

FOOD SOMEWHAT DEARER

An Advance in the Price of Provisions of Almost Every Sort.

LOSS OF EGGS IN COLD STORAGE

High Prices May Prevail Throughout the Winter—Vagaries of the Pork Market—A Lessened Demand For Ham—Cold Weather Causes a Jump in the Prices of Vegetables—The Egg Market.

New York City (Special).—Following the election there has been more or less of an advance in the prices of provisions of almost every sort. In some lines this is attributed to special causes which make it likely that high prices will prevail throughout the winter. In other cases the advance is considered by dealers as merely a reaction from the weak market of several weeks ago.

Pork at wholesale has gone up three-eighths of a cent a pound since the election, but is more than half a cent cheaper than in midsummer. A decline in the prices of all hog products is always expected in the fall, and the fact that it has not taken place this year is considered by dealers to be almost equivalent to a rise. In other words, the price of pork now is about one cent a pound higher than it was a year ago at this season. The quantity in the market is about the same as usual; but for some reason or other, more pork is being eaten.

The inexplicable vagaries of the popular appetite are well illustrated just now by this market. While all other pork products are advancing in price, ham, usually considered the choicest, is cheaper than it has been in years. For almost the first time on record bacon costs more than ham, the difference being about two cents in the pound, wholesale. The great consumption of bacon by the insouciant United States Army is responsible for much of this, but the retail grocers, it is said, find very little demand for ham, in spite of its low price, while housekeepers are using more bacon than ever before.

Whether there has been new action by the Beef Trust or not, there has not been an advance in the price of dressed beef in this city. It is cheaper now at wholesale than it was six weeks ago, though it has rallied somewhat since the election. The prices quoted by one wholesaler were as follows: At the end of September, nine and a quarter cents a pound; just before election, eight and a quarter cents; now, eight and three-quarter cents.

Dealers are looking for an advance in poultry very soon, though prices have not yet changed. The movement of mutton, it was suggested, may be in the same direction. The cold weather has caused a jump in the price of vegetables, especially peas, beans, egg-plant, and okra.

Eggs and butter are already selling at winter prices. Butter costs twenty-five and a half or twenty-six cents a pound, about the same as at this time last year. The best eggs are twenty-six cents a dozen, which is three cents per dozen higher than in November, 1899. A commission man gave the following explanation of the peculiar conditions which have brought about this advance:

"The regular winter falling off in the supply has surprised us by coming a month earlier than usual. It appears that the hens are moulting prematurely, and have stopped laying. Furthermore, we have not the usual large cold-storage supply to draw from. The storing of eggs is usually a matter of speculation, and last year, on account of the open winter, it was not profitable. Millions of dollars were lost on cold-storage eggs last year, and there was so much hesitation about going into the same enterprise this year that the number stored is admitted to be far less than in previous years."

MR. CRIGGS TO RETIRE.

He Informs the President He Cannot Serve After March 4.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—At a Cabinet meeting Attorney-General Griggs informed the President of his colleagues that after mature deliberation he had concluded that it would be impossible for him to remain a member of the Cabinet for the next four years.

This was the first definite response from any of the members to the President's wish expressed at the last Cabinet meeting that all of the portfolios should remain in the same hands during the coming Administration. The resignation of the Attorney-General will not take effect until March 4 next.

An Appointment For John W. Yerkes. John W. Yerkes, late Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District. Mr. Yerkes resigned the office to which he has been reappointed to make his campaign. He said he had abandoned all idea of contesting Governor Beckham's election.

For an Army of 100,000 Men.

Army reorganization plans and problems became known at Washington, and it was announced that a minimum strength of 100,000 had been decided on, with a proper increase of general and other officers.

Michigan's Increase in Population.

The population of the State of Michigan, as announced by the Census Bureau, at Washington, is 2,420,982, against 2,063,886 in 1890. This shows an increase since 1890 of 327,093, or 15.6 per cent.

A REMARKABLE RESCUE

Well-Digger, Buried Alive, Was Saved After Thirty-eight Hours.

Rescuers Had to Dig Another Well, and From That a Tunnel to the Imprisoned Man.

Sullivan, Ind. (Special).—An extraordinary incident has occurred on the farm of Charles Seichter, in Gill Township, three miles south of New Lebanon. Thomas McPheeters, of Palestine, Ill., was engaged in digging a well a few days ago, and when he reached a depth of thirty feet the sand and curbing above caved in suddenly, covering him above the shoulders, his head alone remaining above the sand. The curbing completely filled the opening, forming a perfect arch above his head.

McPheeters, although he was tightly wedged in by the sand and entirely hidden from view, was able to talk to those who went to his rescue, and he advised with them what was best to do. A large force of men soon gathered, and they worked all the afternoon and until midnight in running a tunnel.

Their efforts were apparently of no avail, as the earth caved in as fast as it could be displaced. Late at night the would-be rescuers were unable to determine if McPheeters were still alive, and at midnight, under the belief that he had been suffocated, they returned to their homes.

Early in the morning it was discovered that McPheeters was still alive, and after much exertion a two-inch rubber hose was run down, through which he received soup and other nourishment. Forty men were then placed at work and a large hole was dug alongside, after which a tunnel was run through, all of which was curbed as rapidly as completed. The work continued unremittingly until 8 o'clock the following morning, when McPheeters was rescued, after thirty-eight hours' imprisonment. He received no injuries with the exception of a bruised shoulder.

THE ELMIRA FORGERY CASE.

Miss Loomie Retracts Her Confession and Then Retracts the Retraction.

Elmira, N. Y. (Special).—The case of Mayor Frank H. Flood, who was arrested and released on \$10,000 bail, charged with forgery by Catherine Loomie, a pretty young woman, herself under conviction for the same offense, took an odd turn Wednesday.

It was announced that Miss Loomie, in the County Jail, had made another affidavit retracting the criminal accusations she had made against Mayor Flood. This affidavit was given by the notary who acknowledged it, Herbert N. Babcock, to Joseph P. Eustace, attorney for the Mayor.

Miss Loomie, when questioned concerning the matter said that Mr. Babcock came to her with the information that the Mayor was prostrated, and would commit suicide unless she made the retraction, and to save his life, so she thought, she made the retraction. Mr. Babcock declares that she sent for him voluntarily and dictated to him the retraction.

Later in the day Miss Loomie was visited by J. John Hassett, attorney for the prosecution, she having expressed a desire to make an affidavit retracting her retraction. She said she had made it because of the representations about the Mayor's prostrated condition.

Mr. Hassett says that he does not need the evidence of Miss Loomie in the case, as he has an abundance of other evidence.

Mayor Flood, instead of being in a state of collapse, has been about the streets visiting his patients apparently as unconcerned as he was before the arrest was made.

NO CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

The President Asks the Secretaries to Serve Another Term.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley has announced clearly and forcefully to the members of his Cabinet his desire that they should all remain with him during the four years of his coming Administration. His wishes were made known in an extended speech at a Cabinet meeting in the White House. Responses were made by all of the members present, and while there were no definite pledges from any of them that they would accept the portfolios thus tendered, there was, on the other hand, no definite declination.

By the proceedings the members of the Cabinet are relieved of the customary obligation of tendering their resignations at the end of the term unless they have made an irrevocable decision that it will be impossible for them to continue in office.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Department to Ask For \$2,500,000—\$17,140,000 For Regular Service.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The appropriation for rural free delivery service which the Postmaster-General will ask from Congress for the next fiscal year, probably will be upward of \$2,500,000, as it is proposed to extend the service to all parts of the country.

The estimates which will be submitted to Congress for the regular free service, it is understood, will be \$17,140,000, an increase of 8.8 per cent. over the appropriation for last year.

Buller Arrives in London.

General Sir Redvers Buller arrived in London. The General was enthusiastically acclaimed.

BURNED NEGRO TO DEATH

Terrible Vengeance on a Girl's Murderer by a Colorado Mob.

VICTIM'S FATHER LIGHTED FIRE

The Negro Killed Little Louise Frost on the Spot Where He Was Cremated—Grim Determination and Deliberation Marked Every Movement of the Mob—The Scene Upon the Prairie.

Limon, Col. (Special).—Chained to a railroad rail set firmly in the ground on the exact spot where his fiendish crime was committed, Preston Porter, Jr., or, as he was familiarly known, John Porter, paid a terrible penalty for the murder of Louise Frost, an eleven-year-old schoolgirl. It was 6:23 o'clock when the father of the murdered girl touched the match to the fuel which had been piled around the stake, and twenty minutes later a last convulsive shudder told that life was extinct. A number of reporters and telegraph operators with portable instruments were with the lynching party. The wires were cut, and reports of the lynching, in the form of bulletins, were telegraphed direct from the scene of the occurrence.

The executioners, who numbered about 300 citizens of Lincoln County, had not the least semblance of the orderly mob. Their every act was deliberate, and during all the preparation, as well as throughout the sufferings of the negro, hardly an unwise, sordid word was spoken. Grimly they stood in a circle about the fire until the body was entirely consumed, and then quietly took their way back to Limon, from whence they departed for their homes shortly afterward.

While wagons went for fuel, chains and the iron rail, one man stood by holding fast to the end of the rope about the negro's neck. Two score men broke up the boards and assisted in piling them about the rail which had been set firmly in the ground.

When everything was ready the man holding the rope led the negro to the pile of boards. For an instant Porter knelt upon the edge of the boards. With his eyes raised, his lips moved as if in prayer. He was not hurried. After he had prayed a few moments, Porter stepped upon the boards and placed his back to the upright iron. Then a half dozen men bound him with chains. A man dashed the oil from a large can on the boards. Then the boards were piled about the boy knee high. The crowd fell back, forming a semicircle facing the negro.

For a few moments there was absolute silence. Twenty feet in front of the negro a bonfire burned and crackled. Its ruddy light threw him into bold relief. Faces of the men about were illuminated by it. Porter looked about, then cast his eyes up, and again his lips moved. R. W. Frost, Louise Frost's father, stepped forward, struck a match and touched it to the oil. It blazed up, sparks flew into the air and the wood began to crackle. Almost instantly the negro's trousers caught fire. The flames crept slowly upward on his clothing and the sparks flew in a cloud. Porter turned his head and tried to keep his face as far as possible from the increasing flames.

He begged and pleaded to be shot. Suddenly the rope holding his hands burned through. Then the arms, head and shoulders slipped through the chains. For an instant the body stood erect, the arms were raised in supplication while burning pieces of clothing dropped from them. The body then fell over away from the fire, the head lower than the feet, still fastened to the rail. The chain held fast. The body was then in such a position that only the legs were in the fire.

The cries of the negro were redoubled and he again begged to be shot. Boards were carried and a large pile made over the prostrate body. They were soon ignited, and the added heat and lack of air quickly rendered the victim unconscious, bringing death a few moments later. "Oh, God, have mercy on these men, on the little girl and her father!" These were the last words of the negro. They were uttered after a series of groans.

Then the crowd began to disperse. A little after seven o'clock not one person could be seen about the fire. A smouldering heap of charred remnants of boards glowed dimly across the level prairie, and all was desolate about the spot.

Porter murdered Louise Frost, eleven years old, near Limon, and after his capture he made a full confession. The details of his crime, as he told it, were so revolting that public indignation rose at once to white heat, and the people and press at once declared that he must suffer immediate death as a punishment.

The general sentiment expressed approves the execution of the negro, but deprecates the method adopted.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED IN TEXAS

Hanged by a Mob From a Railroad Bridge For Assaulting a Physician.

Dallas, Tex. (Special).—James Shaw, Elijah Myers and Freeman Peppeme, negroes, were lynched near Jefferson by a mob of 1000 men. The mob overpowered the jailer at the Marion County Jail and took the prisoners out. The men had been in jail since November 1 on the charge of assaulting Dr. Straloup, at Jefferson, on the night of October 28 and injuring him so that he has since died.

The negroes were lynched from a bridge on the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretary Long formally announced that the price for armor plate agreed upon between the Government and the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies was \$455.53, including \$35.53 royalty.

Rear-Admiral Bradford recommended that the Marconi wireless telegraph system be used on naval vessels.

Secretary Long will recommend to Congress the establishment of a National Naval Reserve in place of the existing Naval Militia.

Secretary Long returned to Washington from his trip to Colorado.

Information that the American ordnance officers have the plans of the closely guarded French field gun caused much excitement in Washington.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The censorship on cable dispatches at Manila has been removed.

Brigadier-General James F. Smith has been appointed Collector of Customs at Manila.

Secretary Root, Governor-General Wood and a party of American officials left Havana for a trip along the south coast of Cuba.

William Haywood, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Hawaii, has tendered his resignation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Major-General MacArthur has amended the curfew order in Manila so that the residents of that city may remain on the streets until midnight.

John A. Russell, of Elgin, Ill., has handed in his resignation as Attorney-General of Porto Rico, on account of personal business that demands his attention.

DOMESTIC.

John C. Hoffmeier, foreman, and two Chinese were killed by an explosion at the Grant Powder Company's works, Sohrate, Cal.

Dr. Christian F. Ahlstrom and his patient, Mrs. Henry Gardiner, were found dead in a room in a hotel in New York City, where the gas was escaping.

Frank K. Alderman, a wealthy real estate man, blew out his brains at Fort Wayne, Ind.

William A. Miller, of Roseland Plantation, was shot without warning and instantly killed at Fairview, Miss., by Joseph Miller.

John H. Ahearn, aged twenty, of Auburn, Me., and Edward J. Bewley, aged twenty-four, were arrested upon the charge of having drugged Miss Abbie Whitney at a dance in Sabatun, a suburb of Lewiston, Me., on Saturday night, November 10.

William D. Jelks was elected President of the Alabama Senate. The Governor-elect, William J. Sanford, is critically ill from an incurable malady, and Jelks will succeed in the event of his death.

Captain John D. Hart, of Cuban filibustering fame, died of apoplexy. Captain Hart had been in poor health lately, and made his home at Atlantic City, N. J.

Chicago's rapid improvement as a beautiful city since the drainage canal was opened is shown by the statement just issued by the Health Department.

William L. Strong & Co., the big dry goods house, in New York City, of which the late former Mayor Strong was the head, has gone into the hands of a receiver.

The wives and children of many army officers stationed in Manila sailed from New York City for the Far East on the transport Kilpatrick. They will make their homes there.

Robert Mulcahey, a retired corporal of the United States Marine Corps, committed suicide in New York City. He closed every crevice in the room and turned on the gas.

Gustave Erickson, a carpenter, was dragged from his bed and stabbed to death by an unknown assassin at Worcester, Mass.

Burglars blew open safes in the post-office and in Black & Co.'s store at Mathews, N. C., and took \$1000 in cash.

FOREIGN.

Thirteen persons, including the Peruvian Minister to France, were killed and twenty injured in a railroad accident near Bayonne, France.

R. A. Moseley, Jr., Consul-General of the United States at Singapore, died at Yokohama, Japan.

The German Reichstag has re-elected Count Von Ballestern its President.

The Portuguese Government has deposed Herr Potts, the Transvaal Consul at Lorenzo Marques, of his exequatur.

Great Britain has made a courteous protest to Russia against several incidents in China where Russians brusquely opposed the hoisting of the British flag.

Sergeant-Major Edwards, of the Royal Artillery, shot himself dead in the Citadel, at Halifax, N. S., while his sweetheart awaited him at the altar.

Glasgow, Scotland, has been declared free from the plague.

The Prince Edward Island provincial legislature was dissolved and December 12 appointed election day.

President McKinley sent a medal to the sailor Olsson, at Copenhagen, Denmark, who saved twenty members of an American crew.

Private advices received in Berlin announce that the Catholic German Missionary Bishop Hammer was first horribly tortured and then burned alive in Tus-Tseng, China.

BILL ARP'S ADVICE

Move Right Along and Keep in the Middle of the Road.

SOUTH MUST PRESERVE NAME.

He Talks Politics—Says the Southern People Should Be Careful in Selecting Books for Children.

Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

Let us move right straight along and keep in the middle of the road. All is not lost save honor, nor will the north dare to cut down our representation in Congress—such a move would alienate their new southern converts, for southern Republicans are at heart all lily-whites and have no use for the negro in politics. Southern Republicans have been under the ban so fully ever since the war, and they realize that it is because they are aligned with the negro. Captain Lowry is right when he says, "but for the negro in politics the Republican party would have a good chance to capture and hold the south. The captain is a Republican—a Tennessean, a banker, and has traveled much, and his party up north ought to give weight to his opinions. He is a gentleman, a man of integrity and stands high in financial circles all over the country. Financially he is a success and liberal with his money but will not take Carnegie's advice and give it all away before he dies. Yes, the nigger is still in the wood pile, and the joke of it is the nigger don't know it. There are not a dozen negroes in this country who care a straw about voting. If the white office seekers would let them alone they wouldn't go about the polls on election day. What is wanted is to purify the candidates. If this can be done in Atlanta why not elsewhere? We all rejoiced over the election of Major Mims, for he ran for mayor as a gentleman and had no heels, nor would he ask any man for his vote or allow any corrupt electioneering by his friends. He stubbornly refused to promise anything to anybody, and, strange to say, was elected. But the Republican party is growing very fast in this section, and will grow into respectability if they will let the negro alone. Mr. Lowry is right. Some years ago when we had suffered a similar defeat my friend Newt Tulin was greatly distressed, and told me in a whisper that there was only one way to get even with them, and that was to fine 'em. Well, there are lots of folks lining 'em around in these parts, and it is hard to tell who is a Democrat and who is not. They tell me that a Democratic officeholder and two of the executive committee of this county voted for McKinley, and our neighboring county of Polk went for him by 500 majority. Maybe that is an evolution that will stop the threatened reduction of our representation, for our Republican friends don't want that to happen any more than we do, and they will file a protest and fight it.

What we want at the South is to preserve our good name, our historic honor and our traditions. A section that has produced Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Polk, as Presidents, Clay and Calhoun and Lee and Stonewall Jackson and President Davis must hold up her proud head and vindicate her honor. What are we? We import no foreigners to do our work, and hire no He-gans to do our fighting. How do our hearts burn within us as we read the brave words of General Evans, to the Confederate veterans at Augusta: "Do not let the history we have made be perverted by partisan pens or polluted by sectional slime. Our schools must be cleared of Northern rubbish dumped into the minds of our children. We want a literature that will not continue divisions, but will contain the honest relation of facts, that will unify the youth of this country in common appreciation of the truth of history."

Yes, we have been shamefully careless in the selection of our school books. The poison has already crept in and must be ejected. There should be a school commission in every Southern State, for it is a well known fact that there are teachers who are secretly paid by Northern publishers to get their books into our schools. We can not control their literature, but we can control their school books. A few weeks ago an artful canvasser visited our town with an attractive history of the world in ten volumes. He was the out-talking book agent I have ever met, and his scheme was to give away five or six sets in every town to influential men of culture. He called it giving away but required the cost of binding, which he said was \$14. The sale price was \$45. I was selected by him as one of the favored six, and he fed me liberally on flattery and assured me that there was not a line in all the volumes that any Southern man would object to nor could any reader tell whether the authors lived North or South. He had one volume as a sample and I noted that the authors were distinguished professors in some northern colleges. The volume was well written and I was pleased with it and with the price and the flattery and so I put my name down with the condition that on examination of the other volumes I might accept or reject. In due time they came, and I took up the ninth volume that contained a history of our civil war. The book was opened at random and there was an engraving of William H. Seward and the first para-

graph read: "He had hardly got installed into office when he was confronted by three audacious commissioners from the rebel states." Audacious! Just think of it, I was mad and got up and walked about and then played on the piano a little and then opened the book again at Mr. Calhoun's picture and read another paragraph, which said that there was little difference between Calhoun and John Brown for they were both fanatics and would go down in history on the same plane. Of course the books were rejected, but the agent has my influence as a cultured gentleman, "Timeo Danaos ferentes aera." "Beware of the Greeks when they come with gifts," and beware of histories published by Northern houses unless they are written by Southern authors.

Sometimes when I ruminates about all their slanders and lies and brazened out I get sad and then mad and discouraged for fear they will drive us into another war and we will have to whip 'em again. When a country does come to town he hides underneath the wagon as long as he can but the town dogs drive him out and he runs off and backs up into a corner of the fence and whips the whole gang and all they dare to do is to stand off and bark at him. Those yanks are barking at us now. Let 'em bark. Those who come down here to live with us are good people and soon fall in love with us. I never knew an exception except that Mrs. Canfield, who wrote that malignant and fool letter back to her folks and said she longed to see the time come when black heels should tread on white necks. Those who come down here to stay soon harmonize with our folks and their sons marry our daughters and our sons marry their daughters. Old Dr. Kirk says it's a mixture of blue blood and greenbacks and makes a fair average. So let's all right, and no loss to our side.

P. S. There are two Mormon elders in town and I've got no dog.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Belfast, Ireland, next April.

James G. Stowe, United States Consul-General in Cape Town, has sailed for England.

The automobile craze has seized the Sultan of Turkey, and he has ordered three machines.

Admiral Dewey has removed his gifts from the National Museum to his home in Washington.

Governor Ingree, of Michigan, has been in poor health for some time, and his friends are anxious about him.

Former Secretary of War Russell A. Alger is busily occupied at his home in Detroit, Mich., writing a book of his personal experience in public life.

Henry de Windt, the explorer, has started on his journey through Siberia. He will cross the Bering Straits and then go by way of the Mackenzie River to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, has presented traveling libraries to fourteen counties in Georgia. The books are intended for the school children, and are to make the circuit of the schools.

Judge William Silas Jennings, the Governor-elect of Florida, is a first cousin of William Jennings Bryan. They were schoolmates and playmates in their boyhood. Judge Jennings is no orator.

Sir Charles Tupper, who has been a prominent figure in Canadian public life for nearly fifty years, and who has been leader of the Conservative party since 1896, has announced his intention of withdrawing from public life.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is arranging for her husband a rather novel album, which when completed will contain some fifty snapshots taken of the Governor during his campaigning tour, a history of the trip, all the newspaper reports of the candidate's speeches and other printed matter relating to his travels.

Manchus and Chinese.

Of the fifteen provincial Governors, ten are now Chinese and five are Manchus, and of the Manchus three have been appointed to provinces near the capital as a part of the Manchu preparation for the events of the past six months. The broad difference between the Manchu and the Chinese elements of the Chinese Government is that the first are of family and military caste origin, while the latter reach their posts by the tests of competitive examinations, foolish in their questions, antiquated in conception, and narrowing in their training, but still tests of ability and character, such as they are. The Manchus hold for the most part, by no means exclusively, tribal, military posts—their entire public life, it may be, passed in this way. The Chinese hold civil posts with which are associated military offices, authority, and duties. Lastly, the Manchus represent a conquest, now near the inevitable term and collapse of all Oriental conquests, and the Chinese officials, corrupt, venal, possessing every vice of the Oriental official, represent the normal working of the presence of competition, selection, and examination, which has survived the barbarian conquests of centuries and may easily outlast any contemporary form of government, as it has outlived all that were once its contemporaries.—The Review of Reviews

There are 20,000 locomotives on the railways of the United Kingdom, and their cost has been about £60,000,000.