NEW BOOK ON COLUMBUS

WORK BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT PARIS.

A Fraud of Four Centuries' Duration Exposed by the Author—Other Foreign News.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—An important work, which throws a fresh light on the discovery of America by Columbus, has been written by Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the United States Embassy here. Mr. Vignaud, who is the vice-president of the Americanists' Society of Paris, has made a life study of the early history of America. In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, he said:

"The present work is intended to show that for the last four centuries we have been deceived by a fraud which hides from us the real beginnings of Columbus' project and that the famous documents ascribed to Toscanelli, the learned Florentine astronomer, were fabricated. I submit excellent reasons for believing that Toscanelli never wrote the letter of 1474 to King Alfonso, of Portugal, and never traced the chart alleged to have accompanied it. Columbus' design was not founded on any scientific basis, but upon positive confirmation as to the existence of lands to the westward."

WHAT IS NEEDED IN CHINA.

Three Conditions Essential to Success in Commercial Relations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Mr. Squiers, the United States Secretary of Legation at Pekin, has forwarded to the State Department, under date of August 1, a report from Consul Martin, at Chin Kiang, in which Mr. Martin sets out three conditions which he believes to be absolutely essential to success in commercial relations with China:

"First—If foreigners ever build up a large trade in China, it must be with the help of the Chinese themselves, and this can be done only by treating them with respect. No American can live in China long without seeing that foreigners are inclined to treat the Chinese negligently, even when their interests would seem to indicate an opposite course. The Chinese resent this.

"Second—The entire country should be open to foreign trade and a judicial system should be formulated to meet the requirements of all foreigners in the empire. Much of the trouble in the past has arisen from differences of opinion to what punishment would best subserve the ends of justice.

"Third—Likin should be abolished in favor of some other system of taxation that would secure the required revenue. The likin, as now operated, I regard as the most perfect method of extracting all conceivable profit from trade. Its tendency is to localize trade by hedging goods about with such expenses that they cannot be moved. When commodities can be transported from one end of China to the other without any tax, save the freights, the whole nation will teem with activity."

Word From the Kozloff Expedition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—The Russian Imperial Geographical Society has received news from the Kozloff expedition, sent out to proceed across country from Hang Chow Fu to the southern bend of the Hoang River, and to follow that stream to Ofy Talow, near its origin. Lieutenant Kozloff, it appears, opened a new road in June between Cham Do and the headwaters of the Hoang River, returning in July to Tsalidam, where the expedition wintered last year, and where its valuable collections were left under a military guard. In August the expedition left for Kiakhta, where Lieutenant Kozloff is expected to arrive in December. Nothing is said in the advices to the geographical society regarding an alleged attack upon the expedition, reported some time ago in a sensational dispatch from Kobe.

Prince Chun Starts for Home.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Prince Chun, head of the Chinese expedition of expiation, started for China today in obedience to a special command from his brother Emperor Kwang Hsu. He will not be allowed to visit European countries or the United State officially. He received a delegation of Protestant missionaries who presented to him an address and a copy of the New Testament, printed in Chinese and German. Prince Chun expressed a hope for the return of peaceable conditions.

Germans to Be Withdrawn.

PEKIN, Sept. 29.—It is asserted here on high authority that the German garrison in Shanghai and the German troops who are guarding the railroad beyond the Kiao Chou boundary will soon be withdrawn.

At the request of Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister, seven Chinese have been tried and sentenced to be beheaded for complicity in the murder of a German trader in a village near Pekin.

KITCHENER TO SCHALKBURGER.

Faith Cannot Be Broken With the Loyal People of the Republics.

PRETORIA, Sept. 29.—A pamphlet has been published here under Lord Kitchener's authority, containing notice of the permanent banishment of several Boer leaders captured since the 15th, and also a long letter from Lord Kitchener replying to a communication from Acting President Schalkburger, received September 15. Lord Kitchener promises to send the Schalkburger letter to the imperial government. Lord Kitchener then proceeds to explain that the responsibility for the war rests with the burghers, "whose invasion of unprotected British territory opened the saddest page in South African history." He quotes a letter from a member of the Volksraad to a member of the Cape Colony Assembly, declaring that "the time is ripe to drive the English from South Africa." In conclusion, Lord Kitchener declares that, having annexed the two republics to Great Britain, he cannot break faith with the people who have shown loyalty to the new regime and so far as clemency to Cape rebels is concerned, this is the prerogative which must be exercised with unfettered discretion.

A proclamation has been issued providing for the sale of the properties of the burghers still in the field, in accordance with the terms of Lord Kitchener's previous proclamation.

Kitchener Wants to Hang Traitors.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Daily Express publishes a report that Lord Kitchener has asked for 25,000 more seasoned mounted men and for power to hang traitors and murders without reference to the home government.

Immediately on his return from the Continent, says the Daily News, the King summoned a meeting of the Council to consider Lord Kitchener's position. It is understood that His Majesty assumed a very strong attitude and closely questioned the Ministers upon their proposals.

The Daily Express says it understands that when the war in South Africa is over, King Edward and Queen Alexandra intend to visit the colonies and India, and that while in India His Majesty will be crowned Emperor of India.

RUSSIAN FAMINE CONDITIONS.

State Assistance Is Required in Nineteen Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—Following up the recent publication of the famine conditions in 12 districts, the Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiaguine, today issued a long statement on the crop failure and the measures of famine relief upon which the central government has decided. Acting upon telegraphic reports from the various governments, the government has begun the work vigorously. The sum of 96,000 roubles has been appropriated for the Government of Saratoff, 407,000 roubles for Tauris, 100,000 roubles for non-military points in the Don Basin, and 190,000 roubles, with a supply of Autumn seed, for the Government of Yekaterinostaff. August 15 the central government's famine fund amounted to only 530,000 roubles, Emperor Nicholas ordered that this be increased to 14,000,000 roubles.

According to the reports of the government, state assistance is required in 19 provinces, not counting the country of the Don Cossacks, which is under the War Department. The reports estimate requirements for Autumn and Winter only, not mentioning the Spring, when the need is the greatest. Great difficulty will be experienced in transporting grain before the close of navigation. The government is now attending to the most pressing demands. A special commission has been engaged since the beginning of August in buying 6,500,000 poods of rye for the provinces suffering most.

Scurvy has broken out in the Government of Khvalinsk, and two divisions of the Red Cross Society are there.

AT THE LONDON THEATERS.

Those in Which Americans Are Interested Are Doing Good Business.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—London's Autumn season is in full swing. The most prominent society people may be seen in London daily. The fashionable restaurants are crowded, and several of the West End theaters are doing splendid business. Among the best are those in which Americans are directly interested. In regard to "Iris," Pinero's new piece, the play is pronounced to be a perfect piece of workmanship, and one which will supply an inexhaustible subject for argument. Most of the critics, however, pay Fay Davis the compliment of saying she is unable to portray the character of the lovely and immoral heroine to the life.

The American season, as this period is called in London, is drawing to an end. The steamers sailing for America today and next week are filled to their capacity. The express train taking the passengers for the American line steamer St. Paul to Southampton today was unusually crowded.

A Strange Contrast.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Church of England Congress will meet Tuesday at the marine residence of George IV, at Brighton, the scene of his revelries. The London Times, commenting on the strange reversals of time, says:

"Few contrasts could be stranger than that between the mixed company of toadies and debauchees who danced and drank with their royal patron, and the crowd of long-coated, wide-awake clerics who will throng the monument to faded splendor."

In Behalf of Miss Stone.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.—C. M. Dickinson, United States Consul-General here, has made representations to the Bulgarian Government with a view of securing the release of Miss Stone and her companions, who were captured by brigands September 3. It is reported that a number of members of the Bulgaria-Macedonian Revolutionary Committee have been arrested on evidence implicating them in the abduction.

Morocco's Promise to Spain.

TANGIER, Sept. 29.—Sanvadra, the dragoman of the Spanish Legation, has arrived at Marakesh and has been received in audience by the Sultan of Morocco, who promised that all the Spanish claims should be satisfied. The Sheriffian Government declares that the Spanish boy and girl who were recently abducted by the Moors are still captive.

German Emperor Ill.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Empress Augusta Victoria, whose return from Rominton was earlier than she had intended, is ill and confined to her bed. Professor Olshausen has been consulted. There is evidently no anxiety regarding Her Majesty's condition, for Emperor William still remains at Rominton.

Auto Frightened the Bulls.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Bayonne to the Figaro describes a bull fight that occurred there yesterday, in which an automobile replaced the horse of the picador. The novelty drew an enormous crowd, but seven bulls in succession turned tail and fled at the sight of the automobile.

British Protectorate Over Koweyt.

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.—The Bombay Gazette says it believes that a British protectorate will soon be proclaimed over Koweyt, the proposed terminus of the Bagdad Railroad on the Persian Gulf, as a result of the Anglo-Turkish dispute.

Von Waldersee Is Worse.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Count von Waldersee, who is ailing, is worse. He suffers from a painful sore on the leg and has no appetite. He is still near Neckarsulm, Wurtemburg, on the estate of his sister-in-law.

Bloody Fight at Beirut.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that a bloody fight has taken place between Mussulmans and Christians at Beirut, Syria. No details are given.

EXHIBITION OF SAVAGES.

St. Louis Fair Will Have a Collection of Types of Human Races.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Professor F. W. Putnam, of the Department of American Archaeology and Ethnology at the American Museum of National History at New York, chairman of the committee of anthropology of the University of California, formerly chief of the department of ethnology at the World's Columbian Exposition, who is here conferring with officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, has outlined what probably will be the adopted plan of bringing the savage tribes of the earth to the World's Fair of 1903. His suggestion is that the Exposition authorities appoint a committee of the most eminent anthropologists of America to formulate plans for collecting the types of human races, which it is desired to exhibit at the Exposition.

President D. A. Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, returned this evening from Washington, where he had a conference with President Roosevelt.

"I found," said President Francis, "that President Roosevelt is in thorough accord with our World's Fair. He realizes the magnitude of the enterprise, and is eager to aid us in every way possible."

Suicide of Jacob A. Blodt.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Jacob A. Blodt, secretary of the Guarantee Savings & Loan Company until its failure a few weeks ago, committed suicide at a cheap boarding-house here today by asphyxiation. After the failure of his company he was arrested on the charge of embezzlement. For 20 years Mr. Blodt had been identified with prominent business interests in Cleveland and until recently he was held in confidence by the most conservative men. He became despondent and professed to believe that he was the victim of malicious persecution and that he had been ruined through the efforts of his enemies. Mr. Blodt leaves a widow and three children.

Mrs. McKinley Bears Up.

CANTON, O., Sept. 29.—Mrs. McKinley had two drives again today. It was said at the McKinley home that there had been no material change in her condition and that she continues to bear up remarkably well.

The 31 beet sugar factories in this country now yield more than a third of our domestic sugar product.

ROW AT M'KINLEY VAULT

STRANGE STORY OF PROWLERS IN WESTLAWN CEMETERY.

Military Guard Shot at a Suspicious Man, When Another Person Attempted to Stab Him.

CANTON, O., Sept. 29.—A strange story comes from Westlawn cemetery tonight, where a company of regulars from Fort Wayne are guarding the vault in which the body of the late President McKinley lies. It is to the effect that the guard on duty on top of the vault fired a shot at one man who refused to heed his challenge; that the shot was diverted by another man who appeard from another direction, and that an effort was made to stab the guard. Military regulations prevent either the officers or the men of the post from being quoted on any matter connected with their service, and for this reason Captain Biddle, who is in command, was obliged to decline to be quoted at the camp tonight. He will make a full report to his superiors at once. Reliable authorities made the following statement:

"Private Deprend was on guard duty on top of the vault at a point commanding the entrance below and the approach from the rear. Shortly before 7:30 he saw what he took to be the face of a man peering from behind a tree about 40 feet from his post. He watched it for 20 minutes, he says, and at 7:45 saw the man hurry to a tree 10 feet nearer. He challenged the man to halt, but this was not heeded, and the fellow approached nearer. Deprend leveled his gun and aimed to shoot for effect, but just at that instant another man, who came towards him from the opposite side, caught the gun, threw it up, and the bullet was spent in the air. This same man struck Deprend on the right side of the abdomen with a knife or other sharp weapon, cutting an "L" shaped gash in his overcoat an inch and a half long each way, and a smaller one in his blouse. The flesh was not broken, but was bruised under the clothes. Deprend, in the struggle, fell and rolled down the side of the vault.

"Lieutenant Ashbridge, officer of the day, was in front of the vault, and rushed to the top on hearing the shot, but the men made good their escape. All members of the company, on hearing the shot, hurried to the vault, and besides searching the cemetery, the guard was increased."

Lieutenant Ashbridge was on duty less than 100 feet away in front of the vault, and is said to have reached the top within a few seconds after he heard the shot, but when he arrived the guard was at the foot of the slope in which the vault is built, where he rolled after the assault, and the supposed prowlers were making their escape with a good lead. Others of the company were attracted by the report of the rifle, but reached the scene too late to be of any assistance, except to participate in the pursuit and the search made of the cemetery and in increasing the guard for the night.

Deprend is a recruit enlisted in New York about four months ago. He is said to be an excellent soldier and to have a fine record with his officers. He says the man who attacked him was masked, but that the first one he saw was not masked. He says the latter carried a white package in his right hand and something that glittered in his left.

Since the incident stories have been told in camp of some incendiary conversations overheard in the crowds that have visited the cemetery, including one today alleging that some stranger said: "Lots of people would like to see this whole thing blown up."

There are 70 soldiers at the cemetery, 20 of whom are constantly on guard duty about the vault and camp.

While there seems to be no doubt that at least two prowlers attempted to reach the vault, there is much difference of opinion as to the object of the intruders, who evidently made good their escape, as the cemetery has been searched over in vain.

Stories regarding the incident when they reached the city were connected with the jail delivery that occurred about the same time. Eight prisoners broke out of the county jail by sawing the bars of a window. They had five minutes' start when discovered. Bloodhounds were immediately put on the trail.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROOSEVELT.

Brevetted for Gallantry in the Cuban Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Adjutant-General Corbin announces that the board of brevets recently appointed to meet at the War Department Monday would devote its attention solely to the cases of officers and enlisted men who especially distinguished themselves in the campaigns in China and the Philippines. It will have nothing to do with respect to the case of officers who rendered special service in the West Indian campaign. The latter class will be disposed of by a similar board, which concluded its sessions over a year ago.

While the fact that a brevet has been recommended to Congress for Colonel Roosevelt was published at the time the nominations were sent to the Senate, it appears that the fact that there were two separate recommendations and the exact basis for the board's action were not made public. Therefore, the Adjutant-General today furnished these transcripts from the proceedings of the board.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, to be brevetted Colonel United States Volunteers for gallantry in battle, Las Guayamas, Cuba, June 24, 1898. For gallantry in battle, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to be brevetted Brigadier-General."

Canteens Will Be Maintained.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—The annual tour of inspection of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home was completed today with the inspection of the National Home of this city. General McMahon, speaking of the board, said:

"The board has directed to maintain canteens at all the homes for the good and sufficient reason that experience has taught us that it is better for the veteran and for the people in the community in which the homes are located."

A New Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Treasury Department has issued a warning that a new counterfeit $5 silver certificate is in circulation. It is of the series of 1899, check letter B, plate number 37, and bears the portrait of Indian Chief "Onepapa." The counterfeit is printed from photo-etched plates of fair workmanship, on good quality paper, bearing lines in imitation of the silk fiber of the genuine.

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Two Brothers Arrested for Killing Their Sister and Her Suitor.

DESOTO, Mo., Sept. 29.—Daniel and William Greenhill are under arrest here on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. Uren, their sister, and John Meloy, a suitor for her hand. The couple were killed last night at the home of Mrs. Uren's father. The inquest developed the fact that the forehead of each had been cut with some sharp instrument and bullets fired into the wounds. A bloody ax was found in the bed of William Greenhill, and a blood-stained hatchet was discovered elsewhere in the house. These finds and because of the conflicting stories told by the brothers caused the arrest.

Jealous Husband's Crime.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29.—Charles Hudspeth, of Mason City, Ill., at midnight shot Charles Curry, of Lexington, Mo., being jealous over the attention paid to Mrs. Hudspeth. Curry died early this morning. The shooting took place in the Hudspeths' room in Wyandotte street, where Curry had been enticed by a letter written by Mrs. Hudspeth at her husband's command. When the police arrived, Curry was unconscious. Mrs. Hudspeth, who was crying, greeted the officers with: "My husband shot a man who was not armed." Hudspeth submitted to arrest calmly.

Swindled in a Fake Race.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 29.—O. G. Stanberry and "Bud" Gillett, professional sprinters, are in jail here, being arrested at the instigation of State Representative Jefferson Davis, who charges that they swindled him out of $5000 by inducing him to bet that amount on a race, and then throwing the race.

Plenty of Advice for Durbin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Governor Durbin's office tonight has been flooded with telegrams from Kentucky urging him not to grant the requisition of Governor Beckham for W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley, who are wanted on the charge of complicity in the alleged plot to assassinate William Goebel. Governor Durbin will decide the point tomorrow. It is said tonight that he will refuse to honor the requisition.

JEFFERSON MONUMENT

SIMPLE OBLEISK OF GRANITE DESIGNED BY HIM BEFORE DEATH.

Will Be One of the Interesting Historical Exhibits at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1903.

The original monument, designed by Thomas Jefferson, and erected over his grave at Monticello, now stands upon the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia. It is a simple obelisk of granite, eight feet in height and without the slightest attempt at adornment. The monument will form the center of the Missouri University exhibit at St. Louis in 1903. Two miles from the spot where Thomas Jefferson was born, near the junction of the Rivanna and James Rivers, in Albemarle County, Virginia, on the lands which he inherited from his father, rises Monticello or the Little Mount, 505 feet high, the home for more than 60 years, and the final resting place of the patriot and statesman.

During the long Summer days of the year 1765, on a rustic bench near its summit, beneath the branches of a majestic oak, could be seen two young men, in the early bloom of manhood, students of the law and devoted friends. The one was Thomas Jefferson and the other Dabney Carr. Senator Vest thus described the scene: "Lifting their eyes from the pages of Cole on Littleton, they rested upon a landscape of enchanting beauty; on the right the lowlands of Virginia stretched away in an unbroken plain to the ocean, with the Rivanna and James like threads of silver, whilst on their left the Blue Ridge, robed in azure hue, looked down upon the billowy hills that nestled at their feet. It was here that the two friends made solemn compact, mutually pledging their sacred honor, that beneath this oak should be their burial place and here their ashes rest."

Dabney Carr died first. He married Martha, sister of Thomas Jefferson, and eight years later, at the very commencement of what promised to be a most brilliant career, died, leaving to the care of his distinguished brother-in-law a widow and six children. Fifty-three years later, after forty-four years in public service, Thomas Jefferson died and was buried beside his boyhood friend under the great oak. Among his papers after death was found a rough sketch in ink of an obelisk, together with this inscription, for a marble tablet:

HERE WAS BURIED
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
AUTHOR OF THE
DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
OF
THE STATUTE OF VIRGINIA FOR
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM,
AND
FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The marble tablet which formerly was attached to and formed part of the granite obelisk, was badly broken when the University Buildings were destroyed by fire on January 9, 1892. It now, for safe keeping, rests under glass in the fire-proof vault of the proctor of the university.

The epitaph is a significant one. Thomas Jefferson had been a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and of the Continental Congress; Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, negotiator of the Louisiana Purchase, Secretary of State, Vice-President and President of the United States, but none of these honors did he wish inscribed upon his tombstone. The stern old Democrat preferred instead as passports to immortality remembrance of his advocacy of the rights of man, religious liberty and universal education.

Thomas Jefferson died a bankrupt. Beautiful Monticello passed into the hands of strangers and the simple gravestone was neglected and mutilated. On April 18, 1882—in the birth-month of Jefferson—Congress appropriated $10,000 "for the erection of a suitable monument and to make other suitable improvements over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Virginia." When this new monument was erected, the original shaft was presented by the Misses Randolph, the residuary legatees of Thomas Jefferson, through Dr. S. S. Laws, president, and Dr. A. F. Fleet, professor of Greek in the University of Missouri, to that institution. It was shipped from Monticello by Dr. Fleet on the 4th of July, 1883, and unveiled on the 4th of June, 1885, upon the Missouri University Campus with ceremonies in which Senator Vest, Thomas F. Bayard, then Secretary of State, Senator Stephen B. Elkins and other eminent Americans participated.

Aside from this tablet the only inscription upon the obelisk is the sunken figures showing the date of the birth and of the death of Jefferson. The shaft proper is 5½ feet high and rests upon a base 3 feet square. It had been chipped somewhat by relic-hunters before its removal from Virginia. The tablet is 2 feet by 18 inches in size and of highly polished marble. The monument stands in a beautiful grass plot on the east side of the quadrangle of the university campus. Not far from it is the original monument from the tomb of David Barton, the first United States Senator from Missouri, replaced at Boonville by a handsomer shaft erected at state expense.

Dr. E. A. Allen, head of the department of English in the University of Missouri, himself a Virginian, wrote these verses at the time of the removal of the monument of Jefferson from Virginia to Missouri:

The granite of his native hill,
Mother of monumental men,
Virginia gave, whose page her Plutarch fills,
With undiminished deeds of sword and pen.

More fitting far than molten bronze,
Or polished marble carved by art,
This monument of him who broke the bonds
That bowed in fetters every human heart.

The column rises in all lands,
When sinks the soldier to his rest;
This cenotaph of rustic plainness stands
To him who gave an empire to the West.

Not with the blood of thousands slain,
With children's cry and mothers' tears,
The statesman's swisdom won this vast domain
With gain of honest toil through peaceful years.

The highest honor of his state,
And of his country came unsought;
It was not this, O men, that made him great,
Of this is nothing on the tablet wrought.

His pen declared his country free,
Equal and free his fellow man;
Freedom in church and state, the right to be,
If nature wills, the first American.

'Tis well the shaft himself devised
Rests here in learning's classic shade;
To be her patron was by him more prized
Than all the honors that the Nation paid.

Oh may his spirit linger near,
As by old Monticello's slope;
Inspire Missouri's sons who gather here
With all the scholar's love and patriot's hope!

And he who holds the Nation's fate
Within the hollow of his hand
Preserve the Union ever strong and great,
And guide the statesmen of our native land.

WALTER WILLIAMS.

Columbia, Mo.

DISPUTE OVER SALMON TRAPS

British Columbians Think Americans Are Getting Their Fish.

New York Sun.

Quebec.—There is a prospect of an international difficulty over the salmon fisheries of the Pacific Coast on somewhat the same lines as the pelagic sealing question, except that in this case it is asserted by Canada that if the salmon of the Pacific Coast are exterminated American fishermen will be to blame.

It seems that the salmon run on the Pacific Coast this year is the largest ever known, the fish making for the Fraser River by millions. The success of American fishermen in securing the majority of these fish before they reach Canadian waters is a bitter disappointment to the people of British Columbia, who are inclined to consider that they have a proprietary interest in the salmon.

The geographical advantage is not the only one possessed by American fishermen. Canada permits the fish to be taken in nets only. On the other hand, the United States allows the fishermen to catch them in traps which take them by thousands.

Columbians complain that as the salmon were all hatched in the Fraser, and are chiefly the result of the Canadian hatchery enterprises, Uncle Sam is quietly roping in the results of Canadian effort. Under the wholesale system of fishing followed by American fishermen, a salmon costs 2½ cents, whereas by the Canadian process the cost is 12½ cents. The commercial advantage thus given the American salmon industry enables it to compete successfully with the Canadian trade, so that the British Columbians are pressing for the right to use traps in Canadian waters, on the ground that there must be equal rights in the trade.

Despite the peculiar attitude of these same British Columbians in respect to the sealing matter and their refusal to abide by any agreement for the protection of seal life in the Pacific, they are extremely anxious to have the United States prohibit the use of salmon traps in order to secure the protection of their staple industry. The use of traps is so generally believed to be destructive of the industry that there is not much chance of the Dominion Government permitting the use of them by the fishermen of British Columbia.

MOLASSES AS CATTLE FOOD

Mixed With Hay or Grass It Is an Excellent Remedy for Asthma.

New York Herald.

Many agriculturists in Europe have long been convinced that molasses is an admirable food for horses and cattle, and their conviction is now stronger than ever, owing to certain experiments which have been recently tried, and which have proved eminently successful. Unfortunately, in some countries, farmers have practically been debarred from using molasses in this way, owing to the fact that there is a duty on all saccharine material, but now, in France, at least, steps have been taken to remove this obstacle, and furthermore, the French Government has publicly notified agriculturists that it will do all in its power to aid them in popularizing the new food.

The most notable experiments with molasses have been made by M. Decrombecque, a chemist, and M. Mannechez, a veterinary surgeon at Arras. They assert that chopped hay or grass mixed with molasses is an excellent cure for asthma, and, furthermore, that food of this kind neither loads the stomach nor impedes respiration. They also think it likely that during digestion the sugar in the food produces alcohol, and they say that, if so, the animal's health is bound to be benefited thereby.

Two other experts, MM. Dickson and Malpeaux, have also made experiments in regard to the effect of molasses on the general health, weight and milk of animals, and they have arrived at the following conclusions:

First—That ordinary food mixed with molasses quickly increases the weight of sheep, pigs and cows; second, that animals which are fed in this way give more and richer milk than they did before; third, that molasses is an excellent food for horses, since they quickly acquire a liking for it, and apparently do not lose any of their strength, the only noticeable change being a slight tendency to stoutness, and, fourth, that molasses can effectively be used with food of an inferior quality, since the animals will then readily eat it, whereas they would not care for it in its natural condition.

Refused to Accept Resignation.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, who recently received a call from the Madison Church, New York City, tendered his resignation today. Dr. Evarts, the assistant pastor, stated that if the present church debt could be reduced by $100,000 they had assurance that Dr. Lorimer could be induced to remain. The plea for funds was immediately responded to, and the commissioners of the church then, by a unanimous vote, refused to accept the resignation.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Attempt to Tie Up the Chicago Elevated Road Was a Failure.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The strike on the South Side Elevated Road was practically declared off tonight. Believing that they would not be able to force the officials of the company to grant the concessions demanded, members of the employes' union began deserting the ranks of the strikers early today, and asking to be reinstated. The strike leaders will not admit that their forces are weakening. The company moved trains during the day with little difficulty.

A large iron bar, which is presumed to have been placed on the rails by strikers, nearly caused a serious accident to one of the trains tonight. The cars were loaded to overflowing and several persons were more or less injured in the panic that attended the smashup.

Boston Freight Handlers' Strike.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The strike of the express drivers of transportation firms bids fair to cause serious complications, unless a speedy settlement is reached. One more attempt to reach an adjustment of the trouble will be made tomorrow, and in case of failure, the officers of the transportation trades council, composed of freight clerks, truckmen and general merchandise handlers, have been empowered to call out every member of their various organizations. This decision was reached today at a special meeting of the transportation trades council.

Textile Workers May Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 29.—At a meeting here today of the textile council, at which every union in this city was represented, it was unanimously agreed to order a strike effective October 7, if the manufacturers refused to grant the 5 per cent increase in wages demanded recently.

ACCUSED OF EXTORTION.

Juan Cardona, Secretary of the Tarlac Government, Arrested.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—Juan Cardona, who until recently was President of Gerona, Province of Tarlac, and who was appointed Secretary of the Tarlac Provincial Government, has been arrested on the charge of accusing people of crimes for the purpose of extorting money from them. More than 50 persons assert that they have been robbed by him in this way, some declaring they have even surrendered title deeds of property. Cardona has been considered one of the most reliable natives holding pro-American views. An examination of his record, however, shows that for several years he was a bandit, and that he served two terms of imprisonment.

Carnival Week at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—This is carnival week at the Pan-American Exposition, starting on Monday with the triumphal entry into the city of His Majesty, Rex, and closing the week with Mardi Gras day. The programme consists of brilliant spectacles and dignified formal ceremonies for each day. Saturday announcement will be made of the awards by the various juries to the exhibitors.

Exports from France, as officially reported for the last six months, increased $17,450,000 over 1900; imports decreased $13,740,000. Of the increase in exports, $7,000,000 is classed under manufactures, while at the same time manufactured imports decreased $12,500,000.

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