#### Trade with the New Republic Rapidly Growing.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Dec. 30.—Commerce between the youngest and the oldest republics in the Western Hemisphere, although rather one-sided yet. is already beginning to have substantial volume. and particularly the exports from the United States to Panama, irrespective of oceanic canal supplies, are increasing with great rapidity With unprecedented prosperity and growing ability to buy, due to the impetus given by the presence of 25,000 canal operatives earning good wages. Panama has bought in the year just ending exports from the United States which will aggregate a little more than \$14,000,000, against not quite \$8,000,000 in 1905 and about \$2,500,000 two years ago. The figures for the full year have not yet reached the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor: but those for the eleven months ending with November were \$12,956,871, and, as the figures for the single month of November are \$1.273,507, it is apparent that the total for the full calendar year will almost double that of the year before.

These figures cover only the exports to Panama sent in merchant vessels, and do not include that sent by government transports or naval vessels. What proportion of this total of over \$14,000,000 worth of merchandise sent by merchant vessels to Panama is sent for the government or by its representatives cannot be determined at present, since the shipments of this character when sent by vessels engaged in the general transportation of commerce are treated in the same manner as merchandise sent by individual exporters or firms. While a considerable part of the merchandise exported to Panama is doubtless for the use of the government, or at least for use in the work upon the canal or the Panama Railroad, an examination of the list of articles forming this total indicates that a large part consists of articles of food and clothing or other merchandise intended for individual use rather than for the canal

Nor can it be determined just what proportion of this total goes for use of citizens of Panama located outside of the canal zone, since merchandise intended for citizens of Panama may pass through the ports located within the canal zone and thence into the hands of the merchants of the state outside the canal zone. The fact that the value of the native products sent from Panama to the United States aggregates \$750,000 annually, and that the purchasing power of the people adjacent to the canal zone is doubtless greatly augmented by their trade relations with those employed upon the works of the canal, suggests that perhaps \$2,000,000

worth may be destined for importers and dealers located outside the canal zone but within the Republic of Panama.

These figures, it should be added, do not include the value of merchandise sent from one coast of the United States to the other by way of Panama, since the bureau of statistics maintains a separate statement for merchandise of this class, showing between \$2,000,000 and \$3,-000,000 worth of merchandise annually passing from San Francisco to New York by way of the isthmus, from between \$5,000,000 and \$6,-000,000 worth passing from New York to San Francisco by way of the isthmus.

This movement of merchandise from the United States to Panama, exclusive of that sent in government ships, has been continuous, seldom falling below \$1,000,000 a month, and in one or two cases exceeding \$1,500,000 a month. In the single month of January the total was \$1,059,574; in February, a short month, \$979,-692; in March, \$1,689,718; in April, \$1,233,4914; in May, \$1,297,174; in June, \$1,296,455; in July, \$923,397; in August, \$1,176,102; in September, \$857,510; in October, \$1,069,828, and in November, \$1,273,507.

About two-thirds of this total of exports to Panama soes from the port of New York In

About two-thirds of this total of exports to Panama goes from the port of New York. In the fiscal year 1906, the latest date for which statements of shipments to countries by ports statements of shipments to countries by ports are available, the amount shipped from New York was \$8,395,679; from New Orleans, \$1,665,269; from Bailtimore, \$624,648; from Pearl River, Miss., \$328,191; from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., \$321,317; from Mobile, Ala., \$321,682; from San Francisco, \$257,701; from Brunswick, Ga., \$236,315, and from Philadelphia, \$130,513.

The following table shows the value of imports of merchandise into the United States from Panama during the fiscal year 1906:

Tota	11																							. 2	782,193
Coffee																		 		. ,					5,974
Hats.																									8.957
Veget																									17:757
Hides.	ot	her	1	De	SU	1	C8	lt	tl	6									. ,				 		21.586
Cabin	et v	voc	Mds.		e:	X.C	e	pt		n	18	Lh	0	g	2.1	13	 				٠				37,885
Mahor																									49,997
Hides	of	C	att	j.e						,															70,409
3.1451345																									

## WEALTH FROM MINERALS.

#### Order of the Producing States a Surprise to Most Persons.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Out of \$1,623,877,127 worth of minerals produced by the United States for the latest period, that of 1905, just compiled by the Geological Survey, only \$702,453,108 represented metals, while \$221,024,019 were non-metallic mineral products, such as coal, petroleum, bricks, stone, etc., and besides these there were a large number of unspecified materials. To those who have always associated mineral wealth with gold, copper or iron, instead of the humbler things, this will explain why the government experts class Ohio, Illinois, New York and Alabama as mineral wealth producers far above California, Nevada and Alaska, West Virginia higher than Montana, and why Pennsylvania distances all the states and territories, or any three or four of them com-

In the annual tables of the Survey the mineral

resources listed include both certain raw materials and also certain derivative materials in their first marketable condition, which do not appear in the table of mineral products of the United States as a whole. For example, both pig iron and fron ores are included as important products entering into the commerce of certain states, and in like manner are included both pig lead and lead paints, both riay products and raw ciey; both coal and its immediate derivatives, coke, gas coke, illuminating gas, ammonium sulphate and coal tar; bauxite and aluminum; and also alum and aluminum sulphate. These derivatives and raw materials are nere given, regardless of the consequent dupiteation of values, in response to a constant demand for this information thus arranged by states. Study of these tables will afford most people more than one surprise. For example, we think of Colorado and Calkonnia as our most representative mineral states, and yet the actual value of Illites mineral products was far greater than that of either Colorado or California last year, more fran double, in fact, the value of California's output, for although lidnois has neither silver nor goal it produces great quantities of cement, clay, real, pig iron, stone and zinc, which are worth match eilver and gold in the world's markets.

The leading mineral states in order of their production, with the wealth they developed, are: whole. For example, both pig fron and fron ores

Onfo 169,205,740 New York 65,050,287
Illinois 105,065,567 Colorado (2,280,944
Micrigan 81,760,141 Alabama 63,585,289
West Virginia 74,731,376)
The remaining states and territories, alphabeti-
cally, with the value of their mineral products in
.905, are:

Alarka\$16,483,759 Missouri\$28,935,599
Arizons 41.349,124 Nebraska 1,357,846
Arkanisas 4.470.784 Nevada 9.873.865
California 48.406.255 New Hampshire 2,028,688
Connecticut 4,009,625 New Jersey 31,818,121
Dalgware 762,944 New Mexico 4.382,114
Diet. of Columbia   317.021 North Carolina 2,486,060
Florida 4.828,783 North Dakota 665,480
Ceorgia 6,300,654 Oklahoma 623,883
leaho 16,768,885 Pregon 2,441,978
Indiana 41,761.678 Rhode Island 1.327.795
indian Territory. 5.768,846 South Carolina 2,494,467
16.098.028 South Dakota 7,571.578
Town 16.098.028 South Dakote. 7,571.578
Entroley 14.871.811 Texas
Kentucky 14,871,811 Texas 13,752,840 Louislans 8,815,430 Utsh 25,447,780
Maine 5,665,804 Vermont 8,797,834
Maine 90 048 957 Miredula 91 751 920
Maryland 20,048,257 Virginia 21,751,030
Massachusetts 14.024,200 Washington 8,700.544
Minnesons 41.265, 375 Wisponsin 16,894,611
Minnesons 874,279 Wyoning 8,057,292

## CONGRESS MEETS JAN. 3.

#### Little Business Likely To Be Transacted This Week.

Washington, Dec. 30 .- Congress will recon vene after the Christmas recess at 12 o'clock next Thursday, but it is not expected that much business will be transacted in either house

ntil the following week. No programme has so far been arranged for either body, and the gen-"al expectation is that nothing will be done in that direction until the houses are called to gether. There has seldom been such an exodus of public men for a brief respite from work as there was when the recess began, and as the members are returning slowly there is not a sufficient number of either Senators or Representatives in the city even to outline a plan of

with the appropriation bills as rapidly as possible, but as neither house has one of these measures before it, both will be forced to take up other matters of legislation or adjourn from some of the supply measures. It may therefore happen that one or both of the houses may adjourn from Thursday or Friday until the following Monday. This will depend upon the wishes of members who have measures that they

desire to press. It is known to be Senator Foraker's wish to secure early consideration by the Senate of his secure early consideration by the Senate of his resolution for an investigation by a Senate committee of the Brownsville episode, and he has been devoting much of the time of the recess to preparation for the continuance of his discussion of that subject. It is understood to be his intention to proceed as soon as the Senate is prepared to have him do so, but if, as seems likely, the attendance during the first few days of the renewed session should be meagre, he may ask for a postponement. The question of Senator Smoot's eligibility is also in condition to be considered by the Senate, but as Senator Foraker

Smoot's eligibility is also in condition to be considered by the Senate, but as Senator Foraker is counted upon by the Utah Senator's friends to lead in his defence, it is understood that that question will be deferred for a time.

Senator Gearin, of Oregon, has a speech forthcoming on the Japanese question, but he will not be heard until the second week of the approaching session. By unanimous consent the Senate will vote on January 12 on Senator La Follette's bill placing a limitation on the duration of the hours of work of railway operatives, and that measure is now in position to be called up for discussion at any time. The Senate will give part of the session on Thursday to the consideration of Senator McCumber's General Pension eration of Senator McCumber's General Pension

the Senate with miscellaneous subjects which are in shape for consideration. The House calendar is by no means barren, but, in the absence of the Speaker and other members of the Committee on Rules, no prediction regarding proceedings before other appropriation bills are reached would be justified. It may be confidently stated, however, that no important matter will be taken up in the interim

dently stated, however, that no important matter will be taken up in the interim.

The next appropriation bill to be reported to the House will be the Fortifications bill, and this will be followed by the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia, but neither will be ready for consideration before January 10. The Senate Committee on Appropriations will report the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill about a week after the reconvening of Congress, and it will soon be followed by the Indian bill, if there should be no effort at special legislation on that measure. The Legislative bill will receive the attention of the Senate as soon as reported.

#### PAY IN THE POSTOFFICE.

#### Mr. Hitchcock Suggests New and Higher Scale of Salaries.

Washington, Dec. 30 .- Failure at this time to Increase materially the compensation of postoffice employes will seriously jeopardize the efficiency of the service, according to the annual report of Mr. Hitchcock,, the First Assistant Postmaster General, which was made public today. The need of legislation to make the postal service more attractive in order to retain present employes and as an inducement for good men to enter the service is treated extensively by Mr. Hitchcock, who presents a plan for the consideration of Congress.

consideration of Congress.

Higher wages in other classes of employment, taken with the increased cost of living, have rendered pronounced the inadequacy of postoffice salaries, he says. As a result, the resignations from the service have increased at an alarming rate, and the standard of men going into the service has greatly deteriorated in the last fiscal year. The report shows that in first and second class offices there were approximately 2000 leeks in the grades ranging from and second class offices there were approximately 2,000 clerks in the grades ranging from \$000 to \$1,000, and of these cierks 2.340, or about 12.3 per cent, resigned during the year, Of 23,000 letter carriers attached to these offices 601, or about 2.6 per cent, voluntarily left the

The figures for October last show that clerks were leaving the service at an annual rate of one in every five.

After a careful study of the problem of devis-

After a careful study of the problem of devising a satisfactory scale of salaries applicable to clerks and carriers allke, this plan has been suggested by Mr. Hitchcock: Establishing for both of these classes of employes six grades of compensation, the annual salary to be \$600 for the first grade, \$800 for the second grade, and for the four aucceeding grades \$900, \$1,000, \$1,100 and \$1,200, respectively, and of providing for the advancement of clerks and carriers in first class offices from the \$600 grade to the \$800 one after one year's service, to \$900 after two years' service, and for the advancement of clerks and carriers in second class offices to \$800 after one year's service and to \$1,000 after three years' service, and for the advancement of clerks and carriers in second class offices to \$800 after one year's service and to \$900 after

clerks and carriers in second class offices to \$800 after one year's service and to \$900 after two years' service.

The proposed plan leaves to the department the distribution of promotions, based on efficiency above the \$1,000 grade in first class and above the \$900 grade in second class offices, the extent of s. th promotions being limited, of course, by the appropriations provided. The several grades ranging from \$300 and \$1,000 to \$1,200 will not only make it possible to reward exceptionally faithful and efficient men throughout the clerical and carrier services, will enable the department to raise the standard of remuneration when demanded by local condi-

## FAVORS FRENCH CHURCH.

#### Washington Mass Meeting Adopts Resolutions of Protest.

Washington, Dec. 30 .- A mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, of various religious denominations, was held here to-night, and resolutions were adopted, protesting against the action of the French government in regard to the Roman Catholic Church. The meeting was held in Columbia Theatre, and some of the leading citizens and religious workers in this city at-tended. Over fifteen hundred persons were un-able to gain admittance. The speakers were Edward H. Gans, of Baltimore; the Rev. John Van Schalk, of the Dutch Reformed Church; Major McCrystall, of New York, and Father D. J. Stafford, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Sentante STAC 828 678 Montana ... \$65 501 049

## ATTITUDE OF VATICAN.

#### Awaiting Effect of French Law-\$1,000,000 Left to Pope.

Rome, Dec. 30 .- The approval by the French Senate on Saturday of the amended Separation law did not cause surprise at the Vatican. The Hely See is now awaiting the effect of the law's application. The Pope is reported to have said to-day:

"Our prayers are for the assistance of the whole Catholic world for the French clergy in order to help them through persecution to final viccry.
Cardinal Tripepi, who died on Saturday, left
he whole of his fortune, amounting to \$1,000,-

# A YEAR OF LYNCH LAW IN THE UNITED STATES. BABY RHINOCEROS HERE

#### OUT OF SEVENTY-TWO VICTIMS OF MOB VIOLENCE IN 1906 SEVENTY WERE NEGROES-A RECORD OF LAWLESSNESS IN FOURTEEN STATES.

enty-two persons lynched in the United States during the year 1906, according to figures prepared for "The New Orleans Picayune," was the victim of mob wrath because he carried a pistol, one for stealing a calf, one for stealing a silver dollar, one for disorderly conduct, one for robbery, one for improper proposals and one for miscegenation. The more serious offences, and the number lynched for each, are: Triple criminal assault, 1; criminal assault, 13; attempted criminal assault, 19; assault and murder, 1; murder, 14; attempted murder, 11; murder and robbery, 1; dual murder, ; quadruple murder, 3; quintuple murder, 1.

Sixty-nine of the seventy-two were Negro men wo were white men and one was a Negro womin. The case of R. T. Rogers, one of the white men ynched, is one of the most notable in the criminal annals of the country. Rogers was charged with murdering Jesse Brown, a fellow merchant, at Girard, La., on February 19, 1904, and, after being convicted and sent to the gallows in Richand Parish, the scene of the crime, secured a reversal and a new trial on appeal to the Supreme Court. When the case came up for the second time in Richland a change of venue was ordered to Tallulah, Madison Parish, on the ground that sentiment against Rogers precluded an impartial trial. When testimony had almost been concluded at Tallulah a death occurred in the family of the presiding judge, who, on May 26, 1906, two years and three months after the murder of Jesse Brown occurred, directed that a mistrial be entered. This action aroused the friends of the Brown faction, and two days later a mob of one hundred and fifty prominent citizens of North Louisiana gathered at Monroe, and, led by Dr. Frank A. Brown, brother of the murdered man, chartered a special train and went to Tallulah. The mob was equipped with sledges, axes and dynamite, and the Tallulah jail was wrecked in the effort to secure possession of Rogers. The prisoner was dug out of his steel cell without the Sheriff or guards knowing anything of the matter until the next morning, when they saw Rogers's body dangling

New Orleans, Dec. 30 (Special) .- Of the sev- | fessed to leading the mob, and said he gloried in the fact, was indicted by the Tallulah grand jury on the charge of murder, but the case is

Lynchings during 1906 affected fourteen states, as follows: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 6; Georgia, 9; Indian Territory, 1; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 9; Mississippi, 13; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 3; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 2, and Texas, 6.

There were 65 lynchings in 1905, 87 in 1904, 104 in 1903, 96 in 1902 and 135 in 1901. In 1905 Louisiana had 6 and Mississippi 20.

Double lynchings during the current year occurred at Mobile, and Fort Gardner, Fla., and triple lynchings at Pelham-Sale City, Ga.; Salisbury, N. C., and Springfield, Mo. Forty-two of the 72 victims were hanged, 21 shot in the open 2 shot while the prisoners were in jail, 2 hanged and shot, 4 hanged and burned and 1 shot and

Exactly one-sixth of the lynchings were pulled off on Sundays, as follows: Two in Alabama, 2 in Arkansas, 1 in Indian Territory, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Louisiana, 3 in Mississippi and 1 in North Carolina-12.

A striking instance is found in the influence of the weather on mob violence. During August, the most torrid month of the year, ten lynchings occurred. This was the greatest number in any one month. December, the coldest month, recorded but one-and that in the North. For every month of 1906 there was one or

more lynchings, thus breaking the record for the last twenty years. During that long period the month of November had been free of lynchings, but in 1906 there were nine for the eleventh

Following are the lynchings by months: During January, 3; February, 6; March, 4; April, 7; May, 8; June, 3; July, 7; August, 10; September, 3; October, 11; November, 9, and Decem-

The first lynching of the year occurred at Moscow, Tex., on January 10, and the last at Annapolis, Md., on December 21.

The record of the year's deaths by mob vio-

lence	follows:		

ing, when they saw Rogers's body dangling. The record of the year's deaths by mos vio from a telegraph pole. Dr. Rogers, who con-
ALABAMA. (Five—Ail Negroes)
Date and place. Name. Crime charged. Method.
Feb. 11—Gadsden Bunk Richardeon Assault and murder Hanged. Feb. 20—Andalusia Jim Pedigree Attempted assault Shot.
Date and place. Name. Crime charged. Method.  Feb. 4—Elamville Jim Cotton Attempted murder Shot.  Feb. 11—Gadsden Bunk Richardeon Assault and murder Hanged.  Feb. 20—Andalusia Jim Pedigree Attempted assault Shot.  Oct. 6—Mobile Dick Robinson Assault Hanged.  Oct. 6—Mobile Will Thompson Assault Hanged.
*Double lynching.
ARKANSAS. (Four—All Negroes.)
July 8—Tillar Will Anderson Assault Hanged. Oct. 7—Argenta H. Blackburn Attempted murder Hanged. Oct. 9—Texarkana Anthony Davis Autempted acreault Hanged. Nov. 29—Hot Springs Unknown Attempted acreault Hanged.
Nov. 29—Hot Springs Unknown Attempted assault Hanged.
(One—Negro.)
July 1-Womack
KENTUCKY. (Three—All Negroes.)
Jan. 21—Cadiz         Ernest Baker         Attempted assault         Hanged.           Oct. 7—Vicksburg         Ben Jones         Assault         Shot.           Oct. 20—Lexington         Unknown         Murder         Hanged.
Oct. 20—LexingtonUnknown
(SIE All Nagroom)
May 16—Inverness Frank Jordan Murder and robbery Hanged. June 7—Inverness Jim Davis Dual murder Hanged. July 26—Fort Gardner John Black Murder Hanged. July 26—Fort Gardner Will Hagin Murder Hanged. July 26—Fort Gardner Will Hagin Murder Hanged. Aug. 20—Muiberry John Rapes Attempted murder Shot. Nov. 8—Madison Unknown Assault Hanged and shot.
July 26—Fort Gardner Will Hagin Murder Hanged.  July 26—Mujberry John Rapes Attempted murder Shot.
Nov. 8-MadisonUnknown
*Double lynching. GEORGIA.
(Nine—All Negroes; one a woman.)  May 12—Festman Will Womack Assault
(Nine—All Negroes; one a woman.)  May 12—Eastman Will Womack Assault Hanged.  July 11—Swainsboro Ed Pearson Attempted assault Shot.  July 21—Atlanta Floyd Carmichael Attempted assault Shot.  Eept. 10—Culioden charles Miller Attempted assault Shot.  Eept. 24—Eastpoint Zeb Long Disorderly conduct Hanged.  Nov. 5—Wightstyllie William Newcome Murder Shot.  Nov. 7—Pelham Mary Hicks Murder Shot.  Nov. 7—Pelham Jack Brown Murder Shot.  Nov. 7—Pelham Jack Brown Murder Shot.  Nov. 8—ISale City J. T. Hicks Murder Hanged.
Sept. 10—Culloden Charles Miller Attempted assault Book. Sept. 24—Eastpoint Zeb Long Disorderly conduct Hanged.
Nov. 7—Peiham Mary Hicks. Murder Shot.
Nov. 8—tSale CityJ. T. Hicks
*Outgrowth of Atlanta riots. †Triple lynching.  NORTH CABOLINA.
(Five One white: four Negross.)
May 27—Wadesboro. J. V. Johnson (white) Murder Hanged.  Aug. 6—Salisbury Nease Gillespie Quadruple murder  Aug. 6—Salisbury John Gillespie Quadruple murder  Aug. 6—Salisbury John Bollingiam Quadruple murder  Nov. 15—Asheville Will Harris Quintuple murder Shot.
Aug. 6—Salisbury John Dellingham Quadruple murder Aug. 6—Salisbury John Dellingham Quadruple murder Shot.
•Triple lynching.
LOUISIANA. (Nine—One white; eight Negroes)
Feb. 24—Bienville Willis Page Attempted assault Shot; corpse burned.  Mar. 17—Plaquemine William Carr Theft of calf. Hanged.  Mar. 21—Oak Grove Unknown Attempted assault Shot.  Mar. 21—Torras Emile Hamilton Attempted murder Shot.  May 27—Blancherd Thomas Jackson Theft of a dollar Shot.  May 27—Slancherd Thomas Jackson Theft of a Hanged.  July 10—Junction City Unknown Attempted assault Hanged.  Aug. 26—Calhoun Al Schaufreit Attempted assault Hanged.  Aug. 25—Belle Alliance Thomas King Attempted murder Shot.
Mar. 17—Plaquemine William Carr Their of call
May 27—Blanchard Thomas Jackson Thoft of a dollar Shot.  May 28—Tallulah R. T. Rogers (white) Murder Hanged.
July 10—Junction City Unknown Attempted assault Hanged.  Aug. 20—Calhoun Al Schaufreit Attempted assault Hanged.
Aug. 20—Belle Alliance Thomas King
Jan. 18—Harrisville
Jan. 19—Harrisville Unknown Attempted assault Hanged. Feb. 22—Shaw Unknown Attempted assault Shot. Lee Black Carrying rustol Hanged.
Apr. 28—Rienzl Will Brown Murder Hanged.  May 7—Clinton Tamp Sims Attempted murder Hanged.
May 13—Sunridge Unknown Murder Shot. May 22—Columbus George Younger Robbery Hanged.
June 10—Prentiss Weed Ambrose Attempted assault Hanged.  June 22—DeKalb Unknown Attempted assault Hanged.
Oct. 21—Lucedale Dan Dove Triple assault Hanged. Oct. 24—Whitaker Thomas Crompton Murder Hanged.
Jan. 13—Harrisville Unknown Attempted assault Hanged. Feb. 22—Snaw Unknown Attempted assault Shot. Feb. 24—Cash Lee Black Carving pistol Hanged. Apr. 25—Rienzl Will Brown Murder Hanged. May 7—Clinton Tamp Sims Attempted murder Hanged. May 13—Sunridge Unknown Murder Shot. May 22—Columbus George Younger Robbery Hanged. June 10—Prentiss Wood Ambrose Attempted murder Shot while in jail. June 22—DeKaib Unknown Attempted assault Hanged. Oct. 8—Basin Unknown Attempted assault Hanged. Oct. 8—Basin Unknown Attempted assault Hanged. Oct. 24—Unknown Thomas Crompton Murder Hanged. Oct. 24—Whitaker Thomas Crompton Murder Hanged. Nov. 3—Wiggins Jim Smith Attempted murder Shot while in jail.
(One—Negro.)
Dec. 21—Annapolis
(Three—All Negroes.)
Apr. 14—"Springfield Horace Duncan Assault Apr. 14—"Springfield James Copeland Assault Hanged and bodies burned. Apr. 14—"Springfield William Allen Assault
•Triple lynching.
SOUTH CAROLINA. (Five—All Negroes.)
Ave 16 Cheenwood Dob David Attempted munder Chot
Aug. 25—Mount Willing Bob Ethridge Attempted assault Shot Aug. 25—St. George Willis Spain Attempted assault Hanged. Aug. 25—Effingham Lewis Gray Improper proposals Shot Nov. 21—Newberry Mark Davis Attempted murder Hanged.
Nov. 21—Newberry Mark Davis
(Two-Hoth Negroes)
Mar. 19—Chattanooga Ed Johnson Assault Hanged. Oct. 29—Halespoint George Estes Murder Hanged.
TEXAS. (Six—All Negroes.)
Jan. 10—Moscow Ben Harris Murder Hanged.
Apr. 24—Grosbeck Unknown Assault Shot. Apr. 25—Oakwoods Unknown Attempted assault Hanged.
Jan. 10—Moscow Ben Harris Murder Hanged.  Apr. 2—Fort Worth Jess Jones Attempted assault Shot.  Apr. 25—Gunsbeek Unknown Assault Shot.  Apr. 25—Oakwoods Unknown Attempted assault Hanged.  Sopt. 15—Rosebud Mitchell Fruzler Attempted murder Hanged.  Oct. 25—Toyah Slab Pitts Miscogenation Hanged.

## GREAT GIFTS TO JEWS.

#### Anonymous Donor of \$500,000-Territorial Plans.

London, Dec. 30 .- A great mass meeting in the interests of the Jewish Territorialist organization was held at Mile End to-night. Israel Zangwill, president of the organization, announced the practical conversion of two of the former most important opponents of the scheme for the colonization of Russian Jewsnamely, Lord Rothschild and N. S. Joseph. Mr. Spielmann, the chairman, having explained the formation of an international committee, including Lord Rothschild and Oscar S. Straus, to weigh the merits of the various places suggested in which to form a Jewish autonomous state. President Zangwill denied the reported intention to form a Jewish colony near Galveston, Tex., which, he said, would be in contravention of American law.

All they intend doing, he said, was to form a department, with headquarters at Galveston, to

department, with headquarters at Galveston, to assist emigrants to penetrate the interior of the United States in preference to settling in the city of New York. To further this purpose, he said, an anonymous denor, but not Jacob H. Schiff, he added, had contributed f100,000. The Rothschilds of London and Paris together have given £20,000 toward furthering the objects of the organization.

# KEATS'S HOUSE IN ROME BOUGHT.

#### Eight Thousand Dollars Still Needed to Lift Mortgage on Property.

Rome, Dec. 30 .- To-day the Anglo-American executive committee for the Keats-Shelley memorfal, represented by Nelson Ray, of Boston, secretary and treasurer, and R. S. R. Hitt, secretary of the American Embassy, to-day purchased the house in the Piazza di Spagna where Keats died, paying \$12,000 for it. Besides this amount and the \$1,200 already paid for an option on the property, \$8,000 more must be raised to free the house from mortgage. King Edward, President Roosevelt and King Victor Emmanuel have given their hearty support to the project, and it is hoped within six months that the books, manuscripts, portraits and all momentos of Keats and Shelley will be in place in the house. The committee has also under-taken the care of the graves of the poets.

## TRUSTEE'S SERVICES REWARDED.

The Congregation Rodeph Sholom held a meeting yesterday at the temple, Lexington avenue and 63d street, at which a plane was presented to Benjamin Blumenths: a school inspector, in recognition of his services to the congregation for the last twenty-five years as trustee and president. The meeting was largely attended. The presentation speech was made by Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle.

## BREAKS RULES OF LINE.

#### Wireless Messages Sent to Little Mesoviro, the New Arrival.

A baby rhinoceros, captured in the heart of Germas. East Africa, and guarded with more care, perhaps, than is often bestowed upon a child, arrived here yesterday in fine health on the White Star liner Cedric, from Naples. If Herbert O. Lang, who brought it from Mombasea, was anxious about its welfare, there was as much anxiety manifested on shore, for two wireless messages were sent to the Cedric from the New York Zoological Garden asking how their little prospective boarder had weathered his trip of 14,000 miles. One message was sent on Friday and one yesterday.

The animal, which is a splendid male specimen, was purchased at Mombassa, on the British East African coast, for the American Mu-



#### BARY RHINOCEROS.

For the New York Zoological Garden, which arrived safely yesterday after a voyage of 14,000

eum of Natural History by Mr. Tjader, an East African explorer, and to Mr. Lang was assigned the responsible task of bringing it safely to New York. This is the first time that the Cedric has ever brought an animal to port. Transportation of animals on the first class passenger steamers is against the rules of the White Star Line, but after sending a cable message to New York, telling the necessity of shipping the valuable little rhinoceros at once, permission was immediately granted.

According to Mr. Lang, no baby rhinoceros has ever been captured alive without first killing the mother. After a desperate fight with the mother of the newcomer, which arrived yesterday, he was captured when only two

"This little fellow is as gentle as a child," said

Mr. Lang, as he fed the rhinoceros a mixture of condensed milk and boiled rice.

"He was a wild one when captured, but now that he is five months old and has associated with fine civilized people for four and a half months, he is exceedingly civil. His name is Mesoviro. That is an African name, and means 'One who is found on the way.'

"Moscies was traveling with his mother in a

means 'One who is found on the way.'

"Mesoviro was traveling with his mother in a jungle at Jkoma, a military station near Lake Victoria Nyanza. A man named Fisher saw him, and, after killing his mother, made him a prisoner. For nearly a week he thrived well on cow's milk, which he drank from a bottle. A soldier bought him and took him to Sharati by train, thence to Uganda, and thence by steamer and train to Mombassa.

"I took him from Mombassa to Naples by steamer. The captain liked him and gave us the freedom of the deck. Each day I would run around the deck with Mesoviro, covering a distance equal to about four miles. At Naples

a distance equal to about four miles. At Naples I built a pool for him in the garden of my hotel. How he enjoyed that pool! He would roll in the mud until he was completely covered with it, and then run at a terrific pace until the mud dried on him. This was a sort of massage for When I first took the little fellow under my

"When I first took the little fellow under my care I gave him one can of diluted condensed milk three times a day. He grew four inches on the voyage from Mombassa to New York, and now he is hardly satisfied with nine cans a day. The sweetened condensed milk is injurious, and I tested each can to see that none of it was sweetened. A rhinoceros needs much exercise, and I gradually increased Mesoviro's delivery cheard with the five miles."

but they are females. One is in Berlin, one in London and one in Hamburg.

The Cedric brought thirty-seven packages of skins, bones, elephant feet, birds, chemicals and natural curiosities consigned to the Museum of Natural History.

## ARRESTED ON MAID'S COMPLAINT.

#### Police Say Servant Lost Seven Russian Bonds Given Her as Security for Loan. Charged with stealing seven Russian bonds from

her maid, a woman who gave her name as Florence Scott and said she was twenty-one years old was arrested yesterday afternoon at No. 229 West 45th street. She was arrested on the complaint of Mary Odles, the maid. According to the police, another woman, who is known by the name of "Mrs. Glasgow" and "Mrs. Rowlan," is also wanted.

It is alleged that Mrs. Glasgow and Miss Scott, accompanied by the maid, went to live in the Hotel Wellington about December 1 last. While there it is alleged that Mrs. Glasgow told her maid that it is alleged that Mrs. Glasgow told her maid that she was hard pressed for money and asked her if she had any. The maid replied that she had managed to save \$412, which she would loan her. The maid says she gave the money to Mrs. Glasgow, who gave seven Russian bonds as security.

About December 18 the two women told the clerk they were going away for the holidays. According to the manager of the Wellington, a few days after they had departed the maid discovered that the bonds had disappeared. She is alleged to have said that she saw Miss. Scott looking at them.

At the address in 45th street a Mr. Martin has a furnished room house. When he was asked about Miss Scott, he said she had been in his house about two weeks. A woman, he said, who gave her name as "Mrs. Rowland" and who, according to the hotel manager, answered the description of Mrs. Glasgow, called on her frequently and on Saturday afternoon gave him a check for Miss Scott's bill. She appeared, he said, a few hours after Miss Scott had been arrested, and when he told her of the arrest he says she replied: "Oh, if it is only that maid affair, I can fix that all right."

## RESCUERS SEE ENGINEER DIE.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 30.—The Seaboard Air Line's fast mail train, No. 32. northbound, from Atlanta to Richmond, ran into a string of loaded freight cars at Peachland, a flag station nineteen ireight cars at Feachland, a flag station nineteen miles east of Monroe, late last night, partially wrecking the passenger train and killing S. E. Maxwell, the engineer, of Raleigh, who stuck to his post and was caught between the engine and tender and slowly roasted to death in view of the rescuers, who strained every nerve to reach him. No one else was hurt.

POULTRY SHOW OPENS TO-MORROW. The exhibits for the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association's eighteenth annual show, which opens to-morrow and will continue until Saturday night, were arriving at Madison until Saturday night, were arriving at Madison Square Garden yesterday. The provision of more floor space than heretofore will be an advantage to exhibitors and visitors, and the great number of entries in all classes, including pet stock, will be seen to the best advantage. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the Atlantic Cat Club will show their cats in the concert hall. The show will open at 9 o'clock each day.

NEGRO GETS FINE BESIDES WHIPPING. Albert Payne, the Negro who was arrested on Saturday night at No. 422 East 24th street on a

charge of assault made by a travelling salesman named David P. Roughsten, of Savannah, Ga. VERDICT FOR \$100,000 AGAINST ROAD.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 30.—A jury in the case of Williard Zibbeil against the Southern Pacific comeany gave a judgment vesterday against the railroad of \$100,000 AGAINST ROAD.

Magistrate Walsh, in the Essex Market court, was struck by a box who is a racenouse driver, was struck by a box can having in the feeling yards without a light, and he left arm, the right hand, the left leg and the right foot.

SAVED MAN; DISCHARGED FROM ISLAND.

Magistrate Walsh, in the Essex Market court, was fined \$10 yesterday morning in the Jefferson Starket court. Houghsten said he went into the place to buy some jewelry. He did not buy sterday ordered the release of John Smith from the workhouse because he assisted in the rescue of an amed David P. Roughsten, of Savannah, Ga., was fined \$10 yesterday morning in the Jefferson Starket court, the place to buy some jewelry. He did not buy anything, and was leaving the place to buy some jewelry. He did not buy some jewelry. He did not buy anything, and was leaving the place to buy some jewelry. He did not buy some jewelry. He did not buy anything, and was leaving the place to buy some jewelry. He did not buy some jewelry. He did

#### NOTICE

We caution Physicians against accepting substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers.

> Not Genuine without the word

CELESTINS

#### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, December 30, 1906.
ANNAPOLIS VACANCIES NUMEROUS.—There are a large number of vacancies for midshipmen at the Naval Academy, including those which have which are anticipated by the graduations which take place in the class of 1307. Nominations may be made now by Senators and Representatives. and the first examination will take place in April in the principal cities and towns in all parts of the country, under the auspices of the Civil Service Commission. The second examination will Service Commission. The second examination will take place in June at the Naval Academy. Neither of the Senators from New York has an appointment to his credit. The Congress districts in the state in which there are appointments are the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 16th, 13th, 18th, 19th, 24th, 2th, 2th, 3ist, 32d, 34th, 38th and 37th—one in each district. There are two appointments to the credit of the 6th, 8th, 18th and 38d districts, respectively. There has been a graduation of a part of the class of 197, and a second batch of graduates will be sent to sea from the academy in February, the date of the exercises to be announced later. It is expected that forty midshipmen will be graduated in February, to be followed by the graduation of the remainder of the class, numbering about eighty midshipmen, at the usual time—late in June

JIU JITSU ABOLISHED .- Japanese wres will not again be a part of the athletic training of the midshipmen at the Nawal Academy. The President has ordered that the art of jiu jitsu be axident has ordered that the art of jiu jitsu be arcluded from the exercises in which the midshipmen indulge, and the old form of American wrestling will be continued. This is the result of recommendations made by Rear Admiral Sands, the superintendent of the academy, the commandant of the corps of midshipmen and the naval surgeon on duty at the academy. The latter reported that there was great danger of permanent injury as a result of Japanese wrestling, and there was a unenimity of view on the part of the officers at Annapolis that there was no special advantage to be derived from the work. Besides, the expert, Mr. Yamashita, who used to wrestle with President Roosevelt has gone back to Japan, understanding, evidently, that his services were no longer needed. The money which was allotted to pay him will be used in other directions in the physical traing of the midshipmen.

HEALTH MENACES AT NAVY YARD.-The surgeon general of the navy has received a re-port from the Brooklyn Navy Yard recommending that there be built a small building, located somewhere on the cob dock, and some form of dis fecting apparatus installed therein. It is intendedthat such a building shall be used for the baggage
of enlisted men returning from foreign stations
and elsewhere. This material is now stored in a
small compartment on the receiving ship Hancock,
at Brooklyn, there being no other available place
to stow it. If the building which has been recommended is equipped with a disinfecting apparatus
the work of disinfection could be easily done.
Such service has now to be rendered in the steam
steering room of the Hancock, a condition which
is neither satisfactory nor desirable. It is also
stated in the report that a serious menace to
health on the cob dock is a large, open pool, which
at times during the summer heat becomes oftensive. It is urged that the pool be filled in. The
dock itself is sinking in places and is becoming
undermined and will shortly need attention. fecting apparatus installed therein. It is intended

EVILS OF COALING SHIPS .- Some of the naval officers are inclined to believe that serious damage is being done to naval ordnance by the coal dust of it was sweetened. A rimedexect of it was sweetened in the baby rhinoceros. Throughout the bady frequent trips were made between decks to watch him race about with his caretaker.

Mesoviro weighs 400 pounds, and is insured for \$3,000. Mr. Lang says he is the finest specimen of a baby rhinoceros in captivity in the world. There are three others in captivity, world. There are three others in captivity, world. There are three others in captivity, are females. One is in Berlin, one in estimate has been submitted. If the new arrangement is found to work satisfactorily it will be extended to other ships of the navy. which settles over everything whenever fuel is

#### Bronx Park Crowd Deserts Monkey House When Simian Grabs Italian's Weapon.

For somewhat more than a month the monkey house in the Bronx Park has been the most popular spot to be found there. In the middle of the afternoon yesterday about a dozen Italians gathered in front of the cage occupied by Dolsong and Polly, the baboons.

One of the Italians had a small revolver. He used this to poke Dolsong, and the baboon promptly took it away from him. While Polly looked on with interest, and the

crowd fled, Dolsong jumped up on his trapeze and began to examine the revolver. He blow down the barrel without result; he tried to chew it, and then pointed it at the disappearing crowd. It would have amused them to stay. but they didn't seem to want to.

After using it as a hammer and as a nutcracker, as well as a toothpick, Dolsong aroused Polly's envy. She sprang for the glistening object, and the two baboons rolled over and over,

struggling for possession.
O'Reilly, the keeper, heard the squabble and came up just in time, for Polly had the revolver in her mouth and Dolsong had a grip on the

## WANT \$1,000,000,000 FOR RIVERS.

#### St. Louis Business Men Propose Big Issue of Government Bonds.

St. Louis, Dec. 30 .- After the speech of Congressman Richard Bartholdt at a dinner given to him by business men in this city last night. in which Mr. Bartholdt advocated an issue of government bonds to the amount of \$500,000,000 for river improvements in the interior, a resolu-tion was adopted indersing the plan, with the exception that the amount of the proposed issue was increased to \$1,000,000,000.

## OLD LIFESAVER RETIRED.

Long Beach, Long Island, Dec. 30.—Captain Richard Van Wicklen, who, for over a quarter of a century has been in charge of the lifeseving station on this beach, has been succeeded by Frank Langdon, who received his commission a few days ago. Captain Van Wicklen's retirement is said to bave been brought about by an incident last August, when President Hutcheson of the American Motor Car Company, and two friends had to swim ashore in a raging sea when the launch in which they were cruising was abandoned. Cottagers accused Captain Van Wicklen and his men of neglect of duty, but Captain Van Wicklen maintained that to launch the lifeboat would be foolhardy.

