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VOL. XXXI | CAMBRIDGE, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1904. | NO. 106

FIRST SKIRMISH IN MANCHURIA

Japanese Charged Russian Position and Were Repulsed.

THEIR LOSS IS NOT KNOWN

Two Gunboats Come to Support of Troops, But Retired Under Hot Fire From Russian Battery — Japanese Transport With 600 Men Reported Sunk By Submarine Boat.

Liao Yang, April 28.—The Japanese troops which crossed the Yalu north of Euitjious (Tchangdjion?) charged, during the night of April 26-27, the Russian position near Lizavena, a village on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu. They were repulsed, but their loss is not known.

Two gunboats steamed up the river to the support of the Japanese, when a Russian field battery at Amiesan opened upon them, resulting in a duel which lasted for 20 minutes. The Russian fire was too hot, and the gunboats were forced to turn and steam out of range.

The Japanese were facilitated in crossing by their occupation of the Island of Samalinda.

Say Japs Were Driven Back.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—The general staff believes that one of the Japanese columns, while attempting to cross the Yalu river at Turenchen, sustained severe loss, owing to unexpected shelling by a Russian battery from the opposite bank, which destroyed the Japanese pontoons.

The Japanese, the general staff says, tried to cross the river at six or seven different points, and succeeded at only one point.

Jap Transport Sunk.

Paris, April 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal reports that a Russian submarine boat has sunk a Japanese transport which was conveying 600 men to Korea, and that all the troops were lost.

A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says: "The Japanese continue to cross the Yalu river in small squads. The Russian tactics seem to be not to seriously oppose these preliminary movements.

CAPTAIN ESSEN.

[Commander Vladivostok squadron.]

"The staff of the ministry of marine gives credence to but does not positively confirm the report that the Vladivostok squadron sank two Japanese transports bound for the island of Sakhalin."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says he learns that Viceroy Alexieff's telegram to the emperor reporting the sinking at Gensan of a Japanese merchantman was published only in part. It contained the following additional details:

"The manoeuvres of the Vladivostok squadron near Gensan, in accordance with the plan drawn up by Jessen (Essen?), were rendered difficult by a dense fog. Jessen informed Alexieff that he had intercepted a wireless message, the tenor of which he was unable to make out, but which indicated the presence in the vicinity of a Japanese fleet concealed by the fog.

Railroad Blown Up.

London, April 28.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Irkutsk telegraphs under yesterday's date that the Japanese have blown up a portion of the railway at Khailar, but that the resultant damage is insignificant.

No further light has been thrown on the operations on the Yalu, and in the absence of official dispatches little attention is paid to Russian reports of Japanese reverses, which it is believed are spread with the motive of influencing the European money markets in favor of Russian financial operations.

No definite news has been received regarding the whereabouts of the Vladivostok squadron, but the indications are that it has regained the harbor.

Japs Inspect American Submarine.

Fall River, Mass., April 28.—Captain Simeon Lake, of the Lake Construction company, of Bridgeport, Conn., said here that representatives of the Japanese government had been inspecting the submarine boat Protector, but that negotiations for the sale of the boat to the Japanese had not formally been begun. He was not in a position, he said, to state whether the boat would be sold to them or not. The Protector, which has been laid up here for the winter, was launched and sailed for Newport.

To Seek Consumption Cure.

Philadelphia, April 29.—With a view of making a close investigation of the methods employed by the leading physicians in different countries for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, Professor Leonard Pearson, state veterinarian, will accompany Dr. M. P. Ravenel, of the Phipps Institute, abroad. The physicians whose methods will be investigated are Professors Maragliano, of Italy; Thomasson, of Holland; Bangs, of Sweden; McFayden, of England; Behring, of Germany, and Marmorek, of Paris.

AWAITING NEWS FROM YALU

Russian General Staff Say Japs Have 100,000 Men There.

St. Petersburg, April 28. — Disappointment prevails in St. Petersburg that no official dispatches giving details of the operations on the Yalu river have yet been made public. The press dispatches are so meager as to becloud rather than enlighten the people, who are hourly awaiting news.

The Associated Press has obtained from the general staff the following clear statement of the situation:

"Before beginning the passage of the Yalu the Japanese evidently completed the concentration of two armies along the river, commanded by Generals Kuroki and Oku. Each army is composed of three divisions and three reserve brigades. The total force is 100,000. The Russians on the Manchurian bank of the river are inferior in strength.

"Having perfected the essential preparations, the Japanese, without waste of time, commenced the passage of the river, and the Russians realized that it would be impossible to prevent their crossing. The Japanese front extended from Wiju as far as Piek-Tong, over 80 miles. We faced the possibility that they would cross at a score of places, and all we could hope was to harrass and impede the crossing, for every day gained enabled us to push our preparations and bring up more men.

"We know that the Japanese crossed at at least two points. Their first attempt to force a passage near Che-Kow, 20 miles above Wiju, near Siaopoussikhe, on the Poussikhe, a tributary of the Yalu, was successful. This is important, because a road leads from Siaopoussikhe northeast to Kwang Tien, which commands one of the roads to Mukden.

"It is evident that the Japanese devoted most of their attention to crossing near Wiju. The river here is divided into several channels by islands the largest of which is Samalindo. Above and below Wiju the river was bridged at three points.

"With regard to future operations we cannot speak. The Russians will not show their hands at this stage, but will continually harrass the enemy, choosing their own time for a battle."

A military expert, who is particularly impressed with the importance of the Japanese crossing near Siaopoussikhe, said that the use of the road therefrom would enable the enemy not only to march upon Mukden, but to outflank the Russian position at Feng-Huan-Cheng and cut off any of General Rennenkampff's army which may have gone to join the attack on Gensan.

STEAMER ASHORE OFF ATLANTIC

The Craigneuk Grounded Trying to Rescue a Fisherman.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 28.—The steamship Craigneuk, from Matanzas for Sandy Hook, thence to Philadelphia, sugar laden, went ashore off the South Brigantine life saving station during the severe northeast gale. Captain J. T. Caldin says the vessel is in good condition.

William McKinley, of the fishing schooner Maude Gertrude, from Newport, was washed ashore in a dory at Bayhead, 20 miles up the coast. He had been setting his nets and was driven away from the schooner by the heavy seas. He sighted a big steamer, which since proved to be the Craigneuk, which tried to reach him. The steamer got out of her course in attempting to rescue the lone fisherman and struck on the Brigantine bar.

Two wrecking tugs are at the side of the steamer and will attempt to pull the big vessel off as soon as the heavy northeast storm moderates. The crew is busily engaged in throwing overboard bags of raw sugar in order to lighten the steamer.

The Craigneuk lies three miles off this city, and is visible from the beach.

New Guinea Cannibals Repulsed.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 28.—While Acting Administrator Robinson, at Goorabri, New Guinea, on March 3, was endeavoring to induce the chiefs to surrender the murderers of the noted explorer, Rev. James Chalmers, and his companions, 300 canoes attacked the government steamer Merrie England. The canoes were repulsed and the natives lost heavily, but there were many casualties among the whites. Rev. Chalmers, with Dr. Oliver Fellows Tompkins, of the London Missionary Society; James Walker and Thomas Rathbone, young men who accompanied the expedition from Australia, and 11 native converts who were with the party, were decoyed from their vessel, led to the interior and murdered by warriors. After the massacre the bodies of the victims were cut to pieces and the savages devoured the flesh.

Appointed Minister to San Domingo.

Washington, April 29. — President Roosevelt has appointed Thomas C. Dawson, of Iowa, at present secretary of the United States legation at Rio Janiero, Brazil, as United States minister to San Domingo. The office has just been provided for by legislation, and carries with it a salary of $5000 a year. The president tendered the mission to General E. C. O'Brien, of New York, one time commissioner of navigation, but personal interests impelled him to decline it.

Reading's March Statement.

Philadelphia, April 29.—The March report of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company is as follows: Railway company—Receipts for March, $2,962,817; decrease compared with last year, $142,914; net earnings, $1,197,397; decrease, $22,649. Coal company—Receipts for March, $2,279,386; increase compared with March last year, $581,346; net earnings, $34,167; decrease, $298,468.

U. S. Collier Caesar Aground.

Washington, April 29. — The commandant of the navy yard at Key West telegraphed to the navy department that the collier Caesar is aground on Loggerhead Buoy, Tortugas Group. The tug Massasoit has been sent from Key West to her assistance, and Admiral Barker has been directed to send another boat to aid her.

RUSSIANS SINK JAP TRANSPORT

Soldiers Refused to Surrender and Went Down With Ship.

TWO HUNDRED MEN PERISHED

Officers, Crew and Coolies Were Captured, But Soldiers Fought — Czar Indignant and Threatens to Court-martial Commander of Vladivostok Squadron.

St. Petersburg, April 29. -- Russian torpedo boats belonging to the Vladivostok squadron sank a Japanese military transport, the Kinshiu Maru, of 4000 tons, during the night of April 26, with all on board with the exception of 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 55 of the crew and 85 coolie carriers. The others, who refused to surrender, were sent to the bottom with the ship.

The official report of Rear Admiral Yeszen to the emperor is as follows:

"During the night of April 26 two Russian torpedo boats met at sea the Japanese military transport Kinshiu Maru, of 4000 tons, laden with rice and other military stores and about 1500 tons of coal. The transport was armed with four Hotchkiss guns of 47 millimetres. The Russians captured on board 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 85 military carriers or coolies and 65 of the crew, who surrendered. The remainder of the men, who were to form a landing party, and who were left without officers, obstinately refused to surrender or go on board a Russian cruiser. Furthermore, they offered armed resistance to the Russians. In the end they were sent to the bottom with the transport."

Rear Admiral Yeszen's full report says that 200 men went down with the ship.

The admiralty admits that the men acted heroically, but holds that Admiral Yeszen had no other alternative than to sink the transport, since he could not spare a prize crew or hamper his swift squadron with a slower steamer. It is pointed out that the officers on board the Kinshiu Maru appreciated the situation by accepting imprisonment rather than death.

The admiralty here professes ignorance as to the future plans of Admiral Yeszen, but it is believed he is in communication with Vladivostok by wireless telegraphy, and is not likely to be surprised by the Japanese squadron sent to prevent his return.

Jap Fleet Off Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, April 29.—Japanese torpedo boats were sighted at 3.10 yesterday morning, covered by a Japanese squadron. A few shots were fired without damage, after which the Japanese ships disappeared southward.

One of the submarine boats which were put in commission April 24 was received in sections at Port Arthur before the war began. At the first opportunity it is intended that the submarine vessels shall be employed against the heavy ships of the enemy.

Weather Delays Japs' Advance.

Liao Yang, April 29.—The delay of the forward movement of the Japanese into Manchuria is due to the exceptionally severe weather. It is reported that there is considerable suffering among the Japanese troops due to illness and the intense cold.

THE CZAR INDIGNANT

May Order Admiral Yeszer Courtmartialed For Sinking Transport.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The operations of the Vladivostok squadron have revived the spirits of the people of St. Petersburg, who have been downcast since the destruction of the Petropavlovsk and the consequent confinement of the remnant of the Port Arthur fleet to the harbor. The fact that the navy is doing something of an offensive character appeals to the popular mind, which has been unable to appreciate the reason for the inactivity of the fine ships of the Vladivostok squadron.

It is generally recognized that Rear Admiral Yeszen cannot do more than frighten the Japanese and compel them to exercise greater care in their military movements, as the sinking of a few transports or even cruisers can have permanent effect on the result of the war. Moreover, he is bound by his instructions not to risk his ships unduly, the intention being to keep them safe for an attack with the Baltic fleet when it arrived in the Pacific.

The possibility of a Japanese attempt to mine the entrance to Vladivostok, as was done at Port Arthur, is considered, but the conditions are different, and, besides, Rear Admiral Yeszen, with the lesson of the Petropavlovsk disaster fresh in his mind, will observe the utmost caution.

St. Petersburg is loaded with rumors regarding the sinking of the Japanese military transport, the Kinshiu Maru. One report has it that 3600 men were aboard the transport when she went down, but the admiralty insists that there were only 200.

It is said that the emperor is highly indignant over the affair, and that he will relieve Yeszen and order him to be courtmartialed. This report lacks confirmation in responsible naval circles, where it is reiterated that no other course could be pursued, and that the admiral only fired when the Japanese categorically refused to surrender and adopted a hostile attitude.

The officials say that there is no similarity between the sinking of the Kinshiu Maru and the destruction of the Kowshing, which was sunk by the Japanese before the declaration of war with China, as Russia is at war with Japan. That Admiral Yeszen gave the men every opportunity to leave the ship is proved by the fact that all the officers, some of the soldiers, the crew and the coolies were transferred on board a Russian cruiser.

SURE THEY CAN BEAT RUSSIA

Member of Japanese Staff Says Enemy Will Be Driven to Baikal.

Liao Yang, April 29.—Major Togo Tatzozero, a member of the general staff of the Japanese army, who is a prisoner here, having been captured at Wiju, where he had lived since January last, said to the Associated Press:

"The Russians will be driven as far as Baikal. Further than that we do not wish to go, but we will return to Manchuria and open it to the trade of the world.

"Our people are certain that they can beat the Russians, but I think we began hostilities 50 years too soon. We were not prepared for such a serious war.

"Japan wishes above everything else to command the sea, and she will then be free from fear of invasion and loss of territory. With the complete destruction of the Russian fleet we believe the war will end.

"Japan's alliance with Great Britain was a stupid act, and it will be of no service to us.

"We know perfectly well that the Americans were never our friends, because in the Far East they were always our opponents. We are afraid that if Japan is victorious the British and the Americans only will benefit. It would be foolish for Japan to ally herself with the United States, because the Americans do not intend to help us, but rather wish to exploit us."

JAPS' HUMANE RULES OF WAR

Elaborate Code Laid Down By Hague Conference In Full Effect.

Washington, April 29.—The advanced position taken by the Japanese in the adoption of humane rules of war is strikingly shown in a report to the state department from United States Minister Griscom, at Tokio, in which he encloses a communication to himself from Baron Komura, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. The minister shows that Japan is the first country to give full effect to the elaborate code of laws governing war laid down by The Hague conference. He announces that there has already been put into operation by the Japanese the rule of war regulating the dispatch of letters, money orders and valuables between prisoners of war and their friends in their own country. The Japanese government also has ordered that such prisoners be supplied free with postal facilities, communication and means of receiving gifts. Also that they be not subjected to any railway charges.

Will Nurse Wounded Russians.

Chicago, April 29.—A party of young women who are on their way to Port Arthur to act as Russian nurses arrived in Chicago. The party is under the leadership of the Countess of Bavanda, who has lived several years in Russia. Countess Bavanda is an American by birth, a native of New Orleans. The six young women accompanying the countess belong to prominent families in New York, Boston and Pittsburg.

MRS. POWELL FEARED ESSIE

Declares Girl Sought to Usurp Her Authority In the Home.

Dover, Del., April 28.—Probably the legal fight at the trial of Mrs. Mary A. Powell will come at the attempt of the prosecution to introduce in evidence the confession alleged to have been made by the accused woman. The purpose of the prosecution to insist on a conviction of murder in the first degree will cause the woman's lawyers to make every effort to break down the seemingly overwhelming evidence the state has secured against Mrs. Powell, and the alleged confession, if admitted, will be used to show that the murder was committed while Mrs. Powell was in deadly fear of Essie Albin.

The confession which was submitted to the grand jury is said to have been as follows: "I went into the attic on the day of the murder and was followed by Estelle. I became afraid of her, as she had exercised her authority in the household, declaring to me that the house where she lived was as much hers as it was mine, as long as Powell remained there. After some words, I struck her with a beer bottle, which stunned her and rendered her unconscious. Fearing that I had not killed her, I then secured the knife which was found in her hand and cut her."

Mrs. Powell also alleged that on several occasions she found Powell on intimate terms with the Albin girl, and that in view of the fact of her strength and usurpation in the home, she had become alarmed and was actually driven to commit the deed she did.

WOMAN VOTED FOR SMOOT

As a Result She Will Not Be Allowed to Address Woman's Clubs.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 28. — Mrs. Mary G. Coulton, of Ogden, a prominent Utah club woman, will not be allowed to make an address at the biennial convention of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs at St. Louis on May 17 next, because she voted for Reed Smoot while a member of the last legislature. Mrs. Anna D. Nash, of Boston, chairman of the domestic science department of the federation, the subject on which, it is asserted, Mrs. Coulton was to speak, says repeated requests have been made by Mrs. Coulton's friends asking that she be invited to make an address, but on account of general opposition of club members of Utah, based, it is said, on Mrs. Coulton's support of Smoot, the requests have been refused. Mrs. Coulton is not a Mormon.

MOTHER POISONED DAUGHTER

Caused Girl's Death to Obtain $2000 Life Insurance.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 28. — Mrs. Henrietta Dewitt was arrested at Sidney, Delaware county, charged with murder in the first degree, in causing the death of her 17-year-old daughter, Florence Mackintosh, by poisoning her with arsenic. The evidence before the coroner's jury pointed strongly toward the mother having caused the girl's death in order to obtain $2000 life insurance.

Mrs. Dewitt when arraigned before the coroner was apparently the most unconcerned person in the room, taking her seat carelessly and picking up a paper to read about her case. She waived examination and was held for the grand jury.

Many Miners Buried By Cave-In.

Madrid, April 29.—The caving in of a coal mine at Tocina, Seville, buried many miners. Fifty bodies have been recovered. Ten of the miners were rescued, but all of them are badly injured.

NO EXTRA SESSION

Senators Say One is Not Likely to be Called For Crum Nomination.

SOME PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES

Littlefield and Williams Wildly Applauded By Their Followers During Oratorical Contest — Supply Bills Agreed to In Senate.

Washington, April 28.—Senators Allison, Aldrich and Spooner had a conference lasting more than an hour with the president on the situation in congress, at which the Crum nomination, Panama canal government legislation and other matters, including the suggestion of an extra session of the senate to consider the Crum nomination, were discussed. All the senators on leaving the White House said an extra session of the senate was very unlikely. Senators Allison and Aldrich said they thought final adjournment would occur today. When asked if Crum's nomination would be confirmed, Mr. Allison replied: "Not if we adjourn today." It is regarded therefore as very likely that the Crum nomination again will go over without action until the next session of congress, when the president may again send in a recess nomination, naming Mr. Crum as collector of customs at Charleston, S. C.

The nomination of William D. Crum was considered in an executive session of the senate for five hours. A failure to confirm the appointment resulted.

In the House.

In the presence of crowded galleries and of almost a full membership, Messrs. Littlefield, of Maine, and Williams, of Mississippi, in the house made speeches intended for the coming presidential campaign. The two speakers were wildly applauded by their respective sides, but there was an absence of personalities such as characterized the clash between Messrs. Dalzell and Cockran. Indeed, the best of humor prevailed.

Mr. Littlefield continually taunted the Democrats with the utterances of Mr. Cockran, and by name called on several of the prominent members of that party in the house to answer "yes" or "no" whether they approved Mr. Cockran's tariff views, and whether they intended going before the people on the issue of free trade. He defended the protective tariff system from every point of view.

Mr. Williams, adopting the tactics of Mr. Littlefield, endeavored to force from the Republicans and from Mr. Littlefield, categorical answers to several questions which he deemed pertinent. Mr. Littlefield answered "yes" when asked if he approved of everything in the McKinley administration, which enabled Mr. Williams to remind him that he (Littlefield) and Mr. Williams having stood together in opposition to colonialism. Mr. Williams asserted that the Republicans were going before the people "on the issue borrowed from the gambler's table of standing pat."

In the Senate.

The attention of the senate was devoted to consideration of reports of conference committees, set speeches, passage of bills to which there was little or no objection, and an executive session. Final conference reports on the sundry civil, general deficiency postoffice and the military academy appropriation bills were agreed to, practically without opposition. Speeches were made by Mr. Cullom on the conduct of foreign affairs by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, by Mr. Teller on the public land question and by Mr. McLaurin on the old age pension order and trusts. A resolution authorizing the continuation during the recess of the inquiry into the right of Mr. Smoot to his seat in the senate was favorably considered during the day.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE

Military, Naval and Executive Nominations Acted On.

Washington, April 28.—The senate in executive session made the following appointments:

Brigadier General Fred C. Ainsworth, military secretary, with the rank of major general.

Colonel William P. Hall, to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier general.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry P. McCain, assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel.

Major John Tweedale, assistant adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Captain Henry A. Barber, assistant chief of the record and pension office, with the rank of major.

To be brigadier generals on the retired list: Colonel Timothy E. Wilcox, assistant surgeon general; Lieutenant Colonel Valery Havard, assistant surgeon general, with the rank of colonel.

Also a number of military, naval and marine corps promotions.

H. Morgan Ruth, assistant appraiser of merchandise, Philadelphia, Pa.

William Miller Collier, New York, solicitor of the department of commerce and labor.

James M. Shoup, of Alaska, United States marshal, district of Alaska, division No. 1.

Edward S. Wilson, of Porto Rico, United States marshal, district of Porto Rico.

Beekman Winthrop, of New York, governor of Porto Rico.

Jose E. C. Barbosa, Andres Crosas and Hermino Diaz y Nazario, members of executive council of Porto Rico.

Mrs. Botkin Held For Trial.

San Francisco, April 28. — Police Judge Conlan held Mrs. Cordelia Botkin to answer to the superior court for the murder of Mrs. Joshua D. Deane by means of poisoned candy, mailed from this city to Dover, Del. A request by her attorney that she be admitted to bail was refused, the judge stating that he believed the evidence against her was conclusive.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GEN. OSTERHAUS IN WASHINGTON

Prussian Veteran of Civil War Fame Guest of Former Comrades.

Washington, April 29.—General P. J. Osterhaus, the Prussian veteran of American Civil War fame, who reached New York from Europe Wednesday, and who is to be entertained by his friends and former comrades in arms in Washington, has arrived here. At the railway station to meet him were Representatvies Bertholdt, of Missouri; Commander McElroy and a dozen veterans of that body, who escorted General Ostehhaus to the New Willard hotel, where he is to be the guest of Mr. Bertholdt during his stay in Washington.

Elaborate plans for the distinguished guest's entertainment while here have been made, which will include a reception and banquet by the Whip-Poor-Wills tonight, at which will be present several persons who followed the fortunes of war under Generan Osterhaus, including Representative Warner, of Illinois; General Grosvenor and Assistant Secretary Oliver, of the war department. Another banquet will be given to General Osterhaus tomorrow night. He was received by President Roosevelt today.

CIVIL LAW ABOVE MILITARY

Judge Acheson Refuses to Release Lieutenant Drury.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 29. — Judge Acheson, of the United States court, handed down a decision in the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Lieutenant R. W. Drury and Private John Dowd, U. S. A., for the shooting of William Crowley at the arsenal last September. The judge dismissed the writ and the defendants were remanded to the county authorities.

After reading the decision United States District Attorney Young said a writ of supersedas would be immediately taken out and appealed to the United States supreme court.

Crowley, who was suspected of being one of a gang of thieves that had been looting the arsenal, was killed by Private Dowd while trying to escape from the grounds. A court martial acquitted Commandant Drury and Private Down, but the civil authorities held them for murder. Habeas corpus proseedings for their release were then instituted by the United States authorities, and this was the writ refused by Judge Acheson.

HUNGARY WELL PLEASED

Failure of Proposition to Exclude Certain Immigrants Received.

Budapest, April 29—Dispatches from Washington announcing that Senator Lodge's proposition for the exclusion from the United States of alien "whose immigration is induced by agreements between foreign governments and steamship companies" has not been enacted into law, have been received with lively interest in government circles. It is now believed that the agreement with the Cunard line is not likely to meet with further obstacles.

Credit for this favorable turn of affairs is attributed to the skillful diplomatic intervention of Dr. Hengelmueller, the Austrian ambassador, who explained to the United States government that the agreement with the Cunard line was not intended to encourage immigration, but to rather restrict it.

[Senator Lodge's proposition was made in the form of an amendment to the general deficiency bill, and is said to have had special reference to the agreement entered into between the Hungarian government and the Cunard line, by which the latter was guaranteed 30,000 immigrants annually. The amendment was adopted by the senate, but was stricken out by the conference committee representing both houses of congress.]

KILLED HERSELF IN HOTEL

Requested That Her Brothers at Oberlin, Pa., Be Notified of Her Death.

New York, April 29.—Leaving letters saying that she had once been a woman of wealth, but had lost her money and had been driven to suicide, Mrs. S. J. Keim, 32 years old, killed herself with poison in the Vendome hotel. In one of the letters the woman requested the coroner to notify her brothers, S. S. and J. Frank Page, of Oberlin, Pa., of her death, and another short note asked that word be sent to E. O. Shafner, of 317 Broad street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Very little information concerning the woman could be obtained at the hotel. It was said she had come to the place from another hotel about six months ago, and that she was believed to be an actress.

MRS. HOLLIS NOT GUILTY

Deranged Delaware Women Acquitted of Shooting Her Husband.

Dover, Del., April 29.—Mrs. Edith Hollis, who on November 11, 1903, shot and killed her husband, Delaware Hollis, as he slept in his chair, was acquitted by a jury on the ground of insanity. She will be taken to the state hospital for the insane at Farnhurst, from which place she had been brought for trial, and kept there.

Mrs. Hollis had just returned from a sanitarium, where she had been under treatment for insanity at the time of the murder. Her husband was sitting up with her, when he fell asleep in his chair. The insane woman left her bed, and, creeping upon him, shot him dead with a revolver which she found in a bureau drawer.

Priest Exonerated of Cruelty Charge.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 29. — Rev. Father Victor Zarek, who was arrested last Sunday on the charge of cruelly beating Andrew Sofka, was completely exonerated when the case was called in habeas corpus proceedings. District Attorney Spangler announced that inasmuch as the coroner's inquest revealed that the boy died of peritonitis the commonwealth had no case against the priest. He said the latter should never have been arrested

Educate Your Bowels.

Your bowels can be trained as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarets Candy Cathartic train your bowels to do right. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

W. D. CRUM REAPPOINTED

Announced by President Shortly After Congress Adjourns.

CONFIRMATION WILL BE PUSHED

Senate Will Take It Up at Opening of Next Session Before All Other Business—Congress Adjourns Sine Die.

Washington, April 29. — President Roosevelt has directed the reappointment of W. D. Crum as collector of customs at Charleston, S. C. The president has received positive assurance that the senate will take up Crum's case immediately on reconvening next session, and that it will be disposed of finally. Until he is confirmed Crum cannot draw any salary, but it is said that his friends have arranged to see that he is provided with ample funds. Should he be confirmed the government, of course, will pay him the back salary.

Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on the order of business in the senate, in a public statement gave notice that if the nomination of W. D. Crum to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., is again sent to the senate it will be pressed to a conclusion, regardless of other business. The statement is as follows:

"The committee on the order of business at a meeting decided that if the nomination of Dr. Crum is again made and sent to the senate, that it will be taken up immediately at the opening of the next session of congress and made the order of business until disposed of, the minority senators having given notice that its consideration at this session would require a debate of at least two weeks. This action was taken because it was impossible to complete the consideration of the case at this session."

Congress Adjourns.

The closing of the second session of the house of the 58th congress was made notable by the demonstration which was evoked by a resolution offered by Mr. Williams, the minority leader, testifying to the countesy and impartial manner in which Speaker Cannon had presided over the house. The resolution was not of the perfunctory kind, but was expressive of the kindly feeling which men in the house of all parties entertained toward him. In a graceful speech the speaker declared his appreciation of the resolution.

Many conference reports were agreed to on bills which had been in dispute between the two houses. The only debate of any importance was on the bill providing for the restoration to the naval academy of three cadets who had been dismissed for hazing, the house voting overwhelmingly against it.

The members, after the speaker announced final adjournment, rose to a man and sang "America," the occupants of the gallery joining in. Speaker Cannon took a position near the lobby door on the Republican side, and the members filed past and bade him "good bye," all the while singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," with a refrain, "so say we all of us," to the tune of "America," closing with "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

The Senate.

With brief announcement and a sharp rap of his well-worked gavel, President Pro Tem. Frye adjourned the senate sine die at 2 p. m., the hour fixed by resolution of the two houses of congress. The occurrence was devoid of unusual incident, and the final close of the session was but slightly different from the end of an ordinary day's sitting. The work of the session had been concluded before the final word was said, so that neither rush nor confusion marked the end.

The only important acts of legislation during the day were the presentation and acceptance of conference reports on the Panama canal government and emergency river and harbor bills. Neither report aroused debate.

Confessed Robber Was Camden Editor

Chicago, April 29.—Edwin Tate, who has been arrested for holding up and robbing Theodore Schmidt, has made a remarkable confession. "I rode on the elevated trains between 11 p. m. and 1 a. m.," he said. "When I saw a man who looked easy to rob, I got off the train ahead of him and lay in wait. That's what I did with Schmidt." Tate was stylishly dressed when taken into custody. He is 25 years old and an athlete. He was a member of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers during the Spanish-American war, his home at that time being in Camden, N. J. For a time he published a monthly paper known as Vesper Bells.

Submerged In Boiling Grease.

Luray, Va., April 29. -- Cleveland Jefferson, an employe of Smoot's tannery at Sperryville, accidentally fell into a large tank of boiling grease, his whole body being submerged. He managed to crawl out of the tank, when the flesh began to fall from his bones. His fellow workmen procured a barrel of cold water, into which Jefferson was placed, and in this he was carried to his home some distance away. He died soon after reaching home.

Monument to Bailey Brown.

Grafton, W. Va., April 29.—A monument was unveiled here in the National Cemetery to the memory of Bailey Brown, the first soldier killed in the Civil War. The monument is of granite, 15 feet high. The dedication was made under the auspices of the West Virginia G. A. R.

Police Stop O'Brien-Carter Bout.

St. Louis, April 29. — The police stopped the fight between Jack O'Brien, of Philadelphia, and Kid Carter, of Brooklyn, in the third round of a scheduled 15-round bout. Carter was completely outclassed, being practically a beaten man at the end of the first round. He was sent to the canvas three times in the second, going to his corner very groggy. In the third round he was put down and almost out by a right to the jaw. He attempted to rise at the count of eight, but the police ordered the bout stopped.

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C. S. MELLIN ON UNIONISM

President of Hartford Railroad Addresses Workingmen.

STRIKE TO RESENT INJUSTICE

Claims Unions Have Accomplished Much Good, But Are Nevertheless An Unmixed Blessing to the Laboring Man.

Hartford, Conn., April 29.—President Charles S. Mellin, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, addressed the Workingmen's Free Reading Room Association in fulfillment of a promise made some months ago, and upon a topic relating to the present condition of workingmen. At the time the promise to speak was made there was peace among the trades in the road's employ, but now a strike of one craft is in progress.

The audience was made up of workingmen, their families and friends. Frequently Mr. Mellin was interrupted by applause, and there were hearty cheers when Mr. Mellin said that he himself would never strike except to resent injustice, and this none of his men need do while he was in a position of authority.

Among other things Mr. Mellin said:

"The captains of industry of the future are among you struggling at day's wages for recognition. Men of affairs are not looking for firebrands, for trouble breeders, for talkers, but rather for the quiet man who works while others do the talking.

"I believe unions have accomplished much good, but they are, nevertheless, an unmixed blessing to the laboring man.

"Divested of all clap-trap, the union is simply a means of averaging wages, and an employer views it as such.

"The trouble with unionism is its intolerance.

"No one interest has done more to promote the trust or combination, the larger corporation, than organized labor. It has forced them into existence for protection from exaction.

"Given all your hot heads seek, and there will be no one employ you, and corporations must be run by the government.

"Education and brains will outweigh numbers and brawn. The spectacled student is to be the general of future armies.

"The rich men of today can accomplish less than at any time in the history of the world, and the restrictions placed around them are growing greater with every year.

"My advice to you who have families is to join your union and be always a force for conservatism.

"With business falling off day by day here in New England, I find my political friends opposing an enlargment of our markets and preferring a phrase 'stand pat' to the substance of reciprocity which our neighbor, Canada, will give us."

NEW CRUISER LAUNCHED

The California, An Armored Warship, the Latest U. S. Naval Addition.

San Francisco, April 29.—The armored cruiser California was launched at the shipyards of the Union Iron Works in this city. The California is supposed to embody the latest and best in vessels of her class. There are to be five vessels like her, but at present the nearest approach to her on any waters is the model British cruiser Drake. She will cost, complete, $5,000,000, her hull and machinery costing $3,800,000 of that sum, and her equipment and armament the remainder.

Ex-Governor of Tennessee Divorced.

Nashville, Tenn., April 29.—Mrs. R. L. Taylor was granted a divorce from former Governor Robert L. Taylor in the chancery court, after the depositions of a few witnesses had been heard. The question of alimony was referred to the clerk and master for settlement. Mr. Taylor has served three terms as governor of Tennessee and has a national reputation as a lecturer. Mrs. Taylor was Mrs. Alice Fitts Hill, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., before her marriage to the ex-governor three years ago. Both had children by former marriages, and they, it is alleged, caused the unhappiness.

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