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## RALPH HARDELLOT'S MEDIATION

BY WILLIAM MINTO.

### CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

Nevertheless, De la Poie was sent on his errand of inquiry, and in his absence Burley advised the king not to proceed to extremities. Charles the Fifth of France was now known to be on his death bed. They were in daily expectation of the news of his death. The struggle with France would then probably enter on a more acute phase, and the English side would need the services of every capable warrior. Burley's advice, given with all humility and respect, was in effect that Rainham should be pardoned on condition of his at once raising a company of men-at-arms and joining the Earl of Buckingham in Brittany. Ralph also might be of service to them in dealing with the discontented commons at home.

Richard did not like the advice, but he stood in a certain awe of the adviser, and was easily led by gentle treatment. The judicious counsellor had talked him over before De la Poie rejoined them with the news that Ralph's wound was not serious, the spearhead having struck between two plates of the thigh armor without penetrating deep into the flesh.

On hearing this intelligence the king looked thoughtful and irresolute, as if he wished to go back from his pacific conclusion. Burley watched his face with a kindly, paternal smile. Meantime the princess, who had been conversing earnestly with Clara, beckoned to De la Poie to come to her.

"Why should not the combat go on now?" whispered the king to Burley as De la Poie hastened to obey the summons of the princess.

Burley met his hesitating eyes with kindly gravity. "It would be more like an execution now than a combat," he said, slowly, "since the clerk is not seriously wounded, and the knight's face is undefeated. To stop the combat when one of them seemed to have the worst of it, and resume it when it became known that he had suffered little hurt, would appear like an undue favoring of one of the parties."

The king could not deny the justice of this plain consideration, but still he hesitated, and hankered after a renewal of the fight. "I wish I had allowed them to go on," he muttered. "It was on account of the unfairness of the blow that I interposed my baton."

His brow cleared as he said this, but was clouded again when conscience reminded him that, after all, partiality for the young clerk and repugnance to the brutal knight had influenced his action.

He fretted and chafed for a few instants longer, but a message that De la Poie brought back from the princess ended his indecision. It was the prayer of the princess, speaking for herself and the other ladies, that the combat should not proceed to the further effusion of blood.

On hearing this the king's face again brightened up, and he smiled to his mother to signify that he assented to her request.

A proffer was then made to Sir Richard Rainham. The knight did not obtain a choice between resumption of the combat and service in Brittany, but between this and degradation from the honor of knighthood. He looked black when the conditions were named to him, but did not hesitate long between the alternatives.

Proclamation was then made to the crowd that the combat was at an end; that Sir Richard Rainham had committed a dastardly act, for which he deserved to forfeit his spurs, but that the king was graciously pleased to pardon him on condition that he proceeded at once to Brittany to reinforce the king's armies there.

The mob would have been much better pleased if the battle had been resumed; but the removal of the tyrannous knight for a time from the neighborhood was some gratification, and when Burley cried in a loud voice, "God save the king, for he is a wise and merciful prince!" the mob shouted heartily in response. Before the royal party left the list, the king handsomely led a strolling troupe of jugglers, tumblers, and minstrels which had followed him to Castle Hedingham, and they were instructed to exhibit their feats for the amusement of the people as some amends for the loss of a more exciting spectacle.

### CHAPTER XIII.

For Ralph also the sagacious Burley found a purpose. Reflecting on what he had heard about his namesake Simon d'Ypres, he had come to the conclusion that this man, with his views about the commons taking the law into their own hands, and his bundles of inflammatory documents, was bound for Stourbridge Fair with designs upon which the government would do well to keep an observant eye.

These great fairs served much more important ends in the social economy of the Middle Ages than we can easily conceive now, and offered great facilities, among other things, for the hatching of widespread plots, because people of all classes gathered to them from all parts of the country.

more been carried on without them than it could now be without railways, and pushing commercial travelers, and gigantic warehouses, and the other various huge apparatus of trade. In the Fourteenth century Stourbridge Fair, on the south bank of the Cam, near Cambridge, was one of the greatest of them; one of the great fairs of Europe, on a par then with the great Russian fair of Nijni Novgorod, which still retains its eminence. What a falling off it there! In the Fourteenth century the banks of the Cam were much more widely known for their great annual fair than for their university.

In 1830 there was not a town in England between Berwick and Calais that was not represented on Stourbridge Green. From the midland and the eastern counties bargain hunters came hopefully from every parish. The fair was open for weeks, and the booths of the traffickers were regularly built in streets or rows, named after the article of trade to which they were assigned.

All the necessities and all the luxuries of mediæval life were to be had at Stourbridge Fair, and all classes thronged towards Cambridge in the middle of September. The knight came there to buy furs and jewelry, silks and laces, for his wife and daughters; bowstaves for his archers, armor and horses for himself and retinue. Monasteries laid in their stock of wine and spices, and haggled with the goldsmiths and silversmiths and wood carvers of Flanders and Germany over ornaments for their chapels. The wealthy sheep farming franklin carried home from Stourbridge, in exchange for his wool, a wagon load of tar for his sheep; cloth to make clothes for his workmen; iron to make implements for his farm; leather to make harness for his horses; pots and pans and brushes for his household. Vessels of iron and brass—wines from Spain, Gouenne, Burgundy, Tuscany, Crete, Greece; currants, rasins, almonds from the Levant; tar and pitch from Norway; fur and amber from Russia; armor from Milan; cutlery from Sheffield; linens and lawns, diapers and holland from Bruges and Liege, Mechlin and Ghent; there was nothing that was not to be seen and bargained for at the world famous market.

And because of the vast congregation of people from all quarters, servants coming in the train of their masters, there were great facilities at such a fair for the organization of discontent. Secret conferences could be held; notes of grievances compared; measures concerted; brotherhoods formed; signals and watchwords agreed upon.

One of the marvels of the great Peasants' Rebellion of 1381, the magnitude of which is disguised when it is called Wat Tyler's, and spoken of as a mere impromptu expansion of a tax collecting riot, is to understand how it was organized. It was really the greatest social convulsion that this kingdom has ever experienced, a widespread and deep rooted rebellion, compared with which all our other civil dissensions between barons and barons, York and Lancaster, king and parliament, Jacobite and Hanoverian, were superficial commotions. The great deeps of society were stirred as they had never been before and never have since. The quickness with which the storm passed, the absence of visible result, the small space it occupies consequently in our histories, have caused its stupendous violence to be forgotten. The gathering at Blackheath under Tyler, the invasion of London by the mobs of Kent and Essex, was but part of a movement by which all England was thrown into momentary confusion. On the same day every town of consequence in England, north and south, east and west, York, Canterbury, Lincoln, Cambridge, Lanchester, Bristol, Coventry, was assailed by the armies of the peasants, formidable though untrained. Every important town was, as it were, the centre of a circle in the circumference of which the insurgents gathered in bands, and converged along every radius, raising their comrades as they marched.

How was this simultaneous rising planned with such secrecy and completeness that on the appointed day all sprang into motion like automatons under the touch of a single hand? It was done at the fairs; the great national assemblies, the unconventional parliaments of the Middle Ages. Here leaders from all parts of the country could meet and make their arrangements. Once the organization was begun, it could be completed by itinerant friars, strolling minstrels, beggars, and pilgrims, or conspirators traveling under those familiar figures, but it was at the fairs that the plans were first concocted which were afterwards carried to such perfection.

After the rebellion, the government tried to check conspiracy by enacting that wherever six or seven peasants were seen in conference, it was the duty of loyal subjects to arrest them. But this was after they had shown themselves capable of combination. Before the rebellion, none of the ruling classes seriously believed in the possibility of combination among the despised rustics.

Still, when Burley knew that a man pretending to be a merchant, and known to hold revolutionary views, and to carry with him bundles of incendiary documents, was on his way to a gathering so crowded as Stourbridge Fair, he deemed it prudent to keep an eye on his movement; and he proposed to use Ralph Hardehot as a means for laying hands on him and his fellow conspirators, if he had any.

Was Ralph, then, already corrupted by royal favor? Was he so weak as to consent to play the spy upon the man who had helped to save his life? No; the young man's loyalty was undoubtedly strengthened by the favor which the king had shown him. It was warned to something like devotion. But the sagacious Burley knew human nature too well to propose to him the mission of a spy. It was only indirectly that he planned to learn something through Ralph of the movements of Simon d'Ypres, and to capture him and his whole gang if they seemed to meditate anything dangerous.

Ralph was to be sent to his acquaintance as a mediator, to assure him and his fellows that the king was most favorably inclined to them, was deeply sensible of the miseries of the poor commons, and ready to inquire into their grievances and redress them to the utmost of his power. Ralph was to seek the pretended merchant at Stourbridge Fair, and give him this assurance of the king's sympathy and good will.

This he could do most honestly, for had he not with his own ears heard the king declare that an inquiry was not too much to ask, and had the king not taken his own part in the quarrel with Rainham?

Of Burley's ulterior designs the young man knew nothing and suspected nothing. He had found sympathy and help himself in high places, and had seen in the generous young king an eager disposition to extend the same to the poorest of his subjects. He was ignorant of the hard reasons of state and the hard interests of statesmen that might stand between the king's generous disposition and its practical fruition.

The mission with which Ralph was intrusted gave him the very opportunity that he longed for. His first step into the great arena had prospered beyond his most sanguine hopes. In this enterprise of reconciliation between hostile elements he had not expected even to get audience of any man in power without long waiting and much importunity, and he had nerved himself to face patiently a protracted series of rebuffs. But already, without any effort of his own, he had been lifted to the very top of what he had expected to be a toilsome ascent: the king had heard him graciously; he was already the king's commissary, charged with a message of sympathy to the poor commons, bearing to their leaders an assurance of the king's willingness to redress their grievances. Ralph saw the hand of Providence in this rapid success, and though it made his heart glow and his head swim as with a sense of dizziness, he guarded himself firmly and prayerfully against the vanity of undue elation.

In and spite of the new strength breathed through and through him by his unexpected good fortune he could not wholly cast out of his heart the trouble planted there by his meetings with Clara. The insidious adversary shifted ground and plied him with new casuistry.

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

**A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.**

Three Wall street firms failed and created a flurry in stocks.

General E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, has been selected as United States consul general at Havana.

H. G. Squires, secretary of the legation at Peking, has been selected by the president to be minister to China.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Frank P. Sargent to be commissioner general of immigration.

A mob of 50 Italians, crazed with liquor, ruled the town of Corlies, Wis., for a day and terrorized the inhabitants.

Queen Wilhelmina is said to be on the way to recovery after her narrow escape from death on account of an operation.

Secretary Moody has authorized Captain Dayton of the cruiser Chicago to convene a court of inquiry to probe the affair at Venice.

General Chaffee has cabled the names of the killed and wounded in the Bayan fight. The serious nature of the wounds of the majority show that desperate fighting occurred.

The heavy run on a Cripple Creek bank has subsided.

Forest fires are creating considerable havoc in portions of Colorado.

About 3,000 Roumanian Jews will emigrate to the United States in the very near future.

Ex-Secretary Long says that John Hay and Elihu Root will continue as members of the cabinet.

British columns are raising the siege of O-Okiep, which has been besieged by the Boers for many weeks past.

Dr. Leyds has gone to Utrecht to confer with President Kruger on the peace terms of the British government.

President Palma is pleased with the work of Americans in Cuba after a thorough inspection of the various improvements.

A rehearing has been granted by the interior department on the claim of the Wisconsin Oneida Indians, for about \$2,000,000 from the government for Kansas lands, ceded to them in 1838, but which they never occupied.

Queen Wilhelmina is slowly recovering from her illness.

The revolutionists are marching on the capital of Santo Domingo.

Tornadoes in Iowa injured a large number of persons and destroyed much property.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the famous Norwegian author, is dangerously ill at Christiania.

Two trainmen were killed and 13 mail clerks injured in a railroad wreck near Clyde, N. Y.

It is stated that more than 1,000 lives were lost in the Guatemalan earthquake of April 18.

The Mexican government refuses to surrender Charles Kratz, St. Louis councilman charged with bribery.

The outlook for peace in South Africa is good. General DeWet is satisfied with the British terms and Delarey will abide by the decision of the majority.

The most serious feature of the political situation in Russia is the disinclination of the troops to act against the people. Eight hundred men of one regiment have been punished for not firing on the rioters at Moscow.

Six thousand men in the Pittsburg building trades are on strike.

President Shaffer has been re-elected head of the Amalgamated Association.

Fire destroyed an axle plant at Danvers, Ia., entailing a loss of \$250,000.

The national convention of club women is in session at Los Angeles, Cal.

William H. Moody, the new secretary of the navy, has taken the oath of office.

The cruiser Brooklyn, with Admiral Remy aboard, has arrived at New York.

The executive committee recommends the postponement of the St. Louis fair till 1904.

Cardinal Martinelli, apostolic delegate to the United States, has been recalled to Rome.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to dine on board the French battleship Gaulois.

Henry O. Havemeyer says the American Sugar Refining Company owns no sugar lands in Cuba.

More than 20 varieties of rice are known in the Philippines; but, though this cereal is so important to the natives, not enough of it is produced to supply their needs, and large quantities have to be imported annually.

The increased use of the telephone in London has greatly diminished the demand for handbells. That is easily understood, for business men, to whom time is precious, no longer have to drive hurriedly to this or that office.

## INDIAN LANDS.

Will Be Difficult to Secure Passage of Bills Opening Them to Settlement.

Washington, May 7.—It is going to be difficult to secure the passage of the bills now pending before congress providing for opening to settlement portions of the several Indian reservations of the West, unless the friends of these measures will consent to the insertion in the bills of a provision requiring that settlers taking up the ceded lands are to repay the government the price per acre paid to the Indians. There are 10 or 12 bills of this character involving large amounts of land and calling for a considerable appropriation in the aggregate. Among them is the bill for opening the Klamath reservation in Oregon, and others in the several Western States.

When a bill was under consideration in the senate the other day to open the unceded portion of the Rosebud reservation, in South Dakota, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, expressed a very decided opposition to the bill unless it was amended to require the settlers to pay the purchase price of the land. Other senators contended that after the passage of the free homes bill a few years ago it would be unfair to insert such a provision in this or any other similar bill, but the Connecticut senator remained firm. He said the government would not think of going into an Eastern state and purchasing land from farmers, with the view of turning around and throwing it open to homestead settlement. Nor would the government undertake to buy land from settlers whose holdings adjoin Indian reservations, and turn about and offer that land to settlers free of cost. He said there was no more reason for buying Indian lands at \$1.50 to \$2.50 and even \$5 an acre, and allowing it to be taken up by homesteaders without cost. Such a policy, he contended, would involve the government in great expenditures, probably \$50,000,000 or more in the end, and he did not believe such an outlay was warranted or justified.

A number of other Eastern senators agree with Mr. Platt in his contentions and may abolish the practice of the government buying the Indians' lands and throwing them open free of cost to intending settlers.

## CORRIGAN IS DEAD.

Noted Archbishop Passes Peacefully Away in New York City.

New York, May 7.—Archbishop Michael Augustin Corrigan died at 11:05 last night, aged 62 years. The death of the archbishop came as a great surprise and shock to those in the archiepiscopal residence. It was more so to the general public, for the last bulletin of the day was that so certain were the physicians of an improvement of the patient that there would be no more bulletins that night. Up to 10:30 there was no evidence of collapse; in fact, the archbishop talked with his secretary. About 11 o'clock, however, the trained nurse at the bedside noticed a change. Acting on instructions, the physicians were telephoned to the room, as well as a number of priests. It was quickly seen by the physicians that the end was at hand, and in less than a quarter of an hour the prelate was dead. His last moments were peaceful and without evidence of suffering. Besides the two brothers of the archbishop, there were present in the room a dozen priests, among them being some of the most prominent in Anroica.

## STORM AT ST. LOUIS.

Machine Shops and Section of a Foundry Destroyed by Fire from Lightning.

St. Louis, May 7.—For a short time in the afternoon a terrific storm of wind and rain prevailed in this city and vicinity, causing much damage. Lightning resulted in several fires, one of which destroyed the machine shops and a section of the foundry of William and Phillip Medcarts' patent pulley plant in South St. Louis. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. In all parts of the city trees, fences, signs, awnings, etc., were blown down and other damage done by the wind, which came in terrific gusts. As far as learned, nobody was killed or injured. For one minute this afternoon the wind reached a velocity of 65 miles an hour, and for the five succeeding minutes it blew at the rate of 52 miles an hour, after which it moderated.

In the down town district the wind carried away immense signs, throwing them into the streets and breaking plate glass windows in several of the large stores. Of the crowds on the streets at the time many had narrow escapes from death and injury.

## Moros Attempt to Escape.

Manila, May 7.—Eighty-four Moro prisoners under guard made an attempt to escape during the day. At a preconcerted signal they got between the soldiers forming the guard and a company at dinner. The latter, realizing what had happened, fired on and pursued the Moros, killing 35 of them and capturing 9. The other fugitives escaped.

## Potter Palmer Dead.

Chicago, May 7.—Potter Palmer, for nearly half a century one of Chicago's most prominent business men, is dead at his residence on Lake Shore drive. When he retired Saturday night he was feeling, if anything, better than for several days. During the night, however, he seemed to lose all his energy, and in the morning was unable to leave his room. He gradually grew weaker during the day and at 5:40 o'clock in the evening he died.

## NEWS OF THE STATE

### ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

**Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.**

The strike of the weavers at Oregon City is still on.

An electric line will be built from Pendleton to Walla Walla, Wash.

Contracts will be let for the paving of portions of Albany's streets with vitrified brick.

At Baker City the Bonanza mine cleaned up \$75,000 in April and the Virtue mine cleaned up \$25,000.

The Salem fire department has received a three-chime whistle, which will be substituted for the old fire bell, which has seen many years of service.

In the case of the state against George Miller and James Caldwell, at Burns, the jury found a verdict of murder in the second degree. Bert Bailey was discharged by the state and used as a witness.

Reports from the Cable Cove district confirm there news that the deep creek tunnel being driven by the California mine has found either the big Winchester or the fan, the Imperial lead, of the Imperial group. The ledge struck in the crosscut is 13 feet across.

It is stated that an Oregon and a Michigan capitalist are about to purchase the Southern Oregon Company property in Coos county, which consists of over 100,000 acres of land, the town site of Empire City and one of the largest lumber mills on the coast.

A building boom is on at Salem.

Albany is to have all its residences numbered in preparation for free delivery of mail.

Negotiations are in progress which will probably soon terminate the strike of the weavers at Oregon City.

A Salem creamery has just made its first shipment of butter to Seattle for supplying the Alaskan market.

A large vein of almost pure coal has been struck in the Southern Pacific company's mine near Medford.

W. F. Wintermantel, of Jefferson, has contracted to deliver 8,000 pounds of 1902 hops to New York parties at 12 cents per pound.

General Russell A. Alger is said to be at the head of a syndicate which, it is rumored, will purchase the Cornucopia mine at Baker City.

Late spring is retarding the early development of the Eastern Oregon gold fields. Roads are still in very bad shape, but a few warm days will make a wonderful improvement.

Superintendent J. D. Lee, of the state penitentiary, reports that the experiment recently undertaken by that institution for the clearing of land belonging to private parties, under a contract granting a five years' lease of the premises so cleared, has proven a success. In addition to accomplishing the clearing of the land, the state gets the wood, employment is furnished convicts, who otherwise might be idle, and the state acquires without any expense additional acreage for agricultural purposes.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65½¢@66¢; bluestem, 66½¢@67¢; valley, 65¢.

Barley—Feed, \$20@21; brewing, \$21@21.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20; gray, \$1.10@1.15.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.85@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50@2.80.

Millet—Best, \$1.50@1.60 per ton; middlings, \$1.90@2.00; shorts, \$1.70@1.80; chop, \$1.60.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@15; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1.50@1.75 per cental; ordinary, \$1.25@1.55 per cental; Early Rose, \$1.50@1.75 per cental; growers price; sweet, \$2.25@2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 3¢@3½¢.

Butter—Creamery, 16¢@17¢; dairy, 12½¢@15¢; store, 10¢@12½¢.

Eggs—15¢@15½¢ for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, Swiss, 13¢@13½¢; Young America, 14¢@15¢; factory prices, 1¢@1½¢ less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$5.00@5.50; hens, \$6.00@6.50 per dozen, 11¢@11½¢ per pound; springs, 11¢@11½¢ per pound, \$4.00@6.00 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13¢@14¢, dressed, 16¢@18¢ per pound; geese, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4½¢ per pound; dressed, 7½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6½¢; dressed, 7½¢@8¢ per pound.

Veal—6½¢@8¢ for small; 6½¢@7¢ for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4¢@4½¢; steers, 5¢; dressed, 8¢@8½¢ per pound.

Hops—12½¢@15 cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 13¢@14¢; Eastern Oregon, 9¢@11¢; mohair, 23½¢ per pound.

In order that a rainbow may be produced the sun must not be more than 42 degrees above the horizon.

## AMERICANS KILLED.

Officers and Men Fall in Gallant Fight with the Moros.

Washington, 6.—The war department has received a cablegram from General Chaffee, which says:

"Following is the substance of Brigadier General George W. Davis' message from Bayan:

"Eighty-four survivors Bayan surrendered unconditionally this morning at 7 o'clock. Sultan Bayan, Raja Munda Bayan, Sultan Randapatan and all leading Dattoes dead and many of their followers. Assault on the principal fort, which surrendered last night, one of the most gallant performances of American arms. Colonel Frank D. Baldwin and his regiment struggle all praise for hand-to-hand struggle in four lines of ditches under walls of fort. These trenches are lined with Moro dead from rifle fire. Have never seen or heard of any performance excelling this gallant fight.

"It is my painful duty to report that the overthrow of Moro power was not accomplished without severe loss. One officer and seven enlisted men killed; four officers and thirty enlisted men wounded. Will telegraph list later.

"After 84 survivors marched out this morning as prisoners and was understood they were all, eight others, who had concealed themselves in rubbish inside the fort, made a break for liberty, but did not succeed. Some Moros wounded tried to stab soldiers trying to help them. It is impossible to state number of Moros killed, many lying in tall grass. The surrender saves us from siege and starving out. Intend to retain prisoners until two or three small adjacent forts occupied, then will consent to their release, holding as hostages eight or ten of the principals, and release the others.

"The force in line of advance consisted of four mountain guns, 470 rifles. This fully sufficient. Could not have used more men advantageously. Had we sent strong columns it would only have swelled casualty list. One neighboring Datto has already represented himself as a friend, and I expect a general coming in shortly when the weight of the blow is known. The dead sent to Malabang for burial.

"In light of present knowledge could have besieged the principal fort, and in time forced the surrender, but that would probably have resulted in a sortie for freedom, and escape for many. By attacking them they have been completely crushed—the only kind of lesson these wild Moros seem to be able to profit by. Shall invite Sultan Tarsas to pay me a friendly visit; if he does not tell us of his initiative. Has fort further east in plain sight, and of same strength as Bayan, on beautiful table land, 1,000 acres, fine upland rice, and urging people to return to its cultivation. The result to follow this action very important, namely, it secures respect for United States authority in the center of Moro savagery."

## ON THE ILLINOIS.

Chicago's Officers Will Be Court-martialed Aboard the European Flagship.

Trieste, Austria Hungary, May 6.—The United States cruiser Chicago arrived here at noon from Venice. The usual exchange of salutes took place. Private dispatches from Venice say the cruiser Chicago will proceed for Naples May 13, and that she will then be joined by the battleship Illinois, the flagship of the United States European squadron, on board of which were arrested and imprisoned in Venice will be tried by court martial.

Another United States cruiser, these dispatches further say, is expected to arrive at Venice shortly. She will moor outside the St. Mark dock.

## General Smith's Trial Ended.

Manila, May 6.—The trial by court martial of General Jacob H. Smith has ended. The findings of the court will be forwarded to Washington. The general impression here is that he will be acquitted. The closing address of Colonel Charles A. Woodruff, for the defense, was a remarkable oratorical effort that drew tears from his hearers. He dramatically sketched General Smith's career, and declared he had conducted a remarkable and successful campaign in a manner which reflected credit on his valor, humanity and kindness.

## Made Counterfeits in Prison.

Stour Falls, S. D., May 6.—Peter Verwolf, who, while an inmate of the state penitentiary, manufactured and passed bogus silver dollars, has been found guilty by a United States jury. He will at once return to the penitentiary from which he was but recently released.

## For Forging Rhodes' Name.

Cape Town, May 3.—Princess Radwill, who has been on trial here before the supreme court on the charge of forgery in connection with notes purporting to have been endorsed by the late Cecil Rhodes, was sentenced today to two years' confinement in the house of correction.

## Run on a Cripple Creek Bank.

Cripple Creek, Colo., May 5.—A run was started on the Bimetallite Bank, of Cripple Creek, today, and when the doors were closed at 3 o'clock, there were still many depositors in line. Over \$500,000 was withdrawn between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. The run was started by a report that the bank was about to go into liquidation. The bank was started in 1892 and was the oldest bank in the city.