WORK OF TAFT COMMISSION.

President Transmits Report of Its Doings to Senate.

AMERICANIZING ISLANDS.

y Insurgents Surrender -- Passage Spooner Bill Urged Secretary Rooi Asks Questions.

whisgion, Jan. 25.—The President transmitted to the Senate a rethe secretary of war inclosing report of the Taft Philippine comhis message of transmittal the deaf says the report includes not the report of the commission but

nets of legislation and other imat information relating to the of the Philippines. eiding, the President says: "I thy recommend legislation under the government of the islands ave authority to assist in their

ul industrial development in the retary Root's letter of transmit-ated January 24th, addressed to resident, says. A personal let-ceived by me from Judge Taft,

December 14, 1900, says: INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

since writing you about 30,000 inince writing you about 10,000 into in liccos Norte have surren-nad 10,000 persons who were not affected toward us in Panay have the path of allegiance. I have he oath of allegiance, that there will be a great many apers signed by a great man; on the Enited States and an did fidelity without mental re. The native priests are those two held out longest in favor of urgents and against the Americal Lagrangian and specific states. id I deem this action as of iportance. The army is hitting it hard knocks against the inits everywhere. Since the elec-here has been a great falling off activity of the insurgents in

URGE SPOONER BILL.

January 2nd, the committee as lives of following: Pas-Spooner bill at present session purely central civil goves of any kind granted, and no uplete pacification. Strong peace organized, with defined purpose ing civil government under government and relief from inary rule long before subject can

QUASI CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

time near at hand in our opinion disturbances existing can better puressed by native police of ment with an army as auxhange should be put in hands of to act promptly when time to give Filipino people an obevil government under way-nosi restricted and unsatisfying. ission embarrassed in securing material for judicial and other by necessity provisional charmilitary government and un-

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

le of public lands and allowance ing cialms impossible until on ground, awaiting law to perins. More coming. Good ele-a pacification. Urgently recommendment of Spooner bill so operation be not postponed unbut only until in the Presiligment civil government may stablished. Conditions rapn, with aid of army, will be fident to secure peace than y control. Commission."

ONDITIONS IMPROVING.

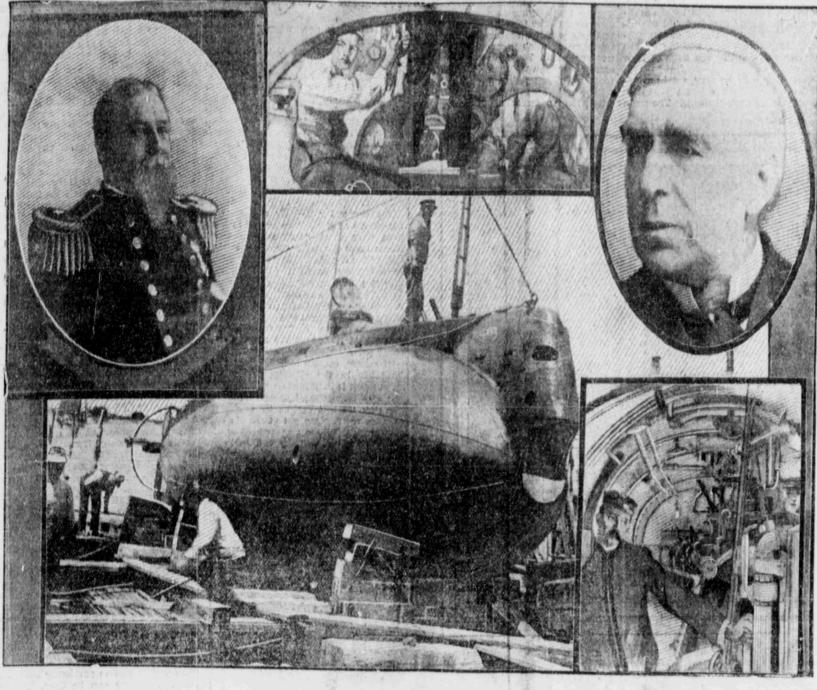
assetch from Judge Taft, dated 5, 1901, says: 'Conditions rapnoving. Rifles, officers, pri-s being captured or surrenn considerable numbers in d south Luzon. Same condianay, where more than 35,000 en eath of allegiance. Insurer completely scattered and egale negotiating for surren-it is samar slower because of band, long uncontested ocuinterior and swollen streams ampaign, Campaign in Samar at lands into Levice produc-pience, but information is that asthere are favorable. Federal peace; direct result of elecorganized and rapidly inor a Manila, preparing to extend the ist numerous invitations from

AREA OF LAND.

The report shows that the islands dimsted to contain about 75,000,-tes of land, of which less than are held in province ownership, manent laws than the millirament can supply are needed. section of the report on the section of the report on the fraffic in Manila indicates that mers of the commission are amdeal with that subject, and the swhich they have attained will are favorably with the results in country. Many false and misleads atry. Many false and misleadments have been made regard-use of intoxicating liquors in The fact that this traffic is right; and effectively regulated approximation bounds in the city of an in any city of similar or te in the United States." the secretary's reports hese caoblegrams concerning the

ROOT ASKS QUESTIONS.

BRITAIN'S SURPRISE-TERRIBLE FLEET OF SUBMARINE BOATS ORDERED. Congress Considering Construction of More, Admiral Highborn's Startling Information That Britain Wants Our Holland Boat.



Engine Room of the Holland.

Great Britain, spurred on by the effort of France to build a practical submarine fleet, now has decided that the Holland hoat is the best of all models. France having ordered a large number of vessels of doubtful utility the British admiralty is anxious to discount her efforts at naval supremacy by building an enormous fleet of a higher type. Just how far she has been successful in her overtures to the parties controlling the patents of J. P. Holland cannot be ascertained, as all parties concerned are extremely reticent. The recent turning down of the Holland boats by the naval committee, which decided to build no more of them at present, result in Britain securing the services of the Holland company unless some prompt measures are taken by the navy department to head off this latest piece of British aggression. Britain at the present moment is already building submarine boats which will place

frequent American sulmans or drink American liquors? How much drunken. ness among American soldiers? houses of prostitution licensed, protected, or in any way encouraged by au-

COMMISSION REPLIES. Manila, Jan. 17 .- Root, Secretary of

-With reference to your telegram of the 15th: First-Very good. Second Better than any American city of same size, Third+Practically not at all. Fourth-Considerable. Same much more conspicuous than at home, cause several barracks near heart of city and frequented saloons on narrow thoroughfares. New license law passed banishes saloons to places less accessibit and annoying for general public. In-formed by army authorities that actual drunkenness not much, if any, greater than at home. Absence of home influence and lack of usual amusements would naturally increase it. Marked improvement in this regard since improved political condition in this city has permitted more attention to subject. Fifth—No; but true that in November, 1898, spread of venereal dis-cases among soldiers led military au-thorities, in order to maintain effectiveness of army, to subject known prosti-tutes to certified examination and confinement of diseased in special hos-pital, expense of which paid from fund in custody of army officer secured sole-ly from fees charged for examination 5 cents to \$2, according to place of examination. System has greatly reduced percentage of disability from this cause. Purely army police measures outside our jurisdiction, military necessity. Result better than futile attempts at total suppression in oriental city of 200,000, producing greater evil. Prosti-tutes known not permitted to land. Number deported. General moral con-dition of city greatly maligned. Measures of violence now comparatively few. Gambling greatly decreased. Native vino shops in Manila, in August, 1898, 4,000; now reduced to 400. American saleons, including hotels and restaurants, reduced from 224 in February, 1900, to 88 now. Of these only 48

licensed to sell spirituous "COMMISSION." AMERICANIZATION OF ISLANDS The report itself is a very voluminous production, divided into many heads exhibiting the progress made by the commission in carrying out its plans for the Americanization of the islands. A particularly interesting section of the report, introducing the whole question report, introducing the whole question of Philippine questions, deals with military and political conditions, the effect of the American elections and legislative procedures and acts. The commission says that examinations of many witnesses as to the form of gov-ernment best adapted to these islands and satisfactory to the people show;

ELECTION FRANCHISE.

"That the masses of the people are ignorant, credulous and child-like, and that under any government the elec-toral franchise must be much limited, because the large majority will not, for a long time, be capable of intelligently

exercesing it.
"From all the information we can get, it seems clear that a great majority of the people long for peace and are entirely willing to accept the establishment of a government under the supremacy of the United States. They are, however, restrained by fear from taking any action to assist in the suppression of the insurrection. Any one suspected of giving information to the Americans concerning the insurgents is get, it seems clear that a great major-Americans concerning the insurgents is immediately marked for assassination. The ramifications of the conspiracy are so wide that it has effected the terrorism of an entire people. It is a Mafia on a very large scale."

SOUTHERN LUZON.

In southern Luzon the conditions have improved in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas and Laguna during the last month. The province of Tayabas is peaceful. In the Camarines and Al-ROOT ASKS QUESTIONS,

An. H. 1991.—Taft, Manila:—Cable tory, but they are growing better. In the Visayans and Mindanao the conditions are much the same as reported

during the last six months which ignores the effect of the American el tion as a controling element in the situation, is necessarily inadequate. Since the result was announced there has been a great decrease in insurgent activity. The intensest interest was felt by the insurgents before the election in the issue, and the intensest de-velopment since, which will gertainly effect the collapse of the insurrection in the near future. From now on conditions in these islands will grow steadily

FRIARS IN ISLANDS.

One of the longest chapters in the report concerns the friars in the Philipupines. It gives the history of the ex-pulsion of these friars from their places by the rebels and declares that the burning question agitating the Filipinos is whether they shall be permit-ted to return. The commission listened to all sides, including the archbishop of Manila, himself a friar, and the churchmen brought forward by him. Laymen, officers, newspaper correspondents and others had their chance to testify upon this subject. The commission says that the friar was the embodiment of all authority governmental as well as religious, in his locality, and not a single function of government could be performed without his assistance and participation.

IMMORALITY OF FRIARS.

As to the mooted question of the imsays that the evidence on this point is so strong that it seems to establish clearly that there were enough instances in each province to give considerable ground for the general re-port. That such immorality should exist among the friars, it says, is, how-ever, not strange, in view of the fact that many of them came from the ig-norant peasantry of Andaulsia and were not by training fitted to resist the temptation. But the immorality on the part of the friars, it is said, was not the principal ground for the hostility toward them of the people. The commission says: "It did not shock the common people or arouse their indignation to see their curate establish ilhatton to see their curate estates in licit relations with a woman and have children by her. The woman did not lose caste on that account, but often prided herself on the relation to the chief authority in the village. Of course there may have been initative power to an establishment of man and her relatives, and these cases have lent themselves to deepen the color of the lurid and somewhat overdrawn pictures painted by the antifriar writers."

LANDS OWNED BY PRIESTS.

The report shows that the total amount of land in the island owned by the Augustinians, the Dominicans, the Franciscans and the Recolletos is approximately 403,000 acres, besides which they have large sums of money to loan, Most of this property has been trans-ferred by the Dominicans to a man named Andrews and by the Augustin-ians and by the Recolletes to English corporations, but the commission says these transfers are not genuine and the friars remain the owners. It declares, however, that the United States government is bound by treaty to protect these interests and suggests that they be purchased for public lands out of the island revenues and by condemnation if need be, though the orders have expressed a willingness to sell at a satis-

CHURCH POLICY.

Regarding the return of the friars. the commission says that the deep-seated hatred of the people must be reckened with. It would be of assist-ance to the American cause if the Cathance to the American cause if the Catholic church were to substitute American priests, but this is a question of church policy with which the commission has nothing to do. Says the report: "It is enough to say that the political question will be eliminated if the friars are not sent back."

Reference is made to the subject of

reinforced the views contained report by the following distrem Manila, as to use of rem Manila. Root, Secretary intoxicating liquors, drunkenness, and limprovement has been made.

| August 21st, except that in Leyte much | has since been decided in favor of the limprovement has been made.

| Faribault plan. The commission then | Wednesday, and after considerable delay the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following. Past, frequent American valences of following. Past, frequent American valences of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum contained a memorandum process of following. Past, frequent American valences of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following. Past, frequent American valences of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following the package was found and sent to the king. It contained a memorandum process of following the package was found and sent to the king. 'atholic hierarchy, but it is likely will avoid that active hostility to a public school system which might be a formidable obstacle in spreading educa-

tion among these Catholic peop The question of establishing adequate means of communication between throughout the islands is deemed secondary in importance only to the primary schools as an educator of the peo-ple. The commission states that it has no authority to grant franchises for the construction of railways, and advises this government, to empower it with this right, believing that the construction of a number of roads backed by foreign capital would ensue immediately.

COURTS OF THE ISLANDS.

The report says that all the courts are performing their regular functions, though in a provisional way. In the supreme court the justices are mostly all Filipinos, and the justices of the peace are all natives. The commission says that the judicial salaries are miserably inadequate, and it is not sur-prising, therefore, that charges of bribery and corruption have arisen. The commission hopes to reorganize the judiciary early this year, but declares that the establishment of a fed-eral court is not within its jurisediction. The civil code is stated to be adequate for the solution of commercial controversies and the regulation of all

Insurance on Victoria's Life.

New York, Jan. 26 .- Local life insurance men estimate at as high as from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 the probable aggregate amount to be paid out by Eng. lish companies to policy holders, who had taken out insurance on Queen Victoria's life, but who had no relation whatever to the queen. Such policies would not be written by companies in the United States, it was pointed out. for here there must be an "insurable interest" shown before an application would be granted as under the law in this country the beneficiary must be a person dependent upon or pecuniarly interested in the life of the insured.

Emperor William Leaves Cowes. Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 26 .- Emperor William left Cowes at 8 o'clock this morning on the royal yacht Alberta to visit Portsmouth, where he will meet Crown Prince Friedrich Wil-

England yesterday morning. Quarantined Against Bakerfield.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 26,--Dr. Blunt, state health officer, has issued instruction from Austin for the inspector at the state line here to enforce a rigid quarantine against Bakerfielo, Cal., where a case of the plague is said o have appeared and to make the rules hat stringent as applying to San Francisco.

Jeremiah Curtin's New Books.

San Francisco, Jan. 26.-Jeremiah Curtin of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institute, popularly known as the translator of Sienkiewicz's novels, who is on his way to Washington, having nearly completed a tour of the world, is preparing two books for early public ion. One will be devoted largely to observations and views on Russia and Siberia. The other will deal with an interesting Mongol tribe, known as the Burlats, who, to the number of 200,000 inhabit the country west of Lake Baikal. Mr. Curtin says that Sienkiewicz will soon issue a sequel to "Quo Vadis," which will be first published in English in order to protect the copyright.

Queen's Great Thoughtfulness.

New York, Jan. 26 .- One of the most interesting illustrations of the queen's thoughtfulness has come to light in connection with Thursday's ceremonial, sion has nothing to do. Says the report: "It is enough to say that the political question will be eliminated if the friars are not sent back."

Reference is made to the subject of religious exercises in schools which

overing various points connected with the ceremonial at the opening of a new reign with a recommendation that her successor should not be present when he was proplaimed and that he should not visit the city in state. These were acted upon by the king and several new precedents were set. The "queen a long time in advance had anticipated the an novances and risks of the traditional ceremony and had taken pains to forewarn and relieve the king."

To Study Sanskirt Literature.

New York, Jan. 26 .- On the Cunard steamship Lucania, which sails for Europe today, will be Prof. A. D. W. Jackson, of columbia university, who goes to India on six months' leave of absence to engage in original research in connection with the ancient sources of Zend and Sanskrit literature, in India Prof. Jackson will incidentally settle a question in dispute between the Parsees of Bombay and the government of Great Britain.

HAZING AT NAVAL ACADEMY. Cadets There Anxious to Have a Congressional Investigation.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 26.-When the naval cadets heard of Representative Sherman's resolution to investigate hazing in the naval academy they appeared very much pleased. They said they would be delighted with an investigation, as they had nothing to from it, and it would give them a little

One cadet remarked that there had been practically no hazing at the naval academy for two years. He had never heard of any cadet being required to perform a menial service for another cadet. There was no cruel hazing at the naval academy. It was all fun and onloved when taken is each result of the naval academy. enjoyed when taken in good part by the victim as much as by those who were joking him. No such things as "wood en willies," "eagles" and sitting of "eagles" and sitting or bayonets were ever done in the academy, cadets declared.

GERMAN SUGAR REFINERS. Will Make Fight to Get Their Pro-

duct into American Market.

New York, Jan. 26 .- Some apprehension is expressed in sugar circles as to the report that German refiners are preparing for a sharp fight to market their product in this country. About a year ago the secretary of the treasury decided on complaint of the Russian ambas sador, that the Russian sugar was not subject to a countervailing duty for the reason that, technically, Russian sugar

did not receive an export bounty.

The cantention of the German refiners is that Russian sugar does, in fact, receive a bounty, and demand, it is asserted, is to be officially made upon the state department that German sugars be pleased, upon the state department that German sugars be placed upon the same basis as Russian. Should, however, the countervalling duty on German sugars still be collected it is then proposed, according to reports just received by sugar refiners to pay the export bounty upon terms identical with those controlling Russian shipments. In that case, it is argued; the authorities at Washington will have no course left except to re-

move the countervailing duty.

The removal of the differential duties on Russian sugars has resulted in the importation of quite an amount of that product. The imports of refined sugars during the year 1900 amounted to 17.515 tons, compared with 1,335 tons in 1899 and a very large part of this increase as Russian crystals.

If the differential duties be removed,

It is contended, the duty on refined over raw supplies gives the American refiner only about one-eighth cent per pound advantage over foreign refined and consequently it is further said, German re-finers will only be required to under-sell the American refiners about one. quarter cent per pound in order to se-

Verdi's Condition Serious. Milan, Jan. 25.-The condition of Ver-

EXPLORATION OF ANDES MOUNTAINS

Sir Martin Conway Talks of Their Reaches the Climax of Enermous Riches. -

As Yet Undetermined but of Immense Value - Will Surpass Wealth of the Transvaal.

New York, Jan. 26.-Sir Martin Conway, an explorer who has contributed much to what is known of the mountain region of the world, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel, having recently returned from his third trip of exploration to South America. Sir Martin, whose explorations have

extended over a period of ten years and who has devoted nearly thirty years to scientific research, said last night that his work in South America would mark the close of his career as an explorer. He said that he would maintain his interest in scientific dis-covery, but that in the future he would organize and send out exploring expedi-tions instead of going himself.

Sir Martin said that he was about to organize an expedition to go to Paru next spring to further explore the western slope of the Andes. He will sail for England on Wednesday next, and will organize this expedition soon after he arrives in his native country. "The castern slope of the Andes," Sir Martin said, "affords a field for scientific re-search which has immense possibilities. Practically nothing is known about the botany and nothing about the mineral resources of the vast region lying to the east of the Andes. It is known of course that this vast region has resources of interest to science and of value in a commercial sense, but it has been so little explored as to leave the world almost in the dark regarding its possibilities. Much is known about Venezuela and Colombia, but as yet little has been learned about

the interior of Brazil, Bollvia, Ecuador, Peru and Argentina."

Sir Martin, being asked whether his explorations in South America were prompted by scientific objects or were for commercial purposes said:

"I have been interested in the sub-"I have been interested in the sub-ject from a scientific standpoint. It is

immensely rich in minerals-how rich, no one knows." "Do you believe thatAmerican or English capitalists may soon look to that region as a promising field for invest-

"Probably not at present," Sir Martin replied. "Capitalists are cautious and the mineral resources of the re-gion are as yet an undetermined quantity. There can be no question, howeast of the Andes is rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, tin and other metals are there in vast quantitiesquantities so great as to make that region in the future more productive of precious metals than either the Trans-

vaal or the Klondike." Philippine Commission Doings.

Manila, Jan. 26 .- The Philippine commission has passed the act declaring persons in arms against the United States authority or aiding and abetting the insurrectionists after March next ineligible to hold office. A bill has also been enacted regulating the hours of labor and leaves of absence of civil service appointees

The measure requires six hours' work daily and provides free transportation for American employes from San Fran-cisco, with half salary from the day

of embarkation, Gen, Funston reports that thirty of his men near San Isidro yesterday killed five insurgents. Later the same detachment engaged thirty insurgents under Tagunton, the rebel leader, and Tagunton was killed while trying to escape.

FAVORS AMERICAN CONTROL Lyman Abbot Says United States Should Own Isthmian Canal.

Boston, Jan. 26 .- Dr. Lyman Abbott, in an address at the Lowell institute last night spoke in favor of American control of the isthmian canal. "Today we are confronted by the question of the isthmian canal." he said, "and I tope it will be officered and controlled and operated by the United State alone.
I hope it will belong to no corporation,
no private company, but to the United
States as the Mississippi river beongs

to the lwhole nation."
Dr. Abbott scored the action of labor unions in preventing a man work-ing when, where, for whom and for what wages he chooses. He said: "Not for an Instant in a free state would the people tolerate legislation al-lowing this thing. But it is much worse when enforced by the laws of labor guilds. Thus it is the first duty

of society to protect every man in his natural right to labor and enjoy the product of his labor." Dr. Abbott then explained the single tax theory and advocated it strongly because, he said, it taxes only unim-proved land, not the fruits of a man's

own labor. 'It takes nothing from industry, nor does it involve confiscation, for it will not come about, if at all, by instant ac-

"We should levy taxes on income and

possessions rather than on expeditures," he went on. "Levying taxes on expenditure means that those of moderate means pay the taxes. The millionairs can wear but one suit of clothes at a

Baron Wilhelm Von Rothschild Dead Frankfort, Jan. 25,-Baron Wilhelm

von Rothschild, head of the banking firm of that name, died at noon to-

Rosslyn Sues for Divorce.

Edinburgh, Jan. 25.—The Earl of Rosslyn today began a suit for di-

The earl has been an actor, his stage name being James Erskine. His full name is James Francis Harry St. Clair-Erksine. He has also served in South Africa with Thornycrofts herse and was a war correspondent for the London Daily Mail. Of late he has been editor of Scottish Life. The Earl of Rosslyn was born in 1869 and in 1890 married Violet, daughter of Robert

TRADE HAS BEEN VERY WONDERFUL

Dealings,

SOUTH AMERICAN MINERALS | WOOL MARKET SITUATION.

It Has No Encouraging Features -Staple Products Have Been Moved Within Narrow Limits.

New York, Jan. 25,-R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: "Rarely has there been more business in staple and in manufactured goods at practically unchanged prices than during the period since November 1st. This week seems to have marked the climax of the enormous dealings at ligures which have become familiar. The heavy trade in pig fron at better prices, the larger distribution of dry goods at a firmer range of

tion of dry goods at a firmer range of quotations and the rush to secure prompt delivery of zoots and shoes, at indicate that business may have escaped one of those weary readjustments of prices, which have proved often so trying in recent years. Jobbing trade in the interior is good and collections continue excellent.

"After a week of quiet conditions, partly due to uncertainty regarding competition among leading interests, the iron and steel industry has taken another long stride forward. The feature was enormous buying of pig at an advance to \$13.25 at Pittsburg. This sudden activity in the raw material removed fear that stocks might be accumulating at furnaces and gave some idea of the heavy contracts for finished products taken by the mills. In some directions there is less foreign inquiry, although an unusually heavy shipment of billets went to Glasgow and exports of rails have not ceased.

Freight rates to the seacoast are still considered excessive by

of rails have not ceased.

Freight rates to the seacoast are still considered excessive by manufacturers and there is more inclination to push domestic business on this account. Arbitration is expected to prevent suspension of work at the furnaces, where a strike was threatened on February 1st. Pooling of coke interests outside the Connellsville region is being discussed, but the quality has always been inferior and sales only effected at concessions.

"Further improvement is seen in foot-wear and manufacturers are receiving ample orders. Shipments from Boston thus far amount to 335,432 cases against 380,963 in 1900. Leather has been freeular in demand, although prices are steady. Hides at Chicago fluctuated

steady. Hides at Chicago nuctuated widely, with more grades sold at concessions than advances.

"It is difficult to find encouraging features in the wool situation. Sales for the week at the chief eastern cities were 1,000,000 pounds more than the preceding week, and in the four weeks the aggregate is only 13,275,700 pounds against 21,504,700 pounds last year. Not against 21,504,700 pounds last year. Not only is there an utter absence of speculative operations, but purchases by manufacturers are restricted to re-quirements for orders on hand. Domestic quotations have not hardened in sympathy with the better prices obtained at London, while a few sales are reported at moderate concessions. Hopes for the future are based on indifference of dealers and growers to sell at current prices, but present heavy stocks will be augmented in a few

months by the new clip.

"Staple products have moved within narrow limits, little attention being given to widely varying estimates from Argentina or reports of damage in tannorthwest through insufficient snow. Despite the advance in prices over those prevailing a year ago, exports of wheat, including flour, from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,568818 bushels against 1,644,149 last year.

"Failures for the week were 306 in the United States against 231 last year, and 46 in Canada against 38 last year."

PUPILS SAVED FROM FIRE. Hundred and Fifty Escape Through

Familiarity With Fire Drill. Chicago, Jan. 26.—Through training in the fire department exercises saved the lives of 150 pupils of the St. Louis French parochial school in Kensington. While all the children were at their while all the children were at their lessons in the upper floor fire broke out and before it was discovered the whole underside of the first floor was blazing furiously and the inner stairway had been cut off. The person who discov-ered the fire quickly notified the teachers, who in turn gave the fire drill sig-nal and as the pupils fell into line they were quickly marched down an outside stairway to safety. The school house

Important Babylonian Finds.

was completely destroyed.

Berlin, Jan. 26.-The German Babylon expedition, under Prof. Kaldewy, the noted Assyriologist, reports two im-portant discoverys. It unearthed a street procession of Bel-Merodach, the aining a large number of very interest ing antiquities.

Arrested for Stealing Greenbacks. Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 25.—John Han-son, who was brought here and placed in jail, is a United States prisoner, and has confessed to stealing \$2,000 in green-backs in a package from the mail car on the branch of the Chicago Great Western railroad, running from Sumner than the control of the Chicago Great Western railroad, running from Sumner than the control of the chicago Great Mestern railroad, running from Sumner than the chicago Great Mestern railroad, running from Sumner than the chicago Great Mestern railroad, running from Sumner than the chicago Great Mestern railroad than the chicago G to Hampton, Iowa, a few days ago, Hanson was a brakeman on the train

money and took it and concealed it in his cellar, where the officers found it. The money was shipped by a Dubuque bank,

He found the drawer open, containing the

SENDING LETTERS IN CHINA. China still has the old-fashioned system of private letter-carrying. Let ter shops are to be found in every town. If he has a letter to send, the Chinaman goes to a letter shop and bargainf with the keeper thereof. He pays two-thirds of the cost, leaving the receiver

to pay the rest on delivery. COLOSSUS AMONG CRANES.

Messrs, W. Doxford & Sons have just Messrs, W. Doxford & Sons have just erected at their ship yard at Pallion, Sunderland, the largest crane in any private ship yard in the world. Fixed on a main foundation, consisting of a block of concrete twenty feet square, this leviathan weight-lifter is capable. Pardee de Greyvyner of Gaulby Hall, Lincolnshire. They have two children, a son and daughter. The son's title is Lord Loughborough. He was born in 1892.

The total weight of the crane is 329 tons, and it is under the control of one man only.