WANT COMMANDER PEARY'S PROOFS IN FULL

Otherwise Committee Will Pigeonhole All Bills.

HIS RECORDS ARE NOT SUBMITTED.

Sub-Committee Of House Will Not Pass On Measures Rewarding Explorer Unless It Is Allowed To Make Proofs Public—Peary Is Opposed To This Plan. But Is Willing To Submit Them In Confidence

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Proofs of Commander Peary's discovery of the North Pole caused a row in the subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Two members of the National Geographic Society appeared before the committee with copies of Mr. Peary's proofs to urge the granting of a suitable reward by Congress to the noted explorer, but the committee declined to receive them in confidence with the ultimate result that the committee has made it known that unless the Peary proofs are forthcoming to the full satisfaction of the committee, every bill introduced for the purpose of rewarding the North Pole discoverer will be pigeonholed.

Three members of the committee were in favor of receiving the Peary proofs without making them public. Representative Macon hotly objected and after declaring his position stalked angrily from the room.

"I am against any legislation in the dark," Mr. Macon sharply told the committee. "Furthermore, if this committee decides in favor of Peary without inspecting the full records and making them public, I will expose the whole business on the floor of the House or in a statement to the press. If we reward Mr. Peary the American people have a right to know what we are rewarding him for."

Would Not Submit Proofs.

Professor Gannett, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and one of the members of the National Geographic Society, which accepted Peary's proofs, told the committee that Mr. Peary would not let the committee have the proofs for public purposes because he wanted them for use in newspaper and magazine articles.

The Professor had with him a copy of the proofs, but he declined to submit them. He told the committee that he had not the slightest doubt but that Peary discovered the pole, and never had any, even before he saw the proofs. He submitted to lengthy questioning and answered many interrogations about the Peary dash to the pole. He told of the tidal observations which Commander Peary had taken and sent back to the department from time to time, which, he said, were of great value. These filled 21 volumes, he said. Professor Gannett told of the soundings Mr. Peary took in the vicinity of the pole and of the explorer havgone a distance of 10 miles past the pole in order to make sure that he was at the extreme top of the earth.

A sounding was made 140 miles from the pole at a depth of 1,240 fathoms. Another was taken within five miles of the pole, but Peary lost the heavy lead and a couple of pickheads which they had let down to furnish the necessary weight to make the soundings.

Easy To Fake Records.

Prof. Gannett said the committee had examined Mr. Peary's instruments. Asked what they could tell from an examination of such instruments, the witness said nothing could be told from them. They only showed, he said, that Mr. Peary had the instruments.

It was further stated that any scientist who knew his business could remain in Washington and fix up astronomical observations and instrument records such as a man might make at the pole. These could not be told from the genuine, it was acknowledged.

CONFESSES WIFE MURDER.

Mobile Police Catch New Yorker Wanted For Tenement Crime.

Mobile, Ala. (Special).—Julius Venner, alias Alexander Klein, alias Johansen, was positively identified here as August Petersen, who has been hunted on the charge of murdering his wife, Sophie Johansen, in a West Ninety-eighth Street tenement house in New York February 7 and concealing the body under the floor of the place.

The identification was made by a brother of the murdered woman, who arrived here, accompanied by Police Sergeant Van Waganer, of the New York Police Department. Johansen, or Petersen, as he says his real name is, after the identification broke down and confessed.

They Want Farming Taught.

Indianapolis (Special).—Primarily to procure the passage of the Dolliver bill now before Congress, and secondarily to obtain agricultural departments in State normal schools throughout the United States, educators from 15 Middle West States appointed a committee to work in connection with the National Education Association. The Dolliver bill appropriates $1,000,000 to pay salaries of instructors in such normal school departments.

Wright Machine Falls.

San Antonio (Special).—After three successful flights Lieut. B. D. Foulois in a Wright aeroplane made a fourth attempt that resulted disastrously. The rudder of the machine was wrecked and Lieutenant Foulois had a narrow escape from injury. The machine had just turned the southern end of the parade field at Fort Sam Houston when the engine stopped. The aeroplane fell 40 feet.

Gold Wreaths Stolen.

St. Petersburg (Special).—The Bourse Gazette says the Imperial mausoleum in the church in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul has been rifled in the same manner as was the royal tombs at Roskilde some time ago. More than 20 gold wreaths were stolen. Several of these were gifts from foreign sovereigns. The robbers seem to have broken the wreaths up and sold the fragments separately to local jewelers. As the leaves were pure gold their value was considerable. The officials refuse to give any information.

THE NEWS.

Domestic

H. H. Purcell, general agent of the American Refrigerator Transit Company, at St. Louis, dropped dead in his office immediately after saying he never felt better in his life.

Mayor Gaynor has named a committee of 150 prominent citizens to welcome Theodore Roosevelt to New York.

One hundred passenger trains, detained as a result of floods in the Northwest, passed through Portland, Ore.

Peter Karaklanis, a Greek, under arrest in St. Joseph, Mo., has confessed to the murder of a priest.

Mrs. Ava Willing Astor was granted a final decree of divorce from Col. John Jacob Astor.

Enrico Caruso, the tenor, has received a Black Hand demand for $15,000 or his life.

Sidney Rosenfeld, the playwright, took the poor debtor's oath.

The American Sugar Refining Company was presented by the Federal Grand Jury in New York for contempt of court in failing to produce certain books and papers in response to subpoena.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., it was announced, will assume complete charge of the new foundation created by his father. He has already retired from the directorate of the Standard Oil Company.

President Taft, in a letter to United States Marshall Davis, at Cleveland, explained how Wade H. Ellis was appointed chairman of the Ohio Republican Executive Committee.

Dr. George A. Fritch was found guilty of manslaughter at Detroit, Mich., in connection with the death last summer of Maybelle Millman, of Ann Arbor.

The Aero Club of St. Louis wants an aviation meet for its city. President Bishop, of the Aero Club of America, has been asked to sanction the project.

Twenty-three miners were killed and eight seriously injured by the explosion of a powder magazine in a gold mine on Douglas Island, Alaska.

Gordon Davis, a negro, who was a slave of Jefferson Davis, died at Boerne, Texas. He left the Davis family at the outbreak of the Civil War, and was made a corporal in the Union Army.

The price of hogs jumped to $10.10 when a carload was bought in Chicago at this figure by an Eastern shipper.

Henry J. Furlong, a former Brooklyn police magistrate, was found guilty of accepting a bribe.

Henry Walters, of Baltimore, has succeeded John D. Rockefeller, Jr. as a director of the United States Steel Corporation.

Steel railroad cars prevented loss of life in a collision on the Hudson and Manhattan Railway of New York.

Three lives were lost in a fire that destroyed the Y. M. C. A. Building at Rotterdam Junction, New York.

Henry Burgess, a New York fireman; was killed by falling 10 stories down an elevator shaft.

Edward W. Very, a former naval officer and ordnance expert, died in New York.

The cold storage of poultry is being investigated by a grand jury of New York.

The United States battleship South Carolina was placed in commission.

Foreign

The leaders of the Nicaraguan revolutionists are now reported to be ready to listen to any proposals of American intervention which will guarantee to them the rights demanded.

Crown Prince Constantine of Greece is in Rome, for a conference with King Victor Emanuel and to solicit Italy's influence in the solution of the Cretan question.

Premier Asquith informed the British House of Commons that the financial budget would be brought up soon as the resolutions regarding the House of Lords power to veto were past.

In the Belgian Parliment the Socialist leader charged that King Leopold had deceived his ministers and bequeathed his immense fortune to illegal companies.

The British Army estimates for 1910-11 show a total for maintainance of $138,800,000. This is an increase over the estimates of the preceding year of $1,625,000.

According to advices from Bluefields, General Chamorro, the revolutionary leader, is reported to have lost 800 men in the recent battle.

Count Goetz von Seckendorff, former court marshal, died in Berlin aged 68 years. He officiated as grand master of the court to the late dowager Empress Frederick.

Premier Canalejas intends to promulgate a decree dissolving the Spanish Cortes next Saturday and appeal to the country.

A French column surprised and routed in Morocco a band of Zeair tribesmen who recently murdered a French officer.

The French government has accepted Secretary Knox's proposal for a permanent international court in principle.

A strike by the crews has tied up the interisland vessels in the Philippines.

Emperor William heard the suggestion of Vladimir Koeppen a meterologist, that air navigation be regulated by the government.

Count Hans Von Schwerin-Loewitz a member of the Conservative party, was elected speaker of the German Richstag, succeeding Count Udo Von Stolberg-Wernigerode, who died on February 19.

King Peter, of Servia, will visit the Czar this spring, which will be his first reception by a foreign sovereign since his accession to the throne.

General Woodford, president of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission presented to President Falliers, of France the commission's gold medal.

In the new Finnish diet which opened at Helsingfors, the Socialists with their Agrarianallies, have a majority of three.

Floods have done much damage in Holland, hundreds of workers having to flee from inundated factories.

Marshal Hermes Fonseca was elected President of Brazil over Dr. Ruy Barbosa.

THIRTY-FIVE BODIES DUG OUT OF WRECK

Survivors tell of Some Harrowing Experiences.

SEVERED HAND OF WOMAN FOUND.

Thirty-Five Bodies Have Been Recovered—Fifty-Three Are Missing, Whose Names Are Known, Besides A Number Of Laborers—All In Wreckage Are Believed To Be Dead.

Everett, Wash. (Special).—It is now almost certain that the death toll in the avalanche that carried away the two Great Northern trains and seven steam and electric locomotives at Wellington will total more than 100.

Eighty-six names are now on the list of dead or missing passengers, railroad and postal employes. Statements of the number of laborers fighting the snow who were sleeping on the ill-fated trains vary from 20 to 30.

All the dead were residents of the Northwest. Of the injured, only Rev. Bishop Wingot, of Chicago, was from the East.

Thirty-five bodies have been recovered. Fifty-three are missing, whose names are known, besides a number of laborers. All in the wreckage are believed to be dead.

The first news direct from the scene of the wreck was received at midnight, when Dr. Cox, one of the Great Northern physicians, who left on the first relief train, returned from Wellington, accompanied by three of the survivors—Ray Forsyth, R. M. Lavelle and Fireman S. A. Bates.

Dr. Cox said that none of the injured was in a critical condition. Most of them were only slightly hurt. When he left Wellington 16 were in the temporary hospital.

Forsyth and Bates estimated that not more than 20 of the 110 persons who were carried into the canyon by the avalanche escaped death or injury. Eleven passenger cars, three locomotives, four electric motors, one rotary snowplow, the rotary shed and the sandhouse were swept away by the slide.

A member of the first relief train returned to Everett and said that when he reached the scene all the cars were buried. Much of the wreckage was covered by 40 feet of snow and all that could be seen was part of an electric motor, two locomotives and the wreckage of the rotary snowplow.

All that could be seen of the coaches was a steel pipe sticking out of the snow, where a Pullman car was twisted around a stump, and a curtain that lay on top.

Ray Forsyth, one of the injured passengers, was in a car in which there were five women and seven children. Three women and two children escaped, but the others perished.

In telling of the experience Forsyth said that it seemed as if the car was lifted bodily from the tracks and was held poised in midair. Suddenly it toppled over the edge and rolled down the embankment.

The air was filled with the shrieks of the injured. A fearful storm was raging. A high wind was blowing, and there was a spectacular electrical display.

The first men to extricate themselves from the wreckage set to work rescuing those less fortunate. They had no lights and worked by the flare of the lightning, which was almost incessant.

The severed hand of a woman was found. On a finger was a ring bearing initials, which led the workers to believe that it belonged to Miss Katharine O'Neill, of Spokane. Other portions of bodies were also found.

Fireman S. A. Bates was buried under snow for six hours. Survivors heard his shouts and dug him out before the first rescuers arrived.

"ADD" MARRIAGES BINDING.

Court Decides That They Are As Legel As Any Others.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Marriages brought about as a result of advertisement are binding in the eyes of the law in the opinion of Justice Van Orsdel, of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. He held that Clyde L. Williamson, who won his wife by correspondence begun through a matrimonial bureau and who married her within two hours of their first meeting, must retain her, there being nothing "that would in law vitiate the marriage contract."

PREFERS TO STAY IN PRISON.

Thos. Taylor Declines With Thanks The President's Pardon.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Declining to take advantage of the pardon granted to him by President Taft, Thomas Taylor, sentenced in this city to 15 years in the Atlanta Penitentiary for the murder of his wife, will remain as one of the "trusties" of the institution. During his long incarceration Taylor studied pharmacy and was assigned to the custody of the prison pharmacy. He will remain in that capacity.

Have $34.87 In Your Pocket.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Have you $34.87 in your pocket or in the bank? If you have not, then you are shy on the per capita circulation of money in the United States as shown by the books of the Treasury Department. The department, in reaching this calculation, estimates the population of the United States at 89,883,000, and announces the amount of money in circulation on March 1 as $3,134,093,250, which, if equally divided, would give every man, woman and child in the country $34.87. There is in circulation today $49,315,244 more than there was a year ago.

Three Dead In Feud.

Citronelle, Ark. (Special).—Joseph Stokes, Charles Goldman and David Gortman, farmers, were shot and killed by Laurence Odom, a cattleman, at the later's home, four miles from this place. After the shooting Odom surrendered to a deputy sheriff at Citronelle, who, fearing mob violence, telephoned Sheriff Drago, at Mobile, for assistance. The Mobile officers arrived at 11 o'clock and no further trouble is feared. Odom says the killing was the result of an old feud. He says all parties were armed.

ROCKEFELLER GETTING RID OF SOME OF HIS SURPLUS

Endowment of Many Millions Likely to Be Made.

HE MAY DIVIDE HIS VAST FORTUNE.

Bill Introduced In Congress For The Incorporation Of A Foundation To Promote The Well-Being Of The People Of The United States And Its Possessions In Foreign Lands—Rivalry Between The Iron Master And The Oil King In Getting Rid Of Their Swollen Fortunes.

RIVAL CROESUSES.

Carnegie's endowments, $162,000,000.
Rockefeller's endowments, $131,000,000.
Carnegie's fortune (estimated), $400,000,000.
Rockefeller's fortune (his own estimate), $200,000,000.

ROCKEFELLER'S LATEST GIFT.

An endowment for a foundation for promoting the welfare of the people of the United States and its possessions.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Steps were taken to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation in the District of Columbia. The bill for this purpose was introduced by Senator Gallinger and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The purpose of the foundation is to provide for a general organization to conduct philanthropic work along all lines. It is understood that the Foundation will be endowed largely by John D. Rockefeller and that he takes this means to dispose of a large part of his enormous wealth. The incorporators named in the bill are John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Fred T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy and Charles O. Heydt. These incorporators are authorized to select associates, not to exceed a total of 25 and it is provided that there shall not be at any time less than five.

The Rockefeller Foundation, according to the bill, is organized to promote the well being and advance the civilization of the people of the United States and its possessions in foreign lands and for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge for the prevention and relief of suffering and promotion of any and all of the elements of human knowledge.

While drawn generally along the lines of the act incorporating the Carnegie Foundation, the Rockefeller bill goes much farther, since the Carnegie Foundation is designed chiefly to provide for a scientific retirement and pensioning of superannuated teachers.

It was stated by Senator Gallinger that Mr. Rockefeller already had given away $52,000,000 and that he was seeking a method of disposing of his fortune that would benefit mankind. The foundation is organized on lines similar to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. As in the case of the latter institution the Rockefeller Foundation will be used to receive and dispense gifts of money other than those obtained from the original endowments, the amount of which has not been fixed.

Senator Gallinger said:

"I am not authorized to speak for Mr. Rockefeller. But there is no doubt that Mr. Rockefeller intends to give away his money on a scale greater than any other living man. I am not acquainted with all of the details of Mr. Rockefeller's plans, but it is expected that Washington will be made the headquarters."

THE RIVAL CROESUSES.

New York (Special).—Star J. Murphy, one of the incorporators named in the Gallinger bill to establish the Rockefeller foundation, said that he did not yet know what endowment the foundation would have.

"The bill introduced at Washington," said Mr. Murphy, "is intended to broaden the scope of Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropies and is almost identical in form with the act of Congress in 1903 under which the Rockefeller Educational Fund was authorized. The new bill makes it possible for Mr. Rockefeller to go into any form of philanthropy in the world, whereas the first endowment was specifically limited. The fact that the incorporators in both instances are almost identical simply means that Mr. Rockefeller believes their experiences will be of benefit in future work."

ROCKEFELLER'S COMMENT.

Augusta, Ga. (Special).—John D. Rockefeller, who returned to the city from New York at 3 o'clock, was shown the dispatch regarding the bill introduced by Senator Gallinger. He smiled and said:

"Just at this time I do not care to have anything to say. I'll wait until I see what they are going to do up there. However, you may rest assured it is not anything that'll do harm to anybody."

Three-Cent Car Fare In Cleveland.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—Three-cent street railway fare, with municipal supervision of the car lines, became a reality here. The receivership of the local traction lines, which has existed since November 12, 1908, was lifted and the Cleveland Railway Company took over the property under an ordinance recently approved at a referendum. This ordinance makes the rate of fare three cents with a cent for a transfer and provides for an ultimate increase, if necessary, never to exceed four cents—so as to give the company a profit of 6 per cent. on the value of the railway property.

Taft To Dine In New York.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Taft accepted an invitation to be present at a banquet to be held in New York on March 22 by the American Peace and Arbitration League.

Three Go Over Falls In Canoe.

Rockport, Ky. (Special).—Ambrose Aubrey, Mrs. J. Aubrey and Miss Nellie Aubrey were drowned, when their canoe was swept over Height Falls, in Green River, near here.

WASHINGTON

BY TELEGRAPH

How severe a punishment Congress has provided for railroads violating the so-called "Twenty-eight Hour Law" by unlawful confinement of live stock in transportation was argued before the Supreme Court.

The House members of the Joint Printing Committee of Congress tacitly admitted the jurisdiction in the Valley Paper Company case and asked leave to amend their defense.

The Gallinger Mail Pay Bill, to provide mail steamship lines between the United States and South America, the Philippines, Japan, China and Australia, was ordered favorably reported to the Senate.

Senator Cummins and Clapp submitted the minority report of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the administration railroad bill, declaring that it would utterly fail to accomplish its object.

The Legislative, Execcutive and Judicial Appropriation bill, carrying $33,895,765, was reported to the House.

Under the direction of the chief entomologist a country-wide campaign is to be waged against the housefly.

The President has commuted to five years the sentence of seven years imposed upon Anton Wintr, at Buffalo, in 1907, who was charged with photographing two dollar silver certificates.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the expenditure of $10,000,000 for the purchase of land south of Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, as sites for public buildings.

Drunkenness in the District of Columbia will be treated as a misdemeanor if a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Gallinger becomes a law.

Secretary Ballinger withdrew from entry 44,932 acre of land in Oregon, Idaho and Utah, thought to contain power possibilities.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing $30,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness to complete existing irrigation projects.

A proclamation granting to Austria-Hungary the minimum tariff rates under the new law was signed by Secretary Knox.

The President expressed his deep interest in the movement for uniform highway improvements throughout the country.

Prof. Willis Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, told the House Committee on Agriculture that he saw no danger of a forest famine.

A congressional investigation is to be asked for in the Sutton case and proceedings are to be instituted in the civil courts.

The House Naval Committee voted for the naval program as urged by President Taft and Secretary Meyer.

The ratifications of the American-Brazilian naturalization treaty were exchanged at Rio de Janeiro.

HUNDREDS DEAD IN THE BATTLES

Bodies Scattered Over Nicaraguan Fields.

Appalling Effectiveness Of The Americans' Machine Guns—General Lama Shoots Five Of His Men Who Wavered In The Charge—His Horse Shot Under Him—Capt. Fowler A Hero.

Managua, Nicaragua (Special).—Gradually the casualty list of the battles between the government and insurgent forces at Tisma and Tipitara has increased, until now it is estimated that not less than 225 men were killed and 350 wounded. Searchers have come upon bodies scattered over a large territory as though the wounded had attempted to drag themselves to some refuge and died.

It is now known that Capt. Godfrey Fowler, who was in command of General Chamorro's machine guns and who was wounded in the left leg, succeeded in escaping capture, thanks to a conservative, who concealed the American for two days at his hacienda. All accounts agree that Captain Fowler on the one side and General Lara on the other were the heroes of the Tisma battle.

The effectiveness of the American's machine guns was appalling. General Lara charged to within ten yards of where Fowler and his men were serving them. His horse was shot under him, and he narrowly escaped death. He shot five of his own men who wavered in the charge.

Captain Fowler worked the crank of one of the guns spasmodically, to economize the ammunition, which was scarce. Finally a bullet found a resting place in his leg above the ankle, and he was dragged to the rear by his men.

Minister General Baca sent to Congress a bill amending the constitution in acordance with the recommendation of the Washington treaty, providing that the office of President shall be nonre-elective. The bill was referred to committee. Congress authorized the emission of an additional $2,000,000 in currency.

Fled In Nightclothes.

St. Louis (Special).—Two unidentified men were burned to death and two others were seriously hurt in a fire which burned out the building occupied by the German Waiters' Association, a club and rooming house. Thirty other roomers escaped to the street in their night clothes.

Morgan In Italy.

Naples (Special).—J. Pierpont Morgan, the American financier, arrived here on the steamer Cedric. He appeared to be in good health.

Wants Sugar Inquiry.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Representative Fitzgerald introduced in the House a resolution asking the President if there is any reason why a Congressional investigation of the Sugar Trust should not be ordered. Mr. Fitzgerald's idea is that regardless of the prosecution there are various men "higher up" and, perhaps, in the departments at Washington, who will be reached.

A North Carolian who raised 227 bushels of corn on a single acre of land in a contest is believed to have broken all records.

THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA DEAD

Jose De Abaldia, L., Stricken By Heart Disase.

DR. C. A. MENDOZA SUCCEEDS HIM.

Obaldia Did Good Work For The Panama Canal—While Senator He Made An Almost Single-handed Fight For Approval Of The Treaty For The Construction Of The Canal—One Of The Richest Men In Panama—Owned Big Plantations.

Panama (Special).—Jose Domingo de Obaldia, president of Panama, died from heart disease at 2.30 o'clock P. M. He had been sick only since last Friday.

President Obaldia was elected on July 12, 1908. He had before acted as the chief executive during the absence of President A. Amador. He was formerly minister to the United States. He was born 63 years ago and was a son of former President Obaldia, of Columbia. During his incumbency as acting president he became very popular and he assumed office in October, 1908, under most favorable auspices.

In politics he had always been a conservative, but at the time of his election to the presidency he received the support of the Liberal as well as that of his own partisans.

While a member of the Columbian Senate he became an ardent advocate of the Hay-Herran treaty for the construction of the Panama Canal, and made an almost single-handed fight for its approval by the Senate at Bogota. He warned the Colombian government of the consequences threatened if the treaty was rejected, but his warning was disregarded and the people of Panama, resenting the defeat of the treaty, revolted and organized an independent government. President Marroquin appointed Senor Obaldia governor of the Department of Panama, an office which he held until 1903, when Panama declared her independence. President Amador appointed him in 1904 minister to the United States from the new republic. In 1906 Senor Obaldia went to Rio de Janeiro as delegate to the Pan-American Congress, and in the same year he was elected as first vice president of Panama.

Senor Obaldia is one of the richest men in Panama, and his plantations are the largest in the republic.

The new president of Panama will be Dr. C. A. Mendoza. Three vice presidents were elected in 1908. The first vice president, J. A. Arango, has since died. Mendoza was elected second vice president and thus becomes president and will be succeeded as first vice president by J. M. Lambert.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Taft, on learning of the death of Senor Obaldia, sent the following telegram to Senor Dona Josefa Jevane de Obaldia, his widow:

"Mrs. Taft and I extend to you our sincere sympathy in your great loss. The friendship between us and your good husband, begun a number of years ago, has continued down to the present time and the news of his death comes with a great shock. He was a true patriot, an impartial administrator, a gentleman of the highest courage, character and culture, a charming companion and a constant friend. May the memory of his virtue sustain you in your deep sorrow."

PICTURE POSTCARD WAR.

Irish Leaders Object To Ridicule Of Their Race.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—War is to be waged upon souvenir postcards which ridicule the Irish race, some of the leading Irishmen of the National Capital having started the crusade. Efforts will be made to have the Post Office Department hold the cards up as unmailable.

P. J. Haltigan, editor of the "National Hibernian," declared that it is against the law to use the mails in defamation of private or public characters. The Ancient Order of Hibernians will invoke the aid of the Government, he said, "to abolish this nefarious practice."

Kills Mother As Burglar.

Wharton, Tex. (Special).—News was received here from Lane City that F. F. Kemper and his brother had shot and killed Mrs. F. F. Kemper and seriously wounded their mother, Mrs. J. J. Kemper. The women were mistaken for burglars as they were entering the rear door and were fired upon with shot guns.

Senate Passes Aldrich Bill.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Aldrich bill providing for a commission of Senators, Representatives and civil appointees to be selected by the President to supervise the business methods of the executive departments was passed by the Senate.

Favor Bill To Raise Maine.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Proposing to raise the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor, a sub-committee of the House Naval Committee took favorable action upon the bill appropriating funds for the raising of the wreck and the proper interment of the bones of the American sailors.

Three Dead In Wreck In Fog.

Decatur, Ill. (Special).—Three men were killed, one fatally hurt and seven others severely injured on the Illinois Central Railroad, one mile south of Oconee, when two freight trains collided in a heavy fog.

Carriers Lost By One Vote.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—By the narrow margin of 63 to 64 the House voted down an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill offered by Representative Goebel, of Ohio, providing for the promotion of all letters carriers in large cities to the $1,200 grade.

Fallieres Receives Fairbanks.

Paris.—President Fallieres received Charles W. Fairbanks at the Elysee Palace. The American Ambassador, Mr. Bacon, presented the former Vice-President.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Business conditions vary so widely in one section from another and in one trade from another that a generalization broad enough for the situation as a whole is difficult. Yet, making due allowance for the effect of the severe weather in certain parts of the country, for the influence upon financial confidence of political uncertainties and for the consequences of speculative reaction, it appears that the volume of trade continues very large and the outlook for the spring is in no small degree better than it was two weeks ago.

"Jobbers of dry goods are doing a very fair trade, and they are not duplicating as usual in the primary markets for addictional spring merchandise, and these rule generally quiet. Staple prints were advanced half a cent a yard, and the leading line of fall flannelettes has been sold up for fall and withdrawn. Export trade in cotton goods is light, save in staple prints. Cotton yarns are weak and tending lower. An irregular volume of ordering is noted in woolens and worsteds, and cotton goods have again been adversely influenced by another wide fluctuation in the price of the staple.

"There is a lack of new business of account in footwear, and buyers generally believe that prices will decline. New England manufacturers are firm, but reports from the East note that split shoes have sold at lower figures, made possible by the lower prices for splits. Further weakness has developed in hides, and sales of packer have been made at sharp declines."

Wholesale Markets.

New York.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 130c. nominal elevator, domestic, and nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth and No. 2 hard winter, 127⅞ nominal f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Spot steady; steamer, 69c. and No. 4, 66c. sales, both elevator export basis; No. 2, 69 nominal f. o. b. afloat.

Oats—Spot quiet; mixed, 26@32 lbs. nominal; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 52⅛@55c; clipped white, 34@42 lbs., 53½@56½.

Butter steady; receipts, 9,102 pkgs. Creamery specials, 31@32c.

Eggs unsettled; receipts, 24,224 cases. Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, white, fancy, 35@42c.; do. hennery, brown and mixed, fancy, 29@30; do, gathered brown, fair to prime, 27½@28½; Western firsts, 27@27½; seconds, 26@26½; refrigerators, 23@25½.

Poultry—Alive steady; Western chickens, 17@17½c.; fowls, 20; turkeys, 14@20. Dressed firm; Western chickens, 16@17c.; fowls, 14@18½; turkeys, 22@25.

Philadelphia.—Wheat dull and 1c. lower; contract grade February, 125@127.

Corn steady; February and March, 67½@68c.

Oats ½c. lower; No. 2 white natural, 54@54½c.

Butter steady; extra Western creamery, 33; do, nearby prints, 34.

Eggs firm; good demand; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, f. c., 28, at mark; do, current receipts, in returnable cases, 27, at mark; Western firsts, f. c., 28, at mark; do., current receipts, f. c., 23@27, at mark.

Dressed poultry firm; fresh killed fowls, choice, 18½@19; do., fair to good, 17@18; old roosters, 14; broiling chickens, nearby, 18@24; do., Western, 21@22; roasting chickens, Western, 15@21; turkeys, nearby, choice, 25@27; do., Western, choice, 25; do., fair to good, 22@24; ducks, nearby, 20@22; Western, do., 18@20; geese, nearby, 13@15; do., Western, 10@12.

Baltimore—Wheat—No. 2 red Western 125½; No. 2 red, 125; No. 3 red, 120; steamer No. 2 red, 118¾; steamer No. 2 red Western, 119¼.

The closing was firm; No. 2 red, 125 bid; May, 121 nominal.

Corn—Western opened steady; spot, 67⅝@67½; March, 67⅝@67¾; May, 71⅛@71⅜.

Oats—White, as to weight—No. 2, 53½; No. 3, 52@53; No. 4, 50½@51½. Mixed—No. 2, 51½@52; No. 3, 50½@51.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $21.50; No. 2 timothy, $20@21; No. 3 timothy, $17.50@19; choice clover mixed, $20.00; No. 1 clover mixed, $20; No. 2 clover mixed, $17.50@19; No. 1 clover, $20; No. 2 clover, $17.50@19.00.

Straw—Straight rye straw, fair to choice, $16@16.50; tangled rye (blocks), $10.50@11; wheat blocks, fair to choice, $8@8.50; oat, good to prime, $9@10.

Butter—Creamery fancy, 31c.; creamery choice 29@30; creamery good, 27@28; creamery imitation, 21@23; creamery prints, 30@32.

Cheese—The market is steady. We quote jobbing prices, per lb., 18@18½c.

Eggs—Prices were advanced ½c. per doz. We quote per doz.; Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 26½; Western firsts, 26½; West Virginia firsts, 26½; Southern firsts, 25½.

Dressed Poultry—The market is firm at unchanged prices. We quote per lb.: Turkeys—Choice, small, 24@25c.; do., medium to large, 22@23; fair to good, 21@23; old toms, 20@21. Chickens—Choice, young, 19@20; old and mixed, 17@18; old roosters, 11@12. Ducks, 18@20c. Geese—Nearby, 14@15c.; Western and Southern, 12@13. Capons—Large, 25@26c.; medium, 22@23; small and slips, 19@20.

Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Cattle supply light; choice, $6.75@7.00; prime, $6.50@6.70.

Sheep—Supply light; prime wethers, $7.15@7.40; culls and common, $3.00@4.50; lambs, $6.50@8.50; veal calves, $10.00@10.05.

Hogs—Receipts light; prime heavies, $9.95; mediums, $9.90@9.95; heavy Yorkers, $9.90@9.95; light Yorkers, $9.75@9.80; pigs, $9.70@9.75; roughs, $8.50@9.25.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market steady. Steers, $5@8.10; cows, $4@5.75; heifers, $4@6; bulls, $4.50@5.50; calves, $3@10; stockers and feeders, $4.25@5.75.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 22,000 head. Market steady. Choice heavy, $9.60@9.65; butchers', $9.50@9.65; light mixed, $9.35@9.50; choice light, $9.45@9.55; packing, $9.45@9.55; pigs, $9@9.25; bulk of sales, $9.50@9.60.

Kansas City, Mo.—Cattle—Market steady to 10c. lower. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $6.65@7.50; fair to good, $5.90@6.60.

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