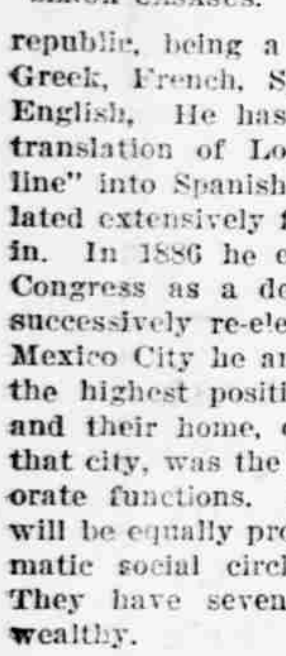




Senor Joaquin D. Casanus, the new Mexican ambassador to the United States, has for many years occupied a leading position at the Mexican bar, and has been during a considerable portion of this time the chief legal adviser to President Diaz. He has given a good deal of his time to literary study and work and is one of the greatest linguists in the entire republic, being a master of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian and English. He has made an excellent translation of Longfellow's "Evangeline" into Spanish and has also translated extensively from the classic Latin. In 1886 he entered the Mexican Congress as a deputy and has been successively re-elected ever since. In Mexico City he and his wife occupied the highest position in social affairs and their home, one of the finest in that city, was the scene of many elaborate functions. It is expected they will be equally prominent in the diplomatic social circles of Washington. They have seven children and are wealthy.



SENOR CASANUS.

Prince Michael Chilkoff, Imperial minister of railways for Russia, has had a varied experience in life. He was born heir to an immense estate and as a youth was reared in the luxury which is so characteristic of the Russian nobility. He had a taste for mechanical engineering, and in 1857 he came to America and spent a year in the study of railroads. Soon after his return home the Czar issued the proclamation freeing the serfs. This resulted in great financial loss to the prince's father, and the old man became very bitter against the reform. Michael was enthusiastic in its support, and the upset of the matter was a quarrel. The young man renounced his title and came to America. He worked for a dollar a day in a Philadelphia machine shop until he had learned the business and then went to South America. Thence he returned to Russia under the name of John Magill.



PRINCE CHILKOFF.

Rev. Dr. Francis Laudey Patton, who says one can do just as much good with tainted money as with any other kind, but who particularly objects to the "cold-blooded, right-living rascal who grinds the faces of the poor under the cloak of the law," is famous as an educator and theologian. He has been President of Princeton Theological Seminary since 1902, and previously, for fourteen years, had been at the head of Princeton University. Among other pastorate that Dr. Patton has held was that of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church in Chicago, and he also held a professorship in the McCormick Theological Seminary. He was born in Bermuda in 1833, and is a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1865 he was ordained to the ministry. He has written several volumes, most of them being of a religious character, and has served as moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.



DR. F. L. PATTON.

John W. Hutchinson, 85 years old, sole survivor of the famous family of singers of slavery days, dispatches say, has been threatened with a suit for breach of promise of marriage by Miss Ellen F. Wetherell, 70 years old, of Lynn, Mass. During the anti-slavery movement before the war they appeared on the same platform, when she lectured on freedom for the slaves and he sang. During his lifetime he claims to have sung at 11,657 public meetings—anti-slavery, religious and temperance. Hutchinson is well known in the Northwest. Part of the time he makes his headquarters in Hutchinson, Minn., which derived its name from this once famous family of singers.



J. W. HUTCHINSON.

Col. "Bill" Sapp, a leading Kansas Democrat, is a descendant of a royal French house. One of his ancestors was a teacher of the great Napoleon at a military academy.

Franklin Thomasson, descendant of John Bright, is soon to start a daily paper to be called the Tribune in London to represent the Liberal party.

E. W. Stephens of Columbia, Mo., will represent the Baptists of North America at the Congress in London in July.

CROP OUTLOOK GOOD.

Weather Favorable Except for Corn in Northern District.

The weather bureau weekly bulletin summarizes crop conditions as follows: "The northern districts of the country experienced temperatures too low for rapid growth, but in the Southern States the temperatures were highly favorable. Excessively heavy rains from the central and west gulf districts northward over the western portion of the central valleys, while relieving drought in Missouri, were injurious in places, and interfered extensively with cultivation. The conditions on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts were generally favorable. Rain is much needed in the southern plateau region."

"Corn has made excellent growth over the greater part of the corn belt, and except in the upper Missouri and lower Ohio valleys, where rains have retarded cultivation, the crop is clean and well advanced. Considerable has been laid by in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Late corn in the Southern States is suffering for cultivation."

"Winter wheat harvest is well advanced in the northern portion of the winter wheat belt, and is practically finished in Illinois, Missouri and eastern Kansas. Rain has caused injury to grain in shock in Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky."

"Spring wheat has advanced rapidly throughout the spring wheat region and continues in promising condition. Some rust, however, is reported from the southern portion, and on lowlands in Minnesota there is a tendency to lodge. The crop also continues in fine condition on the north Pacific coast, except in the Willamette valley."

"A fine crop of oats is indicated in the principal oat producing States, but few unfavorable reports respecting this crop being received. Harvesting is in progress in the lower Missouri and central Mississippi valleys."

In Illinois showers benefited all crops not yet matured. Haying progressing; yield heavy in north, elsewhere not so good. Considerable corn laid by in good condition. Oat harvest begun, good output indicated. Wheat thrashing, fair yield of good quality. Apples falling; peaches almost a failure, grapes and berries promising. Potatoes, average crop in north, elsewhere short yield.

EPWORTH LEAGUE IN SESSION.

Three Largest Auditoriums in Denver Are Crowded.

The seventh international convention of the Epworth League was opened in Denver Thursday with three simultaneous meetings which taxed to the utmost the capacity of Coliseum Hall, Trinity Methodist Episcopal church and Central Presbyterian church, the largest auditoriums in the city. Fully 20,000 delegates and visitors attended.

With a single change the program was carried out to the letter. Bishop Isaac W. Joyce of Minneapolis was slated to preside at one of the opening meetings, but owing to sickness he was unable to be present. The chairman at these meetings was Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Stephen J. Herben of



BISHOP BERRY.

Chicago, editor of the Epworth Herald, and the Rev. Melvin Taylor of Quebec.

Gov. Jesse F. McDonald, Mayor Robert W. Speer, Congressman Robert Bonny and others made welcoming addresses and responses were given by the Rev. H. D. Atchison, D. D., Dubuque, Iowa; the Rev. H. M. Dubose, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.; the Rev. G. E. Salton, Ph. B., Ottawa, Ont.; the Rev. W. S. Matthews, D. D., Berkeley Cal., and others.

SIXTY DIE IN TORNADO.

Northern Border of Texas Smiten with a Death-Dealing Windstorm.

Three towns in Montague county—Montague, Nacona and Salt Creek, Texas—were practically wiped out by a cyclone which swept through them Wednesday afternoon. Three other villages—Gainesville, Belcher and Dixie—were hit by the same twister. The number of dead, it is estimated, will aggregate nearly sixty. The injured will total nearly twice that number. The whole northern half of the county was razed by the storm and the property loss is immense.

Fortunately the tornado missed most of the small towns in the section through which it swept, but it took in the homes of many farmers and stock raisers. At Jacksboro the force of the wind was terrific. The Baptist church and twenty other buildings were blown off their foundations and a number of buildings totally destroyed. Baptist and Methodist churches at Belcher were considerably damaged. Dixie school house was entirely blown away.

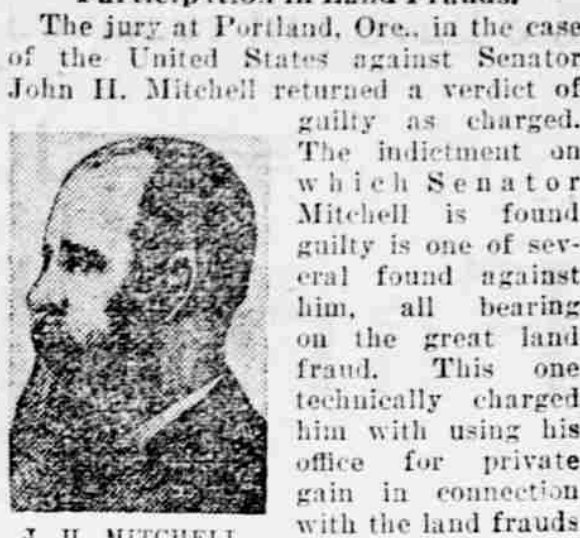
The cyclone formed in the Texas Panhandle and struck Montague county, coming from the west. At Montague the court house, jail and about a dozen other buildings were partly or entirely wrecked. The tornado lasted thirty minutes. Hundreds of head of stock were killed outright by the wind. General destruction was wrought through Salt Creek valley. The cyclone created so pronounced a drop in the mercury that overcoats were needed at night as far south as Dallas, 100 miles away.

Owing to the widely separated homes and the fact that in many instances whole families were wiped out details have been hard to get.

Japan's rice crop for 1904 was 263,692,355 bushels, an increase of 25,284,228 bushels over the crop of 1903.

MITCHELL FOUND GUILTY.

Portland Jury Holds Aged Senator for Participation in Land Frauds.



J. H. MITCHELL.

The jury at Portland, Ore., in the case of the United States against Senator John H. Mitchell returned a verdict of guilty as charged. The indictment on which Senator Mitchell is found guilty is one of several found against him, all bearing on the great land fraud. This one technically charged him with using his office for private gain in connection with the land frauds in Oregon.

The indictment was found Dec. 31, 1904, and Congressman Binger Hermann, former commissioner of the general land office at Washington, and George Sorenson, a former deputy sheriff of Multnomah county, were indicted at the same time. On the same day President Roosevelt removed from office John H. Hall, United States district attorney for Oregon. Hall had been prosecuting the land fraud cases and had been recommended for reappointment by Senator Mitchell and Congressman Hermann.

The first hint of the Pacific coast land frauds was received by accident. One of the conspirators thoughtlessly made a disclosure to a special agent of the land office. A quiet investigation was begun, and the further the government officials went into the matter the more amazed were they at the conditions revealed.

A gigantic conspiracy was discovered. Through the uttering of forged documents and their fraudulent registration with the land officials hundreds of thousands of acres of the public domain were passing into the grasp of the conspirators. At that time they had secured patents for 40,000 acres, and had claims filed for ten times more.

The frauds, it was early ascertained, were being perpetrated chiefly in California and Oregon. The plan of action was the same throughout. In California and Oregon the States held large tracts of school land within the areas selected for these timber reserves. The federal reserves overlapped the State properties. It was with these State school lands that the conspirators juggled. In California the law forbids one person to purchase more than 640 acres of this school land, and in Oregon the limit is the same.

This small maximum, however, was no bar to the conspirators. Dummies were freely employed. Titles of tracts of land were issued to bootblacks, servants, laborers, and any one who could be made use of. If the list ran out mythical personalities were created and lands were placed in their names.

FIRED ON BY COSSACKS.

Russian Troops Shoot Down Strikers in St. Petersburg.

Cossacks fired on the Putloff works strikers in St. Petersburg Wednesday morning. The trouble was started by the arrest of a youth who was entering the works. The policeman who took him into custody suspected the young man of having dynamite in his possession. The latter, on being made a prisoner, drew a revolver and killed the policeman and was himself wounded by a bullet fired by another policeman. The strikers quickly congregated on the Peterhoff road and Cossacks were ordered to disperse them. The soldiers charged, using their whips and then fired a volley, causing several casualties among the strikers.

The Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin arrived at Theodosia, Russia, and asked for coal, provisions and medical attendance. The authorities demanded that the authorities guarantee their safety during the stay of the ship. Theodosia is on the Crimean coast near the entrance to the Sea of Azov.

Before the Kniaz Potemkin sailed from Kustenji a delegation from the crew handed the prefect a proclamation, addressed to the representatives of the powers in Romania, formally declaring war on all Russian vessels which refuse to join the mutineers. The proclamation says the Kniaz Potemkin will respect neutral territory and foreign shipping. The delegation requested that the proclamation be forwarded to the powers.



President Castro will have to stand aside until weightier matters are settled.

The cotton growers keep throwing a brick now and then at the Department of Agriculture.

Grand Duke Alexis has resigned as high admiral of the Russian navy; but the navy quit first.

Mr. Folk will be remembered longest as the man who lidded St. Louis for several successive Sundays.

The world will never forgive Norway if she elects as President any man with a name like Bjornstjerne Bjornson.

It seems that when it comes to filtration some of those Philadelphia politicians show themselves to be men of sand.

As a short cut to a fat salary at the head of a corporation a Cabinet position possesses advantages that are unexcelled.

From Governor Varlamon, of Mississippi, Mr. Carnegie will no doubt be shocked to learn that his is tainted also.

Suppose it was Japan that had lost and had now sued for peace. Should we have heard so much about "moderate terms?"

A western railroad is about to adopt wireless telegraphy for train communication. Now, if someone would invent a wireless train there would be cause for rejoicing.

Some of those Russian worthies who have been fattening on the war probably argue that the fact that graft is unknown in Japan is another proof that she is not civilized.

Towa Board of Health is waging a crusade against whiskers. This is a direct and unwarranted fling against its neighbor, Kansas, where whiskers flourish on every patriotic chin.

INDICTS MEAT MEN.

GRAND JURY HOLDS CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Federal Inquisitorial Body Finds True Bills for Violations of Anti-Trust Law and for Conspiracy—Labor Disturbers Also in the Toils.

Five large packing house corporations and twenty-one officials and employees of various meat producing industries have been indicted by the special federal grand jury in Chicago, which for over three months has been investigating the packing business. The indictments were returned to Judge S. H. Bethea in the United States District Court Saturday afternoon, and the jury was discharged.

The five corporations and seventeen of their officials, as individuals, are charged with conspiring in a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and four men connected with the traffic department of another packing firm are charged with conspiring to accept rebates from various railroad companies.

The two indictments were voted under the Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce laws, and carry, on conviction, penalties of one year's imprisonment and fines ranging from \$1,000 to \$20,000 for specific offenses. Imprisonment must be in a county jail, as the offense of violating either of the laws is accounted a misdemeanor.

The action of the grand jury brought no surprise to the packers. It had been anticipated for weeks by the heads of the concerns and their legal counsel. They had regarded indictment as inevitable, the feeling being that no other result would be reached because of public hostility.

Under the Sherman law the corporations, if convicted of violation of the anti-trust act, will be punished by a fine not to exceed \$5,000. The individuals named in the indictments charging conspiracy in restraint of trade, however, may be punished upon conviction with a fine not to exceed \$5,000 or imprisonment in jail not to exceed one year or both in the discretion of the court. The charges are not felonies and do not carry with them as punishments penitentiary sentences.

Arrangements had been made with a surety company to furnish bonds for each defendant, and within thirty minutes after the jury had been discharged the first of the bonds was filed with the clerk of the District Court, A. C. Buell. The amount of the bond in each defendant's case was fixed at \$5,000.

LID IS LIFTED.

Chicago Jury Arraigns Both Employers and Labor Chiefs for Corruption.

Fifty-three indictments of individuals and a report, the vital part of which deals severely with "Disceolism" and its growth resulted from the three weeks' graft investigation by the Chicago labor grand jury, which adjourned Saturday. Both employers and union chiefs are arraigned for the corruption that is declared to have been rampant in the last few years. Humiliation is confessed by the jury in reporting the seriousness of the conditions which it finds. "Business men of honor have paid tribute to the fostering of blackmail," is the situation that has been found and for which employers are censured severely.

"Men high in financial circles," the report says, have sought to prevent a free exposure of the labor graft development, and "the little evidence given by them was only to disguise their own guilty knowledge."

Two of the officials of the brick trust were the only employers included in charges direct enough to end in indictments. Other business men, both by name and inference, draw the pointed comment of the jurors. Of the labor men who make up the list of defendants, twenty-six are charged with a conspiracy to injure the business of Montgomery Ward & Co. Among them are some of the most prominent labor leaders of Chicago. Two others are indicted for a conspiracy to injure the Fuller Construction Company. Twenty-one union workers are charged with assault with intent to murder.

John C. Driscoll, Albert Young and C. P. Shea are held responsible for fostering the growth of a situation that the jury found to make graft rife. "Moral lepers" is the designation given such men. Employers have aided the rise of these leaders in the decided opinion of the investigators. These labor men are found to have established a disease, the root of which is declared so deep that the present laws cannot furnish a remedy. Because of these alleged weak laws Driscoll was not indicted.

Odds and Ends.

Mrs. James Kirwin died of apoplexy in the ballroom of a New York park pavilion. Her death ended the dance.

Levi Bevard was held to the grand jury at Newark, Ohio, charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Frances Wert.

For the second time within six weeks the chair factory of P. Derby & Co., New York City, was damaged by fire to the extent of nearly \$100,000.

President Roosevelt has appointed former Senator Louis E. McCoombs of Maryland an associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Prof. Herman V. Hilleprecht was exonerated of the charges of dishonesty coming from Dr. John Peters of New York by the investigating committee appointed by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

ENVOYS ARE NAMED.

Plenipotentiaries Vested with Peace Powers Appointed.

The announcement made officially by President Roosevelt of the names of the plenipotentiaries who will represent Russia and Japan in the peace conference at Washington carries with it the information that the President has been completely successful in his diplomatic insistence that the representatives of both nations be clothed with full power and authority to act for their governments and to conclude a lasting peace treaty.

The representatives who will meet, authorized to bind their respective governments to the conditions on which they agree, are:

Russian—Ambassador Muravieff, formerly Minister of Justice and now ambassador to Italy, and Baron Rosen, recently appointed as ambassador to the United States to succeed Count Cassini.

Japanese—Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, minister to the United States.

The appointment of the plenipotentiaries was made in the following statement issued by Secretary Loeb by direction of the President:

The President announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed the plenipotentiaries to meet here (Washington) as soon after the first of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muravieff, formerly minister of justice and now ambassador to Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira.

It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be intrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home governments.

The clause referring to the ratification of a treaty by the home governments is not considered to detract in any degree from the power of the plenipotentiaries, who are vested with as full treaty authority as is ever bestowed, an authority which is eminently satisfactory to the President as well as to both parties to the conference.

The Japanese government had expressed its intention to vest its representatives at the conference with treaty powers, but Russia showed some reserve in the matter and the government at Tokio showed reluctance to hold conference with emissaries from Russia who had less power and who could undertake their work with the understanding that St. Petersburg was acting in all sincerity. The President concurred in this view. He maintained that only by clothing the envoys with ample authority to act for their respective governments could a lasting peace be achieved.

The President's announcement practically concludes the preliminary negotiations for peace. Minor details remain yet to be arranged, but the conference now seems to be assured.

KING SEALS WAR PORTS.

Closes Them to Foreign Fighting Ships in Retaliation on Norway.

The Swedish government has issued a proclamation to all nations declaring the ports of Stockholm, Karlskrona, Gothenburg and Ferosund to be "war ports" and closing them to all foreign warships. The proclamation goes into effect at once. The move is a precaution against a surprise from the Norwegian navy while the Swedish fleet is away on its maneuvers. With the ports closed to all except Swedish warships the forts will have authority to fire on any Norwegian warships attempting to enter on any pretext whatever.

The closure also will enable the navy department to carry out, unobserved by foreign naval officers, its plan for the defense of Sweden's harbors in the event of war with Norway. Popular feeling in Sweden against Norway is growing more intense. Those who a few weeks ago sought the war idea now admit the possibility of a conflict.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, is defended by a series of forts which guard the tortuous entrance to the harbor. Gothenburg, the chief commercial city of the kingdom, lies four miles up a river. Karlskrona, situated on several islands connected with the mainland by bridges at the southeast corner of Sweden, is the Swedish naval base. Sweden has there one of the finest navy yards in Europe and strongly defended. Ferosund, an island port in the Baltic, would be valuable to Norway as a base for operations against the Swedish coast.

The Norwegian army, made up of local militia organizations for defense purposes, numbers 30,000 men. Its independent navy, heretofore employed exclusively in coast defense work, includes four ironclads, four monitors, twenty gunboats and several torpedo boats. The combat of defense in Norway does not fear war, but has put its land forces quietly in condition for active service. It has provided a new national flag and made other changes in laws to cover new conditions.

KILLED ON SCENIC RAILWAY.

Youth Meets Death and Woman Is Killed at Chicago.

Leo Reynolds, 19 years old, who came from Whiting, Ind., to pass Sunday in sightseeing, was killed on the scenic railway at White City, an amusement resort, during the afternoon. Three other persons were injured, Mrs. Chas. E. Brown being the most seriously hurt.

The accident took place while the place was crowded. Reynolds and Mrs. Brown were passengers in a car containing sixteen persons. The car jumped the track on a steep incline and the frightened occupants jumped or were thrown from their seats. Reynolds and Mrs. Brown became bewildered and stepped in the path of a second car loaded to its full capacity, which was rushing down the incline of the adjoining track. The boy was caught beneath the truck and crushed. C. Worthmiller was thrown from one of the cars and killed on the Sunday before.

MEN WHO WILL DISCUSS RUSSO-JAPANESE PEACE TERMS.



KOMURA.

TAKAHIRA.



ROSEN.

MURAVIEFF.

Baron Roman Romanovitch Rosen, the new Russian ambassador to the United States, was until the outbreak of the present war the representative of the Czar at the court of the Mikado, and had advised his government of the preparations being made by Japan, but no attention was paid to his counsels. Previously he had served as charge d'affaires at the Japanese capital, and was consul general at New York from 1882 to 1894. Baron Rosen speaks several languages and is an accomplished scholar and musician. He is a state counselor, a chamberlain of the imperial court, and a knight of three orders—St. Vladimir, St. Ann and St. Stanislaus. M. Muravieff, who was born in 1850, is descended from one of the oldest families of Russia. Since 1888, when the Muravieffs came into the landed estates in the province of Novgorod which they still hold, they have figured on nearly every page of Russian history. N. V. Muravieff was years ago a secretary of state at St. Petersburg, and in 1804 was appointed president of the criminal section of the senate, which is the highest court in Russia. He became minister of justice in 1895, and since then has reformed the judicial systems of Siberia and other sections of the empire. With his brother, the late Count Muravieff, minister of foreign affairs, he was largely instrumental in the building of the Trans-Siberian railroad and the development of the resources of Siberia. He is now Russian ambassador to Italy. Jutaro Komura formerly was Japanese minister to the United States, being succeeded by Minister Takahira in 1900, and himself being sent to St. Petersburg. He was graduated from the Harvard law school in 1875, and spent several years in this country fitting himself for an official career. As secretary of legation at Peking, just before the breaking out of the war between China and Japan, as civil governor of the captured province of Antung, following the war, and as minister to Korea, he established a record which made him a potent factor in the politics of the Flowery Kingdom. Previous to being sent to Washington he was vice minister of foreign affairs. Kogoro Takahira, Japanese minister to the United States, is considered one of Japan's most distinguished and experienced diplomats. He entered upon his duties at Washington in 1900, but previously had been an attaché of the legation and consul general at New York. He also has served his country as minister to Italy, ambassador to Vienna and The Hague, and before assuming his present position he was vice minister of foreign affairs at Tokio. Mr. Takahira is not of the titled class, but has risen from the ranks. He entered the imperial diplomatic service in 1876.

BURIAL OF JOHN HAY.

President and Vice President Go to Grave of Dead Secretary.

At almost exactly noon Wednesday the body of John Hay was laid to rest in Lakeview cemetery, Cleveland. Around the open grave at the last moment stood with bowed heads the President and Vice President of the United States, members and ex-members of the present cabinet and men who had in former years served with the dead Secretary in the official family of President McKinley. There were many others who willingly would have paid a tribute of honor and respect to Mr. Hay, but it was the wish of his family that the funeral should be conducted for John Hay—the man they knew and loved in private life, and not for the brilliant and forceful premier whose name is honored wherever clean and successful statesmanship is esteemed among men.

The assemblage at his funeral and around his grave was therefore small. The visible honors accorded him in death week in a ratio directly inverse to those freely given him in life, and perhaps no greater testimony to the worth of the man could have been given than the quiet manner in which his countrymen, who appreciated his character and achievements, stood aside at his family's wish to take hostage of the future for the endurance of his fame.

The events of the day commenced with the arrival of President Roosevelt's train at 9 a. m. and closed with its departure at 11 p. m. The funeral itself was held between 11 and 12 o'clock, the interment being at noon.

A memorial service in tribute to the late Secretary of State John Hay was held at the Church of the Covenant in Washington at the same hour the funeral services were being conducted at Cleveland. Practically all of official Washington was present.

Short Personals.

E. H. Sothern, the actor, is soon to issue a book of poems.

Herbert L. Jenks has presented the Fitchburg (Mass.) library with the only complete set of Chopin's compositions.

Bernard Kariol, a 19-year-old Brooklyn boy, is attracting the attention of the critics and artists of France by his paintings.

Rudyard Kipling says that the development of the automobile has benefited humanity mentally, physically and spiritually.