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WASHINGTON DUKE IS DEAD

Wealthy Philanthropist Passes Away Full of Years and Honors

HEAD OF AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

The Founder of the Duke Branch of The American Tobacco Company Dies at Durham in the 85th Year of His Age—His Three Sons and Other Relatives Were Present When the End Came.

Durham, N. C., Special.—Washington Duke, founder of the Duke branch of the American Tobacco Company, father of J. B. Duke, president of that company, and philanthropist, who directly and indirectly gave more than a million dollars to Trinity College, died Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. His death was no surprise. For several weeks he had been close to death's door, and Sunday afternoon began to slink rapidly. All Sunday night it was expected that the next minute would be his last. Monday morning he was weak and sinking. When he passed away, his three sons, B. L., B. N., and J. B. Duke, with other relatives, were gathered by his bedside. He was in the 85th year of his age. He was part of the history of Durham, and his death has cast a gloom over the entire city.

The funeral services will be conducted from Main Street Methodist church, of which he was a member, at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the body will be laid to rest in the Duke mausoleum, at Maplewood Cemetery. The funeral services will be conducted by Dr. John C. Kilgo, president of Trinity College, and Dr. E. A. Yates, and Rev. T. A. Snoot, pastor of the church. Full details and arrangements have not been made for the funeral as yet.

Through Mr. Duke and his influence, there has been given to Trinity College, a million dollars or more. His first great gift was when the college was moved here in 1891, when he gave \$150,000. Other gifts followed, until his personal gifts amounted to more than a half-million dollars. His sons and other relatives added to these gifts until the amount is now more than a million dollars. One gift of \$100,000 from the deceased opened the doors of Trinity and other State colleges to women.

Some time ago he divided a large part of his wealth among his relatives. It is estimated that the greater part of the wealth went to B. N. and J. B. Duke. In addition to these gifts, he gave to each of his grandchildren, some eight or ten in number, \$60,000 each.

Practically all factories in this community are in a hearing of the death of Mr. Duke. His business houses will be closed when the funeral takes place. It is supposed that the city officials and business men in general will join to do honor to the man who has done so much for the town of Durham and the State.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Born on December 29, 1820, Washington Duke would have been 85 years of age had he lived until December of this year. He was the last of his immediate family, which was a large one, and spent all his boyhood in England. He came from New England stock, but his father spent most of his life in this State, the family having been identified with the affairs of this section since colonial days.

The deceased was one of nine children—six boys and three girls, and up until he had passed middle life, his brothers were people not used to the great luxuries of life brought by wealth, but had to struggle like all of the early settlers of this State and section, for the material things of life. It was under such conditions that he was reared, and he was a man of strong character and self-reliance that in later life made him the great man that he was. Beginning his life with absolutely nothing save a strong character and powerful will; his education being that he learned from nature and between the plow handles on a poor farm in Orange county (now Durham). He returned to a poverty-stricken section of the country, his only assets being character, poverty and a family to support. In the forty years that now intervene between the present and that struggle, he has built up a name that is known around the world and accumulated wealth that he has used to bless later wealth that he has used to bless and nobler.

Washington Duke was the son of Taylor Duke, who was born in Bahama, Orange county, now in Durham. He resided there until he had attained his majority, and then moved to a small farm about three miles from Durham, which he afterwards owned, and there began the tobacco manufacturing business, the nucleus that formed the great American Tobacco Company. His five brothers were: Messrs. Robert, Brodie, Kirkland, William J. and John Duke. His sisters were: Mrs. Amelia Rice, Mrs. Rena Clinton and Miss Malinda Duke, who was never married. From these have sprung a large number of descendants, who live in many parts of this and other States.

Investigating Oil Industry.

Beaumont, Tex., Special.—James R. Garfield, Commissioner of the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, arrived in this city Monday. Mr. Garfield will investigate conditions in the oil field here. His work was preliminary, paving the way for his assistants, who will conclude the investigations. Mr. Garfield left for Beaumont, having been absent eight

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS

Conditions as Given Out by Department of Agriculture.

The temperature during the week ending Monday, May 8th, was much above normal, and the daily maximum ranged generally above 80 degrees during the last half of the week; the night temperatures were also slightly above normal. The precipitation was heavy, in many places excessive and damaged lands by erosion and flooding. Farmwork was impracticable during the greater part of the week as the lands were so wet to plow, plant or cultivate. The prevailing high temperature and copious rainfall caused crops of all kinds to grow rapidly, and were particularly favorable on small grain and truck crops, and for transplanting. Many fields have become foul with grass and weeds and stand in urgent need of work, this being especially true of early planted corn and cotton; the much early corn has received its first cultivation.

Corn has good stands as a rule, but bud and cuts worms are thinning stands on low lands; some corn is turning yellow from too much rain. Cotton planting is not finished in the western parts, the practically finished in the central and eastern counties, except on bottom or low lands that have been too wet recently to plant. Stands very greatly, being generally good for that planted since the April killing frost, and very poor for the early plantings, much of which is being replanted. Some being replanted on account of cut worms, and some on account of being too foul to rid of grass and weeds. Some cotton has been chopped. The tobacco transplanting is about finished, and in doing well generally, the grasshoppers and cut worms have damaged stands locally.

There has been a marked improvement in oats which is quite promising. Wheat is not doing so well on account of the heavy rain, and some early truck crops and garden are improving rapidly. The melons are still poor. The weather was favorable for rice. Peaches are dropping in the eastern and southern counties with enough left to make a good crop in the western counties. Fruit prospects are very poor, apples and pear trees are blighting badly. Pastures are fine. The shipments of beans, peas and strawberries are heavy.—J. W. Bauer, Section Director.

Will Sell Court Square.

Sumter, Special.—Supervisor Seale, Commissioners Brogdon and Thomas, Senator Manning and Representatives Moses, Fraser and Clifton, composing the county commissioners and legislative delegation, held a joint special meeting, and it was decided to sell the court house square and buildings for not less than \$60,000. The vaults, furniture and other fixtures will be retained. It was decided to purchase the entire property known as the Solomon property, on North Main street, between Hampton avenue and Canal street, for \$25,000.

The sale of this property and the removal of the court house site and the erection of a new building have created interest and excitement among the citizens and property owners. It is the talk of the town among business men. It is pleasing to know that this court house square will be sold for at least \$300 a front foot.

Charlie Hill Investigated.

Spartanburg, Special.—Charlie Hill, colored, was investigated in United States Commissioner McGowan's court Saturday morning, charged with collecting a money order directed to "C. Hill, Salisbury, N. C." He pleaded guilty. The amount was \$10. Charlie Hill was working in Salisbury several months ago, and inquired at the post-office for his mail. He was informed that there was a letter for C. Hill. He opened it and discovered that there was a money order in it for \$10. He secured a friend or acquaintance to identify him, and collected the money, which belonged to another person. He was bound over to the United States court and will be tried at Charlotte. The case was worked up by inspector Pulsifer.

Henry Grandy Acquitted.

Greenville, S. C., Special.—In the General Sessions court Henry Grandy was acquitted of the murder of Otto Mace, the homicide occurring in a beer dispensary on Washington street last summer. It will be recalled that Grandy and Mace fought with beer bottles and Mace, who was the victor, was killed. Self-defense evidence was adduced at the trial and the jury was out ten minutes.

Fleets Have United.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—According to dispatches to the Admiralty brought to Saigon by the hospital ship Kostroma, the junction of Vice-Admiral Rojostevsky and Nebogoff is by this time an accomplished fact. The Admiralty professes ignorance of the present location of the united squadrons; but in view of the long and interrupted voyage of Nebogoff's division, it is believed his ships will spend some time in sheltered waters of the China Sea, near the coast but outside the three-mile limit, in order to complete final coaling and other preparations before setting out on the last and crucial stage of the voyage.

Plans For Colony.

Charles Plevein, a Swiss, who was in consultation with Commissioner Watson, is the forerunner of a Swiss colony which will devote itself to cattle-raising and will likely settle in the Piedmont. Mr. Plevein will spend until fall on farms in South Carolina in order to thoroughly study the situation, which he will return to Switzerland, where with his father, he will organize a colony.

SOUTH CAROLINA MATTERS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

General Cotton Market.

	Middling.
Galveston, quiet	7 5-8
New Orleans, quiet	7 7-16
Mobile, quiet	7 7-16
Savannah, quiet	7 1-4
Charleston, quiet	7 1-4
Wilmington, steady	7 3-8
Norfolk, steady	7 5-8
Norfolk, nominal	7 3-4
New York, quiet	7 8-16
Boston, quiet	7 9-16
Philadelphia, quiet	8 1-16

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Strict good middling	7 5-16
Good middling	7 5-16
Good middling	7 1-2
Middling	6 3-4
Tinges	6 to 6 3-4
Stains	5.00 to 6.00

Report On Wreck.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Railroad Commissioner Earle Thursday filed his report on the wreck of the Ogden special last Saturday morning, and the commission set May 23rd for the hearing when the crews of the two trains, the yardmasters at Greenville, the operators and dispatchers handling orders affecting either train and its superintendents of Charlotte and Savannah division will appear in answer to summons to give evidence, and will be asked to bring copies of all orders and telegrams affecting the moving of the special. No passengers will be summoned.

The report asserts that Greenville was not notified by what is known as "order No. 31", which the yardmaster checking back "complete" to the dispatcher, but Commissioner Earle reports that Night Operator Leiby told him that he placed a copy of the schedule of the special of Yardmaster Fausaux's hook before 3 o'clock Saturday morning. Mr. Earle was unable to see Mr. Fausaux, but he makes this significant report of an interview he had with Yardmaster Risor, who succeeded Fausaux at 5:15 minutes before the wreck occurred.

"I saw John Risor, Jr., who came on duty as yardmaster at 7 a. m. Mr. Risor says that he went to his floo hook in the telegraph office soon as he came on duty; that he relieved M. G. Fausaux, who turned over to him a copy of the schedule hereto attached, but he further says that there was no orders on his file concerning this special train. He went immediately out and at the time of the accident was at what was known as the "overhead bridge" a distance of 835 yards from the telegraph line. Mr. Risor says he had no notice of the time at which this special train was to arrive, but knew that such a train was coming in some time, and that it would be third-class (it being an extra), and that his train would have the right of way on the main line. He received a copy of the schedule hereto attached after the wreck, getting a copy of it from the dispatcher, but understands that a telegram, a copy of which follows: "4:29-05. Extra 1010 Ogden special train reach Greenville 7:55," was placed on his file at 7:18 a. m., while he was at this overhead bridge."

Shot In Dispute.

Spartanburg, Special.—Thos. Jones was shot and instantly killed in his yard on north Church street Thursday morning by Thos. Godfrey. Godfrey was taken in charge by the police shortly after the shooting and is lodged in the county jail.

Jones was shot down very near his own doortop and in his lot by a neighbor, Godfrey, whose lot is nearby. At the time of the tragedy Jones was sitting in his front porch awaiting a street car to go to his shop. Godfrey approached from his place of grape vines and holding out some pieces of grape wine in his hand, inquired of Jones if he knew them. Jones replied in the negative, and Godfrey insisted that he did. This caused Jones to emphatically state, without the superfluous use of oaths, that he did not. Godfrey made some remark to which Jones replied, calling Godfrey a liar. Godfrey fired a 35-calibre pistol and fired one shot at Jones. The ball entered the left breast and plowed to the heart, and in a minute or more the man was dead.

For Highway Robbery.

Marion, Special.—Harvie Bethea and Henry Walker, two notorious negro characters, claiming Latta, this county, as their home, were arrested a few days ago, brought to Marion and lodged in jail on the charge of highway robbery on the person of Pres Campbell Saturday night. They were brought before Magistrate Oliver and bound over to next term of court of general sessions.

Charters and Commissions.

A charter was issued Thursday to the Farmers and Mechanics' bank of Florence, capitalized at \$25,000. J. W. Ragdale, president; E. M. Matthews, vice president; W. M. Waters, cashier.

The Pee Dee Furniture Manufacturing Company of Hartsville was given a commission, capital stock to be \$10,000. Corporators, A. M. McNair, J. M. Ford and M. S. McKinnon.

The A. C. Touchbury Lumber Co. of Charleston was chartered, capitalization \$300,000. A. C. Touchbury, president; F. G. Davie, vice president; J. J. Fleetwood, secretary, Charles Hill, treasurer.

South Carolina Items.

The music festival held at Spartanburg last week was a splendid success in every way. These festivals are held annually and are always largely attended and highly interesting to lovers of genuinely artistic music.

The convention of King's Daughters and Sons was held at Charleston last week, a large number of delegates and visitors being in attendance.

JOY LINE STEAMER SINKS

Aransas Hits Barge Off Pollock's Rip in the Night.

Steamer Was Bound From Boston, Mass., to New York City — Boats Rescued Promptly.

Vineyard Haven, Mass.—The steamer Aransas, Captain Road, of the Joy Line, was sunk in collision with the barge Glendover one and a half miles southeast of Pollock Rip Lighthouse. One woman passenger was reported lost.

The passengers reached this port in the lifeboats of the steamer. The Glendover was in tow of the Reading Railroad tug bound east from Philadelphia. The Aransas sank almost immediately after the collision, but it was said that the tug kept on. Sixty-five passengers have been landed here.

The Aransas sailed from Boston, bound for New York City.

Early arrivals in the steamer's boats could give no idea of the cause of the collision. It is believed here that it was due to fog, as there has been much thick weather off the coast the past few days.

The survivors state that when the crash came the boats were promptly manned and the suddenly awakened passengers were hurried into the lifeboats almost before they realized that an accident had occurred. All went over the side of the sinking craft without injury with the exception of one woman passenger who went down with the vessel.

There was no wind at the time, and the pull for the shore was unavailing.

The barge Glendover was a converted schooner of 855 tons gross and 823 tons net, 192 feet long, thirty-four feet broad, and sixteen feet deep. She was built at Norfolk, Conn., in 1891, carried a crew of three men, and was bound for Philadelphia loaded with coal for an Eastern port. The Glendover appeared from the Aransas to have been unjured.

The Aransas formerly was owned by the Southern Pacific Railway Company. For many years she was employed in services out of New Orleans, running from that port to Havana, and also between New York City and New Orleans. She was an iron ship, with two masts, and had four bulkheads.

The Aransas was an ocean passenger steamer, running between New York City and Boston. She was of 1150 tons net and 678 net tonnage. Her length was 241 feet, breadth thirty-five feet, and depth sixteen feet. She was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1878, and carried a crew of thirty-six men.

FRIGHT AT AUTO KILLS DRIVER.

Horse Upsets the Wagon of George E. Allen Near Binghamton.

Binghamton, N. Y.—George E. Allen, a workman at the Binghamton machine shop, 55 years old, was instantly killed at Hooper, six miles west of this city, when his carriage was tipped over. He was on his way to Owego, when his horse was frightened by the automobile of George F. Johnson, of Lestershire, driving west. The horse jumped to one side, tipping over the carriage, striking Mr. Allen's head against the electric car rail, crushing his skull.

Mr. Allen leaves a widow and a daughter, Mrs. Kimball, of Philadelphia. He had no regular home.

CASHIER SPEAR GETS 7 YEARS.

One of Mrs. Chadwick's Victims in Oberlin Bank Swindle Sentenced.

Cleveland, Ohio.—A. B. Spear, cashier of the closed Citizens' Bank of Oberlin, in the United States District Court, entered a plea of guilty to one count of the indictment charging him with making false entries in the bank's books. District Attorney Sullivan recommended that all other indictments against Spear, containing fifteen counts, be held pro se.

STILLMAN GIVES TO FRANCE.

New York Banker Sends \$100,000 For Paris Art School Prizes.

Paris, France.—M. Jusseland, the French Ambassador, at Washington, D. C., has advised the Foreign Office that James Stillman, the banker, of New York City, has given \$100,000 to establish prizes for the School of Fine Arts here.

CHINA DEFIES BRITISH.

Scorns Mackay Treaty—Merchants Cable Government in London.

Shanghai.—Seventy leading British merchants of this city have wired the following memorial to Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of Foreign Affairs: "The British merchants of this city draw the attention of the home Government to the fact that China ignores the Mackay treaty, and actively opposes the stipulations regarding currency, mining, taxation and navigation. We beg the British Government to insist that the treaty be made operative immediately."

Monument to Jewish Soldiers.

A monument for Jewish soldiers in the Civil War was unveiled at Salem Fields Cemetery, at Cypress Hills, L. I.

Chicago Strike Costly.

The Chicago teamsters' strike in one week cost \$2,500,000 in shrinkage in business.

President Gives Farewell Dinner.

The President in Greenwood Springs, Col., gave a farewell dinner to those who made up his recent hunting party.

OYAMA TIGHTENS LINES

Slow Advance Again Begun by the Mikado's Forces.

JAPAN AROUSED AGAINST FRANCE

Neutrality Laws Said to Have Been Broken by Republic in Favor of Russia—Rojostevsky's Ships Declared to Have Waited in French Port to Join Remainder of His Fleet.

Gadgyadana, Manchuria.—Since April 29 the Japanese have been advancing slowly and intermittently, pushing forward their columns successively from right to left under cover of a screen of cavalry and Chinese bandits. The advance has resulted in straightening the alignment of the opposing armies, Russian detachments which were far advanced on the flanks being forced to retire. Erdagon, a being forced to retire. Erdagon, a being forced to retire. Erdagon, a being forced to retire.

On the left the Russian cavalry retired behind the Liao River, the Japanese occupying Palautun, Saultagan and Batzua. The village of Shuhtedji, on the railroad north of Chang-Tu-Fa, has been occupied and burned by the Japanese.

There was a sharp brush with Chinese bandits on the extreme Russian flank. It was reported that the Japanese armies in the centre have recently been reinforced. The force at Field Marshal Oyama's disposal, according to formation recently received, is 318 battalions, or 230,000 men.

The Japanese are said to have armed 25,000 to 30,000 Chinese bandits with captured Russian rifles. The Chinese population has been drafted by the Japanese for roadmaking and trenching, and roads are being constructed to Siao-Min-Pu, Han-Chen-Tse and Nanga Pass.

Warships Off Borneo.

London, England.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail dated Labuan, British Borneo, says:

"The steamer Chingmai reports that she passed a fleet of warships and other vessels off the Mantawai Islands, northwest of Borneo. The warships were sailing."

Telegram Company reports that the fleet sighted was a large one in two divisions, showing lights, but stationary, and with the appearance of being engaged in coaling.

Serious Charges Made.

London, England.—A telegram from Hong Kong to a news agency gives a long dispatch which, it is alleged, the French authorities at Saigon refused to transmit, telling how for ten days the Russian Pacific squadron was allowed to convert Kamranh Bay practically into a Russian base, freely coaling and provisioning openly under the direction of Prince Lieven, captain of the interned Russian cruiser Diana.

The French Admiral, De Jonquieres, the dispatch said, was present the whole time and, for many days, made no attempt to check the breach of neutrality.

The Japanese Aroused.

London, England.—Dispatches from Tokyo to the London morning newspapers represent Japanese feeling as becoming highly inflamed at France's alleged failure to prevent ostentatious disregard for the principles of neutrality by the Russian Pacific squadron. The Tokio Asahi bluntly describes the French assurances that they would preserve neutrality as falsehoods, and that Japan would be notified in time of any breach of French territory, and calling upon the Government to take vigorous action.

Among Japanese officials in London it was asserted that France put off by fair promises in order to give Rojostevsky time to effect a junction of his forces, and that the Russians now have every privilege provided they keep just outside the three-mile limit.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokyo said that in response to Japan's second protest, France intimated that Rojostevsky had been ordered to leave Honkoku.

The Times' correspondent at Tokyo reported that the Japanese chambers of commerce were acting together on measures to cease all commercial transactions with French citizens.

"The Times, in the course of a strong editorial, warning France of the extreme danger and gravity of the situation in the Far East, and appealing to that Government not to treat the Japanese protest lightly, said it has reason to believe that Lord Lansdowne has spoken strongly to the French Government on the breaches of neutrality permitted to the Russian fleet."

CLEAVED BOY WITH SABRE.

Cossack Averages Jeer by Brutally Cutting Youngster Down.

Warsaw, Poland.—A ten-year-old boy jeered a Cossack patrol in the street. One of the Cossacks chased him, and catching up with him struck him with his sabre, cleaving his body from the shoulder to the waist.

STUDENTS UPSET IN LAKE.

Eight Cornell Men Have Narrow Escape From Drowning.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Eight Cornell students had a narrow escape from drowning in Cayuga Lake. They were sailing carelessly in a thirty-mile wind, when their boat capsized in the middle of the lake. For forty-five minutes they clung to the overturned craft, awaiting the rescuing party, which put out in rowboats. After great difficulty the students were rescued and taken to shore.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS

Final Franchising Bill Fails to Pass the Assembly.

CLOSING SCENES AT THE CAPITOL

List of Measures Which Were Passed and Enacted by the Legislature Before New York City's Eighty-Fourth Year Closes.

Albany, N. Y., Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned without debate at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, because of the case of Supreme Court Justice Hooker's still pending. It will come back probably within a month and sit for an extended time. In former years the resolution for adjournment provided that all business must be transacted by 12 o'clock. That, however, was a farce, as the Legislature never adjourned at that hour. In order to make the transactions legal the clock was stopped so that it registered 12, although the hour might be 2, 3 or 4 o'clock. The Legislature adjourned at 2 o'clock.

The closing day was noted for the numerous floral offerings in the two houses, many members' desks being adorned with flowers.

Several bills which have attracted attention, because their passage was greatly desired by private interests, failed to get through the legislative mill. Among them were the following:

The Niagara Lockport and Ontario Power Company bill, giving the water of the Niagara River and placing practically all of it in the State at the service of a private corporation. This bill passed the Senate.

A bill of Senator Raines, supposed to be in the interest of the New Haven Railroad, authorizing the construction of a connecting road from Williamstown, to Montpelier, and two Westchester Assemblymen blocked the progress of this bill because they did not know whether their constituents wanted it.

The Rules Committee, by a vote of five to one, decided against reporting the Niagara bill. The request of fifteen members of the Assembly caused it to take this action.

Among the bills which failed to pass were the one repealing the Savings Bank tax, the Committee of Nine's public corporation bill and the three-platoon police bill. Several amendments were made to the Excise law, designed to remedy abuses. The provision for pipe galleries in future rapid transit subways received the approval of both houses, as did the bill increasing the term of the Mayor, Controller and Borough Presidents of New York City from two to four years.

Two bills went through, one increasing the membership of the State Railroad Commission from three to five, and the other giving greater powers to the Metropolitan Police. Several amendments were made to the Excise law, designed to remedy abuses. The provision for pipe galleries in future rapid transit subways received the approval of both houses, as did the bill increasing the term of the Mayor, Controller and Borough Presidents of New York City from two to four years.

After six hours' fighting the Stevens committee's bills were disposed of by the Senate in this manner:

1. The bill reducing the price of gas to consumers to 39 cents, voted on by the Senate, 24 yeas, second vote, 25 to 23; necessary in 23.

2. The bill reducing the price of gas used by New York City to 73 cents; passed, 26 to 22.

3. The bill creating a State commission to regulate and supervise the lighting business of the State; passed, 28 to 20.

4. The bill reducing the price of electricity used by New York City to 10 cents per kilowatt hour in Manhattan and 12 cents in Kings County; passed, 35 to 12.

5. The bill permitting New York City to use its surplus water supply to generate electricity; passed by a vote of 28 to 13.

6. The bill reducing the price of electricity to consumers to the same price as that established for New York City; passed, 28 to 7.

7. The bill providing for inspection of meters by New York City; passed, 28 to 7.

The State Commission bill, the bill fixing a rate for gas sold to the city of New York and to private consumers, and the bill permitting New York City to utilize its water supply to generate electricity for municipal purposes were passed without change from the forum in which they went through the Assembly.

JAPAN CALLS ON FRANCE.

Wants Government to Investigate Russian Violations of Neutrality.

Paris, France.—The Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Kontaro Ochiai, called upon Foreign Minister Delcasse with reference to the question of French neutrality. He asked whether the administrative organization of Indo-China permitted of adequate surveillance of the coast with a view of preventing contraband traffic. He added that the Japanese Government had received definite information that in certain French ports provisions were still being embarked for the Russian squadrons. He requested M. Delcasse to advise what could be obtained information with regard to the matter.

Japan Buying Steamships.

The Pall Mall Gazette, of London, England, gives details of twenty-seven merchant ships, of which sixteen were British, that have been sold to Japan since January 1.

Tragedy at Hackensack.

John Terhune, Superintendent of Schools at Bergen County, N. J., shot his wife dead, then killed himself at Hackensack.

Yassar College is making a plan for \$4,000,000 for new buildings.

NAN PATTERSON MISTRIAL

After Thirteen Hours of Deliberation Jury is Discharged.

THIRD TRIAL OF ACCUSED ACTRESS

End of a Long and Expensive Legal Battle—"Nan" Faints Upon Hearing the News and is Carried Back to the Tomb—Review of the Case—Recorder Got Pressed at Last Hearing.

New York City. The jury which has been trying Nan Patterson, the "Florodora" girl accused of the murder of Casar Young, a bookmaker, on June 1 last, reported a final disagreement at 2:30 o'clock in the morning. The jury was then discharged.

Nan Patterson was brought into court at 4:40 o'clock.

The jury then reported that they were unable to agree, but after a long talk between the Recorder and the foreman, in which the Recorder laid stress upon the great expense to which the county had been in the three trials, the jury was sent back again, and Nan Patterson, who had been hastily summoned and was now almost in a fainting condition, was led back to her cell.

When the jury came in at 1:30 after deliberating thirteen hours the court officers called, "This is the Assize." Everybody was on the floor. Assistant District Attorney Rand came in with his associate, Mr. Garvan, and Attorney O'Reilly took his seat beside the vacant chair which was awaiting Nan Patterson.

The Recorder asked the foreman if the jury had been able to agree. "We have not," he replied. "I am convinced that there is no hope of an agreement."

When the Recorder ascended the bench the defendant had not yet arrived and he called upon the court officer to explain her absence. "She is ill," the man said. "Is the Sheriff in court?" asked the Recorder.

"He is not. I went myself for Nan Patterson and was then informed that she was ill," spoke up another court officer.

The Recorder then ordered a court officer to go to the Tombs and bring the defendant into court if she was able to come. In a little while the Deputy Warden returned and said that the Tombs warden was dressing the prisoner.

At last Nan Patterson came in, after forty ten minutes. She was on the verge of collapse, and could hardly drag one foot after the other. An attendant on each side fairly lifted her into her place.

Recorder Goff then whispered something in the ear of Clerk Brophy, who then announced that if there was any demonstration at any announcement that might be made the disturber would be immediately arraigned on a charge of contempt of court.

Recorder Goff then read a communication from the jury. The missive said:

"After careful consideration of all the evidence in the case we have come to the point where we believe there is no likelihood that we shall agree."

The Recorder then