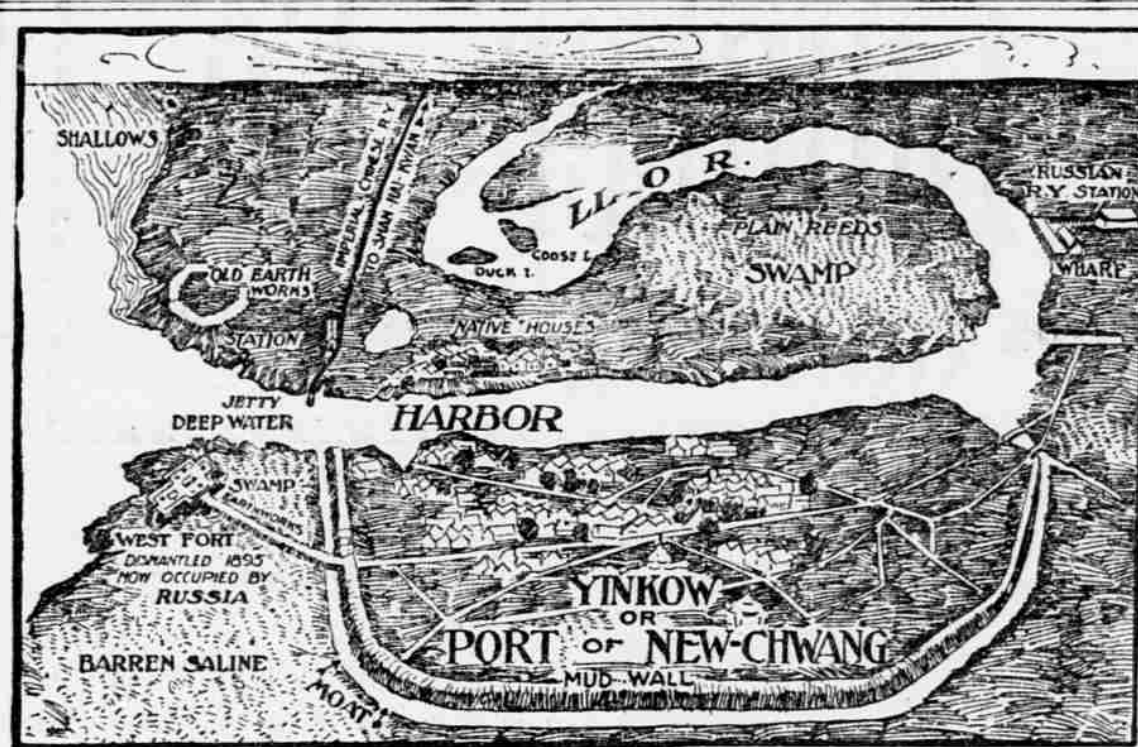
PORT ARTHUR IS INVESTED BY TWO JAP. ARMIES.

Cut Off from the World, Russians Expect to Hold City for Year—Mikado's 60,000 Men Land from Sixty Transports and Seize Railroad.

The Russians seem to have abandoned Port Arthur to its fate, and Gen. Stoessel and his men must either surrender or die. The Japanese invading armies swarm at will over the narrow neck of the Liaotung peninsula. They have cut the wires and blockaded the railroad back of the doomed fortress. Alexieff and the wounded were hurriedly shipped north, just before the way of escape was closed. Admiral Togo has reduced Port Arthur's fleet to a nullity.

Two big Japanese armies, believed to number not less than 60,000 men, have landed on the Liaotung peninsula north of Port Arthur, seized the railroad and put the Russian fortress in a state of siege. One army landed on the west, the other on the east, coast of the peninsula. It is reported that one army will march north and attack Newchwang. Port Arthur has been isolated and left to its own resources, and yet all this the Russians seem to accept with great stoicism. These events have been expected since the outbreak of the war and the authorities appear to be relieved now that the blow has fallen. They assert that the fortress of Port Arthur is impregnable and amply provisioned to stand a siege for a year and that it can hold out until the time comes to relieve it.

While the landing was proceeding on Thursday, the Japanese ships, consisting of the battleships Mikasa, Hatsuse, Shikishima, Yamashiro and Fuji, and the cruisers Iwate, Idzumo and Asama, made a demonstration off Port Arthur to prevent the possible egress of Russian torpedo boats. A number of Japanese



PORT OF NEWCHWANG, WHERE JAPS LANDED.

torpedo boats were observed off Miado Island, in Pigeon bay.

Upon the mountainous banks of the Yalu, Kuropatkin fears that the victorious Japanese will turn his flank and the stage is cleared for one of the greatest sieges and assaults of modern warfare.

### Land at Two Points.

According to official information, landing of troops from sixty transports began simultaneously at Pitsewo and Cape Terminal on the morning of May 5. It is also reported that troops are being landed at Kinkow, but this is not credited, as the Russians are known to have fortifications there, and it is not believed that the Japanese had the daring to land immediately under an entrenched position, from which the Russians could inflict severe injury on them.

Complete details of the landing are lacking owing to the interruption of communication. No resistance was made, the few Cossacks who observed the movement retiring when the warships shelled the shore preparatory to disembarkation. Ten thousand men were put ashore Thursday, and the disembarkation was proceeding at the time that communication ceased. It is believed that there are over 20,000 now on land preparing for a forward movement.

Two Japanese regiments were hurried westward to cut the railroad and telegraph communication. One of these fired on a train conveying the wounded from Port Arthur.

It was because he was convinced that Port Arthur was about to be cut off that Viceroy Alexieff, accompanied by his staff and Grand Duke Boris, left hastily. On Thursday several train loads of sick and wounded and other ineffectives were dispatched northward.

### Wants No Mediation.

In the most categorical terms Russia has officially notified the world that she will not accept mediation to terminate the war with Japan. The official notification declares: "Everything within the limits of possibility was done by Russia to solve the complications which had arisen in the far East in a peaceful manner, but after the treacherous surprise on the part of the Japanese which forced Russia to take up arms obviously no friendly mediation can have any success. Similarly the imperial government will not admit the intervention of any power whatsoever in the direct negotiations which will occur between Russia and Japan after the termination of hostilities operations in order to determine the conditions of peace."

The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Griscom at Tokio confirming the press reports of the landing of the Japanese in the Liaotung peninsula, about forty miles above Port Arthur. The location as given in the Japanese dispatch is Kinkow.

### Humorous News Notes.

What Russia needs is a Gen. Wood to clean up its camps in Manchuria. Alexieff's plight should assure him the sympathy of Gen. Buller, at all events. Perhaps Kuropatkin intends that his masterly retreat shall go down in history. Nobody need be surprised if Manchuria proves to be the graveyard of other reputations besides that of Alexieff. Alexieff is not the first man to discover the unpleasant consequences of occupying a job that is several sizes too large to be a fit.

## BATTLE WAS BLOODY.

Nearly 4,000 Men Are Said to Have Fallen in Yalu Fight.

The official reports of Gen. Kuropatkin and Gen. Zassalitch on the battle of the Yalu have been received by the Czar and made public. The reports show that from 3,000 to 4,000 men were killed and that the artillery fire on both sides was fierce in the extreme.

It is now plain that no more than 8,000 Russians were actually engaged in the fighting at the Yalu against the Japanese army, of a total strength of between 30,000 and 40,000. The losses on both sides, which are expected to reach 1,000 and possibly 1,200 in the Russian force and twice that number for the Japanese, make it one of the bloodiest fights in history.

At the river crossing the Japanese dead lay piled up literally in heaps and Gen. Kuropatkin's success was purchased at such a heavy cost that the Russians are disposed to regard it as rather a defeat than a victory for him.

A story is circulated in St. Petersburg of a striking episode during the fighting on the Yalu river and the desperate bravery of a Russian regiment which without artillery attacked two and one-half divisions of Japanese. The Russians, headed by a chaplain bearing a cross, fought like lions, but were crushed and almost annihilated by overwhelming numbers, the scene after the fight resembling a shambles.

Gen. Kuropatkin's dispatch shows that the Russians fought with such bulldog tenacity and bravery against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy that the nominal victory of the Japanese was eclipsed by the prowess of the Czar's soldiers. Gen. Kuropatkin's report also served to restore Gen. Zassalitch to public favor.

The Russian people are especially impressed with the desperate bayonet charge of the Eleventh regiment. The mental picture of the regiment advancing against the enemy with bands and bugles blaring and the priest with cross aloft at the head appealed to the dramatic sense of the Russian population as nothing else could. The survivors of this

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



## One Hundred Years Ago.

The Connecticut valley was devastated by a flood. Many persons were drowned and hundreds driven from their homes.

President Jefferson pardoned all deserters who had taken refuge in Louisiana prior to Dec. 20, 1803.

The legislature of Ohio appropriated \$17,000 for the building of public roads.

State courts in Ohio seriously discussed whether they were bound by United States laws.

Dutch Gulana, in South America, was taken by the British with 2,000 prisoners, 282 cannon, and several ships.

After having been closed many months on account of the plague the port of Malaga was opened to commerce.

## Seventy-five Years Ago.

The export of opium from Bengal, under British auspices, amounted to \$5,000,000 annually.

The first Roman Catholic peers took their seats in the English House of Lords.

An incendiary fire occurred in Westminster Abbey.

The new Pope restored to the Jewish and Christian dissenters in Rome all the privileges of which they had been deprived by his predecessor.

The Duke of Norfolk and seven other Roman Catholic peers took their seats in the House of Lords.

An exploring party left Sydney, Australia, for the interior to discover the source of several large rivers.

## Fifty Years Ago.

The United States ship Saratoga arrived at Honolulu, twenty-five days out from Japan.

The Sultan of Turkey gave a grand banquet in honor of Napoleon.

The great mill operatives' strike at Preston, England, ended.

The government of the United States announced its neutrality in the Crimean War.

Santa Ana's squadron abandoned the blockade of Acapulco, Mexico.

Smallpox broke out on the ships of the English Baltic fleet.

## Forty Years Ago.

St. Louis, Mo., journeyman tailors, then on strike, accused their employers with manufacturing Confederate army uniforms.

Negro sergeants and private soldiers in the United States army received only \$7 a month, while whites with the same rank received \$13.

The trotting stallion George M. Patchen, famous sire of harness horses, died at New York.

Congressman James A. Garfield, afterward President, asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate Frank Blair's charges against Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase.

The Chicago Board of Trade voted \$2.50 weekly to families of men employed by its members who were enlisted in the army for 100 days.

The House of Representatives, after three minutes' debate, appropriated \$25,000,000 for equipping 100,000 more troops.

## Thirty Years Ago.

Carl Schurz delivered his famous eulogy on Charles Sumner at Boston, among his auditors being Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Whittier, Cyrus W. Field, and Phillips Brooks.

The first agreement to fix railroad rates in the East was made at New York, officials of the Atlantic and Great Western, New York, Boston and Montreal, United States Rolling Stock Company, the Erie and Pennsylvania attending the conference.

Polish priests were imprisoned by the Russian government for refusing to recognize the Russo-Greek church.

Chicago's street railway problem was reported solved by the construction of an inclosed steam locomotive, designed to haul cars at a rapid rate, electricity and the cable being practically unknown.

The inhabitants of Bilbao, Spain, who had been on the verge of starvation during the siege of the city, were publicly fed by Marshal Serrano.

The Citizens' Mutual Reform Association of Philadelphia, Pa., finished its investigation of the famous "gas ring" in that city.

## Twenty Years Ago.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach offered a resolution of censure in the British Commons because of the government's dilatory policy in the Sudan.

Bayard declared in the United States Senate that socialism was rapidly getting control of the government.

## Might Have Been Worse.

At a prayer meeting at the Cove, reports the Buffalo Commercial, one man, a money lender, not loved by the people whose collateral he held, spoke of himself and the others present as "miserable sinners," and took rather too abject an attitude to please a free-spoken neighbor. "Some people," the latter said, "don't mean nothin' when they profess to be miserable sinners, but I will do Elder Cossey the justice to say that we all believe him to be just as blame mean as he professes to be." It must have been Elder Cossey at whose funeral the hard-pressed parson is reported as saying: "It is true, my hearers, that our departed brother was mean in some things—but we must in all charity remember that he was meaner in others."

## A Sure Protection.

Barton, N. D., May 9.—Many cases are being published of how diseases have been cured and lives saved by Dodd's Kidney Pills, but there is a family in this place who use this remedy as a protection against the coming on of diseases and with excellent results.

Mr. W. A. Moffet says: "We have no very serious illness or complaint, for we always use Dodd's Kidney Pills the very moment we feel the least symptom of sickness and they soon put us right. If we have a touch of lame back or think the kidneys are not right, we take a few Dodd's Kidney Pills and the symptoms are soon all gone."

"My brother had Diabetes and the doctor told him he could not live until spring. I got some Dodd's Kidney Pills for him, and although that was several years ago, he has lived through all the winters and springs since and is still living. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful medicine."

## Overheard in the Jungle.

"Are you aware," asked the learned monkey of the elephant, "that, according to the Latin, you have an impediment in your speech?"

"How so?" asked the elephant, as he deftly mashed a fly with his right ear.

"In Latin impedimenta means baggage, and you have a trunk."

"I wish—" began the elephant, as he reached with determination for a convenient sapling. But the monkey was already in the top of a high tree.

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## IT REVEALS INCONSISTENCIES.

Absurdities in Dress Made Most Apparent by the Camera.

"If women would but remember," remarked the photographic artist, "that the gown when composed of more than one material should look like one garment worn over the other they would save themselves from some grievous artistic errors in dress. Take the case of the double sleeve now so popular. The idea is that of a comparatively heavy outer sleeve, cut away to show the lighter and generally prettier arm covering, and a woman with any artistic feeling always preserves that effect, even though she may not act on any definite principle."

"But artistic feeling is a rare thing; therefore, the double sleeve is the occasion of many artistic atrocities. One actually sees such sleeves cut in two at the elbow in order that the puff of silk may be inserted, thus leaving the lower half without any apparent connection with the shoulder, and nothing to prevent it, so far as the eye can see, from sliding off the arm. The sleeve may with perfect propriety be slashed at the elbow to show a silk lining, but to cut it in two for the purpose of inserting another material is merely making patchwork of it. Another custom is to put the material with which the sleeve terminates over, instead of under, the predominating material, thus destroying the idea of an undersleeve entirely, and leaving the construction without any show of reason for its existence."

## IN AN OLD TRUNK.

Baby Finds a Bottle of Carbolic Acid and Drinks It.

While the mother was unpacking an old trunk a little 18-month-old baby got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid while playing on the floor, and his stomach was so badly burned it was feared he would not live, for he could not eat ordinary foods. The mother says in telling of the case:

"It was all two doctors could do to save him, as it burnt his throat and stomach so bad that for two months after he took the poison nothing would lay on his stomach. Finally I took him into the country and tried new milk, and that was no better for him. His grandma finally suggested Grape-Nuts and I am thankful I adopted the food, for he commenced to get better right away and would not eat anything else."

He commenced to get fleshy and his cheeks like red roses and now he is entirely well.

"I took him to Matamoros on a visit, and every place we went to stay to eat he called for Grape-Nuts and I would have to explain how he came to call for it, as it was his main food."

"The names of the physicians who attended the baby are Dr. Eddy, of this town, and Dr. Geo. Gale, of Newport, Ohio, and anyone can write to me or to them and learn what Grape-Nuts food will do for children and grown-ups, too." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The attitude of the Manchurians and Chinese toward the advance of the Japanese forces is one of welcome.

It is rumored that the Japanese captured Fengwangcheng May 4, and that the losses on both sides were heavy.

In the battle of the Yalu on Saturday and Sunday the Japanese had a thousand casualties. Many Russian prisoners are held at Antung.

It is stated that Gen. Oku has landed three Japanese divisions, or 75,000 men, on the Yalu river for the purpose of advancing against the Russian main force.

According to a telegram received from Chefoo the garrison at Port Arthur has been reduced to 4,000 men, and all the important documents, money and field guns have been removed to Mukden.

There is no exaggeration in the statements that the Czar is taking the war terribly to heart. His appearance has undergone a great change. He looks pinched and plainly is painfully worried.