WOMEN WOO JAIL TORTURE FOR BALLOT

Prison Life of Suffragettes in England Same as Accorded Felons of Blackest Stripe.

WILLING TO BECOME MARTYRS.

When One Lot Is Freed Government Locks Up Another and Treats Them Like Criminals.

Holloway prison, in North London, holds no terrors for the women of London who are fighting for the ballot. From ten to fifty of them are always undergoing imprisonment nowadays rather than pay the fines imposed on them for their riotous street conduct. As soon as one lot is released another fills the cells. Every suffragette in London is willing to become a "martyr." Imprisonment is her smallest concern.

Many of the women are college graduates, but that counts for nothing in their imprisonment. No consideration is shown them. They are treated as ordinary malefactors. Each is locked in a cubicle cell, furnished only with a seat. Afterward the prisoners are taken out in groups of three, their clothes removed, and they are redressed in a single garment, marked with arrows, which serve the purpose of American stripes.

After this the women are measured and weighed and compelled to take a bath. Then the rest of their prison clothes are given to them. These consist of a much worn coarse flannel jersey, flannel petticoat to match, a linsey petticoat, a green shapeless bodice and skirt, a check apron, a white cap, a yellow badge bearing a number, and a duster for a pocket handkerchief. The handkerchief must last a week. The stockings are of thick wool and barely reach to the knees. The shoes are of the hardest and coarsest leather, and have been cobbled again and again until their weight is enormous. At night, each prisoner is given a cocoanut fiber mattress and two thin blankets, which with a plank serve as a bed.

At 6 o'clock the rising bell rings. After washing in cold water the suffragettes receive a tin of cocoa and a roll of brown bread. After this the cells, their tin pans and buckets must be cleaned by the suffragettes themselves.

When the cell and tins have been cleaned and the insanitary wooden spoon and the "books of devotion" arranged at their proper angle on the shelf, the prisoner makes canvas postoffice bags till summoned to chapel. Half an hour is spent in chapel. Then comes the half hour of exercise in the yard, after which the prisoners are all locked up for the day, to continue making mail bags in their cells.

No letters are allowed to be received or sent by the suffragettes. Their prison life is most rigorous. They persist, however, that they will return to jail as often as is necessary if votes are not given them. Among the leaders in this crusade for votes are Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WHO LED SUFFRAGETTE MOB.

SHORT NEWS NOTES.

Leslie M. Shaw has severed his connection with the Carnegie Trust Company of New York.

Blanche Walsh, the actress, became critically ill at Shreveport, La., and was hurried to a Memphis sanitarium.

The first section of the electric street car service in Shanghai, China, was successfully inaugurated the other day.

The first United States flag raised over the Monterey (Cal.) custom house has been found in the possession of a man 84 years old in Honolulu.

TERRORIZED BY WOLVES.

Large Region in Texas Where They Have Become a Serious Menace

The ranchmen around Encinal, Tex., are making a desperate effort to eradicate the wolves which infest their pastures. Notwithstanding the fight which has been waged against them for many years, their numbers show an annual increase. They seem to thrive with the settling up of the country. They are not only a menace to the live stock, but of late years rabies has spread among them to an extent that is alarming.

Many instances are known of the victim of one of these animals dying of hydrophobia. Since the establishment of a State Hydrophobia Institute at Austin three years ago more than 100 persons have gone there for treatment for mad wolf bites.

The wolves are of the coyote species. They skulk around at night and kill young calves and make away with lambs and kids. Many of the ranchmen have hunters constantly employed to kill the wolves, wildcats and other depredating wild animals. This method of eradication is slow and very expensive.

Mad wolves are such a menace to the section that many ranchmen have built corrals around their homes as a means of protection for their wives and children against attack by the animals. When afflicted with the rabies a coyote does not hesitate to enter the open door of a house or go boldly into a camp where men are sleeping and attack whomsoever they happen to run across.

The coyote when snuffering from an attack of hydrophobia will attack and bite full-grown cattle. The bite produces rabies in the cattle and the losses of live stock from this cause are considerable. It is very dangerous to enter a pasture where there are cattle which are suffering from hydrophobia. The animals charge everything in sight.

HARD LUCK TALES.

From the kick of a horse, George W Glover of Lead, S. D., son of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the Christian Scientist leader, is suffering with paralysis of one leg that threatens to become permanent.

Just after having made application in the Circuit Court at Deadwood for his final naturalization papers, Edward Dunne, who for the last fifteen years has been a rancher, was found dead in bed, heart failure being the cause.

Believing that he had an important business engagement with President Roosevelt at Washington, Walter White, en route from Madison, S. D., was taken from a Pennsylvania railroad train and committed to the Dauphin county prison at Harrisburg, Pa.

Henry Kahen, 38 years old, committed suicide in Sioux City, Iowa, by drinking a glass of beer into which he had poured an ounce of carbolic acid. Death resulted in less than an hour. Kahen is believed to have been mentally deranged from brooding over domestic troubles.

Standing before a large crowd of people in front of Woodman hall, Cedar and Second and One-half street, Minneapolis, Lena Anderson exclaimed, "Good-by, old world, you've been cruel to me," and pressed a bottle of carbolic acid to her lips. Before bystanders could interfere she had swallowed nearly all of the contents, and a moment later fell to the pavement writhing with pain.

In the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul Haggar May Reid, a Minnesota colored woman, is suing the Pullman company for $10,000 because she was ejected from a sleeping car on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway.

At Houghton, Mich., Sephini Baratoni, 21 years old, had a severe attack of toothache while at work in B shaft of the Champion Copper Company, and started to go to the surface to get some treatment, but lost his balance and fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 1,100 feet, and was dashed to pieces.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Trade conditions in Chicago for the week are summarized by R. G. Dun & Co. as follows:

Seasonable weather and the removal of difficulties in forwarding heavy freight and grain brought more general activity and trade advances encouragingly in the leading lines of distribution. Buyers from many sections have crowded the wholesale district and their purchases increased the business done far negotiated for future delivery of the principal staples. An active demand also developed for prompt shipment of textiles, food products, footwear and furniture. Sales of millinery and notions show distinct improvement, and there is less hesitancy in men and women's wear than was felt throughout last month. Local shipping rooms are under great pressure in getitng out goods for the interior and the quantities increase right along, although railroad returns show a smaller aggregate of tonnage than a year ago.

Mercantile collections reflect further ease in financial conditions, and there is less anxiety as to credits, the drastic elimination of weak concerns making the outlook less clouded. March payments through the banks swell the volume of clearings considerably over recent figures, and there is additional release of funds, but the offerings for discount remain moderate and choice commercial paper is quoted at 6 per cent. Shipments of currency usually rise about this time, but deposits stand exceptionally high, and the investment for improvements is not yet fairly started, although there will be better demand soon in preparation for spring work on the farms and resumption of lake traffic. Building permits for business structures during February were 35 in number, and $1,317,800 in value, against 36 in number and $1,081,300 in value in February, 1907, the gain being gratifying in view of the late drawbacks.

New bookings in iron and steel are not significantly large, but the fact that demand shows recovery creates a better tone in the industrial branches. Factories in this district have more machinery active and increased numbers of hands employed, and the prospects brighten for an early starting up of some furnaces and mills. Foundrymen find orders coming forward and they would be heavier buyers of pig iron were prices more settled.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 49, against 35 last week and 19 a year ago. Those with liabilities over $5,000 number 13, against 14 last week and 4 in 1907.

NEW YORK.

Distributive trade shows growth from week to week as the spring season approaches, and the tone of trade as a whole is more optimistic, but, despite the large number of buyers in evidence at leading markets, the character of the business done does not vary from that hitherto described. Conservative buying, largely of staples, is the rule, and the uncertainty as to prices in many lines acts as a check to fullest activity. This is especially manifest in some lines, as, for instance, cotton goods, where prices have been of late sharply reduced, without, however, evoking the interest expected. In few, if any, cases are comparisons with a year ago satisfactory, and a number of measures of monthly trade and industrial movement point to shrinkage of 25 per cent or more.

Business failures for the week ending March 5 number 287, against 254 last week, 172 in the like week of 1907, 177 in 1906, 190 in 1905 and 200 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week number 49, against 35 last week and 21 in the like week of 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $4.00 to $6.25; hogs, prime heavy, $4.00 to $4.65; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $5.60; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, standard, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 85c; hay, timothy, $9.50 to $16.50; prairie, $8.00 to $12.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 65c to 73c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, $3.50 to $4.60; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 99c to $1.00; corn, No. 2 white, 57c to 59c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 53c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $6.00; hogs, $4.00 to $4.60; sheep, $3.00 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2, $1.05 to $1.06; corn, No. 2, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 83c to 84c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.35; hogs, $4.00 to $4.80; sheep, $3.00 to $5.25; wheat, No. 2, $1.01 to $1.02; corn, No. 2 mixed, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 85c to 86c.

Detroit—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.00; hogs, $4.00 to $4.50; sheep, $2.50 to $5.50; wheat, No. 2, $1.01 to $1.02; corn, No. 3 yellow, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 3 white, 53c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 85c to 86c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, $1.09 to $1.11; corn, No. 3, 58c to 60c; oats, standard, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 1, 81c to 83c; barley, No. 2, 93c to 95c; pork, mess, $11.90.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.00 to $5.75; hogs, fair to choice, $3.50 to $4.90; sheep, common to good mixed, $4.00 to $5.25; lambs, fair to choice, $5.00 to $7.60.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.60; hogs, $3.50 to $5.15; sheep, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00 to $1.03; corn, No. 2, 64c to 65c; oats, natural white, 57c to 60c; butter, creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, western, 23c to 26c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 98c to $1.00; corn, No. 2 mixed, 57c to 59c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 83c to 84c; clover seed, prime, $11.60.

WORK OF CONGRESS

Immediately after the opening prayer the Senate Thursday morning adjourned out of respect of the memory of the late Senator Proctor of Vermont, who died the previous day. Without transacting any business the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Proctor.

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The Senate Friday passed the army pay bill increasing the pay of officers from 5 to 25 per cent and the average pay of enlisted men 40 per cent. Mr. Depew spoke in favor of the Aldrich currency bill. The House unanimously adopted a resolution to investigate the charges brought by Representative Lilley of Connecticut of corrupt influences upon members of the House naval affairs committee in connection with authorizations for submarine torpedo boats. The bill to pay to the archbishop of Manila, of the Roman Catholic church, $403,000 for damages to church property by the forces of the United States was passed.

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The Senate was not in session Saturday. A part of the session of the House was devoted to the consideration of private claims bills. A number were passed, after which the remainder of the day was given to eulogies of the late Representative Campbell Stemp of Virginia. As a further mark of respect the House adjourned until Monday.

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Senator Bailey of Texas, a member of the Finance Committee, which reported the Aldrich currency bill in the Senate Monday, spoke in opposition to the measure. The Senate also spent over an hour in debating the Frye bill providing that materials and supplies shipped from the United States for the Panama Canal shall be transported only in American vessels. Resolutions of sorrow upon the announcement of the death of Representative Adolph Meyer of Louisiana were adopted, and at 4:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned as a further mark of respect to his memory. The House was in session but a few minutes, adjourning at 12:12 upon announcement of Mr. Meyer's death.

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Cotton as a basis for the issuance of treasury notes in times of money stringency was the chief feature of a speech in the Senate Tuesday on the pending currency bill by Senator McLaurin of Mississippi. Senator Gallinger secured an agreement to vote on the ocean mail ship subsidy bill March 20. After passing several bills on the calendar the Senate adjourned. Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed in the House. A speech by Mr. Hamilton of Michigan upholding the right of the federal government to control corporations and sustaining the President in his attitude toward them, was the feature of the day's proceedings. Small of North Carolina and Finley of South Carolina attacked the proposition to increase the pay for ocean mail service on the ground that it was a subterfuge for a ship subsidy.

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A message from the Presidents and reports from the committee on military affairs on the Brownsville affray consumed the time of the Senate during the early part of the session Wednesday. A brief debate brought out a statement by Senator Warren, chairman of the committee on military affairs, that a bill will soon be introduced for the reinstatement of the discharged colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment under certain conditions. The Aldrich bill was discussed by Senator Clarke of Arkansas, who declared that he would vote for neither the Aldrich nor the Bailey substitute. After the passage of several bills on the calendar the Senate adjourned. Persistent assaults on the postoffice appropriation bill in the House resulted in the amplification of that measure in many important parts despite the protests of Chairman Overstreet and the committee. The letter carriers finally won their fight for $1,200 salaries. The House also allowed an additional $25,000 for clerks in third class offices and $15,000 additional for contract stations. There were incorporated in the bill a provision prohibiting the transmission through the mails of intoxicating liquors, which was later modified to include cocaine and its derivatives. Altogether the appropriations carried by the bill were increased $1,225,000.

NATIONAL CAPITOL NOTES.

James Speyer, banker, had a long conference with the President on business conditions. He declined to discuss the details of the interview.

N. B. Thistlewood was sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives from the Twenty-fifth District of Illinois in succession to the late George W. Smith.

Secretary Metcalf received from Admiral Washington L. Capps, chief constructor of the navy, a report refuting criticisms which have appeared regarding naval construction.

The naval board, headed by Commander Frank Fletcher, which examined into the recent drownings of Privates Steenerson and McIntosh of the Marine Corps at Newport, R. I., has reported that in its opinion the deaths were purely accidental.

A subcommittee of the House committee on labor gave a hearing on the bill introduced by Chairman Gardner, limiting to eight hours a day the time of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States.

The eight bridges crossing the Allegheny river at Pittsburg will not have to be raised, according to a decision rendered by Secretary Taft. He gave notice, however, that future bridges to be constructed over the river must be built 47 feet above the water.

A favorable report on the bill of Representative Humphrey of Washington, providing for a government exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to be held at Seattle, Wash., in 1909, was ordered by the House committee on industrial arts and expositions. The bill carries $750,000.

WHEN CHINA'S EMPRESS DIES.

Then, It Is Said, Japan May Fight the United States.

So long as Tsze An, the dowager empress of China lives, the Japanese question will not become acute. That is the consensus of opinion in the Philippines today, a Manila correspondent asserts. When the dowager empress dies Japan undoubtedly will try to grab Manchuria, and as a result of the complications the Philippines may become involved. In Manila it is not expected that the Japanese question will assume a serious phase at all soon.

With Evans' fleet in the Pacific, Uncle Sam will have sixteen first-class battleships and eight cruisers available against Japan's entire navy of thirteen battleships and five cruisers. No one believes Japan will precipate hostilities. In the event of war, though, Japan could take the Philippines. She is only seven days' sail from Manila, and no navy in the world would be able to patrol the 10,000 miles of island coast line. Japan has facilities for landing 40,000 troops in the Philippines in a week. There are 11,000 United States troops in the islands, including the constabulary.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

A large force in the Philippines is a necessity against the menace of Japan. Her statesmen know there would be nothing left of the Japanese but an artistic temperament after America had finished, but there same statesmen may be forced into a war by the unrest and ambitions of a people whose assurance and conceit has become unbearable since the encounter with Russia.

LABOR NOTES

Canadian foundry and machine industries employ 17,928 people.

Adelaide (South Australia) soap and candle factory employes have formed a union.

With almost 1,500 members, the Boston Bakers' Union is the largest in the country.

One of the latest fads in labor circles is the formation of a Pallbearers' Union in Alexandria, Va.

St. Paul Ice Wagon Drivers' and Helpers' Union is already at work on a scale of wages for next year.

At Lynn, Mass., there was recently held a convention to organize national K. of L. Shoe Cutters' Assemblies.

More than forty unions of retail clerks are under course of organization in as many cities and towns of New England.

Ten thousand men in Ontario and the Canadian maritime provinces received increases in wages during the second quarter of the current year.

The weekly rest day bill, which provides that all employes shall have one day of rest in the seven, was approved by the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

A union of hospital superintendents has been organized in Chicago, which may be extended to take in medical and surgical workers. It is called the Chicago Hospital Association and has twenty-five hospitals in its membership.

The Mississippi State branch of the Farmers' Union is planning to establish a central bank in Jackson, with a capital stock of $50,000, and it is also proposed to establish branch banks in the principal cotton growing portions of the State.

At the seventh annual session of the New York State Federation of Workingmen, held recently in Syracuse, the Federation pledged its support to the Women's Trades Union League in its efforts to organize the women workers of the State.

Durham (England) Miners' Association has decided by 48,000 votes to 18,400 against, to join the National Federation of Miners of Great Britain. Nearly 30,000 members abstained from voting, the aggregate being nearly 90,000 members.

The law of New York State forbidding newsboys under fourteen years of age from selling papers between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. has been put into effect. In any event, to sell newspapers at any time, the boys must have permits from the Board of Education. Children under ten years of age are prohibited from selling newspapers at all.

San Francisco retail grocery clerks are making arrangements to secure the application of every such clerk in the city to become a member of the new union.

New York State Farmers' Union will hold a convention in August at which steps for organization to obtain better prices for farm products will be taken.

An International agreement forbidding night work in factories by women has been signed by England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. It will be put in practice in December, 1910.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO KILL KING OF NORWAY

Supposed Lunatic Fires Fusillade of Shots Into the Royal Castle at Christiania.

IS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.

Bullets Are Imbedded in Walls, but Norse Monarch and Queen Maud Are Absent.

An attempt Tuesday to kill the King of Norway proved a failure. A Swede, apparently insane, bombarded the royal castle at Christiania with a rifle. He fired a dozen bullets, several of which crashed through the windows and imbedded themselves in the interior walls of the castle. The man was seized by the police and disarmed. At the police station he declared that it was his intention to kill King Haakon. He still had forty or fifty cartridges in his pockets. King Haakon and Queen Maud were not in the castle at the time of the shooting, having moved recently to the royal residence at Voxenkollern. None of the palace officials or servants was injured.

KING HAAKON VII.

King Haakon VII. of Norway, who has occupied the throne of that country since Nov. 18, 1905, is the second son of King Frederick of Denmark. He was born Aug. 3, 1872, and shortly after the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden was elected ruler of the former country by the Norwegian Storthing. He accepted the crown of Norway through his grandfather, the late King Christian of Denmark.

King Haakon married Princess Maud, the third daughter of King Edward of Great Britain, July 22, 1896, and they have one son, the Crown Prince Olaf, who was born July 2, 1903.

WANTS LAND WORTH MILLIONS.

Farmer Starts Suit Against Residents of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Edmund C. Jessup, a farmer living in northern Connecticut, has brought suit against the holders of 50 acres of land in Pelham Manor, N. Y., on which are built the homes of a number of prominent New Yorkers, to recover the property which he claims belongs to him. The property is valued at $3,000,000. Jessup's father owned the property and used it as a farm until he died and left it to the present plaintiff and his three sisters. Some years later Jessup disappeared from home and his sisters, thinking him dead, sold the property, which has since rapidly gained in value. The three sisters are now dead and, neither of them having ever married, Jessup is the sole heir. His suit is based on the fact that he owned an undivided one-fourth of the land and is now the sole heir of his sisters and that he never consented to the sale of the property.

WAR ON LIQUOR.

How the Railroads Are Enforcing Temperance Among Employes.

All over the land railroads are frowning more and more upon the use of intoxicating liquors by employes. A new chapter is being written in the history of the remarkable prohibition wave that is sweeping the country.

The first of the new year 25,000 employes of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad became total abstainers. A few weeks later the management of the Baltimore and Ohio issued an order prohibiting its employes who had anything to do with the running of trains from using intoxicants whether on or off duty. Thousands of men were affected by the order. Other railroads have adopted a similar policy until now it is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 railroad men are living under what amounts to a practical rule of total abstinence.

It would appear that financial institutions are soon to follow the example set by the railroads. The Fifth Avenue National bank of New York has issued an order forbidding its employes to enter saloons or gambling places. They are also forbidden to speculate.

A $3,000,000 Ranch Deal.

A Chicago syndicate connected with Swift & Co. has purchased the 300,000-acre ranch of G. W. Littlefield in the Texas Panhandle and 20,000 head of cattle for about $3,000,000.