

"Do Thou Liberty Great. Inspire Our Souls and Make Our Lives in Thy Possession Happy, or Our Deaths Glorious in Thy Just Defence."

TERRIBLE WRECK.

A Train Jumped the Track and Plowed into a Hill. FIVE KILLED, MANY MISSING. Few Passengers Escaped Injury. Three Soldiers Under Orders for Philippines Are Among the Dead.

Train No. 6 the New York-Chicago limited on the local railroad, was wrecked Thursday morning within the town limits of Greenville, Pa. Five passengers were dead when taken from the wreck, several are missing and there are many badly injured.

The dead are: Sergeant Major Harry A. Hart, Fort Wood, N. Y.; George W. Patterson, Philadelphia, private Co. I, U. S. infantry; carried a card of Iron Moulders' union.

Peter J. Curry, Coburn, N. W. York, private Tenth infantry, aged 21. Unknown man, aged 25 years.

The injured are: Wm. D. Moore, 32 Lenox Road, Brooklyn; compound fracture of left leg, and badly hurt about the head.

B. A. Marston, Philadelphia; terribly crushed about the body. Ivan Lestersmith, Canistota, Pa.; badly bruised.

Jos. Kennedy, Brookfield, Mass.; compound fracture of left leg and bruised about the body.

Wm. F. MacIntyre, attorney, Portland, Ind.; hip crushed, face bruised. O. H. Simons, Ketchikan, Alaska; compound fracture of left leg, right leg badly bruised.

O. J. Henry, Meadville, baggage man; left leg broken, injured about the chest.

S. Aiken, salesman, New York; slightly suffering from the shock of injury. Clarence Cook, Summerville, N. J.; injuries serious.

Milton Stanley, Newark, N. J.; leg fractured, out about face. Harry Weisburg, express messenger, Dayton, Ohio; crushed.

Hardly a passenger escaped without some injury. The train was composed of vestibuled Pullman cars, three sleeping cars, a day coach, combination smoker and baggage car, and a mail car, and was drawn by one of the new Atlantic type of engines.

The smoking car was completely telescoped by the steel mail car ahead, which was crushed through it. It was paper, tearing, crushing, maiming and carrying death.

The engine of the wreck is on a sharp curve. On one side, 40 feet below, flows the Susquehanna river, on the other is a steep bluff. The engine left the track at the curve and before it had struck the hill, where it fell, its side was half buried. The train was running two hours late, and the accident happened at 7:10 just about the time when the occupants of the sleeping cars had finished dressing.

After the terrible crash the uninjured passengers set about the rescue of the dead and the seriously injured were summoned and within a few minutes the dead and dying were being carried from there as fast as they could be discovered beneath the wreckage.

It was several hours, however, before the victims had been removed and placed in the two rear Pullmans. The scene inside the telescoped cars was terrible. Men begged for mercy and screamed in agony. They were all heaped in a corner of the car, damped there by the impetus of the mail car.

The injured were placed in a special train and taken to the Spencer hospital, Meadville, about noon. What little was left of the baggage or express matter inside the telescoped cars was terrible. Men begged for mercy and screamed in agony. They were all heaped in a corner of the car, damped there by the impetus of the mail car.

The train was in charge of Conductor Randall, with Engineer Lucie and Fireman Bekert. Both the engineer and fireman escaped by jumping, though both were painfully bruised. Supt. Theakley and other officials were early on the ground. They were unable to assign a cause for the accident unless spreading rails can be blamed. A party of nine soldiers on their way from Fort Porter, New York, to Fort Crook, Neb., occupied part of the smoker. Of these, three were killed and two seriously injured. They were under orders for the Philippines.

B. A. Marston, Philadelphia, pinned in the smoker by a beam, his foot and chest crushed, his face shattered with the brains of one of the soldiers, insisted on the rescuers releasing an unfortunate Jew nearby. Mr. Marston's wounds are considered fatal.

Van Wyck Right. In the Commoner issued Thursday Bryan upheld the action of Mayor Van Wyck of New York, in falling to lower the flag when Queen Victoria died. He says it is not a serious question, but simply an account of courtesy. He adds: "Mayor Van Wyck presented a complete defense when he cited the failure to pay this tribute to Jobert as a precedent. If a flag on a public building is not raised to pay tribute to the memory of a hero who died in freedom's holy cause then it is not extremely important that that flag be required to pay tribute to Kings and Queens."

Marriage of a Queen. Wilhelmine, the first ruling queen of Holland, Thursday married Duke Henry of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who becomes prince of the Netherlands by proclamation in the Court Gazette Thursday evening. The marriage was a series of brilliant colored pictures. But the severe simplicity of the Dutch form of marriage, which was followed to the letter in the civil contract before the minister of justice, Dr. P. W. A. Oort van Der Linden, and in the old fashioned religious service in Groot Kerk, veiled a democratic spirit.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOWNS.

Genus Figures That Will be Read With Interest

The following is the population of South Carolina by counties and minor civil divisions as reported by the director of the census: Abbeville township contains 6,467 people and the town of Abbeville 3,766. The other towns in Abbeville county have populations as follows: Mt. Carmel, 318; Wilmington, 361; McConahay, 237; Daulbala, 222; Daulbala West, 631; and L. Wadsworth, 241.

Aiken township, including Aiken town, contains 5,757 people. The town of Aiken has a population of 3,414, and the other towns of Aiken county have populations as follows: Wagoner, 192; Perry, 70; Salaya, 241; Mazon, 252; Anderson township, containing with Anderson city, has a population of 5,498. The other towns in Anderson county have populations as follows: Bolton, 826; Hones Pt., 617; Porterville, 668; Williamston, 591.

Bamberg township, including Bamberg and Denmark towns, contains 8,945 people. Bamberg's population is 1,533 and Denmark's 724. The other towns in Bamberg county are: Govan, 113; Olar, 196; Midway, 138, and Bardsfield, 215.

The towns of Beaufort county have populations as follows: Beaufort, 1,329, and Bayview, 1,329, including the town of Beaufort, 4,373; Allendale, 1,030; Fairfax, 301; Stoginville, 134; Blackville, 1,116; Kline, 93; Sycamore, 79; Ulmer, 550; Liko, 208; Williston, 617.

Beaufort township, including Beaufort and Port Royal towns, contains 10,343 people. The population of Port Royal is 6,014 and of Beaufort is 4,329. That of Beaufort is 4,110 against 3,887 in 1890.

Berkeley's towns are all very small. Their population is as follows: Holly Hill, 256; Lincolnville, 400; Pokes, 87; Chocoma, 90; Eutawville, 305; Monk's Corner, 202; St. Stephens, 256.

The population of Charleston city is 55,897. The other towns of Charleston county are: Mr. Pleasant, 2,252; Maryville, 516; Moultrieville, 511.

In Cherokee county, Limestone township, which includes the city of Gaffney, has 112 people, and Gaffney city 3,937. The population of Blackburg is 1,285 and Cherokee Falls, 636. Cherokee township, which includes them, has 4,309 people.

Chester township, including Chester town, contains 8,050 people and the town of Chester, 4,075. Other Chester county towns follow: Basketteok, 181, but 40 of these are in Fairfield county; Fort Lawn, 126, and Richburg, 240.

Cherokee township, including Cherokee town, contains 3,822 people, and Cherokee Falls, 636. The town of Cherokee Falls contains 308 people.

In Clarendon county the court house town, Manning, contains 1,430 people; Foreston, 224; Clarendon, 97, and Summerton, 236.

Colleton county is accorded only two towns. Walterboro, the county seat, contains 1,491 people and Jacksonville, 44.

Darlington township, including Darlington town, has a population of 5,119, and Darlington town 3,028. Other towns in Darlington county follow: Hartsville, 704; Lamar, 220, and Dovesville, 147.

In Dorchester county St. George, the county seat, has 676 people; Hilda, 250; Hartsville, 243; 3 summer ville, 2,420; Grover, 69, and Revesville, 137.

The county town of Edgefield contains 1,775 inhabitants; Johnston, 865; Trenton, 266; Madox, 77, and Parksville 143. The three places last named show each a loss of population since 1890.

In Edgefield county, township Four, containing all the town of Winando, contains 2,654 people and Winando city, 1,763 against 1,738 in 1890. Ridgeway town has 334 people against 249 in 1890. Forty-eight of the inhabitants of Basketteok town are in Fairfield county.

Florence township, including Florence town, contains 7,336 people and Florence city, 4,614. The town of Florenceville contains 861 against 516 in 1890.

Georgetown township, including Georgetown town, contains 6,938 people and Georgetown town, 4,193 people. Greenville township including Greenville city, contains 17,357 people against 11,039 in 1890. Greenville city has a population of 11,860. The other towns of Greenville county follow: Simpsonville, 195; Athens, 107; Travelers Rest, 106; Grocers—that part of it in Greenville county—573, the total population, partly in Spartanburg county, being 648. Of the population of Princeton town, mainly in Laurens county, 64 are in Greenville county. The town of Fountain Hill contains 497 people.

Greenwood township, including Greenwood town, contains 8,893 people and Greenwood town, 4,824 people. The other Greenwood county towns have populations as follows: Badley, 289; Oakesburg, 394; Orono, 236; Hodges, 287; Ninety 8 x, 414 against 445 in 1890; Troy, 263, and Verdery, 180.

Hampton township, in Hampton county, contains all the town of Hampton, and has 6,678 people. Hampton's population is 636; Varville's 372, and Brunson's 342.

Conway is the only town accorded to Horry county. Its population is 705 against 677 in 1890.

In Kershaw county the county seat, Camden, is accorded a population of 2,441. Westville has 123 and Luoknow 122. Of the population of Kershaw town 117 are in Kershaw county, the remainder in Lancaster county.

THE TAXES.

The Amount Each County Has Assessed

ITS CITIZENS THIS YEAR.

Figures That Will be Read With Interest by Tax-Payers All Over the State.

In the House on Friday the supply bill was called up. This makes the levy in the several counties for the purposes of conducting State and county affairs. The first section of the bill requires that a tax of 5 mills, in accordance with the appropriation bill, be levied for the purpose of conducting the State government, and 3 mills for the other two purposes.

Abbeville, for ordinary county purposes, 2 1/2 mills; 10,000 may be borrowed at 7 per cent. to pay salaries of teachers; 20 cents per day is fixed as fee for detaining prisoners.

Aiken ordinary purposes, 3 mills; for ordinary purposes, 3 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill; B. a. for ordinary purposes, 4 1/2 mills; past indebtedness, 1-2 mill; sinking fund, 1 mill.

Berkeley, ordinary purposes, 5 mills; Bamberg, for ordinary purposes, 3 mills; for the special road district of Denmark, 2 mills.

Charleston, ordinary county purposes, 1 1/2 mills; for ordinary county tax, 2 1/2 mills; for new jail, 1 mill; for county road tax, 1 mill; for sinking fund for Draytonville, Gowdysville, White Plain, Morgan and Limestone towns, 2 mills; for sinking fund for Cherokee township, 1 1/2 mill; for interest on railroad bonds, 3 mills.

Chester, for ordinary county tax, 3 1/2 mills; for interest on railroad bonds, 1 mill; in Court House township school district No. 1, 1 mill, to pay past indebtedness.

Clarendon for ordinary purposes, 3 mills; Colleton, ordinary, 5 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill; interest on railroad bonds, 1 1/2 mills.

Darlington, ordinary, 4 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill; Dorchester, ordinary, 4 5/8 mills; interest on railroad bonds, 5/8 of a mill; Green Pond and Waterboro railroad bonds, 3/8 of one mill.

Edgefield, ordinary, 3 7/8 mills; past indebtedness, 1 8/10 of a mill; Fairfield, ordinary, 4 mills; Florence, ordinary, 3 1/4 mills.

Greenville, ordinary 4 mills; past indebtedness, 1 1/4 mill; for reindexing bonds, 1 1/2 mill; for interest on Air Line railroad bonds, 1/2 of one mill; for interest on Greenville and Laurens railroad bonds, 1 1/2 of one mill; for maintaining convicts and bridges, 2-3 of a mill.

Greenwood, ordinary 3 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill; Georgetown, all purposes, 5 mills; Hampton, ordinary purposes, 4 mills; for home for poor, 1 1/2 mill.

Horry, ordinary, 5 3/4 mills; interest on railroad bonds in four townships, 4 mills; Kershaw, ordinary, 4 mills; interest on railroad bonds, 2 1/2 mills.

Lancaster, ordinary 4 1/2 mills; interest on Chowan and Chester railroad bonds, 3 mills; for retiring said bonds, 1 mill; for Three O's bonds, 3 mills; 3 mills in Pleasant Hill town; 5 1/4 in Gill's Creek, and 4 1/2 in Cane Creek township.

Laurens, ordinary, 2 1/4 mill; past indebtedness, 1 1/4 mill; road purposes, 1 mill; interest on railroad bonds, 3 mills; for retiring said bonds, 1 mill; for public school purposes, 1 1/2 mill; interest on railroad bonds in York, Broad River and Saluda townships, 1 1/2 mills; retiring bonds in Saluda and Broad River townships, 6 mills; in York township, 4 mills; attorney's fees in Broad River and Saluda township, 1 1/4 of a mill.

Marion, ordinary 3 mills; past indebtedness, 1 mill; Marlboro, ordinary, 3 mills, past indebtedness, 1 mill; Newberry, 2 1/4 mills for ordinary purposes.

Oconee, for ordinary purposes, 4 1/2 mills; Orangeburg, for ordinary purposes, 2 1/2 mills; past indebtedness, 1 4 of one mill.

Pickens, ordinary, including roads and bridges, 5 mills; past indebtedness, 2 mills; Richland, for ordinary county tax, 3 1/4 mills; in Columbia township, for interest on railroad bonds, 1 1/2 of one mill; for retiring said bonds, 1 1/4 of one mill; and in addition thereto there shall be levied a tax of 2 mills in the school district of the city of Columbia.

Spartanburg, ordinary, 3 mills; interest on railroad bonds, 1 mill; sinking fund, 1 1/2 mill; roads, 1 mill; permanent improvements on roads, 1 1/2 mill; one half of discretionary profits to go to schools.

Saluda, ordinary, 2 1/4 mills; past indebtedness, 1 3/4 mills; permanent improvements on roads, 1 mill; Sumter, ordinary purposes and past indebtedness, 3 mills; out of discretionary profits, \$2,000 is to be set aside as a sinking fund.

Union, ordinary, 2 1/2 mills; interest on railroad bonds, 2 mills; sinking fund, 2 mills; road tax, 1 mill; Williamsburg, ordinary purposes, 4 mills.

York, for ordinary county tax, 4 1/2 mills; in Catawba township, 2 mills; in Ebonozero township, 1 1/2 mills; in York township, 2 1/2 mills to pay interest on the bonds issued in aid of Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Appropriations Made by the House of Representatives.

The appropriation bill adopted by the House of Representatives is as follows: STATE HOUSE EXPENSES. Salary of governor, \$3,000; private secretary, \$1,200; messenger, \$400; contingent fund, \$3,000; stationery, \$300; stenographer, \$400.

Salary of secretary of state, \$1,900; clerk, \$1,350; stipendiary fund, \$150; stationery, \$500; extra clerk hire \$400; for books, blanks, etc., \$300.

Comptroller general's salary, \$1,900; three clerks, \$1,400 each; contingent fund, \$200; printing, \$50; stationery, \$300; traveling expenses, \$50.

State treasurer, \$1,900; chief clerk, \$1,600; two bookkeepers, \$1,350 each; contingent fund, \$200; printing of reports, \$500; stationery, \$300; stenographer, \$400; traveling expenses, \$300.

Adjutant general, \$1,500, assistant adjutant general, \$1,200; State armorer, \$350; traveling expenses, \$50; contingent fund, \$200; stationery, \$150; repairing arms at Beaufort, \$300; for the militia, \$5,000.

Attorney general, \$1,900; assistant attorney general, \$1,500; stationery, \$100; litigation expenses, \$1,500; for emergency, \$500, if necessary.

Railroad commissioners' salaries, \$5,700; secretary, \$1,200; contingent fund, \$1,200.

State librarian, \$800; contingent fund, \$170; stationery, \$300; other expenses, \$100.

Two watchmen State house, \$900; janitor, \$160; engineer \$75 for seven months and \$25 for five months; two firemen at \$25 per month; for five months; keeper's contingent fund, \$200.

Supreme court, Chief Justice Melver, \$2,550; Justice Gray, \$2,550; Justice Jones, \$2,550; Justice Pope, \$2,550; clerk, \$800; librarian, \$500; reporter, \$900; attendant, \$200; messenger, \$200; contingent fund, \$500; books for library, \$500; 100 copies of 59th and 60th reports, \$1,200.

For each of the eight circuit judges, \$3,000; solititors \$11,000, stenographers, \$10,000.

Office of health—For quarantine purposes, \$18,000; for State board, \$2,200; Charleston quarantine station, \$2,650; St. Helez's, \$950; Port Royal, \$1,275; Georgetown, \$675; Lazardette, \$300; clerk hire for State board, \$300. Salaries of county auditors, \$25,500; printing for county auditors, \$2,500.

STATE COLLEGES. South Carolina college, \$28,107, and \$11,000 for Howard's hall.

Winthrop college, \$43,000; for school ship, \$5,000; for dormitory, \$20,000.

THE CITY. \$25,000; repairs, \$750; laundry, \$100; laboratory, \$753; library, \$500; for improvements, \$100,000.

State colored college, \$38,000. For the public schools, \$100,000.

PEW AND CHARITABLE. Cedar Springs deaf, dumb and blind asylum, \$20,000, and \$20,000 for the erection of a new building.

State penitentiary office, \$5,400. Catawba Indians, \$800 and \$200 for school.

The State hospital for the insane is to get; For running expenses, \$100,000; building purposes, \$10,000; Wallace property debt, \$4,120; salary of superintendent, \$3,000; board of regents, \$1,200.

DEBTS, INTEREST, ETC. For the completion of the State capitol, \$15,000.

Charleston exposition, \$50,000. The largest single item is \$285,045.45 to meet the interest on the public debt. In the same connection is \$20,000 for the payment of past due interest.

ABLE TO BE FOUND UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS STATE. For the bonds for \$100,000; \$600 for clerk and \$120 for postage, etc.

STILL CRUSADING.

Mrs. Nation Smashes Another Saloon in Topeka.

SHE ADDRESSES CHILDREN AND APPEALS TO THEM TO SMASH SALOON WINDOWS WITH ROCKS IN ALL THE CITIES.

Mrs. Carrie Nation and three followers Wednesday wrought damage to the extent of \$1,500 in the "Sonate," the finest equipped "joint" in Topeka Kan. She also gained the first police protection. The police followed up her raid of Wednesday and arrested the proprietor of the Sonate and two men who were guarding the place, and the stock of liquor the saloon secured to sell to the crowd, flocked to view the wreckage.

Mrs. Nation was arrested, but promptly released. Mrs. Nation and her wreckers, each armed with a hatchet, sallied forth at daybreak. They forced their way past a Negro, who was guarding the door of the "Sonate" and in less than ten minutes had strewn the floor with broken mirrors, bottles, oil machines and splintered bar fixtures. The Negro fired a shot of warning into the ceiling, but had no effect. Presently a policeman walked leisurely into the room and said: "Well, Sister Nation, I guess you'll have to arrest you again."

Mrs. Nation had just smashed the last bottle and was ready to go. The police judge was glad to release her when she appeared for trial and administered a rebuke to that official. Mrs. Nation soon went down Kansas avenue, free again.

Late Chief of Police Stahl, in an interview with a reporter, said: "I do not care if Mrs. Nation smashes every joint in Topeka. I sympathize with her. I hope she will close up the saloons of the city. As an officer of the law, I thought it my duty to arrest her every time she created a disturbance or destroys property. If we had the right kind of state officers it would not be necessary for Mrs. Nation to do what she is doing."

There are reports of plots to hurt Mrs. Nation. It was said that several saloon men have charged their glass bottles with toxic gas, so that if an explosion will follow their being broken. She is not at all disturbed by these stories.

Wednesday Mrs. Nation dictated an appeal "to the children of the high schools of the United States," in which she urged children everywhere to smash saloon windows with rocks.

When Mrs. Nation appeared in court, to answer the charge of "disturbing the peace" and "smashing a joint," the first charge was dismissed, notwithstanding the crusader demanded a trial; a hearing on the second charge was set for Thursday, the prisoner being released without bond.

The charge of disturbing the peace was dismissed, said Judge Magraw, as the crusader stood at the railing. The charge followed her arrest Tuesday, after her fruitless attempt to wreck the Union restaurant.

"Object to the dismissal," exclaimed Mrs. Nation. "I was arrested wrongfully and deprived of my liberty."

To the charge of smashing a joint, Mrs. Nation replied: "I plead guilty to that, I rather think I did smash it."

The prisoner demanded that the city attorney be brought in and be compelled to give cause for arresting her Tuesday. The police judge tried to ignore her and the chief of police refused to listen to her demand.

Then Judge Magraw began to read the law to the crusader, who created a public disturbance several times and told the court it "might as well read a novel to me as that stuff. It doesn't cover my case."

The judge was indignant and Chief Stahl threatened to have the marshal put her out.

Judge Magraw had no desire to hold the prisoner and permitted her to go on her own recognizance to appear next Thursday for trial.

Mrs. Nation thanked him and shook hands and departed. Mrs. Nation was again arrested on a warrant sworn out by the owners of the "Sonate" saloon. She is charged with malicious destruction of property. She was released on \$100 bond for trial Saturday.

A Hadley, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., fought Tuesday afternoon over the merits of Mrs. Nation's crusade with a Negro named Jackson, who said he wished Mrs. Nation had been killed.

John Nicholson, a lawyer from Newton, Kan., with a bill he has prepared to legalize joint smashing.

A Shooting Scrape. At Spartanburg on Tuesday of last week B. B. Dean was shot and painfully wounded by Chief of Police A. B. Dean. The principles of what was nearly a tragedy are first obvious. The exact cause which led to the difficulty cannot be ascertained, but political reasons between the two are the supposed cause. Last August Capt. Geo. B. Dean, father of B. B. Dean, the wounded man was defeated by "Joe" E. Vernon for sheriff of the city. It is charged that A. B. Dean used his influence for the successful candidate, then chief of police. Mr. A. B. Dean was elected as successor of J. B. Vernon, as chief of police, which position he now holds. The injured man is being attended by Dr. Geo. R. Dean, a cousin of both parties.

Electrocuted. Lorenzo Priori, who murdered Vincenzo Garuzi, in New York City, December 11, 1898, and a few weeks ago secured a stay of execution by the representation that the crime was committed by his wife's brother, James Boardro, was put to death in the electric chair in the state prison at Sing Sing Wednesday. He retained his wits to the end. He left with the priests who attended him a statement declaring his innocence.

THE FARE OF LIFE.

As Brought Out Vividly at the Queen's Funeral.

How the Angel of Death must have smitten last Saturday at that array of power as representatives of the emperors, kings and princes who followed Queen Victoria's remains to the last resting place. There they were, two emperors, five kings, more than half a hundred princes, innumerable dukes, earls, lords, etc., marbling behind that one little coffin. And there was the Angel of Death also. There he combined representatives of all earthly power and glory. There the unseen monarch of them all, to whose mandate that princely array arrayed as usual subject as the humblest vassal are to their own; to whose beck and call they must lay aside all earthly trainings, throw off the tawdry crown and robes of office and go forth as humble as the lowliest of their own subjects. For as some one has said, at the grave all men are equal.

How timely a thing seems kingship, all earthly power and display when thought face to face with the Angel of Death. It is as some great majestic ship whose great proportions and wonderful construction excite admiration, and even amazement, yet which, in the fury of the gale is plucked up, tossed about like a ship in a mill race, its masts stripped off as if they were straws and the whole finally broken in two and thrown to the bottom of the ocean, as a child might chuck a pebble into a tub of water.

All things seem great or small by contrast, but the great ships that go down to the sea are not more at the mercy of the storm nor more insignificant in its fury than the greatest of king and queens and princes and lords and even emperors in the hour of the Angel of Death. Even the great ships that float on the bosom of a turbulent river is not more subject to its currents and eddies than they are subject to the slightest whim of the Infante. For of all ephemeral things, this thing of kingly power and display and glory and even existence in the most ephemeral.

Yet they all play it out to the end—beyond the end. They strut even in the face of death—even after death. One poor little coffin, a couple of emperors, four or five kings, a few scores of princes and dukes—and lords. The Angel of Death. How the latter must smile, I say, at their pretensions. How he must chuck over their theory of "divine right."

To Purify Politics. Senator H. William Chandler, who has just been defeated for re-election to the senate, as he charges by a railroad corporation in this state, has introduced a bill for the purpose of compelling corporations chartered by the United States from making contributions to campaign funds. Asked what he had particularly in mind in the matter Senator Chandler said: "The great evil of the expenditure of vast sums of money in controlling politics is not individual contributions, although it is true that many of the large contributions are made by individuals. The great evil is the expenditure of vast sums of money in controlling politics is not individual contributions, although it is true that many of the large contributions are made by individuals. The great evil is the expenditure of vast sums of money in controlling politics is not individual contributions, although it is true that many of the large contributions are made by individuals."

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The ministers definitely decided to demand the composition of the death penalty upon 12 of the Chinese officials named in the list submitted, including those who are dead, on account of the moral effect upon the Chinese.

The reference of the living must be inflicted except in the case of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, whose punishment may commute to banishment to Turkistan.

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