

Brief Telegrams

An earthquake in Japan and a hurricane in Natal cost many lives.

The New York Central plans to reduce the schedule of man; trains.

Kid McCoy, the famous pugilist, has chosen a wealthy widow as his wife.

Benjamin F. Marsh, congressman from the Fourteenth Illinois district died last week.

Fallures in May show a decrease over those of the corresponding month a year previous.

The president has appointed as second lieutenant of infantry Pickens E. Woodson, of Texas, formerly of the Rough Riders.

A street fight occurred on a public square at Belgrade, Serbia, between former Premier M. Pasic and M. Nikolic, the minister of justice.

Mrs. W. A. Edwards and Jasper Dunn have been arrested at Independence, Kan., charged with the murder of Mrs. Edwards' husband in October, 1902.

Marshall Robert occupies the more or less enviable position of being the only native born American who ever became an officer in the British life guards.

By announcement that he will leave on a southern trip on October 17, President Roosevelt makes it certain that date of extra session has been deferred.

Charles J. Bailey, aged 59 years, a prominent resident of Berkeley, Cal., has been killed by falling from the precipice of El Capital, a distance of 1,500 feet.

Dr. Harry Lane, democrat, is mayor-elect of Portland by a plurality of about one thousand over his leading opponent, George H. William, republican incumbent.

At Washington H. N. Brallsford, a writer, and A. H. M. McCulloch, charged with conspiracy in obtaining passports for unlawful purposes, were committed for trial.

The proofsheets of the new Agricultural Year Book declare that the fourteen most aggressive and industrious of our bugs take at least \$300,000,000 from our farmers annually.

Refusal of the sultan to accept the French propositions for the reform of Morocco unless approved by an international conference puts an embarrassing check on France's policy.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Telegraph says: "It is believed here Norway intends to establish a republic and that important events may be expected within the next few days."

General Horace Porter, former American ambassador, has left Paris for Switzerland, where he will make automobile excursions, accompanied by his daughter. He will sail for the United States early in July.

Leo Allen Berghois, consul at Dawson, Yukon territory, Canada, has been transferred to Beirut, Turkey, as consul general and Gabriel Bie Raymond, consul at Beirut, has been transferred to Dawson as consul.

The president has established a forest reserve in southern Colorado to be known as the San Juan reserve and to contain about 1,500,000 acres. The Payetta reserve of about the same size has been established in Idaho.

Admiral Enqult has been notified that he must intern his ships at Manila until the end of the war or sail away immediately; more ships, supposedly of the disorganized Russian fleet are sighted off the coast of China.

The statement that Italy has sent warships to Yemen, Arabia, as reported in Vienna, is untrue. An Italian citizen was killed there by mistake in the middle of May but the local authorities gave satisfaction and the incident was closed amicably.

Colonel Andrew Jackson of Nashville, Tenn., has sold the old Washington chair, the most prized relic of President Jackson, to the Mount Vernon association for \$7,500. This chair was willed by General Washington to his family physician, Dr. Craik, and members of the Craik family gave it to General Jackson.

Establishing a new high record per square foot for New York City real estate, more than \$598, the property at the southwest corner of Wall street and Broadway, opposite Trinity church, an old four story brick building on a lot thirty feet on Broadway and thirty-nine feet on Wall street, was sold for \$700,000.

Workmen engaged in unloading a carload of sand at Bedford, Ind., found hidden in it several bundles of papers, which proved to be bonds and securities valued at \$300,000. They were identified as the property of the Wilmington, Ill., bank which was robbed of the papers and \$2,500 in cash on May 9.

Francis E. Leupp, present Indian commissioner, is said to be slated to succeed Secretary Hitchcock in the cabinet.

Orders for one thousand cars for the Imperial Japanese railway have just been placed with Pennsylvania car building companies.

Reports to the state auditor show a decline in deposits for the Chicago state banks of \$2,122,958 since the last report, March 15.

Mr. Kogoro Takahira, Japanese minister, called at the White house and had an important conference with President Roosevelt.

THE TWO REPLIES

WILL NOT BE GIVEN OUT FOR A FEW DAYS.

NO HITCH IN THE PROCEEDINGS

The Commission to Arrange Peace Details May Meet in Washington—Response to the President's Appeal Said to Be Favorable.

WASHINGTON—It is not possible at this time to indicate when the formal replies from Russia and Japan to the president's identical notes will be given to the public. It is possible it may be Monday and it may not be for several days. The situation is quite satisfactory to the president, however, and assurance is given that the withholding of the notes is not due to any hitch in the negotiations.

Before the responses of the Russian and Japanese governments are published here they will be transmitted formally by the president—the Japanese note to the St. Petersburg government and the Russian note to the government at Tokio. Up to this time they have not been thus forwarded. The transmission of the notes will conclude the preliminary negotiations for peace initiated by the president and practically will conclude this government's work in those negotiations.

Officially informed that the response to the president's appeal is favorable, it will remain for the Russian and Japanese governments to effect an arrangement for a temporary armistice, pending a direct discussion of terms for permanent peace. Information received here, both in governmental and diplomatic quarters, indicates that Japan will suggest where the first meeting of the representatives of the belligerent powers will take place and that Russia will accede to that suggestion. At the preliminary meeting it is the understanding that Japan will indicate the terms on which the emperor would be willing to conclude a permanent peace. The terms then will be transmitted directly to the Russian government, the question of their acceptance or rejection then lying with the Russian emperor. Later, at a meeting of plenipotentiaries of the two powers, the details of a treaty of peace will be considered. This formal peace conference, the probabilities now are, will be held in Washington, both of the belligerents favorably regarding this capital as a place for the drafting and signing of a treaty of peace.

TOKIO IS AWAITING RESULTS.

Keenest Satisfaction Manifest Over Preliminary Steps.

TOKIO—Tokio has calmly received the news of American intervention and prospective peace. The absence of assurance that Russia will accept President Roosevelt's proposal and the knowledge that the final consummation of peace involves the adjustment of a series of questions of paramount importance, requiring the most careful diplomacy extending over weeks of negotiation, coupled perhaps with the recollection of a previous experience in the thorny path of the world's politics, seem to create a disposition to await final results. There is, nevertheless, the keenest satisfaction over the preliminary steps and a feeling of deep gratefulness over President Roosevelt's action.

AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN

Decrease of Wheat and Oats and Increase of Corn.

NEW YORK—Special cable and telegraphic communications received by Bradstreet's show the following changes in available supplies as compared with the last account:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease 1,722,000; afloat for and in Europe, decrease 1,700,000; total supply, decrease, 3,422,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 968,000. The leading decreases reported this week are: Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand bushels in Manitoba; 85,000 bushels at the Chicago private elevators; 75,000 bushels at Louisville, 55,000 bushels at Coteau and 55,000 bushels at Portland, Me.

FRENCH MUCH EXCITED OVER THE SITUATION

PARIS—Germany's note to the powers proposing an international conference on the subject of Morocco is regarded in the highest quarters as renewing the gravity of the situation at almost to the point of making it menacing.

France has received a copy of the note showing that Germany acted openly in appealing to the powers notwithstanding the official statement from Berlin that Morocco invites the conference. Officials here interpret the German note as showing that Germany is the real upholder of the conference.

Given a Terrible Battering.

TOKIO—A correspondent of the Associated Press has been permitted to inspect the Russian battleship Orel, now lying at Maizuru. The Orel received a terrible battering. Her hull shows forty gaping holes pierced by shells and many smaller ones where she had been hit, while the superstructure, her upper works and upper decks were riddled by shells, steel fragments and splinters. The starboard forward 12-inch guns were smashed ten feet from the muzzle, either by shell or by explosion.

RUSSIAN SHIPS INTERNED

Admiral Train Carries Out Instructions of President

WASHINGTON—Secretary Taft has received the following cablegram from Governor Wright at Manila: "Russian warships did not leave harbor within required twenty-four hours; as a result they are now in custody of Admiral Train, who informs me he has taken necessary steps to intern them. They are now behind breakwater under the guns of the Oblo and Monadnock. He will disable their machinery and remove breech locks of guns. He has, doubtless reported full details to navy department."

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS

First Hanging in Iowa for Years Postponed.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Just in time to stop what would have been the first legal hanging in Iowa in ten years, an appeal was filed with the supreme court in the case of Charles Rocker of Rock Rapids, under sentence for murder. Rocker was to have been hanged at Anamosa, but half an hour before the time set for the execution the papers for an appeal arrived and a long distance telephone message was sent to call off the hanging.

TALKED TO MILLERS ON RATE QUESTION

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Prof. Hugo R. Meyer of the University of Chicago, addressed the National Federation of Millers on the question of governmental regulation of railroad rates, maintaining that "wherever the public regulation of railroad rates has sought to do more than to eliminate secret rebates and to guarantee that rates shall be reasonable per se, it has arrested the decline of railroad rates and led to the adoption of distance tariffs."

SIGSBEE IS READY TO SAIL

Plans for Bringing John Paul Jones' Body Not Completed.

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Sigsbee conferred with navy department officials and Acting Secretary of State Loomis relative to his trip to France to bring back the remains of John Paul Jones Captain Winslow was detailed to act with Admiral Sigsbee in preparing a program for the trip, but they had not gone far when it was found impossible to act at this distance and information is awaited from France before the plans can be fully formulated. Admiral Sigsbee reported to the navy department that his entire squadron was ready to start at once, he having been ordered to be ready to proceed not later than June 8th. The date of the departure may be delayed several days beyond the time originally contemplated.

KRAUSES ARE FOUND GUILTY

Two Big Cattlemen Are Convicted of Enclosing Public Lands.

OMAHA—John Krause and Herman Krause have been found guilty jointly of maintaining and enclosing certain public lands, appropriating 4,500 acres in Sheridan county, Neb., also of asserting an exclusive right to the use of such public lands and of preventing the free public access to and across such public lands.

John Kraus is found additionally guilty of intimidating Theodore Osborn, Edward Whetstone and other settlers from entering and from free transit to and across certain public lands by threats and other intimidating means.

MORTON TO TAKE CHARGE.

Secretary of Navy Elected Head of Equitable Life Society.

NEW YORK—Paul Morton, who retires from the secretaryship of the navy soon, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society. His election marks the first and most important step in the reorganization of the society and was followed by the tender of the resignations of President James W. Alexander, Vice President James H. Hyde, Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, Third Vice President George T. Wilson and Fourth Vice President William H. McIntyre.

UNDER THEIR OWN FLAG.

Norwegians Shout at Raising of the Emblem.

CHRISTIANIA—The Norwegian tricolor was hoisted over Akershus fort and throughout the country in place of the union flag.

The substitution was attended with great ceremony at the fort, where the members of the storting and 20,000 of the public were assembled.

The garrison was paraded in front of the quarters of the commandant of the fort and the commandant read the resolution of the storting dissolving the union with Sweden.

Gully Announces Resignation.

LONDON—At the afternoon's session of the House of Commons William Court Gully officially announced his resignation on the ground of ill health, of the speakership, which he has held for a decade, Premier Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made brief speeches of regret, after which the premier announced that he would introduce a resolution praying the king to elevate Mr. Gully to the peerage, as is customary in the case of retiring speakers of the House of Commons.

FOR ENDING WAR

PRESIDENT PAVES THE WAY FOR THE SAME.

BELIEVES THE END IS NEAR

Extreme Reticence Manifested in Every Official and Diplomatic Quarter—A Statement of Conditions and Acceptances Expected From St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON—When President Roosevelt left Washington Friday on a two days' trip to Virginia, he was confident that the result of the international negotiations for peace in the far east had been successful and that the final blow in the Russo-Japanese war had been struck. So deeply interested is he in bringing the two belligerent nations to a common understanding that he would not have left the White house at the time when the situation was so delicate, unless he had obtained assurances that his efforts to bring Russia and Japan into contact in an amicable spirit, had been successfully concluded.

While extreme reticence is manifested in every official and diplomatic quarter, it is known authoritatively that the negotiations which have been in progress for the last ten days between the Washington government and the powers of the world, including the two belligerent nations, have been successful to an unexpected degree. President Roosevelt, who has taken the lead in the negotiations, has been accorded the cordial support of the great continental powers, including Russia's nearest friend, France. The direct representations made through Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg to the czar were received by Emperor Nicholas in a most friendly spirit. Tokio responded in an equally amicable way. So near are the two warring powers to amicable contact at this moment that in all Washington circles, official and diplomatic, mere hopefulness has given way to notable optimism.

It is not unlikely that within forty-eight hours a definite statement of the situation may be issued from St. Petersburg, Tokio or Washington, which will throw clear light on it. It can be said that only Tokio remains yet to be heard from regarding a phase of the negotiations. That the response of the mikado's government will be favorable no doubt is entertained.

AN INFATUATED SWEDE WRITES TO MISS ROOSEVELT

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Secret service men from Washington arrested John Johnson, Swede, for writing letters to Alice Roosevelt. Johnson said that he was sent here from Sweden to marry Miss Roosevelt, and communicated his mission in letters to the president's daughter. The arrest followed. Johnson was at once taken to Jacksonville and recommitted in the asylum. He was a former inmate.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

What President Sent to Russia and Japan.

WASHINGTON—The president feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and goodwill. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations.

The president, accordingly, urges the Russian and Japanese governments not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another. The president suggests that these peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents; in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates, without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two powers to agree to terms of peace. The president earnestly asks that the Russian and Japanese governments do now agree to such a meeting and is asking the Russian and Japanese governments likewise to agree. While the president does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers, or in any way, the president will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace.

CALL EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

DULUTH, Minn.—"You may state," said Governor Higgins of New York, "that I will call a special session of the legislature immediately on my return to the state. This session will be called for the purpose of investigating certain charges made against members of the state judiciary. I do not care to discuss the matter beyond making this brief statement."

NOT PREPARED FOR BATTLE.

Russian Ships Went Blindly Into Japanese Trap.

MANILA—From the stories told by the Russians who escaped from the sea fight in the Korean straits it appears that the Japanese completely surprised the Russian fleet. The Russians were steaming peacefully along. There was no sign of the Japanese fleet and the Russian ships were not cleared for action, nor were the batteries manned. The attack came with a suddenness that made the unpreparedness of the Russians for battle a glaring mistake that never could be corrected. Two lines of torpedo boats suddenly appeared and circled the Russian fleet. The rapid fire batteries were turned loose, but with apparently little effect on the Japanese boats. Over the approaching torpedo boats came a hail of ten and thirteen-inch shells from the Japanese war vessels in the distance.

The torpedo boats advanced at full speed, one division going in a westerly and another in an easterly direction. The Russian cruisers and battleships prepared to repel the attack. The cruisers manned their port batteries and the battleships their starboard batteries. No attempt was made to prepare the batteries on the other side of the ships and it was here the Russians blundered.

UNABLE TO CO-OPERATE WITH ROJESTVENSKY

VLADIVOSTOK—The failure of the Vladivostok squadron to put to sea and effect a diversion in favor of Admiral Rojostvensky at the time of the recent battle is explained to have been due to the utter absence of knowledge on the part of Rear Admiral Jessen as to whether Rojostvensky intended to circle Japan or attempt to force a passage through the Straits of Korea, Jessen at no time was informed of the Russian commander's plans and was unable to co-operate with him. The officers of the Russian cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyers which reached Vladivostok say the Russian fleet was constantly under Japanese surveillance after it reached far eastern waters and whenever it was not at anchor suspicious ships were seen on the horizon.

OREGON'S NEW LAW.

First Wife Beater to Come Under Its Ban.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Charles McGinty, a wife beater, received twenty lashes on the bare back, being the first lashing under the new state law. The lashing was performed by the county jailer under the direction of the sheriff and physician. The whip was a braided blacksnake, made of rawhide, with four lashes.

McGinty, after receiving the sentence, was hustled to jail, where he was stripped to the waist and his manacled hands tied to a door in the jail corridor, high above his head. Blood was drawn at the fourth blow. McGinty writhed and groaned and strained at the manacles binding his wrists.

HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN SENDS PRIZE MONEY

FRANKFORD, Ky.—Governor Beckham received from the Hon. William J. Bryan of Nebraska a check for \$400 to be paid to the Kentucky agricultural and mechanical college and invested, the annual proceeds to purchase a prize for the best essay discussing the principles of free government. The money is part of a fund of \$10,000 left to Mr. Bryan as trustee by the late Philo Sherman Bennett of Connecticut, to be distributed among twenty-five colleges.

No Wine at Launching.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Governor Hoch being asked if he would object to the battleship Kansas being christened with wine when launched in December, said he would recommend that the ship be christened without an intoxicant.

BATTLE WAS ALL ONE WAY.

Togo the Master From the Moment it Started.

LONDON—The Tokio correspondent of the Times in an interesting account of the naval battle in the straits of Korea, says:

Admiral Togo entered the fight with the best fighting material of his own squadron, four battleships and the cruisers Nishin and Kasuga and Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron of six armored cruisers. Togo steaming fifteen and Kamimura sixteen knots. The Russians opened fire at 12,000 meters. It was totally ineffective. The Japanese reserved their fire until 7,500 meters, when they fired six trial shots and scored three hits. The battle then became general. The Russians maintained much the higher rate of fire, but their aim was bad and ineffective.

Change of Assessment Plan.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The national council of the Knights of Columbus adopted a resolution instructing the board of directors to consider the advisability of adopting a level rate plan of assessment to operate in connection with the present plan for an increasing scale of premiums for advanced aged.

Von Buelow Becomes a Prince.

BERLIN—Chancellor von Buelow has been created a prince by Emperor

PASTE JEWELS.

Little griefs, often told, grow great. Innocence's most eloquent plea is silence.

A nervous woman is not necessarily a nervous one.

Many a gay young slipper covers a suffering sole.

A wise man seldom wastes his wisdom in words.

Most widows prefer orange blossoms to all flowers.

The man who can do all things well very seldom does anything.

The men of pluck rarely have faith in the goddess called Luck.

A contented mind is considered a contemptible mental state—these days.

We who are not grinding an ax'foot some one are using some one to sharpen ours on.—New Orleans Picayune.

FOR LUCK.

A heart. The lotus. An anchor. Any old coin. An ivory elephant. Egypt's sacred bull. A Japanese monkey. A bean carved in gold. Beetle in chrysothorax. A thimble in fairy size. Four-leaf clover in enamel. A love bird carved in ivory. A dove carved in white coral. Marble pendant of fine crystal. A bit of Jap bronze inlaid with silver.

Quasimodo in exquisitely modeled rose gold.

The sphinx in miniature carved from a dull gray stone.

It Pays to Read Newspapers.

Cox, Wis., June 12.—Frank M. Russell of this place had Kidney Disease so bad that he could not walk. He tried doctors' treatment and many different remedies, but was getting worse. He was very low.

He read in a newspaper how Dodd's Kidney Pills were curing cases of Kidney Trouble, Bright's Disease and Rheumatism, and thought he would try them. He took two boxes, and now he is quite well. He says:

"I can now work all day, and not feel tired. Before using Dodd's Kidney Pills, I couldn't walk across the floor."

Mr. Russell's is the most wonderful case ever known in Chippewa county. This new remedy—Dodd's Kidney Pills—is making some miraculous cures in Wisconsin.

Loose Little Strength.

The famous French chemist Berthelot, has made experiments which show that a gramme of iodoform exposed to the air will lose only a billionth part of a gramme in an hour, and a gramme of musk only a thousandth part of that.

Storekeepers report that the extra quantity, together with the superior quality of Defiance Starch, makes it next to impossible to sell any other brand.

Weight of Grass Seed.

According to the laws of the United States Hungarian grass seed should weigh fifty pounds; timothy seed forty-five pounds, and blue grass seed forty-four pounds to the bushel.

At the conference of the managers of the New York Central Lines, held in New York June 6th, all lines being represented by their General Managers and Passenger officials, it was decided, beginning with the regular summer change, Sunday, June 18th, to quicken the speed of the "Twentieth Century Limited" so as to make the time between New York and Chicago eighteen hours instead of twenty hours, the New York Central Lines having made the twenty hour time during the past three years, and having also made the run between New York and Chicago in twenty hours with their "Exposition Flyer" for the one hundred and eighty days of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, twelve years ago.

The New York Central Lines make the point that the New York Central has had in service the "Empire State Express," which has been the fastest train in the world for its distance, 440 miles for fourteen years, having held the world's record for that time, and for three years and 180 days having held the world's record for a thousand mile train in twenty hours.

The proposed schedule of eighteen hours is simply the extension of the time of the "Empire State Express" through from Buffalo to Chicago, the time having been made for fourteen years between New York and Buffalo. On this new schedule, the train will leave Chicago at 2:30 p. m., arriving Grand Central Station, New York, at 9:20 next morning, and returning, will leave New York 3:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 8:30 a. m. following day.

At the same time, the "Lake Shore Limited" will be quickened up an hour, and will make the time from Chicago to New York in 23 hours instead of 24, leaving Chicago 5:30 p. m., by the Lake Shore and arriving New York 5:30 p. m., by the New York Central.

The "Southwestern Limited" train, No. 11, which now leaves Grand Central station at 1 p. m., will, beginning June 18th, leave at 2:04 p. m., saving an hour to an hour and a half on the present journey to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The girl who runs and tells her mother everything is apt to remain an old maid.

Dealers say that as soon as a customer tries Defiance Starch it is impossible to sell them any other cold water starch. It can be used cold or boiled.