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DAYTON, OREGON

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Three young girls perished in the burning of an orphan's home at Berne, Ohio.

Cosimir, the Indian who murdered Philip Walker, has been captured at Kamloops.

Fire destroyed the department store of Ewer & Co., at Newcastle, Pa. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the Ohio state encampment of the G. A. R. in June.

The American Car & Foundry Company, at Jeffersonville, Ind., increased the wages of its 2,000 employees 10 per cent.

At Sioux Falls, Judge Garland sentenced Ed Elk to be hanged June 18 for killing a policeman who tried to arrest him.

It has been decided by the German government to adopt the English Thornycroft system of water-tube boilers in all German men-of-war.

Reading railroad repair-shop mechanics and other employees will have their wages advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. Two thousand men will be affected.

The new sternwheel revenue cutter Naniwa had her trial trip at San Francisco. She is for use on the Yukon, and will be towed to St. Michaels by the Bear.

Gomez has determined to announce to the people of Cuba his support of an American protectorate until such time as stable, independent government may be formed.

Serious student riots have occurred at the university of Kiev, Russia, the rioters smashing windows with stones. Troops dispersed the mob and arrested 400 students.

The major investigating committee of the Missouri state senate, which has been turning over the affairs of the state and municipal offices in St. Louis, has made a report in which it finds millions of dollars' worth of property in St. Louis has escaped taxation.

Speaker Reed has decided to become a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, of New York. It is understood that Reed will resign his seat in congress and remove to New York. The statement has been made that Mr. Reed is guaranteed a yearly income of \$50,000.

Mail advices from Australia give full particulars of the terrible hurricane which swept the northeast coast of Queensland in March, and in which 14 white and about 400 colored men were drowned. Eighty luggers and six schooners were wrecked. The damage is estimated at \$250,000.

A. M. Larue, a murderer, was taken from jail at Henderson, Tenn., and lynched by a mob.

Fourteen men were killed by a premature explosion in blasting operations on the railway from Bilbao to Santander, Spain.

Ed Hawthorne, charged with about 40 burglaries in various parts of the country, mostly in San Francisco, is under arrest in Denver.

James J. Hill is reported to have acquired control of the St. Paul & Duluth road, thus shortening his line from Duluth to the Twin cities.

At Mounton, Mo., Frank Yeager killed with an ax a man named Powell, shot Miss Yeager three times, and then cut his own throat. Yeager was jealous.

Governor Tanner has signed the bill appropriating \$250,000 to pay the Illinois volunteers from the time they were mustered into the service of the United States.

Andrew Carnegie has promised to give \$1,750,000 to cover the cost of the proposed addition to the art, science and literary departments of the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh.

At Bedford, Ind., a stone quarry train was pushed over a 40-foot embankment by the helper. Charles Meisner, engineer, and D. J. Menough, were killed. Three men were hurt.

Five thousand Indians, dissatisfied with conditions in the reservation of the Indian territory, left in a body for Mexico to establish a union reservation on a large lot of land near Guajalajara.

In Chicago three people were smothered to death by smoke in a small two-story frame building. They had been drinking together, and it is thought one of them upset a kerosene lamp.

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, has signed the Farris insurance bill. This measure makes the anti-trust law apply to St. Louis and Kansas City, and will practically destroy boards of fire underwriters in both cities.

Minor News Items.

Five prisoners were taken from the jail at Carlisle, Ky., to be baptized at the Christian church.

Mrs. Miles, wife of the general, is a niece of Senator Sherman, between whom and her there has always existed the warmest sympathy.

The names of the United States transports Scandia and Arizona have been changed. The former is now the Warren and the latter the Hancock.

General Guy V. Henry, governor-general of Porto Rico, was born in an army wagon at Fort Smith, I. T., where his father, Major William S. Henry, was then stationed.

Patrick Marion, a penniless wanderer, returned to his old home at Johnstown, Pa., and found that he was heir to a fortune of \$10,000, left to him by a brother in Mississippi.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of the California millionaire, has within the last four months made \$1,000,000 through an advance in the value of her Central Pacific stock.

Governor Gage has appointed Dan Burns as United States senator from California to succeed Stephen M. White.

Ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby fell dead near Lincoln, Neb. He had been in ill health for some time, but the end was unexpected.

Daniel E. Brewer, a prominent Chicago physician, in a lecture, advocated the establishment of a Tarpolean rock in Chicago, unless the city secures a new code of criminal law.

The jury in the Windsor hotel fire at New York, brought in a verdict that the fire was caused by accident. The police still have \$40,000 worth of unclaimed jewelry and other valuables recovered from the fire ruins.

Major Francis B. Dodge, of the pay department, recently relieved from duty at Denver, has been selected by the war department to disburse the \$3,000,000 allotted by the government for the pay of the Cuban troops.

The United States Worsteds Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, and the American Plumbing Supply & Lead Company, with an authorized capital of \$35,000,000, have been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

N. M. Dyer, captain of the cruiser Baltimore, now at Manila, will return at once on account of sickness, and will arrive in Boston, June 30. The family has notified Baltimore city officials, and they will present him with a sword.

The president has appointed Colonel James F. Smith of the First California regiment, to be a brigadier-general of volunteers. The regiment is now in the Philippines. General Smith will be assigned to one of the brigades of General Otis' army.

At Springfield, Mo., a bold attempt was made to release from the county jail Jack Kennedy, Bill Ryan and Bill Sheppard, who are held here pending trial for the recent train robbery on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road, near Macomb, Mo.

In the United States supreme court an opinion was handed down in the case of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., vs. G. D. Hunt, holding that copyright in a book, the contents of which have been published serially without being previously copyrighted, is invalid.

Captain Wild, of the United States cruiser Boston, has protested against the promotion of Colonel Miller to be brigadier-general as a reward for the capture of Ilo Ilo. It appears that this capture had been effected and that the place was simply turned over to Colonel Miller, who, up to that time, had nothing to do with its capture. This action is endorsed by Admiral Dewey.

The majority of the wounded in the Quingua engagement were Nebraska men.

The Asiatic liner, Glenogle, sank the City of Kingston in a fog near Tacoma.

Sam Hose, a negro, was burned at the stake in Georgia. He had killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife.

Major-General Otis at Manila reports that one of the regiments under his command has received some cablegrams reading "Don't enlist boys."

The Duke of Tetuan, ex-minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed Spain's delegate to the peace conference, which is to meet at The Hague next month.

Contracts were signed in London Friday which formally transferred to a single organization practically all of the large producing copper mines in the United States.

An informant of a London paper asserts that the Chinese, European and even American merchants doing business in China are helping to supply the Filipinos with arms and ammunition.

The senatorial elections for the new session were held at Madrid, and passed off tranquilly throughout the country. They have resulted in giving the government a larger majority in the senate than it had secured in the chamber of deputies.

President Zelaya has granted an option, in force until January 1, 1900, to Mr. Charles Nicoll, British counsel at Managua, to purchase the railroads and steamboats of Nicaragua, with the workshops appertaining to them, for the sum of 6,500,000 pesos (silver).

At Oakland, Cal., John McGann, a laborer, was beaten to death during a quarrel which began during a game of dice in a barber shop. Cornelius Townsend, a Democratic county central committee man, is accused of striking the blow which proved fatal. He is under arrest, as are also Frank Remillard, Frank Reardon and Ed Roach, all suspected of complicity in the crime.

The steamer General Whitney, Captain Hawthorne, sunk 50 miles east of Cape Canaveral, Florida. One boatload of 16 men, attempting to land at Mosquito lagoon house of refuge, upset and 12 men, including the captain, were drowned. The chief engineer, assistant engineer, fireman and one sailor were saved. The captain's body has been recovered. Fifteen men in another boat are still unheard from.

The Red Cross is now establishing in Cuba, at the request of the government, a hospital service to assist in the care of the sick and homeless people of the island.

All shippers on the Delaware are so busy with work at present that the owners report that they are not prepared to take new orders unless work is not to begin for some months.

The department of agriculture has issued a formal advertisement inviting proposals for furnishing field, flower and vegetable seeds to the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

## ENEMIES AT HOME

Evidence Against Traitors in the United States.

ARE TRYING TO AID AGUINALDO

Telegrams Counseling the Volunteers to Mutiny Have Been Intercepted—Discussed by Cabinet.

Washington, April 24.—The cabinet today discussed traitors and the laws of treason in relation to the Philippines. The president preferred a policy of liberality and tolerance until recently, when there came into the possession of the administration evidence incriminating United States citizens furthering the rebellion.

Certain individuals, it is known to the government, have been trying not only to aid Aguinaldo, but weaken the army by spreading discontent among the volunteers. Telegram messages from anti-expansionists, zealous to gain political advantage, have been intercepted, encouraging volunteer officers and men to demand their return from the Philippines on the ground that peace has been declared. The messages even counseled the volunteers to go to the length of refusing further to serve in the Philippines.

What the president will do is not yet decided. It will not be surprising if a warning in the shape of a message will remind the mischief-makers that there is a serious law against treason which will be enforced if any further attempt is made to tamper with the men at the front.

An Ignoble Game.

London, April 24.—Saturday Review, commenting on General Lawton's retirement from the Santa Cruz district of Laguna de Bay, says:

"Unpatriotic politicians in the United States are doing their utmost to create a panic in the hope that the Philippines may be abandoned and the party in power discredited. It is an ignoble game, and we sincerely trust it will be unsuccessful. If the Americans retire from their self-appointed task, the great republic must take the brand of 'coward' as well as the brand of 'Gaius,' which Lowell declared it to be marked."

A Battle Near Boac.

Manila, April 24.—At 6 o'clock this morning, three South Dakota companies marched on Boac, and in conjunction with three companies of the Minnesota regiment from Guiguito, north of Boac, encountered a rebel force numbering fully 500, when two miles out. The rebels retired three miles in fairly good order, in spite of the fact that they suffered heavy losses. The Americans, having exhausted their ammunition, were compelled to return to their camps. The heat is intense. At noon the thermometer registered 95 degrees and the mercury was still rising. There were several prostrations from heat among the troops, but only one man was wounded. Later, army troops opened fire on the enemy along the river banks.

The rebels are unusually active from Malolos as far as Calumpit. They have been discovered within two miles of the railroad. Fires are burning east of the I. L. road, and it would appear that the rebels are evacuating the foothill towns in anticipation of an attack upon the part of the American troops.

THE MODUS HELD UP.

Ottawa Defends the Alaska Boundary Settlement.

Washington, April 24.—An unexpected delay has occurred in the negotiations towards an Alaska boundary modus vivendi, which makes the future of the modus quite problematical. Extended conferences were held on the subject today, the result being far from encouraging. The principal difficulty arises from dealing with Ottawa as well as London, this dual negotiation causing great delay and complication.

At the outset the United States proposed a modus with a temporary line along certain peaks. The British ambassador forwarded this to London and Ottawa. The Canadian officials have now proposed changing the line, and after considerable delay the authorities in London approve the changes proposed by Canada.

It is not stated what the respective lines are, but they are sufficiently apart to make it quite unlikely that any immediate agreement can be reached, even of a temporary nature, as to the boundary.

Yellow Jack Appears.

Havana, April 22.—Three cases of yellow fever developed today. Colonel Davis isolated the houses.

Mail advices of La Lucha, from Manzanillo, say that an American steamer fired last summer during the bombardment of the town by the United States warships, exploded last Sunday, killing three persons and wounding many others.

Washington, April 24.—United States Minister Bridgman has cabled the state department from La Paz, Bolivia, that the revolution has ended and everything is quiet.

General Wheeler Ready to Start.

Washington, April 24.—General John Wheeler will leave at once for Manila to be military governor of the city. Today he notified Leonard Wilson, his field secretary, to report at once for duty.

Kentucky Towns Burned.

Lexington, Ky., April 24.—Clay City, 40 miles east of here, was nearly destroyed by fire today. Thirteen buildings are in ruins. Twenty-one families are homeless. Loss, \$40,000.

Charged With Treason.

Berlin, April 22.—Sergeant-Major Albert of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, has been arrested at Bromberg, Prussia, and taken in chains to Spandau, where the state prison is situated. The prisoner is charged with treason in furnishing Russian agents with detailed plans of German fortifications and plans for mobilizing the German army.

The theory that malarial fevers are caused by the pictures of mosquitoes is gaining more and more acceptance in European medical circles.

## FOUL CRIME IN INDIANA.

Wealthy Woman Murdered for Her Money.

Pana, Ill., April 24.—The mutilated body of Miss Jane Brunot, a wealthy woman of Pana, Ind., was found buried in an abandoned well on the farm of her sister-in-law near here today. Mrs. Anna Brunot, her son, Henry Brunot, and Frederick Sibley are under arrest in this city, charged with the murder. The chief of police says that the persons under arrest decoyed Miss Brunot to the farm, and shot her through the head, and buried her body in an abandoned well.

Miss Brunot came to this city on a visit about April 1. It is said she brought with her a valise containing a draft for \$500 and other valuables. Neither Miss Brunot nor the valise was ever seen after April 1. A few days later Henry Brunot and Sibley disappeared. The police learned that the two went to Indianapolis, where they, it is said, cashed a draft for \$500, and spent the proceeds.

On the strength of this clue, and a letter from Indiana friends inquiring for Miss Brunot, the three inhabitants of the Brunot farm were arrested this morning. At 8 o'clock the police found Miss Brunot's decomposed body in an old well. Her clothing was found in the garret of the farmhouse.

IN THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE.

An Exploring Expedition to Be Led to the Brazilian Coast.

Stanford University, Cal., April 24.—Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard, has made arrangements for Dr. Branner, of the geology department here, to lead an expedition into South America in the interest of science.

The work will be upon the coral reefs of the Brazilian coast, extending from Ceave nearly to Rio Janeiro. The stone reefs will be mapped, and their relations to the geological history of the South American continent will be studied. Collections will be made for the museum of comparative zoology of Harvard university.

Professor Agassiz will afterwards publish the results of the work in the bulletin of the museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge. The party will leave New York about June 1, and will return in the middle of September.

DOUBLE TRIUMPH FOR QUAY.

Verdict of Not Guilty—Governor Stone Appoints Him United States Senator.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.—Matthew Stanley Quay was today declared by a jury to be not guilty of the charge of conspiracy to use for his own unlawful profit funds of the state deposited in the People's bank of this city.

The court officers were made to keep back the struggling crowd that pressed forward to congratulate Quay, when the verdict of the jury was announced. As soon as Quay could get away from the anxious to shake his hand and congratulate him, he made his way to the elevator to descend to the street from the sixth floor of the municipal building. Here the scenes just enacted in the courtroom were repeated. Enthusiasts rushed forward and attempted to hoist him on their shoulders, but he waved them back, saying "Oh, no; I'm too old a man for that."

Quay walked with his friends to the office of his counsel, where he made his escape from the crowd.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 24.—Shortly after noon Governor Stone appointed Matthew Stanley Quay as senator to serve until the next session of the legislature.

The appointment is addressed to the president of the United States, and it is stated in the letter to be made under the authority of clause 2 of section 3 of article 1, of the constitution of the United States.

(The clause above quoted says: "The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.")

ON A TECHNICALITY.

The Charges of General Miles Will Not Be Sustained.

Washington, April 24.—The forecast of the beet inquiry report indicates that the charges of General Miles will not be sustained, although there is such a mass of testimony to show that bad beet was distributed to the army.

Yves and the will be technical. Miles showed nothing in his charge against canned beef, but the technicality may be shown that the charges were not sustained.

The people will not be convinced that the board was not packed in the interest of the war department. It is also possible that there will be a demand for an investigation by congress from those who believe that neither the war committee nor the beet board was unbiased. The people are not ready to accept the reason of the two boards, who seem to sustain Algerism in the department.

Hobart's Condition.

Washington, April 24.—Vice-President Hobart is in such poor health that it is doubtful if he will be able to preside in the senate next winter. He may recover, and his physicians are confident, but he will not run for vice-president again.

Washington, April 24.—Ex-Governor Lord, of Oregon, has declined the tender of the mission to Persia. Governor Lord was an applicant for the Peruvian mission.

Gave Poor Service.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 24.—A mob of 5,000 men tonight tore up a mile or more of street railway, destroyed much property including cars, ripped up rails, piled rocks on the roadway and tied on the sidewalk. The police were unable to check the mob. The trouble was due to the failure of the company to give good service.

Common Cause for Poor Business.

Lots of people do their work only half, and then wonder why they don't get more of it to do.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

## THE FALL OF QUINGUA

Filipinos Were Driven From a Horseshoe Trench.

NEBRASKA MEN FIGHT HARD

The American Troops Continued Their Advance and Occupied the Town.

Manila, April 25.—Four men of the Nebraska regiment, including Colonel Stoenburg, Lieutenant Sisson, and three men of the Fourth cavalry, were killed, and 44 wounded in an engagement at Quingua. The Filipinos retreated with small loss.

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful, fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench, about a mile long, encircling a rice field on the edge of a wood.

Major Bell, with 40 cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Major Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalryman, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mufford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches.

The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches behind rice furrows under fire, for two hours. Several men were struck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the second battalion arrived, and then Colonel Stoenburg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Colonel Stoenburg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastwork.

Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl, suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of the trenches, a mile back.

The Nebraska regiment lost two privates and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter.

The Americans carried the second trench with small loss, and are holding the town tonight.

Colonel Stoenburg had won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although, during his first colonelcy, the volunteers who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops thought him a hard officer. The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and today's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight.

BURNED AT A STAKE.

Georgia Negro Cut With Knives and Then Set on Fire.

Newnan, Ga., April 25.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people, who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest acts known in the history of crime, was burned at the stake in a public road one and a half miles from here, this afternoon.

Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cut it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits, and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and lugged off as souvenirs. The negro was cut in several places, as was also his liver. Those who obtained the charred pieces direct paid the more fortunate possessors extravagant sums of money. Small pieces of bone went at 25 cents, and a bit of the liver, crisply cooked, sold for 10 cents.

Sam Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife, 10 days ago.

Demand for Coghlan's Removal.

Chicago, April 25.—The Illinois Staats Zeitung, in a furious editorial on Captain Coghlan's utterances at New York, demands his removal, concluding: "The American government should get rid of officers of the kind of Coghlan."

The Counterfeiters' Plot.

Philadelphia, April 22.—Secret service men say the counterfeiters arrested here and in Lancaster, Pa., intended to bribe a trusted official of one of the United States sub-treasuries and dump \$10,000,000 of counterfeit notes directly upon the government.

The gang had a \$50 note and a \$100 note partly finished, and planned to make plates for a \$20 note. They had paper and machinery to carry out the plan.

New York, April 24.—Eduardo Espinoza, consul-general of Colombia at New York, received today a cable stating that his government has revoked a special session of congress to decide whether the new Panama Canal Company's concession be extended for six years. It is believed the canal company hopes to obtain an extension and dispose of the property to America. If there is no extension, Colombia will get the company's property. Action will depend on the report of Senator Esquiverra, the special Colombia commissioner, who has been examining the canal for a long time.

## HAS ENTERED A PROTEST.

Germany Takes Exception to the Utterances of Captain Coghlan.

Washington, April 25.—The German government has entered a formal protest against the language used by Captain Coghlan at the Union League Club banquet. The protest was lodged with Secretary Hay through German Ambassador von Holleben. Secretary Hay replied that the language could not be regarded as official or a public utterance in the sense that would warrant the department in acting. However, the navy department was fully competent to take such action as the case seemed to require.

There are semi-official intimations that the ambassador will not so much concern himself with the course of Coghlan as with the United States in dealing with Coghlan.

Hay Expresses Disapproval.

Berlin, April 26.—It is announced in a semi-official note today that United States Secretary of State John Hay has expressed to the German ambassador his strong disapproval of the conduct of Captain Coghlan, of the cruiser Raleigh.

Forty-eight new warships.

Uncle Sam's Navy Growing at a Rapid Rate.

New York, April 26.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The completion within a few months of two great battle-ships, the Kearsarge and Kentucky, serves to call attention to the remarkable rate at which the American navy is growing at the present time. Except among naval officers, who watch this progress, few persons realize that 48 warships are now under construction for the United States, involving expenditures under existing contracts aggregating \$33,350,000 for hulls and machinery alone.

These vessels, when equipped ready for sea, will have cost over \$50,000,000. Eight of them are first-class sea-going battle-ships, as good as any afloat, without taking into account the superiority of the gunners, machinists and officers to man them. Sixteen are torpedo-boat destroyers, averaging 29 knots speed; four are heavy harbor defense monitors; one is a sister-cruiser to the New Orleans, and 18 are torpedo-boats.

HAS AN AXE TO GRIND.

John Bell Will Not Abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for Nothing.

New York, April 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Although willing to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Great Britain has made it plain to the United States that she expects an equivalent in return for her action. This equivalent will be exacted during the negotiations of the American-Canadian commission, which is to resume sessions in Washington in August next.

It is because of a demand for concessions equal in value to that which will be given to the United States in the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that the negotiations have not progressed with the promptness at first expected.

It is apparent to the officials now that Great Britain proposes to use the proposition to abrogate the treaty to further its own aims in connection with the settlement of the Alaskan boundary and reciprocal questions.

Great Britain is determined to make every effort to secure entry to the Northwest Territory through Alaska, and the United States is not willing to give it to her. It may be, therefore, that she will suggest that in return for such an outlet she will surrender all her rights in the Nicaraguan canal.

President McKinley and Secretary Hay have determined not to enter into any negotiations with either Costa Rica or Nicaragua respecting the Nicaraguan canal until the international canal commission has submitted its report. The Nicaraguan canal commission will report within a short time, and the president will then announce the personnel of the isthmian commission. The new commission will then proceed to Panama and later to Nicaragua, and it is the expectation of the president that it will submit its report in time for consideration early in the next session of congress.

WORK OF A MOB.

The Alleged Accomplish of Sam Hose Hanged Near Palmetto.

Palmetto, Fla., April 26.—The body of Lige Strickland, a negro preacher who was implicated in the Cranford murder by Sam Hose, was found swinging to the limb of a persimmon tree within a mile and a quarter of this place early today. Before death was allowed to end the sufferings of the negro, his ears were cut off, and the small finger of the left hand was severed at the second joint. These trophies were in Palmetto today. On the chest of the negro was a scrap of blood-stained paper fastened with an ordinary pin.

On one side of this paper was written: "New York Journal. We must protect our ladies, 25-50. The other side of the paper contained a warning to the negroes of the neighborhood. It read as follows: "Beware, darkies. You will be treated the same way."

Before being finally lynched, Strickland was given a chance to confess to the misdeeds of which the mob supposed him