THE NEWS.

Domestic

George W. Coleman, former bookkeeper of the National City Bank of Cambridge, Mass., which failed with a shortage of $200,000, has been indicted on 69 counts.

Oscar Johnson, a well-to-do citizen of Harlem, was thrown off the roof of a six-story house in a battle with burglars, escaped with slight injuries and saved his cash.

The Hocking Valley Railroad and its subsidiary lines has been sold to the Chesapeake and Ohio and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads.

Banker Otto Kahn outbid J. Pierpont Morgan and paid a half million dollars for a painting by Franz Hals, the Dutch master.

Daniel Blake Russell, a homeless man, of Fresno, Cal., claims a Boston estate of $750,000.

A herd of 450 Oklahoma-fed cattle brought $100 a head—a record price.

F. M. Baker, formerly a noncommissioned officer in the Marine Corps, who was sentenced to life imprisonment at San Quentin in 1900 for having deserted his country's flag for a commission in Aguinaldo's Army, was dishonorably discharged at Vallejo, Cal.

James J. Hill addressed the Minnesota Conservation Convention at St. Paul, urging conservation of capital, condemning extravagance and giving the causes of the increase in prices.

A military inquest at Manila developed the fact that the suicide of Lieutenant Clarence M. Janney followed a quarrel between him and his wife at Lieutenant Colonel Ames' home.

Governor Harmon, of Ohio, sent a special message to the legislature, recommending a law against lobbying, based on the New York and Missouri laws.

The council of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in America decided at Louisville, Ky., to hold the next conference in Pittsburg, in March, 1912.

Laurent De Give, for many years Belgian consul at Atlanta, and one of the most prominent theatre owners in the South, died at Cocoa, Fla.

The American Sugar Refining Company finished its fiscal year with a deficit of $1,395,850, according to its report, made public in New York.

Two heroic firemen, suspended on a ladder and fire escape, rescued a man and woman from a burning building in New York.

L. G. Carter, a sailor, poured a fusilade of shots into a street car in Chicago, fatally wounding the conductor, Michael Brennan.

Louise Montague, the woman once famous as Forepaugh's $10,000 circus beauty, died in New York.

The business section of Haverhill, Mass., was threatened by fire, which caused a loss of $75,000.

Asserting that he "is as ardent an advocate of wise conservation as the most radical, but it must be wise conversation to appeal to me," Secretary of the Interior Ballinger spoke before the Minnesota Conservation and Agricultural Development Congress.

After a 10-year legal struggle, Mrs. Eva Ingersoll, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., received a fee of $183,323 due her late husband, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, for his efforts in contesting the will of Andrew J. Davis, the millionaire mineowner of Butte, Mont.

Joseph H. Choate, in addressing the General Assembly at Albany, attacked public service commissions, declaring that inexperienced men were substituted for trained officials.

The tender of the locomotive on the Pennsylvania Fyler jumped the track while making 70 miles an hour at Richmond, Ind.

The Peoria (Ill.) Medical Society, to which John Greene Ballance requeathed his corpse, refused to accept the body.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad was fined $10,000 for rebating by the federal court of Louisville, Ky.

Prof. Morris H. Morgan, of Harvard, who married Eleanora Seemes Gibson, of Baltimore, is dead.

John A. Airhart, who was hurt in a football game last October at Abilene, Tex., died of his injuries.

Dr. Wharton Sinker, famous as a nerve specialist, died in Philadelphia.

Foreign

Contracts for two Turkish battleships and a cruiser were placed with English builders, the order representing an expenditure of $15,000,000.

The selection of a Syrian beauty as queen of the carnival in San Domingo caused a turmoil because she was not of Spanish blood.

Cholera germs have been found in the St. Petersburg water supply, and a number of persons have contracted the disease.

The Japanese government's land ownership bill was passed by the lower house of the Japanese Parliament.

Socialists and Anarchists of Berlin observed the anniversary of the revolutionary outbreak of March, 1849.

Lieutenant Shackleton has his plains well advanced for another Antartic expedition in 1911.

Giovanni Lamporti, the famous singing teacher died in Berlin.

It now appears that a Bavarian peasant, whose child had been killed by an automobile, felled trees across a road, into which plunged an auto containing Argentine Consul Geiger and four friends, and all were killed.

The French authorities believe that Duez, the chief embezzler of moneys growing out of the liquidation of the religious associations, deposited large sums in New York and London banks.

M. Oishi, leader of the Progressive party in the Japanese Parliament, declared the government should take steps to check the anti-Japanese movement abroad.

M. Khomgakoff has resigned the presidency of the Russian Douma because of his inability to quiet the disorders in that body.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany formally opened the American Art Exhibition in Berlin.

Thomas Haley, of Detroit, rolled into the lead of the individuals in the American Bowling Congress tournament with the remarkable total of 705, breaking the former tournament record of 699, made by Archie Wengler, of Chicago, at Cincinnati in 1908.

Japan will not object to the permanent peace court proposed by Secretary Knox, though the Foreign Office has kept a discreet silence.

Commodore Hoogaard, the Danish Arctic explorer, died in Copenhagen.

ITINERARY OF THE ROOSEVELTS

They Will Spend a Week in Paris and in Berlin.

COMPLETE TOUR MIDDLE OF MAY.

Visit To Be Made To The Hague, The Home Of The Peace Tribunal—The Colonel And Family Traveling In Luxury Across The Desert—He Says The Railroad System Is A Monument To British Enterprise In Colonization — Beautiful Mirages Seen From Train.

Abu Hamed, Sudan (Special).—Colonel Roosevelt's European itinerary has been definitely determined upon with as much exactness of detail as it is possible to make in advance and was announced. The former president will arrive in Rome on April 3, in Paris, April 21, in Berlin, May 8 and in London on the following 15th or 17th.

In several instances Colonel Roosevelt will arrive at one city on the same day that he leaves another, but counting each portion of the day as a whole day it may be said that he will spend a week in Paris, a week in Berlin, four days in Rome, three days each at Genoa, Vienna and Budapest, two days at Brussels, The Hague and Christiania and a day at Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

As already announced, the Roosevelts will sail from Alexandria on the steamer Prins Heinrich, March 30, for Naples, where the steamer is due on April 2. Early on the following morning the Americans will proceed to Rome, where they will remain until the 6th, when they will go to Spezia for a day's stay. The 8th and 9th will be occupied in a leisurely trip over 50 miles from Spezia to Genoa, which will take the tourists along the beautiful Riviera. After three days at Genoa the party will proceed to Vienna, arriving there on the 15th.

The Austrian capital will be left on the 17th, and two days given over to a visit to Budapest, the Hungarian capital. On April 20 the Oriental express will be taken for Paris. The program provides for a visit to Brussels on the 28th and Colonel Roosevelt may remain over one day before proceeding for The Hague, in which case he will remain at the home of the Peace Tribunal until May 1. On the latter day an hour's stop will be made at Rotterdam, and Hamburg will receive a flying visit on the day following. Copenhagen should be reached late in the afternoon of May 2, the departure for Christiania being made that night.

The stay at the Norwegian capital is in doubt, but will probably be from the 3d to the 5th, permitting arrival at Stockholm in the evening of the latter date. Colonel Roosevelt will return to Christiania in time to sail on the 8th for Germany, and is due in Berlin on the 9th. The date of his departure from the German capital is in doubt, but he expects to leave there on the 15th, arriving in London on the following day, though it is possible that his visit to Berlin will be extended one day beyond the schedule.

Most of the trip thus far from Khartum, which was left at 9 o'clock last night, was made in the night and the early hours of today afforded a sight of a considerable stretch of country. Colonel Roosevelt expressed himself as astonished at the luxury of railway traveling through a desert and spoke of the railroad system as a monument to British enterprise in colonization, which was able to conquer all difficulties.

KILLS HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Pistol Duel Follows Cock Fight Near State Line.

Bristol, Tenn. (Special).—As a result of a pistol duel fought at St. Charles, near the Tennessee-Virginia state line, D. W. Sizemore, a prominent citizen, is dead, while his son-in-law, John Stanton, is charged with having murdered him.

The duel grew out of a cock fight. Stanton's bird was getting the better of the fowl of his father-in-law, when the latter got a gun and killed it. Sizemore fired at his son-in-law when the latter resented his having killed the cockrel. Several shots were exchanged, the son-in-law returning the fire.

Sizemore was almost instantly killed, a ball having struck him in the breast. He was a prominent member of the Lee County court. The son-in-law claims self-defense.

A SHIP TO BE ALL IRISH.

Unique Memorial To Robert Emmet Planned By Miss Gallagher.

Boston (Special).—A unique memorial to Robert Emmet, to be created by the subscriptions of Americans of Irish birth or descendant, is proposed by Miss Anna Gallagher, of this city, to take the form of a ship to bear the name of the Irish patriot, and to ply between the ports in Ireland and America.

Miss Gallagher, and those who are associated with her, intend that the Robert Emmet shall be distinctly Irish-built in an Irish shipyard by Irish workmen, and the materials used in the vessel's construction shall be of Irish production or manufacture. The furnishings of the vessel are also to be of Irish make.

Chimpanzee Valued At $50,000 Dead

Dallas, Tex. (Special).—Consul Junior, the so-called educated chimpanzee, who was dressed and taught to act like a man, died of bronichal pneumonia after an illness of four days. Consul was valued at $50,000 and was insured with a London insurance company for that amount. During his illness several physicians attended him. The body will be embalmed and sent to Europe for burial.

Dr. Mary Walker's Bill.

New York (Special). — Dr. Mary Walker got Assemblyman Sweet at Albany to introduce a bill providing that a woman shall not be deemed disguised by reason of the style of her dress or clothing, and that any peace officer or other person who shall arrest a woman not guilty of any crime, by reason of the style of her dress or clothing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for six months, or both.

TAFT'S CENSUS PROCLAMATION

President Asks the People to Help in Work—Requests That All Answer Promptly and Accurately the Questions.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Taft in a proclamation just issued urged everybody throughout the United States "to answer promptly, completely and accurately all inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employees" who will be engaged in the taking of the thirteenth decennial census. This work will begin April 14.

Duty To Answer.

The proclamation reads:

Whereas, By the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1909, the thirteenth decennial census of the United States is to be taken, beginning on the fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and ten; and

Whereas, A correct enumeration of the population every ten years is required by the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of determining the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives; and,

Whereas, It is of utmost importance to the interests of all the people of the United States that this census should be a complete and accurate report of the population and resources of the country:

Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that, under the act aforesaid, it is the duty of every person to answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and the family to which he belongs, and to the farm occupied by him or his family, and that any adult refusing to do so is subject to penalty.

No Harm From Information.

The sole purpose of the census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population and resources of the country and replies are required from individuals only in order to permit the compilation of such general statistics. The census has nothing to do with taxation, with army or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration or with the enforcement of any national, State or local law or ordinance, nor can any person be harmed in any way by furnishing the information required. There need be no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs. For the due protection of the rights and interests of the persons furnishing information, every employee of the Census Bureau is prohibited under heavy penalty from disclosing any information which may thus come to his knowledge.

I therefore earnestly urge upon all persons to answer promptly, completely and accurately all inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employees of the Census Bureau, and thereby to contribute their share toward making this great and necessary public undertaking a success.

Safeguarding Interests.

The proclamation is for the purpose of removing fears from the minds of some people who are of the opinion that information which they give concerning themselves to the census taker may be used in some way to the detriment of their personal or business interests. Against any such abuse, however, the Government has thrown the strongest safeguards.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE A HAND

Will Try to Settle Railroad and Steel Mill Strikes.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Efforts to settle two important labor controversies are to be made by officials of the government. In the trouble between the railways operating west of Chicago and their firemen and enginemen, Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, have accepted the request of both sides to act as mediators.

The other labor difficulty in which the government proposes to intervene is the Bethlehem Steel Company strike, where a large number of men have been out for the past four weeks. An official of the Department of Commerce and Labor will go to South Bethlehem, Pa., and will go over the situation carefully. Notice to this effect was sent to President Schwab, of the steel company.

Investigation of the strike in the mills of the Bethlehem Steel Company, where 5,000 or more workmen have been out for more than a month, was prompted partly by the fact that the government has large steel contracts with the Bethlehem Company and it has been claimed that the strike resulted in great delay in government work.

Recently two resolutions were introduced in the House on the subject by Representative Rainey (Democrat) of Illinois, one calling for an investigation of the strike and the other calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to report why the contracts with the steel company were uncompleted and to what extent delay had been encountered. The principal purpose of the investigation ordered is to bring the company and the strikers together in an arbitration of their difficulties.

The inquiry was brought about as a result of representations to the department by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer (Democrat), of Pennsylvania. Mr. Palmer said he had been in receipt of advices from both the company and the men on the subject, and as a result had requested the department to take action. Later he sent the following telegrom in duplicate to Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Company, and the executive cimmittee of the striking workmen:

"The Department of Commerce and Labor has decided to make an immediate investigation of conditions in South Bethlehem, Pa., bearing upon the present strike situation."

Washington News

Representatives of the American Bankers' Association continued their attack upon the Postal Savings Bank Bill before the House committee.

Representatives of the beef packers testified before the Senate High Cost of Living Committee that there was no Beef Trust.

Special Master Littlefield submitted his report to the Supreme Court in the controversy between Virginia and West Virginia.

The Senate Committee favorably reported the bill requiring ocean-going steamers to be equipped with wireless apparatus.

Agricultural Department experts testified before the House Committee that government seeds are of high standard.

The Pacific Fleet was decided to have won over the Atlantic Fleet in target practice.

A number of examinations will be held for positions in the Civil Service.

The United States filed a bill in equity at Helena, Mont., against the Anaconda Copper Mining Company seeking a permanent injunction to compel the operation of the great smelting plant at Anaconda in such manner as to end the widespread forest destruction.

George T. Cutts, a national bank examiner, with headquarters at St. Louis, has resigned, and Charles W. Watson, of Kahoka, Mo., has been appointed to succeed him.

Speaker Cannon was again overruled by the insurgents and Democrats on an appeal from a decision he made regarding precedence of a joint resolution.

President Taft has awarded life-saving medals to two men for saving the lives of women.

Senator Tillman, with his wife and two daughters, left for his home in Trenton, S. C.

The Supreme Court of the United States declined to vacate the writ of error issued by Justice Lurton in the case of Charles R. Heike, of New York, who was denied immunity by the lower federal courts from prosecution on an indictment of conspiracy to defraud the government.

The Supreme Court decided that the separate shipment and not the train is the proper unit for assessing penalties under the twenty-eight hour law. The decision was against the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad.

The United States seems to be losing ground rapidly as an exporting nation, judging by a report issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

PresidentTaft told a large delegation of business men from New Orleans that he favored their city as the place to hold the Panama Canal exposition.

All of the mail trunk lines from the East to the Pacific Coast now are clear of obstructions and the mail is now moving without interruption.

The Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Territories by Senator Beveridge.

Amended so as to eliminate objectionable features, the Hawaiian prohibition joint resolution was passed by the Senate.

Major Henry S. Howe, U. S. A., retired, died at his home, aged 80 years.

Burns Husband In Bed.

Hamilton, Ohio (Special).—Mrs. Edna Summerton, 26 years old, fearing that she would be committed to the Dayton Insane Asylum, poured a can of gasoline over the bed in which her husband was sleeping and, kneeling over the bed, set it afire. An explosion followed. The woman leaped head-first from a second story window, alighting on a fence. She was taken to a hospital fatally injured. Her husband is probably fatally burned.

Dr. Cook To Come Home.

New York (Special).—Dr. Frederick A. Cook is on his way back to New York from South America, according to a friend. It is said that he has cabled the Waldorf-Astoria to reserve a suite for himself and his wife. He stayed at the Waldorf when he first arrived with his polar claims. According to the plans made known, Dr. Cook will sail from Rio Janeiro March 18 and will land at Colon. There he intends to take a steamer for Mobile, Ala., and will then come on here overland.

She Must Live In Seclusion.

Aiken, S. C. (Special).—Miss Mary V. Kirk, who has been quarantined at her residence in this city for 16 months as an alleged sufferer from leprosy, contracted while a missionary in Brazil three years ago, will be removed to a cottage to be erected for her by the city of Aiken in a secluded section. The City Council will pay Miss Kirk for her city property and allow her a specified sum monthly for maintenance.

Routed Burglar With Lump Of Coal.

Pittsburg (Special).—Mrs. George Blakely, of Sharpsburg, has more faith in a lump of coal than a six-shooter as a defense against burglars. While a man was trying to break into her little store, over which she lived, she took a lump of coal from her kitchen and raising the window, noiselessly dropped it on the head of the intruder. When the police revived him he gave the name of John O'Donnell. He had to have a six-inch scalp wound sewed up.

OLDFIELD ESTABLISHES TWO NEW RECORDS

Drives His Automoble a Mile in 27 1-3 Seconds.

WAS THE ANNIHILATION OF SPACE.

Sensational Speed Developed By The Powerful Car Tries The Eyes Of The Spectators As It Flies Over The Track—Oldfield Also Beats The Best Record For A Mile From A Standing Start—Oldfield's Average Yesterday Was 151.72 Miles An Hour.

Daytona, Fla. (Special).—Barney Oldfield, driving against time from a flying start, in a 200-horsepower Benz automobile of special design, covered the fastest mile ever traveled by a human being. His time was 27 33-100 seconds. Nothing projected into space by man save a bullet has traveled 5,280 feet at equal speed. The previous record was set here four years ago by Marriot, who drove a special Stanley steamer one mile in 28 1-5 seconds at an average speed of 127.6 miles an hour. Oldfield's average was 131.72.

Returning to the starting lines between files of cheering spectators, Oldfield again launched his great car from a standing start for a mile against time and crossed the finish line with another record. His time was 40 53-100 seconds, as against 41 23-100 seconds, made with the same car by Hemmery on the Brookfield track in England.

In the flying start effort Oldfield came down the rock-like surface of the track to the starting line as an indistinguishable blur of roaring flame and smoke. Almost before the overtaxed mechanism of the eye had adjusted itself to the changing perspective of his approach he already was dwindling into the distance, and almost before the brain had translated the impressions of sense into thought he had crossed the finish line. The timing for both races was done by C. H. Warner, official timer for the American Automobile Association, with the same mechanical device he used at tht Atlanta and Indianapolis speedways and which has been officially adopted by the association. Ralph de Palma, Oldfield's rival, who was unable to start against him because of a broken piston, acted as representative for the contest board. A surveyor's certificate has been filed for the distance posts, and only the formal acceptance by the contest board is necessary before the record passes officially into the history of the annihilation of distance.

In the preliminary trials George Robertson, guiding Walter Christie's front-drive car, was sent away first, but made a false start and was recalled. The car balked for a second start, and after 20 minutes of tinkering, Robertson withdrew. David Bruce Brown left next and did the mile in 32 18-100 seconds. Oldfield followed, with his two records.

The best previous official record for the mile from a flying start by a gasoline car is two miles in 58 2-5 seconds made at Ormond Beach, Fla., in a 200-horsepower car, by Demogeot, in 1906, at an average of 123.3 miles an hour.

The best speed ever made by a locomotive is five miles in two minutes and 30 seconds over the Plant System in March, 1901.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, covered a mile from a flying start in an eight-cylinder motor cycle in 46 2-5 seconds in 1907.

MEAT BOYCOOTT A FAILURE.

Prices Have Gone From Six To Seven And Seven And One Half Cents.

Cleveland, Ohio (Special).—The official death of the meat strike was announced here, but there was nobody to bury and no requiem services. Long since the strike movement had ceased to be a force, although its leaders will not say that it was barren of results.

Two months ago the movement was started by Fred W. Sebelin, of this city, who suggested that sixty-day abstinence pledges be signed as a blow at the increased cost of living. Meat was the target, although other articles of food were not overlooked. The plan spread over the country and for a week or two flourished. Then it sputtered and burned out.

When the "meat strike" began the prices of beef was six cents wholesale. Today it is 7 to 7½ cents. Hogs jumped from 9 to 11 cents. Eggs fell from 38 to 21 cents and butter is 33 cents, a fall of a nickle. Potatoes are 10 cents a bushel lower.

The net result has been an avalanche of investigation, but no new legislation is reported from any state. Prices still are higher.

Dragged By Ferry Cable.

Pittsburg (Special). — Dragged through the waters of the Monongahela River by the cable of a ferry boat, 8-year-old Ove Hicks, of Fayette City, was rescued unconscious in midstream by two men, who rowed like mad to keep pace with the cable that was fast being wound around a drum on the other shore. The child had been playing on the river bank when her dress caught in a frayed section of the steel cable, and she was drawn into the river. She is not expected to recover.

Big Demand For Babies.

New Orleans (Special).—The demand for babies here has reached such a proportion that it is feared that there will be a serious shortage in the supply. A carload of babies from the New York Foundling and Orphan Asylum was given away here last week. Many women clamored for babies in vain, and so numerous are the applications that the institution has decided to send another carload of infants to New Orleans.

Girl Walks Into A Bonfire.

New York (Special). — Esther Kaplan, 17 years old, built a bonfire of newspapers and refuse on the lawn of Tompkins Square Park, on the lower East Side, and deliberately walked into the blazing pile. A moment later she was dragged away and the flames, which had communicated to her clothing, were beaten out by a policeman before fatal burns had resulted.

The girl's incoherent singing and her cries, "I'm purging myself of sin," led the officer to suspect she was the victim of religious mania.

PRESIDENT TAFT AVERTS TARIFF WAR

About To Sign Agreement With France.

DISPUTE ON HAND WITH CANADA.

All Differences Settled And France To Get 25 Per Cent. Reduction Of Rates Provided For In The Payne-Aldrich Bill—The President To Take Up Tariff Question With Canadian Officials.

Rochester, N. Y. (Special).—President Taft announced here that a complete agreement had been reached with France on all tariff differences, and that he would sign a proclamation giving to France the 25 per cent. reduction of rates provided for in the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

President Taft received a long cipher dispatch from Secretary Knox conveying the contents of a cablegram from France which indicated that the proposition made by the United States had been accepted.

France has agreed with the United States on 96 per cent. of imported articles, and in lieu of an agreement on the remaining 4 per cent. is willing to grant still further concessions in the list already agreed to. This is acceptable to the United States. Because of the high increase of duties on champagne it had been predicted that a tariff war with France was almost certain.

Although the situation seems all but hopeless, President Taft has not given up the idea of averting a tariff war with Canada. He has invited to meet him in Albany W. S. Fielding, the Canadian minister of finance; Henry M. Hoyt, counsellor of the State Department, and Charles M. Pepper, tariff expert of the Deparment of Commerce and Labor, will come on from Washington to be present at the conference.

President Taft at first invited Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, to the conference, but the latter was unable to come. Thus far Canada has shown a disposition to "stand pat" and has all but put an end to any further negotiations. The President is making a last effort, however, to reach an agreement with the Dominion government.

The dispute with Canada grows out of the fact that Canada negotiated a treaty with France, whereby that country was given a reduction of from 2½ to 5 per cent. over other countries. Through Great Britain's "favored nation" treaties, however, this preferential treatment given by Canada to France was automatically extended to 13 other countries. This in effect left the United States as the principal country affected by the higher rates.

FAIRBANKS' HOMECOMING.

Hearty Hoosier Welcome For Former Vice President And Wife.

Indianapolis, Ind. (Special). — Preparations for the homecoming celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks were completed here. The former Vice President and his wife will be given a hearty Hoosier welcome, and the whole state will be represented at the speechmaking, which will take place in Monument Place, if the weather be fair, or in Tomlinson Hall, if it be rainy. Gov. Thomas Marshall will preside.

Letter 35 Years On The Way.

El Paso, Texas (Special).—Jerry Faust, an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad, received a letter mailed in Pennsylvania 35 years ago. The letter was addressed to him at Pittsburg and was written and mailed at Blanchard, Pa., July 2, 1875, by his stepmother, Mrs. Mary Still. Faust left Pittsburg many years ago. His stepmother has been dead 15 years.

Football Player Dies Of Injuries.

Dallas, Tex. (Special). — John A. Airhart, aged 19, a former student at Simmons College, of Abilene, Tex., who was injured in a football game in that place October 10 last, died in a sanitarium here. He had been for the greater part of this period unconscious from concussion of the brain.

King Victor To Dine Roosevelt.

Rome (Special). — King Victor Emmanuel has decided to give a dinner in honor of former President Roosevelt upon the occasion of the latter's visit to this city. The guests will include Mrs. Roosevelt, Kermit and Miss Ethel, American Ambassador Leishman, Mrs. Leishman, other members of the American Embassy and Count Guicciardini, minister of foreign affairs.

Rear Admiral Swift Retires.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Rear Admiral Swift, aid for material to the Secretary of the Navy, closed his active career in the Navy, having reached the retiring age of 62. He will be relieved by Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Rear Admiral Swift has had nearly 18 years' sea service and 23 years' shore duty.

Mayor Dies In Auto.

Hutchinson, Kas. (Special).—O. B. Shepherd, mayor of St. John, Kas., died of heart disease while driving his motor car. With him at the time were two guests and his wife. They stopped the car after it had run wild for several minutes.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A Connecticut fireman has patented blunt-ended tongs to facilitate the handling of hose.

By heating an oil-tempering bath with electricity instead of gas or coal the danger of fire is eliminated.

Blue, pink and acquamarine diamonds recently were exhibited in London.

A cluster of rods replaces the mantle in a new English incandescent gas light.

Australian horses are preferred to all others in India, the price for one in Calcutta being as high as $340 to $365.

The newly organized army of England has in every batallion two, in every calvary brigade six machine guns.

The sale of dairy cheese in the New York wholesale market last year amounted to more than $3,000,000.

The United States Army, including the military academy, cost $103,727,000, and the Navy $136,000,000.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade reports continue to display a certain degree of irregularity, a tendency particularly noticeable in the east parts of the nearby South and in scattered sections of the West. Yet on balance trade at a majority of points is probably better than it was last week, the South as a whole reporting improvement, the Northwest showing up in good shape, the far West good, with the Southwest satisfactory, though house sales there are lighter, while the West, except Ohio and parts of Iowa, reports progress. More favorable weather conditions appear to be the chief influence making for improvement; but, on the other hand, the poor condition of country roads tends to deter anything like a free movement. Staple lines are in chief request and as a matter of fact buyers continue backward to future commitments except where price conditions favor them.

High prices of manufactured goods and uncertainty as to their permanence are the principal barriers against expansion in trade, but as the situation stands manufacturers find it difficult to reduce prices on a large scale because raw materials are so high and because present profits are not normally remunerative. Summed up, the turnover is larger than it was last year, but the point is that trade does not measure up to anticipations, which were keyed up to a high point. Retail trade has improved at a few points, but on the whole the week's developments have not been especially satisfactory, prospects of a very early Easter trade not having materialized.

Wholesale Markets.

New York.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 127c. nominal elevator domestic and nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth and No. 2 hard winter, 1.27 nominal f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Spot barely steady; steamer, 65½c. and No. 4, 62½ elevator export basis and No. 2, 65 nominal f. o. b. afloat.

Oats—Spot easy; mixed, 26@32 lbs., nominal; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 49@51c.; clipped white, 34@42 lbs., 50½@53.

Eggs—Nearby hennery, white fancy, 29@30c.; do., gathered, white, 27@29; do., hennery brown and mixed, fancy, 26@27; do., gathered brown, fair to prime, 26@26; Western first, 25@25½; seconds, 24@24½.

Philadelphia.—Wheat firm; contract grade, March, 122@124c.

Corn—Firm, 1c. higher; March and April, 64@64½c.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, natural, 52½@53.

Butter—Steady; extra Western creamery, 34c.; do., nearby prints, 35.

Eggs—Firm; 1c. higher; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, f. c., 25c. at mark; do., current receipts in returnable cases, 24c. at mark; Western firsts, f. c., 25 at mark; do., current receipts, f. c., 24 at mark.

Cheese—Firm, fair demand; New York full creams, choice, 17½c.; do., fair to good, 16½@17.

Live Poultry—Steady; fowls, 17@18c.; old roosters, 13@13½; chickens, 19@20; ducks, 17@19; geese, 14@16.

Dressed poultry—Steady; fresh-killed fowls, choice, 19c.; 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; Western, choice, 25; do., fair to good, 22@24; ducks, nearby, 20@22; Western do., 18@20; geese, nearby, 13@15; Western, do., 10@12.

Baltimore—Wheat—No. 2 red Western, 121½c.; No. 2 red, 1.21; No. 3 red, 1.16; steamer No. 2 red, 1.14¼; steamer No. 2 red Western, 1.15¼.

Corn—Spot, 63c.; April, 64¼; May, 66½.

Oats—No. 3 white, heavy, in elevator, 48½c. White, No. 2, as to weight, 50c.; No. 3, 49; No. 4, 47; mixed, No. 2, 49; No. 3, 48.

Rye—We quote, per bu.: No. 2 Western, domestic, 85@90c.; No. 3, 81@83; No. 2, nearby, 80@81.

Hay—We quote, per ton: Timothy—No. 1, $21.50; No. 2, $20@21; No. 3, $17.50@19. Clover Mixed—Choice, $20.50@21; No. 1, $20@20.50; No. 2, $18@19.50. Clover—No. 1, $20; No. 2, $17.50@19.

Straw—We quote, per ton: Straight rye, fair to choice, $15; do., No. 2, $14; tangled rye, blocks, $10@10.50; wheat blocks, fair to choice, $7.50@8; oat, good to prime, $9@10.

Butter—We quote, per lb.: Creamery, fancy, 32@32½c.; creamery choice, 30@31; creamery good, 28@29; creamery, imitation, 21@23; creamery, prints, 30@33.

Eggs—Prices were again advanced ½c. per dozen. Choice, fresh eggs met with ready sale. Duck eggs in fairly active demand. We quote, per dozen: Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 22c.; Western firsts, 22; West Virginia firsts, 22; Southern firsts, 21; guinea eggs, 10@11; duck eggs, 35.

Dressed Poultry—We quote, per lb.: Turkeys, choice, small, 24@25c.; do., medium to large, 22@23; do., fair to good, 21@23; do., old Toms 20@21; chickens, choice, young, 19@20; do., old and mixed, 17@18; do., old roosters, 11@12; ducks, 18@20; capon, large, 26@27; do., medium, 23@24; do., small and slips, 20@21.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market steady to strong. Steers, $5.80@8.40; cows, $4@6; heifers, $4@6.25; bulls, $4.50@6.10; calves, $3@10; stockers and feeders, $4.40@6.

Hogs—Market opened 20@25c. higher and sold off later about 10c. Choice heavy, $10.80@10.90; butchers, $10.80@10.90; light mixed, $10.50@10.60; choice light, $10.65@10.75; packing, $10.70@10.80; pigs, $10@10.50; bulk of sales, $10.70@10.80.

Sheep—Market steady. Sheep, $6.75@8.25; lambs, $8.40@9.65; yearlings, $7.30@8.25.

Kansas City.—Cattle—Market steady to strong. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $7.05@8; fair to good, $5.90@7; Western steers, $5.50@7.50; stockers and feeders, $4.25@6.25; Southern steers, $5.25@7.25; Southern cows, $3.50@5.75; native cows, $3@6.50; native heifers, $4.25@7; bulls, $4.40@5.85; calves, $4.50@9.

Hogs—Market 15@30c. higher. Top, $10.55; bulk, $10.10@10.40; heavy, $10.35@10.50; packers and butchers, $10.15@10.55; light, $10@10.25; pigs, $8.50@9.25.

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