# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SCNDAY, MARCH 20, 1898.

### PANAMA'S COSTLY DITCH A Quarter of a Billion Expended and the Work Not Half Done. ATMY OF LABORERS AT WORK

Tour of the Canal and a Description of the Excavation Going On\_ Millions Wasted and Fortunes Made.

(Copyright, 1828, by Frank G. Carpenter.) PANAMA, March 7, 1898 .- For the past out of the steamers and swung down to the doors of the cars behind. At present all ships have to anchor far out in Parama bay, and goods and passengers are brought in by lighters. I am told that when this new three years 3,000 men have been steadily working here on the Panama canal. There are 3,500 negroes at work here today, and a remarkable amount of cutting, dredging and building up of earth works has been acharbor is dredged out reduced rates for through freight will be charged on the railcomplished. I have gone over the route of road, and that all attempts will be made to get ships to land here instead of sailing the canal and have taken a number of photographs of the work as it is in March, about Cape Horn or through the Straits of 1898. This morning I went on the cars out Magellan to the Culebra cut and watched 800 men ONE-THIRD OF THE CANAL FINISHED. working there, and was told that there were The French chief of construction who showed me over the Culebra cutting today 2,200 employed within three miles of where I stood. The Culebra is, you know, the told me he considered the canal more than half done. This is probably a rosy view of highest point on the canal route. The scene was a busy one. Long trains of iron cars loaded with rock and clay moved over the canal tracks, carrying the excavated materials and dumping them on the banks. Immense steel dicdges, each as tail as a two-story house and ten times as big as the largest thrashing machine, gouged out rocks and gravel, and catching up loads of this heavy material in big iron buckets fastened to two endless chains, carried them high into the air and poured them out into cars. Here thirty Jamaica negroes were drilling holes in the rock for immense charges of dynamite, and from away over there at the right came the boom, boom of the the cut than a twenty-story New York flat, and the stations of another gang a mile away. At the stations of Emerginal of Emerginal of Emerginal of the station of Emerginal of the station of Emerginal of the stations of Emerginal of Emerginal of the stations of Emerginal of Emer At the station of Emperador, a few miles further on, seven enormous dreiges were scooping up rock and raising it in buckets work. The new company are now very nearly out of money. They are preparing for a anal commission from Paris, which is will probably be here before this letter is published. Everything is being painted up for the occasion, as the future of the canal largely depends upon the report of the com-missioners. If it should be favorable it is public the Franch here that enough money each of which would hold more than a big barrel. Connected with each dreige were trolley lines, upon which the loaded buckets were carried in the air of to the points where the rock was needed. There were other trains of iron cars here drawn rapidly along by screeching locomotives, and 1,000 negroes were digging down rock, loading cars and drilling for the blasting. I had letters from the chief officials of the canal here at Panama directing that everything was to be shown me, and I was able through these to said by the French here that enough money will be raised to complete the work, but if will be raised to complete the work, but it not it will probably be given up or sold. The estimates of amount required to com-plete the work range all the way from \$75,000,000 upward, and it is probable that \$150,000,000 is somewhere nearer the proper shown me, and I was able through these to get some idea of the condition of affairs to-day. There is no doubt but that the work figure. COULD UNCLE SAM BUY OUT FRANCE? From what I gather here from a variety of inside sources I believe that the French are tired and sick of the job, and that within

now being done is honest, economical and effective, and also that if the present company had enough money it could com-pany had enough money it could com-plete the canal. As to just how much they need I have not been able to ascertain. I asked the chief of construction today what amount he thought was necessary. He shrugged his shoulders and raised his hands and his eyebrows as he replied: "A great sum! A great sum!"

#### THE CANAL ROUTE.

But before I further describe the work that is being done now, let me give you the story of the canal in a nutshell. The Isthmus of Panama is much like the neck The story of the canal in a nutshell. The Isthmus of Panama is much like the neck of an hour glazs, of which North America and South America are the two globes. It is a wonderfully slender and an exceedingly tough piece of land. It is about as long as the distance between Washington city and Boston via New York, and ranges in width from 118 miles to about thirty miles. Low mountains run irregularly through it. It has plateaus and plains, and near the coast swamps and morasses. Where the canal is being cut the distance from one coast to the other as the crow flies is probably not more than forty miles, but the railroad line is forty-seven miles long and the route laid out for the Panama canal is sitill shorter. Some of the mountains of the line of the canal the highest elevation is at the Culebra ridge, the point that I visited today.
The canal begins at the port of Colon, or as you may call it, Aspinwall, though far from the mouth of the Chagres river, on the little island of Manzanillo, and at the culebra ridge. Colon the Chagres river, on the little island of Manzanillo, and at the little island of Manzanillo, and at the little island of Manzanillo, and at the culebra ridge the point that I visited color.

far from the mouth of the Chagres river, on the dittle island of Manzanillo, and at the

I done again. About twenty miles of the canal is practically completed. The fourteen what filed up by the Chagres river, but a slight dredging would make this part of the shipt dredging would make this part of the work clear. I visited it hast week and saw that southing had been done for years. Then there is about six or eight miles fished at the Facific end of the canal, and the harbor. This is new work there deepening the harbor. This is new work and is of new interest. The present company has just completed a wharf 1,000 feet long at this point, and it is stated by them that within a comparatively short time ships will be able to sail up to this wharf acd transfer their freight direct to the Panama railroad cars. This new wharf is really a very fine structure. It is made of steel, with a steel roof, which is supported by steel posts. harbor. This is new work and is of new interest. The present company has just completed a wharf 1,000 feet long at this point, and it is stated by them that within a comparatively short time ships will be able to sail up to this wharf and transfer their freight direct to the Panama railroad cars. This new wharf is really a very fine structure. It is made of steel, with a steel roof, which is supported by steel posts. Traveling cranes run by engines move along a track on the edge of the wharf, and the heaviest of articles can be lifted by them out of the steamers and avung down to the

ber Sarah got 50,000 frances for ten per-formances, Panama was then almost as wicked as Paris." THE WOOLEN STOCKINGS OF FRANCE. Yes, they were flush times. Flush times among the rich contractors in Paris as well as with the asociate contractors here. Shiploads of costly machinery were found useless, but more of the same kinds were sent on. Paris shared in the profits. Nearly \$5,000,000 were paid to subsidize the French newspapers. The majority in the Chamber of Deputies was bought with \$6,-000,000, and a member of the cabinet got

\$90,000 for services rendered. This all came out when the bubble burst and "the woolen stockings," the French peasantry and middle classes, awoke to find their savings gone and their canal stock worth nothing. They were the same people who had come to the front and paid at the demands of half done. This is probably a rosy view of the work, as.I I am told by others that one-third would be nearer the proper figure. The oid company worked eight years, and during much of this time had an average of 10,000 men in its employ. It spent a quarter of a billion dollars and excavated about 65,000,000 cuble yards of earth and rock. Then the bubble burst, and this new company was formed. They have spent, I am told, only about \$5,000,000, and have made a big cut in the work for the money. the same thing again when another \$100,000, 000 or so are required? They may, but 1 among the possibilities. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## 180 180 180 - 180 Ante Room Echoes

Masonic circles are livening up considerably. Particular activity is displayed in connection with two big meetings that will take place during the latter part of next month. One is the annual convention of the grand commandery of the state and the other is the seventh annual reunion of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States.

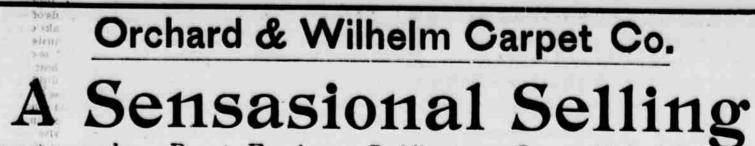
The former begins on April 21 and will be in session for several days. The reunion commences on April 26 and lasts for four days. The preliminary announcement of the Scottish Rite meeting has just been issued.

are tired and sick of the job, and that within a short time they will either drop it or, what is more probable, take in some other fation or corporation outside of France to help them. The director in charge, I am told, recently said that if the French chose is give it up he had parties in New York and Chicago who were ready to put up the money to complete it. France has no faith whatever in the Nicaragua canal scheme C as a national undertaking on the part of 8 the United States. She believes it is all a matter of political buncombe, and if our of present commission should really do any-thing and congress should follow with legislation, there will be a change at once at the All degrees from the fourth to the thirtysecond inclusive will be conferred and the classes promise to be big. Twelve of the degrees will be conferred with the full ceremon-ies of the rite. Candidates are not required or expected to take all the degrees at this reunion. They may, if they prefer, take simply the degrees of the Lodge of Perfec-tion and Chapter of Rose Croix, or they may take the degrees of the Lodge of Perfection, Chapter of Rose Croix and Precep-tory, leaving the omlited degrees to be re-ceived at some subsequent time.

The work done at the annual reunion, be-ing principally designed to accommodate those living at a distance, and who cannot attend the many meetings necessary to confer the degrees in the usual manner, will be conducted in such a way as to render it agreeable and full of interest for all, and give due effect to the beautiful ceremonia of the rite.

The local members of the rite are already making preparations for the meeting. Re-hearsals are being held on every Monday and Thursday nights and will continue until the reunion begins.

The funeral obsequies which were held on



of Carpets-made-up Rugs-Furniture-Bedding, etc-Seasonable and desirable goods at the usual out-of-date prices-an exceptional house furnishing opportunity.



terminus of the Panama railroad. Starting up rocks such as these quarried for build-here, the line of the canal runs through the ing houses, like dirt, and with the right valley of the Chagres, cutting the stream in many places, until at about fourteen miles or more the ground rises irregularly until it reaches the ion at Columnia in many until it reaches the top at Culebra. There is all told about twelve miles of deep cutting to be done, and thence to the sea the excavation is comparatively easy. There is much worse rock on any of our railroad lines than that of the Culebra. One diffi-culty is in taking care of the waters of the hagres river. This is now about Chartes river. This is now about 300 feet wide and two feet deep. It looked lit-tle more than a creek when I passed along it yesterday, but in the wet season it some-times rises thirty feet in a night and bears along everything in its floods. This river and the big excavation are the engineering problems of the canal. De Lessep's idea was to hold back the Chagres by a big dam and let it out gradually. The Chicago engineers the made the Chicago drainage canal an who are now in Nicaragua said while here the other day that the Chagres could be easily controlled, and also after looking over the entire route of the canal ventured the statement that the building of a sea level or a lock canal here was feasible.

WHAT THE FRENCH HAVE DONE.

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Every one has heard of the Panama canal The truth is worse than anything that has been published. I will, further on give some stories which I have heard here extravagances and frauds of the firs companies, when champagne flowed like water and gold was almost as plenty as copper is in some parts of Montana. Within less than ten years they spent more than \$265,000,000, and millions of this were almost openly stolen by contractors. At the same time the work that was done remaine, and if the canal is sold to other parties o com pleted by the French it will not have to be



these discussions of the ailments peculiar these discussions of the ailments peculiar to women took place twenty years earlier in life. If a little of the prudery of mod-ern society were banished, so that young women talked these subjects over among themselves, there would be less suffering among women in middle life. Good health is the best endowment that human being can have. Good generat

 human being can have. Good general health among women is largely dependent upon good local health in a womanly way. Through ignorance and neglect it has be-Through ignorance and neglect it has be-come such an ordinary, common place thing for women to suffer from weakness and disease of the delicate and important feminine organism, that many women have come to look upon these troubles as an unavoidable inheritance. This is a mis-take. All troubles of this nature may be cured in the privacy of the home, without undergoing the obnoxious "examinations" and "local treatment" insisted upon by the average physician. Dr. Pierce's Fa-vorite Prescription gives health, elastic strength and vitality to the sensitive orgars concerned. It allays inflammation, heals alceration and frees from pain. It tones the nerves and builds up the nerve centers. It makes a woman healthy and strong, and thus prepares her for healthy wifehood, rough ignorance and neglect it has thus prepares her for healthy wifelood, capable motherhood and a safe transition at the change of life.

"I want to testify to the great benefit derived from using Dr. Florec's Paverile Prescription," writes Mrs. H. Mason, of strykenwille, Wyo-ming Co. N. V. "I commenced using it about three months before confinement. With my former confinement I suffered greatly, while this one was comparatively casy, owing to the use of the 'Favorite Prescription."

We now have dredges that will scoop ing houses, like dirt, and with the right tools work can be done at a low cost." "How much will it cost to finish the

end.

canal? "It is all guesswork, but I believe that \$150,000.000 would make a sea-level canal here, and I think a sea-level canal would be far better than any lock system. If the French would give up the Panama canal hould like to see Americans buy it and run it. It is certainly the shortest and, I believe, the cheapest place on the isthmus a canal, and here you can tell just about what it would cost. The French have pai the expenses of the experiments; they have done a great deal of work, and sooner later I believe there will be a canal here." MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ROTTING AWAY. Mr. Ward's remark about the antiquateo Mr. Ward's remark about the antiquated machinery of the canal is founded on some very bitter facts. Machinery which coat millicons upon millions is now lying along the line of the canal, cotting and rusting. There are expensive dredges which cost for-tunes now utterly worthless. Enough car wheels to equip a trunk line of railroad are scattered from one end of the isthmus to the other, and the rotten trucks, if their pieces could be put together, would make a train half way across the isthmus. The variety of wasted machinery and rotting property is indescribable. I crumbled up wooder car beds with my fingers and walked a mile or so on discarded and rusted mochinery near the Atlantic mouth of the canal. sheds filled with costly but now saw comparatively useless engines, and es 1 looked at the evidences of waste and extravagance all about me I could not help making donatices of cash, merchandis thinking of the thrifty peasants or the Woolen Stockings of France, as De Lesseps used to call them, from where the most of this vast sum came. The French officials poured out money here for years. They bought everything by wholesale. When the old company stopped work they had on this city. hand, among other things, 150 floating der-

ricks, 180 towboats and kunches, 6,000 iron dumping wagons, 190 miles of railroad track for the canal work and over 10,000 cars. This, you must remember, was scattered distance not much greater than the long a between New York and Baltimore. They had built beautiful cottages on every hill and sightly place from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There were 5,009 buildings along the line of the canal and some of these are occupied by negroes today. They had con-structed quarters for 30,000 wickmen. They had 120 eteam pumps, 200 reservoirs and more than 100 miles of water pipe. Most of this stuff is made and the stuff of the stuff is and more than 100 miles of water pipe. Most of this stuff is useless now and a vast amount has been thrown aside, as the freights are so high that it would not pay to carry i away. The officials made money out o nearly every contract and the more the bought the more they made. So when a car or train ran off the track or fell down an embankment they let it lie and used some of the surplus remaining. You can see such overturned cars at almost any point on the old works.

WHEN MONEY FLOWED LIKE WATER. Those were the days when money was the cheapest of all things here. Loads of it were carried across the isthmus on the cars. and men made fortunes in a month. Eiffel, the man who built the big tower, had one contract which netted him \$5,000,000. New York pasties, including Henry B. Slavin and the American Constructing and Dredging company, had contracts amounting to \$20,-000,000. The Americans did honest work, too, and made fortunes. Common engineers took contracts and got rich. I heard today of one man who was down on his uppers when his employer, a New York contractor, discharged him as worthless. When the con-tractor returned to Celon he found this fel-low going about with a black valet holding an umbrella over him and apparently very grosperous. Being asked how he bad gotten along, the man replied: "I am a rich man now. You see, I took a contract to fill a hole along the line of the canal, and was to get \$50,000 for the job. Another man had a contract to cut down a hill for \$150,000, and t charged him \$50,000 to put his hill is my nole. It gave me \$100,000 without spending a cent. Another man measured up a part of the Chagres river in a section of his exca-

Saturday, March 12, by the Knights Kadosh over the bodies of Dr. Rogers and W. I. Gilbert the bolts of Dr. Rogers and lowing official staff: James Gilbert, pre-cepter; Millard F. Funkhouser, first subpre-

ceptor; Lee P. Funkhouser, second subpre ceptor; Claud Talbot, chancellor; Ed Augus tine, tercopiler; S. Roper Crickmore, draper, Luther M. Kuhns, orator; Harry Kirkpatrick, master of ceremonies; Dwight L. Holmes, first deacon; Burt C. Wilcox, second deacon; A. I. Agnew, secretary. The ceremony has been performed in this state and city thrice during the last four

years. It was held the first time in the state in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church at Beatrice on May 14, 1894, over the body of Captain Lee P. Gillette, grand custodian of the grand lodge of Nebraska The first time the services were held in this city was over the body of Fred J. Borthwick of St. Andrews' preceptory in August, 1894

Saint John's lodge is taking active step to assist in the national Masonic fair and exposition to be held in Washington for two weeks, commencing on April 11, to raise a fund for the construction of a Masonic temple. In the erection of the proposed building it is the intention of the fraternity to make it an architectural ornament and lasting tribute to the grandeur of the fra-ternity throughout the United States. It will be built with especial reference to the pres ent and future needs of the Masonic fra Masonic fra ternity, and will serve as the future ho of the Masons of Washington and the abiding place of all members of the craft through out the United States temporarily sojourn ing there. The members of the lodge and their femi

nine friends are solicited to contribute by ing at Thurston Rifles' hall success. All money and other contribution are to be sent to the secretary of the lodge Samuel D. Caldwell, 1608 Capitol averue Independent Order of Foresters.

The movement to consolidate all the local courts is meeting with favor and it is more than probable that in the next few weeks

the order will be represented in this city with one big flourishing court instead of three bodies. The different courts have all considered the matter and are acting favorably.

The report of the joint committeee will be made soon. A court of companions, the feminine aux-iliary of the order, was to have been organ-ized on last Friday evening, but the inclement weather kept the attendance down small numbers. As a consequence the organization was postponed to next Friday evening. At that time the three courts of foresters in the city will be invited to meet together and they will be entertained with a program. The affair will take place in the Continental block.

Fraternal Union of America.

Banner lodge No. 11 held one of its most enjoyable sersions last Thursday evening

Claude and Mibel Misson favored the lodge with three very enjoyable numbers on the mandolin and piano. This was followed by an address from P. J. Barr on the "Political Customs of Canada." The handsome banner won by Banner lodge for gaining the most members during the latter half of 1897 has been delivered at the office of Supreme President Roose and

will be presented by him to the lodge in the near future. A very interesting program has been prom-ised for the regular monthly social of Banner lodge on Thursday, March 31.

Order of Scottish Clans.

Clan Gordon No. 63 enjoyed a pleasant social seavion at its last meeting. Songs were sung by Clansmen Jamieson and Kerr and several members made speeches. Secre-

tary Lindsay gave an account of a trip from substantially higher all around than on Sat-London to New South Wales. Great doings urday. will be on hand next meeting, April 3. Royal Achates.

On last Friday night the first lodge of this order in the city was instituted at Patthe Chagres river in a section of his exca-vation contract and by a collusion with the French accountants made a fortune. Houses which you could put up at home for \$5,000 I. G. Baright, who explained the principles

Libble Hummell and Mrs. A. A. Buchanan T.; Agnes Boland, M.; Ed Taylor, captain of the degree team. The meeting concluded with a dance. FIFTEEN YEARS FOR ONLY Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Tangler Temple is preparing for a big eremonial session in April. A large class Judge Sinbaugh Sentence of unregenerates are looking around this oasis, seeking an entrance to the tents of the faithful, and they must be accommodated. The illustrious potentate is now in New York casting his eagle eye around for omething new wherewith to make the novice feel at hone. The temple is also making preparations to entertain the women on next statement that so long as he occupied the harm's way for a time at least, as he has ing crew that ever sailed into the harbor been convicted of the crime of burglary and of New York came in on the British bark be the order of the evening. The nobles are expected to turn out en masse and make the first "ladies' night" a grand success.

Royal Highlanders.

attendance is anticipated.

stock at the high prices of the week.

moved easily on light transactions. furious buying of Monday was evidently

Despondent Over Long Illness.

tobacco dealer and banker, who was iden-

Dunbar castle was instituted at Winside leat week with the following officers: John one man over the road for a period of fifteen Agler, P. I. P.; Frank McElreth, I. P.; J. L. years, although the defendant secured but Nelson, C. C.; T. S. Benser, W. E.; A. B. 10 cents from his victim. Cherry, S.; Robert Lucas, T.; Edward Lucas, On the night of December On the night of December 11 last, Chaun-

W.; George Lucas, S.; George Husted, H.; H. R. Seele, G.; Bert Brower, F. W. C.; cey Wilcox was going to his home and when only a few blocks from the business por-Benser, S. W. C.; H Workman, C. of A.; Benser, F. P. C.; M. Templeton, S. P. C.; B. Cherry, M. D., T. P. C. tion of the city, he was met by a lone highwayman, who commanded him to hold

up his hands. Wilcox thought that the com-Knights and Ladies of Security. mand was intended as a joke and started in The second meeting of the newly organ to argue the point with his assailant. The ized Omaha council No 415. Knights and argument, however, was cut short by the Ladies of Security, will be held tomorrow evening at Myrtle hall.

highwayman, who sent a builet through one of Wilcox's arms. After being wounded, Wilcox made a great outry and escaped. Two nights later, as Nels Nelson was going to his home in the west part of the city, he Secret Society Notes. Omaha grove No. 1, Woodmen circle, will give a masquerade ball on Wednesday evenwas met by a highwayman and also com-manded to hold up his hands. Nelson put Washington lodge No. 27, Degree of Honor up a fight and was shot at a couple of times is enjoying a revival at the present time which he disgorged the entire amount and candidates are more than flowing in. On March 1 the membership was 242. On

of his wealth-15 cents. The robber very graciously returned 5 cents of this amount and kept the balance. After this Nelson last Tuesday evening the team exemplified Ak-Sar-Ben lodge No. 173. On was told to depart, which he did at a rapid Tuesday, March 29, the lodge will give a pace. Not feeling satisfied with the work of the lance and social in Myrtle hall. A large

Directions.

Hendricks to the Penit

Some weeks ago Judge Slabar

for a Long Term

Make an Example

way robbery were too frequent and that

night, the highwayman proceeded to Thirty-sixth and Farnam streets, where he lay in PROFESSIONALS DO THE TRADING. wait for a victim. The victim came along in due time in the person of Nels Nelson Nelson got off the car at Thirty-sixth street and was going along, merrily whisting some Stock Operations on a Comparatively Small Scale. NEW YORK, March 19.—The movement air, when he was surprised to see a man of stock prices during the week seems to step out from the shadow of a tree and point have been due to professional maneuvers a revolver in his face. This was account have been due to professional maneuvers of board room traders as much as anything. The Cubsan question is still the overshadow-The Subsan question is still the overshadowing influence in the stock market, but its at the highwayman, he knocked him down true index is seen in the large falling off and commenced to pummel him in the face. in the volume of dealings rather than in This work he continued until the fellow the movement of prices. Large operators cried enough. Then he let him up and leadin the volume of dealings rather than in the movement of prices. Large operators ing him to a grocery store, put him in the and the general public are out of the market for the time being, although there were indications of further liquidation of long custody of the proprietor until he telephoned the police. Upon the arrival of the officers, the man was taken to the station, where he With gave the name of Charles Hendricks. The next day he was identified by both Wilcox the supply of floating stock reduced prices The and Nelson as the man who assaulted them. He was held to the district court and there this covering of shorts who had oversold the market on Friday and Saturday preceding on the belief that there would be some alarmhe was convicted of the crime of highway robbery. A motion for a new trial was overruled and yesterday morning Hendricks ing development in the Cuban question over was brought up for sentence. In passing sen-tence, Judge Slabaugh dwelt upon the Sunday. An attempt to continue the upward movement on Tuesday was successful in the morning, but was totally undone in enormity of the crime of highway robbery the afternoon. Wednesday's advance was helped by the hopeful prospect of a settleand said that he proposed to make an example of every highwayman brought be fore him

ment of the northwestern rate war and by Hendricks is a man about 25 years of age. the recovery of Spanish 4s abroad, which was slight in build and has every appearance of being a laboring man. Questioned concerndue, however, to assurances that the April coupons would be paid, rather than to im ing his past, he said that it was a matter proved political outlook. The subsequent that was of no concern to the public and that it was probablethat his friends would weakness was due to the prevalent disposition to discount the likelihood of dangerous denever know of his fate. He said that Hendricks was an assumed name. velopments in the Sunday Interval as the end of each week approaches. But rumors of a plan of compromise with Spain caused

#### Disposing of Boy Burglars.

a sharp cally late on Friday, leaving prices Clarence Amsberry, a boy of 12 years of age, was before Judge Slabaugh and admitted that he broke into Marsh's grocery store and PADUCAH, Ky., March 19.-T. H. Pur-year, one of the city's leading men, a large carried away a lot of cigars. He was sent to the State Industrial school. Two other boys of about his age-Albert McClancy and Harry Brown-admitted that they were there, but pleaded that this was their first offense. but pleaded that this was their first offense. lines were covered on fears following the Their previous good record saved them, and upon agreeing to report once a month and advance.

erace onder	point of a gun held by some man whom he met upon the street. The judge listened to the story, and as several parties said that	at New York.
TEN CENTS	Russell bore a good character he was allowed	
Charles entiary to	RALPH MESSERSMITH'S SENTENCE. Five Years in the Penitentiary for Burglary His Fate. Ralph Messersmith, who for a number of	Story of Cruelty Which is Almoss Beyond Belief_One of Them Killed by the Captain.
gh made the occupied the	years has been a terror to peaceably inclined citizens of the city, is to be put out ot harm's way for a time at least, as he has	NEW YORK, March 19The sorriest-look-

to make an example of every highwayman bas been sentenced to a term of five years Ancyra, 126 days from Hong Kong. Bruised, convicted. He stated that instances of high- in the penitentiary. blackened, weak from lack of food, some Ever since he was a mere boy Messer having broken bones and others touched by whatever lay in his power he proposed to smith has been mixed up with gangs that scurvy, they tell a story of hardship and do to rid the city of the gang. Judge have committed petty crimes. He has served

Slabaugh has kept his promise and has sent numerous jall sentences, but until now has one man over the road for a period of fifteen managed to keep out of the penitentiary The crime of which he was convicted was say that as soon as they reach land they will the entering of Baldwin's store on North make affidavits of the facts to the British Twenty-fourth street. Therefrom he stole a quantity of goods that were found in a house near by. Some of his pals turned state' evidence and although an alibi was attempted the evidence was overwhelmingly against him and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

> Criminal Court Notes. Joe Pickett, charged with larceny from the person, was arraigned and pleaded not

guilty. Joseph Collins No. 1, convicted of bur glary a few days ago, was sentenced to a term of five years in the penitentiary.

David Watson, who admitted that he stole harness, was sentenced to twenty days in the county jail. This was his first of Daniel Coyle, who pleaded guilty to stealing a small sum of money from Patrick Murphy, was given a term of fifteen days in the county Jail.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the State against August Kastner, con-victed of the murder of Officer Dan Tiede-man on the night of June 8, 1897, was to have been argued, but it took a short cut and was passed for the time being. The attorneys on both sides will file briefs with the court, and then if it is the desire to present arguments, consent will be given. The briefs are to be filed by Wednesday of next week.

WEEKLY WHEAT MARKET REVIEW

May Holds Firm, but Long Futures Are Weak.

CHICAGO, March 19.-Last week's trading in wheat was peculiar in that a steady decline took place in July and the more distant futures, in which trading for the first time became somewhat prominent. while May hold steady. Yesterday's closing prices in that delivery showed 1% cents advance and July showed a decline of 216 @214 cents, September and December also suffering. The strength of May during the weakness of the rest of the morket was due en-tirely to Leiter's support. Some firmness was developed on Saturday by Leiter's ap-plication for a marginal price on May con-tracts, concerning which there had been some agitation by heavy shorts, but the sell-"pegged" price, other futures declined. With one or two minor actions the weakness con-tinued throughout Wednesday. Heavy additions to the contract stocks at Chicago, both from regular and irregular sources.

Trade directors to fix a marginal price on May contracts started a demand from shorts and turned the market upward. Friday the mar ket was genuinely strong. Heavy short

Arnold's Bromo Celery cures headaches, 10, 25c and 50c. All druggiets.

brutality. They charge even worse against the captain of the craft, I. B. Morris, and consul. A reporter who went on board the vessel found several berths in the forecastle occupied by men who called pitcously for a doctor. Most of them were covered with unhealed wounds and running sores and several with the signs of scurvy. The men charge this state of affairs to Captain Morris, the first mate, P. C. Robinson; the second mate, N. Cuneo, and the boatswain, Edward Shellnur, Alexander McCausland said: "From the day

that we left Hong Kong we have been strapped and beaten. I have, without provo-cation, been struck again and again by the captain and second mate. We have had no fresh vegetables, our daily rations being two sea biscuits and a little meat. If we asked for better food we were clubbed. I have seen every sailor on the ship struck by one officer or another. The implements used were a chain, a long bamboo club, a bucket, an oak club, the handle of a mop or broom. I have seen as many as five men with black eyes at the same time. We did

not dare to strike back lest we be shot." Edward B. Simpson said: "Peter Hansen was killed by brutality and starvation. The second mate seemed to have a particular grudge against him, and so did the captain. They used to take turns knocking him about Then they used to take tirns knocking him about. Then they would do it together. Hansen finally got sick and feverish. He was cov-ered with black and blue marks and was weak from lack of food. The officers said that Hansen was chosen in the officers said weak from was shamming. They went to bis bunk and called him, but he was too weak to get up, so the captain picked him

up. "You're sick, are you,' calling him vile names. names. 'D--- you, I'll make you sicker. When I speak to you move, and move quick.' Then the captain slammed him down on the deck again. This he repeated three times, cursing violently all the while. Hansen groaned, but made no answer. In half an hour he was dead. This was last Sunday." The truthfulness of this narrative was vouched for by Sailors William Smith, Edward Thompson, Pierre Daniel, Fred Land-strom and Fritz Streech, all of whom de-clared that they would swear to the facts as soon as they had an opportunity. Fred Landstrom, who was also one of the bed-ridden men, and whose right arm was in a splint, said: "I have got three broken ribs and I think my arm is usciens. I have been some agitation by heavy shorts, but the sell-ing was renewed Monday, and, though May was held by Leiter at \$1.04, apparently the "pegged" price, other futures declined. With one or two minor actions the weakness con-tinued throughout Wednesday. Heavy ad man, Pierre Daniel, and McCausland have every symptom of it."

First Mate Robinson, who was in charge of was one of the most influential hearish facts the bark, the captain being absent, when and caused a great deal of seiling. The asked what he had to say about the charges and caused a great deal of selling. The continued favorable weather prevailing in the winter wheat country also caused heavy liquidations, especially in July and the de-ferred futures. Very little support was given the market except in May by Leiter until Thursday, when the refusal of the Board of Trade difference is a superficient of the board of Trade difference is a superficient of the board of "How about the charge that they did not

"How about the charge that they did not "How about the charge that they did not get enough to eat?" asked the reporter. "I have nothing to say as to that," said Mr. Robinson evasively. Captain Morris could not be found.