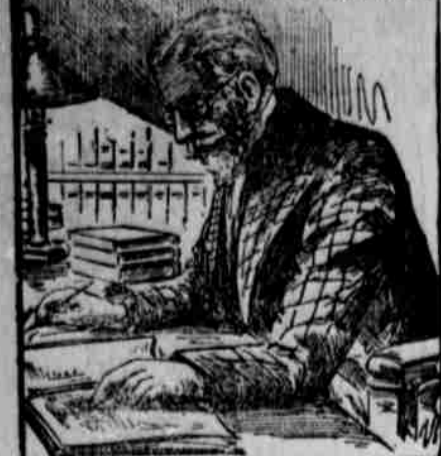


THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1552—Council of Trent prorogued.
- 1607—Hudson sailed on his first voyage of discovery.
- 1704—First issue of the Boston News Letter, the first American newspaper.
- 1707—Allied English, Dutch and Portuguese forces defeated the French and Spanish at battle of Almansa.
- 1794—Demerara taken by Great Britain.
- 1805—Derne, Tripoli, captured by American marines.
- 1821—The Greek Patriarch put to death at Constantinople.
- 1834—The Quadruple treaty established the right of Isabella to the throne of Spain.
- 1836—Battle of San Jacinto.
- 1840—Earl of Cathart appointed governor of Canada.
- 1851—First Canadian postage stamps issued.
- 1859—The French army defeated the Annam forces, 10,000 strong.
- 1863—Mail steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked off Cape Race, with loss of 237 lives.
- 1868—Charles Dickens left the United States for home. United States government concluded a treaty of peace with the Sioux Indians.
- 1876—Queen Victoria declared Empress of India.
- 1897—Grant's tomb, Riverside Park, New York, dedicated.
- 1898—Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded by American squadron under Admiral Sampson. Spain declared a state of war existed with the United States. Beginning of the Spanish-American War. American squadron under Dewey defeats Spaniards at Manila.
- 1900—Attempt to blow up the gates of the Welland canal.
- 1907—Treaty of peace between Salvador and Nicaragua signed at Amalfi.

FOREIGN

In the Canadian Senate at Ottawa, Senator McDonald of British Columbia offered a resolution declaring the immigration of Hindus should be limited as much as possible, and the Canadian government should invite the aid of the imperial government to limit the influx. Senator Scott said the Canadian government sent Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, to England for that purpose. This satisfied Senator McDonald, and he withdrew his resolution.

The London Times, in an editorial on President Roosevelt's message on anarchy, says that the President has entered upon a campaign that will command the sympathy and moral support of the civilized world. Fuller particulars of his proposals, says the Times, will be awaited with the deepest interest in all the cities of the world, and whatever may be thought of the prospects of the struggle with this terrible evil honest men everywhere will wish him victory in the fray.

The Chinese money changers of Hongkong are supporting the existing boycott against the Japanese which has come into existence as a result of the Tatsu Maru incident by refusing to accept Japanese bank notes even at a discount. The drug-gists' guild also has joined in the movement and members are making deposits of money as security of their good faith. The deposits of members who do not hold to the boycott are to be forfeited to the self-government society.

A Manila dispatch reports an engagement between American troops and constabulary, and Moro outlaws near Lanao, a town on the island of Mindanao. Two members of the constabulary are reported killed and three soldiers wounded. A column composed of a battalion of the Philippine constabulary and constabulary under command of Col. Davis has been following a band of outlaws and it is presumed that they overtook them and an engagement ensued.

Australia's apprehension in the matter of possible aggression on the part of Japan was voiced at the meeting held in London of the Australasian chamber of commerce by Thomas Price, premier of South Australia. Mr. Price was emphasizing the necessity of Great Britain giving a more tangible proof of her interest in the colonies and favored the organization of a large federal citizen army in Australia.

The French cruiser Cassard has been ordered to the coast of Morocco to try to rescue the crew of the French fishing vessel Baleine, which was recently captured by Moroccan pirates.

At the trial of the nine members of the sect known as "Brethren," for burning down John Lehr's home south of Medicine Hat, Can., it was revealed that the members of the order had to obey the instructions of their leader, who, because Lehr refused to join the congregation, ordered his followers to destroy Lehr's home and slay his family at midnight "because he was hostile."

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has excluded all motor cars from the province on the ground of public safety, it being argued that conditions there are peculiarly unfavorable to the toleration of these machines because the farmers have to depend upon horses largely to reach the roads.

A Panama report says there is great dissatisfaction in the city, and that what has been termed "the yellow fever" which has been spreading since it was first reported by a Panamanian on a steamer, is being treated by the authorities as a "resurrection" of cholera. This President Roosevelt is trying to prevent by a trip to the coast, counting on his presence and his personal prestige to aid him.

BLAST SINKS WARSHIP; 200 LIVES ARE LOST

Exploding Projectile Destroys Japanese Cruiser Matsumoto at Pescadores.

BOATS SAVE OVER 100 OF CREW.

Sons of Baron Chinda and Prince Oyama, of the Cadets, Thought to Have Perished.

Two hundred or more Japanese naval officers and sailors lost their lives Tuesday when the Japanese training cruiser Matsumoto was demolished by an explosion. The cruiser sank within a few minutes after the crash and more than half its crew of 358 men sank beneath the waves with it, despite frantic efforts at rescue by the cruisers Itsumishima and Hushidate. About a hundred men were saved, but most of the officers, including the captain, are numbered among the dead. The tragedy was caused by a mysterious explosion in the cruiser's magazine.

The explosion came just as the cruiser was dropping anchor at Makanz, a harbor on the Pescadores Islands. Many of the cadets and sailors were assembled on the decks, watching or taking part in the evolutions. These were swept into the sea by the upheaval and part of them saved.

Officers Sank with Ship.

The officers, however, were nearly all below on account of the early hour. They immediately made a frantic scramble for life and safety, but the warning came too late. The cruiser was thrown into such a panic by the explosion, and the ways of escape were so blocked by the flying debris that before they could reach the decks the vessel had gone down.

A number were killed outright or burned in the disaster. Most, however, were drowned in a few minutes after the cruiser had received its death blow. The quick sinking of the ship saved the helpless victims from the horror of death by burning.

Sons of the proudest families of Japan are represented among the victims. The sons of Baron Chinda, vice minister of the foreign office, and of Prince Oyama, field marshal, are among the cadets who it was feared were lost, also Captains Name, Yoshimori and Yashiro.

The cruiser had a displacement of 4,277 tons, being about the size and carrying the same armament as the United States cruiser Olympia. It carried one twelve-inch and eleven four-inch guns. It was one of the older ships of the Japanese navy, having been built in 1890, at a cost of \$1,000,000. The vessel was Admiral Ito's flagship at the battle of the Yalu River.

RUBBINS OF FARM NEWS.

A cure for "loosed" cattle has been discovered by the experts of the government Agricultural Department.

Robert McGuire, a Pennsylvania farmer, is the father of twenty-one children, of whom eighteen are living.

The lumber cut of the United States last year was the largest on record, being \$7,500,750,000 board feet.

Green bugs are reported in Oklahoma, but the State board of agriculture says that they have done little damage this year.

The Iowa experiment station is making an apple storage experiment to find out the best method of keeping apples for winter use.

A herd of 100 cows at the Illinois Eastern hospital has been condemned as tubercular. This action followed tests made by State inspectors.

The St. Paul road is planning to abolish the baling rate on wool shipments to the East, which will save the shipper about 10 cents per 100 pounds.

About 38,000 acres of land along the western border of Utah have been discovered overtopped with salt. The value of the lands is estimated at \$400,000,000.

A freak horse covered with long curly hair was sold recently on the Chicago horse market. The animal resembled a buffalo in color and had a swinging walk like a bear.

Secretary Wilson has advised the park authorities of New York City to grow potatoes or corn in Central Park to get a stand of grass. Potatoes will probably be the crop grown.

Reports from all sections of Minnesota and the Dakotas state that a more favorable season for seeding has not been known in years. The seeding of small grains is well on toward completion.

A man of Birmingham, Ala., has purchased the Rodriguez ranch of 471,000 acres in the State of Durango, Mexico, for \$1,200,000. Included in the deal are 35,000 head of goats and 5,000 cattle.

Prince Victor Narayan of India is in the United States to take a course in agriculture at Cornell university. After completing his course he will go South and get experience in the tobacco fields.

The Wisconsin experiment station has proved that sugar beets can be grown successfully in northern Wisconsin. In tests they yielded 19.38 per cent of sugar.

Thirty farmers in Grant and Haskell counties, Kansas, have entered into contracts with the Agricultural Department to give a thorough test to some species of dry land alfalfa which experts have just picked up in Peru, South America. The department has furnished them with enough seed to plant ten acres each. If the experiment succeeds, there will soon be seed enough to supply all the arid districts.

The Red River valley, in Minnesota, will grow thousands of acres of new crops this year, and there will also be a larger acreage of oats and barley, with a corresponding decrease in flax acreage. The farmers there are preparing to do more, extensively into stock raising.

The Department of Agriculture announces that the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 91.2 per cent, against 89.9 per cent on April 1, 1907; 80.1 on April 1, 1907; 91.1 on April 1, 1905, and 81.2 the lowest average. The average condition of rye on April 1 was 89.1, against 92 on April 1, 1907, and a ten-year average of 83.6.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

H. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade in the Chicago district says: "Business activity, while recovering slowly, is seen to be upon a steadier basis. Liquidation remains but causes less apprehension as to results, and the commercial defaults, although yet seemingly numerous, include none of conspicuous influence upon credits. Lower cost of accommodation is accompanied by a heavier movement of money and preparations indicate prompt settlements of the May interest payments, a considerable portion of which will rest here. A very satisfactory volume appears in the distribution of general merchandise, and interior buyers not only make frequent calls for assortments, but also place liberal advance orders for fall and winter lines.

"Railroad traffic returns suffer from a limited marketing of crops and restricted shipments from the factories. Weakness in pig iron discourages large buyers, and ore supplies carried over show an unusual surplus, which may be slow of reduction, unless additional furnaces resume. Factory work in the iron branches runs more steadily, especially in machinery, heavy hardware and farm implements, but the forces and foundries have little forward work and resumption of normal operations is not yet discerned.

"Restriction yet appears in wood working branches, but not so severe as a month ago, there being more activity in furniture and boxmaking, while planing mills obtain increasing orders from the extension of building enterprises.

"Merchandise collections throughout the year by States exhibit more promptness with the growing ease in money. Farm advances are uniformly good as to progress in spring work and condition of winter wheat.

"Failures reported in the Chicago district number 34, against 21 last week and 19 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 10, against 8 last week and 7 in 1907."

NEW YORK.

Improved weather conditions and excellent crop reports throughout the greater part of the country, coupled with the favorable construction put upon recent financial developments, have made for the growth of a better feeling as regards the outlook, but the actual effect upon distributive trade and industry is as yet of the slightest. Some gain is reported in a few sections, notably the South and central West in retail trade, but at the South retail business since Easter is rather quiet, and Easter trade as a whole was not up to expectations. Some enlargements in filling-in orders by jobbers is noted, and a few western points report slightly more buying for fall delivery, but hesitancy and conservatism rule operations to an extent not approached in recent years. Textiles are very much depressed, though wheat and crop reports are harbingers of hope for the future and short time is well-nigh universal, North and South. The shoe trade reports more orders, especially at leading western markets, but business is hardly up to expectations.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending April 23 number 254, against 261 last week, 137 in the like week of 1907, 177 in 1906, 193 in 1905 and 197 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week number 26, against 29 last week and 23 in this week a year ago.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.77; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 65c to 67c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 80c; hay, timothy, \$5.50 to \$16.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 85c to 77c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$5.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 70c to 77c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 65c to 67c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, \$2.00 to \$2.40.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.85; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 10c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 48c to 70c; oats, No. 3, white, 50c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, \$1.07 to \$1.09; corn, No. 3, 65c to 66c; oats, standard, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 1, 78c to 88c; barley, No. 2, 80c to 87c; pork, mess, \$13.37.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.05; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$6.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.40.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c to 68c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 81c; clover seed, prime, \$12.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.15; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.20; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.05 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2, 74c to 75c; oats, natural white, 55c to 57c; butter, creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, western, 14c to 16c.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Samuel Insull, president of the Chicago Edison Company, was appointed receiver of the Consumers' Electric Company, New Orleans, on application of the National Conduit and Cable Company of New York, a creditor.

United States secret service officers arrested W. J. Pellicks in the woods near Quebec on a charge of making 25-cent pieces.

Mrs. Kate Falter was found strangled to death in her home at 127 West 21st street, New York, and in the kitchen was Vito Dehallo, with his throat cut. He died later. The man who reported the case is suffering from two knife cuts.

George Weidenmayer, said in New York that he believed Julius T. Rosenberg, murdered recently while walking with his wife in his garden at Pelham Manor, was killed by one of two Sicilians who mistook him for his rival in love.

Political Comment

Mr. Roosevelt's Future.

As far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned, the American people need not worry about the future. The question as to what we shall do without ex-Presidents will be solved by the strenuous executive for himself, and no doubt in a highly satisfactory manner. When Mr. Roosevelt leaves the White House next March he will be just 50 years of age. Therefore, he will have achieved his most remarkable distinction at a period of life which will leave him the probability of many years of activity yet to come. Blessed with a wonderful physical constitution, a masterful personality, a record of fine achievements and a comfortable fortune he can look forward to the future with pleasant anticipations.

Although he has not formally announced his plans, it is pretty well understood that he intends going abroad for rest and recreation after leaving the Presidency, with the inevitable "big game" hunt in the foreground. No doubt he would enjoy such an outing greatly, especially the opportunities for encountering lions and tigers in Africa and India. With such facilities as would be his he could fully satisfy his restless spirit for adventure. At foreign courts he would be entertained in royal magnificence and indulge his fancy for association with art and literature at every capital of culture. It is little wonder, then, that he is anxious to lay down the reins of administrative responsibility and go out into the world to enjoy himself, for he has the same driving capacity for enjoyment as he has for work.

President Roosevelt perceives another advantage in foreign travel, in that it would secure immunity from the charge of craftiness that he was dominating the fact administration—assuming that Taft will be his successor.

So many opportunities are open to Mr. Roosevelt as an ex-President that the selection of a future career depends merely upon his own predilections. In all probability he will turn to writing books and possibly serve his State in the United States Senate. It has been suggested that he might become a college president, but there is little probability of this. He is entirely too strenuous for anything so sedentary.—Kansas City Journal.

The Boycott in China.

That the "brethren Chinese" assimilate civilization rapidly, once he gets under way, is shown by the manner in which he is visiting punishment on the Japanese for the Tatsu Maru incident. Compelled to apologize for the seizure of that ship, the Chinamen are retaliating through the medium of the American boycott. At first it seemed incredible that such a movement could be successfully organized, owing to the lack of national spirit, but the feeling for revenge has spread into so many corners of the empire that the Japanese merchants have taken alarm.

The first experience of China with the boycott was when complaints were made against this country for alleged ill-treatment of Chinese citizens who came here on a visit and were deported. The boycott was not of very long duration, but had the effect of modifying the methods of our immigration inspectors, and therefore was regarded by the Chinese as a good thing.

The boycott against the Japanese is a more serious, because China is doing a larger business with that country than she did with us. Besides, the feeling against Japan is very bitter, and unless a reconciliation is effected, Japanese goods will find little favor on Chinese soil. However, the Japanese ministers are born diplomats, and when they find that the boycott has assumed dangerous dimensions they will bend themselves to the task of straightening out the difficulty, with the almost certain result of compelling the Chinaman to pay damages growing out of his little twentieth century pleasantries.

No Surrender.

The coming Republican platform at Chicago will be no surrender or fundamental modification of the party's protective stand. No new Daniel has come to judgment as far as the Republican party is aware, nor is any State qualified to speak in advance for the Chicago convention. There is a Democratic dictator in Nebraska, but the Republican party thinks and acts for itself, unless it has abandoned its old high standard of principles and purposes. It makes Presidents. It is not made by Presidential candidates.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Shrewd Ludd.

"What is Jimmy Finn putting on so many lugs about?" sneered the lad in the blue jumper.

"Haven't you heard?" replied his chum. "Why, Jimmie is de sole owner of a rubber monopoly."

"What! A rubber monopoly? Is it down in Brazil?"

"Now, out to de baseball grounds. Is Jimmy bored a hole in de fence an' he is going to charge each kid a nickel to take a peep froo when de game is going on?"

Looking for a Similar One.

"Hezekiah," said the Kansas matron as she adjusted her glasses and opened the paper, "it says here that a woman was carried two miles by a cyclone and didn't speak a word for three weeks."

The sun-tanned farmer grabbed his hat and his spiglass.

"Where are you going now, Hezekiah?"

"Where am I going, Lucy? Why, I am going out to see if I can't sight one of them 'ther kind of cyclones."

Breaking It Gently.

"Ah, no good man," said the heavy tragedian, as he came out on the main line of the railroad, "how fine is it from here to dear old Chicago?"

"Three pair of half soles and six pair of new heels," was the information of the gatekeeper, who was familiar with the ways of stranded Theatians.

Plausible Theory.

Mrs. Weddler—"They say there is a man in the moon. Do you believe it?"

Weddler—"No. But I believe there is a woman in the sun."

Mrs. Weddler—"Why?"

Weddler—"That must be what makes it so hot here.—Chicago News.

No Doubt About It.

"And what did the doctor say?"

"He said, 'No more medicine, but if ye take a little walk of a mornin' and get the air, nebber you'll live to be a oxygenarian.'"

Changes Since 1896.

For more than ten years the Republican party has been in charge of all departments of the government. The people seldom exhibit such steadfast confidence in a party or trust it with entire control for so long a period. Another national election is at hand, and it is right that they should carefully review the manner in which the responsibilities have been carried, passing judgment upon the influences and issues that have been paramount and the policies that have been adopted. The presidential election of 1896 hinged upon the value of the dollar. Should it be sealed down one-half or more, or be kept up to the gold standard, the only measurement accepted throughout the world? Should the debts of the nation be paid in 100-cent dollars or be adjusted, without the consent of creditors, to an arbitrary reduction? The gold standard prevailed and has been established by the party that promised to do it. Such is the power of example that nearly all the nations of the earth now recognize the uniform standard, and the few races that do not are placed at a disadvantage. All that the Republican party promised in regard to the value of the dollar has been fulfilled.

Nearly eleven years ago the protective tariff was restored by Republican votes. Another distinct promise was thus redeemed. The present tariff law, shaped by such practical economic students as McKinley and Dingley, has been in force for more than a decade. It is identified with the country's greatest era of prosperity. Its enemies said a return to protection would destroy our foreign trade. But the opposite has happened. Our sales abroad, including manufacturers, have largely increased, and at this time the balance of trade in our favor is at the highest recorded point. But some unexpected things have happened since 1896, calling for the proof of the ability to meet emergencies not looked for. The war with Spain came in 1898 and was ended before the close of that year. Its story is well known to the people. Within the decade referred to, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and some other islands have been added to the national territory. We have looked to Cuba's interests as a ward while it tries to organize a stable government of its own. A Panama zone has been acquired and the interoceanic canal is moving on rapidly.

An irrigation law has passed and \$40,000,000 is going into various large projects to furnish the arid lands with the water that will open them to the uses of agriculture and insure that a part of the crops will always be secure from drought. A pure food law is in force. Our interests in the Pacific have been looked to with vigorous effectiveness. Relations with Latin America have been strengthened by marks of friendly interest. Army and navy show progress. All forms of production and industry have been stimulated and American wages maintained. The savings of the people are vastly greater than they were ten years ago. A paucity of limited extent occurred last fall, whose cause is said to have been a lack of sufficient currency to carry on the immensely augmented volume of trade. A temporary loss of confidence had something to do with it. Monopolistic trusts have been made to feel that the power of the people will be used against them. This summary of what the Republicans in national control have done since 1896 could be much extended, but the samples given are amply convincing.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Protest Meeting Unmolested.

With about 200 of the New York police force present, some in uniform and others in plain clothes, a meeting of the Socialists was held to protest against the brutality of these same police in preventing the Union Square meeting of the unemployed the week before. Algernon Lee, editor of the New York Socialist, who presided, said they were glad to have the police hear what was thought of them. Morris Hillquit gave notice to all the forces of reaction that in trying to make the incident the pretext for a campaign of slander against the Socialist movement they had undertaken a fruitless and silly task. All the speakers said the police clubbing had made many recruits for the Socialist cause.

Can't Indict Traction Jugglers.

The special grand jury at New York, which has investigated the charges against Thomas F. Ryan and other officers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in connection with the purchase of the ferry pier callway from Anthony Brady, reports the facts of an amazing juggle of funds in which vast sums were disbursed to both political parties and admits the dishonesty of these acts, but finds that under the laws in force at the time of the acts no crime was committed technically.

Explorer Mikkelsen Explains.

Upon his arrival at New York recently Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen of the Mikkelson-Ledingwell polar expedition, which started north two years ago, and which has been credited with proving the existence of land north of the unexplored sea, explains that he didn't do anything of the kind. His observations indicate that there is no land there, but he returns with the belief unshaken that there is land north of the unexplored sea. This belief rests largely upon the flight of birds in that direction. On his way back Mikkelsen walked something like 3,000 miles from Foxman's Island to Valdez and Nome.

After News.

The Medium—"Ah! beautiful lady, you have come to find your future husband, is it not so?"

The Lady—"Not much. I've come to find where my present husband is when he's absent."

Avoid Suspicion.

Mag—"Jimmie, go home and chop some wood; fetch up two buckets of coal; den go over ter de butchers an'—"

Jimmie—"Sh-b-h-h-h. Not so loud or folks'll think we're married."

"OH! SPRING, SPRING, THE BEAUTIFUL SPRING TIME."



THE COST OF LIVING.

China, India and France Are Affected Like Ourselves.

The outcry against the increased cost of present-day living, as compared with the figures of a few years back, is not limited to the United States, says a Washington correspondent. The race of prices upward has been going on in far corners of the world. One issue of the Daily Consular Reports, which are published by the bureau of manufactures, showed startling increases in three widely separated sections.

At Tsingtau, China, it was possible ten years ago to employ excellent "boys" at \$3.50 to \$5, gold, a month; cooks from \$4.50 to \$6, and the general house coolies for \$2.50 and \$3. At the present time the "boys" receive \$13, gold; cooks, \$10 to \$15; coolies, \$3 and \$4, and children's Chinese nurses demand \$15 a month and their food. Rents have doubled in the ten years.

Consul general William H. Michael supplies figures on increases of food prices at Calcutta within the last two years. He says: "Beef has gone up 33 1/2 and mutton 100 per cent. Flour has advanced 20, eggs 15, vegetables 25, coal and coke 28 and milk 20 per cent."

FREAKS OF STORM AS TOLD IN DISPATCHES.

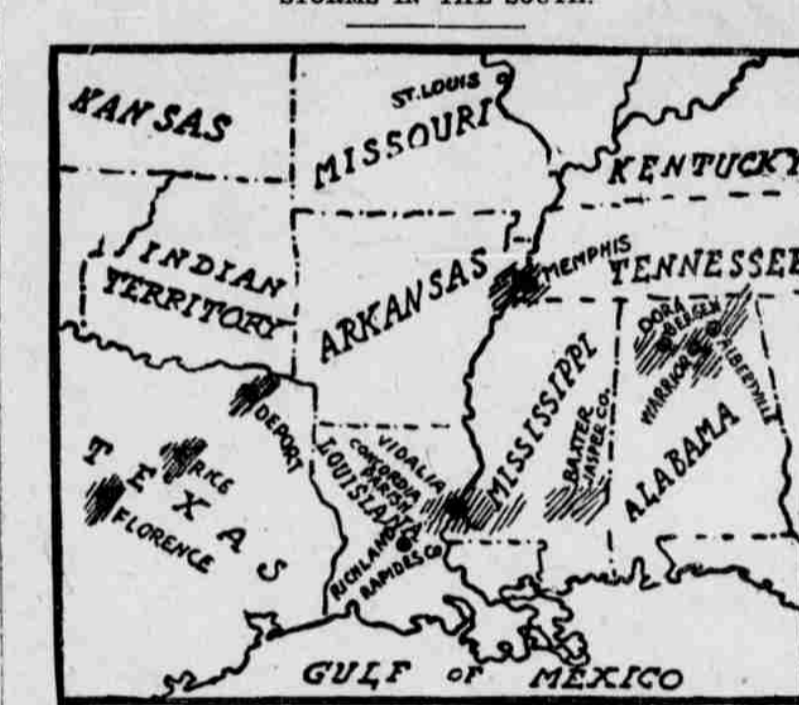
At Purvis, Miss., where sixty-two bodies were found, a 3-year-old child was found immediately after the cyclone standing in front of the postoffice ruins unharmed. Its identity is not known.

Near Church Hill, Miss., a negro baby was caught in the wind, carried 300 yards and deposited in a swampy phant. An aged negro woman was whirled into the air and her head almost severed by flying timbers before she fell in a cotton field 100 yards from where her cabin had stood. The body of a little negro boy was found in a field with a piece of timber driven through the heart.

Houses were lifted bodily in the air at Purvis, Miss., and carried along for great distances and then dropped a mass of wreckage. G. G. Antry and his wife had a remarkable escape in one of these aerial flights. He was practically unharmed, but his wife sustained serious injuries. W. G. Mayhew, the station agent, also sailed through the air in the depot and escaped unharmed.

In Concordia Parish, La., a negro boy was found almost wrapped around a tree, his left leg being broken in four places and his right arm broken. His mother and two sisters were killed. His father is dying from a fractured skull and four of his brothers are also fatally injured. The usual freaks were played by the

STORMS IN THE SOUTH.



Map of the Gulf States Showing Widely Scattered Districts Hit by Tornadoes. Areas Stricken Are Indicated by Shading.

Consul Caphman Coleman writes from Roubaix, France: "The following advance of prices in percentages during the last five years, from 1902 to 1907, may be noted: Bread, 15; beef, 22; veal, 14; mutton, 25; pork, 27; butter, 14; cheese, 25; vegetables 15 to 30; pastry, 25; oil, 15; coal, 34; charcoal, 24; coffee and chocolate, 25. The greatest increase, 50, is for fish, and the smallest, 10, for candles and petroleum."

Wind. Twenty prisoners were in the town jail. The roof was lifted off, but so terrified were they that no one attempted to escape. None of the prisoners was seriously injured. The wreckage which remained on the site of a lumber mill, near town, consisted largely of splinters, from the size of toothpicks up to small sticks.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

The spring meet at Benning track was a great success.

First Baseman Arthur Brown of the St. Louis Americans has been sold to Milwaukee, where he will supplant Jack Flynn, who refused to report.

Race track gambling at Benning, the Mecca of sports and bookmakers in the spring and fall, is no more. In less than four minutes the Senate passed a bill making it unlawful to lay wagers on any event in the District of Columbia, even when the "peripatetic" system of bookmaking is followed.

Battling Nelson has signed articles to fight forty-five rounds with "Here" Finkholz before a San Francisco club.

Sir Wooster, the grand looking son of Ardlington and Lady Wooster, won the great steeplechase at Benning, pulling up from Bloodstone and Boldens, which finished second and third, respectively, and four others.

At Oakland, Cal., Chabin, J. H. Brandon's old gelding, won the San Rafael handicap. He covered the mile and one-eighth in 1:51 5/8, or 3/5 of a second less than the track record, without exceeding himself in the least.

At Cleveland, Willie Hoppe, the 182 lb.-line built champion, easily defeated George Sullivan in a 100-point 182 match by a score of 490 to 129. Hoppe was in fine fettle, while Sutton played in poor luck. The balls broke badly for him. Hoppe made a run of 111 in the 11th inning and 140 in the fifth. He ran the game out in nine innings, thus making an average of almost 44 1/2. Sutton made no good runs.

Jack Johnson, the negro, heavy weight pugilist, will go to England and try to force Tommy Burns to fight him, on reasonable terms. Burns has been demanding \$30,000.