

Brief Telegrams

Republicans of Maryland instructed for Roosevelt in state convention at Baltimore.

Secretary Taft has gone for a vacation of ten days in the Adirondack mountains.

The steamer Doric, arriving at San Francisco from the Orient, brought \$2,250,000 gold from Japan.

In Peru three days of national mourning has been proclaimed in honor of the late President Candamo.

Governor Herrick has ordered a court martial in connection with the recent riots at Springfield, Ohio, at which time the negro Dickson was lynched.

The Farmers State bank at Nardin, Okla., failed. Assets and liabilities not given. It had \$18,000 in the Capital National bank at Guthrie, which failed recently.

Mrs. Katherine Bullard, 78 years old, and a sister-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher, is dead in Indianapolis, Ind. She lived in Helena, Mont., for several years.

With simple services the body of Edward L. Wentz, who met death in the Black mountains of Tennessee, was buried in Woodland cemetery near Philadelphia.

The directors of the Bank of North America of Providence, R. I., voted to recommend to the stockholders that the institution be placed in liquidation.

George Lincoln Dunlap of Chicago is dead in Paris. He was 76 years old. Mr. Dunlap was at one time general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad.

The Canadian department of militia and defense is preparing plans for new fortifications. Some of these works of defense will be erected along the American border.

John Brown of Richardson, N. D., is under arrest charged with killing his 12-year-old son while in a fit of anger. The father buried the body immediately. It has been exhumed.

The Columbus Aeroplane company, backed by a number of leading merchants of Columbus, O., incorporated to construct an airport upon lines designed by George F. Meyer, a local mechanic.

The government has been officially notified of the coming visit of a number of German postal officials, who will inquire into the workings of the postal service and other means of communication.

B. F. Yeakum of the St. Louis Southwestern railway denies the report that the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad company, which is being built by a syndicate headed by him, has bought the Rice Belt railroad.

Everett Abbott, former treasurer of the American Marine Transportation company of Boston, who left that city on March 15, was arrested in San Francisco on a charge of having embezzled from his employers \$5,852.

An order was entered at Chicago remanding to the custody of the New York officers Captain John J. Healy, former president of the Alaska exploration company. Healy is charged with embezzlement of funds belonging to the company.

Captain Peary, the Arctic explorer, is negotiating at St. Johns, N. F., for the Eagle to accompany him on an expedition to the Greenland seas during the present summer, where he will arrange for his large polar expedition next season. Captain Peary contemplates a sojourn of four years in the Arctic regions.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of California has advised friends in St. Louis that she will not allow her name to appear as a candidate for president of the National Federation of Woman's clubs, which convenes at St. Louis May 17. Mrs. Sarah Clapp Becker of Denver, Colo., will be a candidate for the presidency.

The Year Book of the department of agriculture will be issued early in June. It will comprise an edition of 500,000 copies, of which 470,000 are reserved for the use of senators, representatives and delegates in congress and the remainder is reserved for those connected with the work of the department. It is a volume of 728 pages, illustrated with many lithographs, half-tones and text figures.

Rear Admiral Sewell Kennedy, retired, former paymaster general of the navy, has been selected as treasurer of the Panama commission. Rear Admiral Kennedy was born in Iowa.

Charles Laroussie, defaulting chancellor of the French legation at Mexico City, who was recently arrested at Salina Cruz while preparing to embark for Central America, was sentenced in court last week to two years and eight months' imprisonment.

The grand jury at Akron, Ohio, returned an indictment against Art Simms, the prize fighter, on the charge of criminal assault.

One hundred members of the California Press association have left for St. Louis, where they will spend two weeks at the exposition.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison Eaton, a sister of the late President Benjamin Harrison, died at North Bend, a suburb of Cincinnati. She is a granddaughter of President William Henry Harrison, who was a pioneer in this part of Ohio.

A NAVAL SUCCESS

THE FIRST DISTINCT ONE THAT RUSSIA HAS SCORED.

CRIPPLE A JAPANESE CRUISER

Russian Fleet Seizes an Attacking Force Under Cover of Night and Explodes a Torpedo-Ship Towed Away Amid Flames.

LIAO YANG—The Russian fleet scored its first distinct naval success of the war on May 10 by torpedoing and crippling, though not the sinking, of an armored Japanese cruiser in Talienwan bay.

The Russian attack was carefully planned on May 10 while the Japanese squadron was concentrated outside Dalny, devoting its attention to Talienwan bay, and carried out the same night.

The attacking force was not a regular torpedo boat, but was only a small torpedo launch in command of a young naval officer, who had with him three jacksies. The launch carried a small machine gun and three torpedoes. When darkness fell the launch crept out of Port Arthur, hugging the shore, with no lights aboard and no glow from the engines to be

WHO IS TO BOSS?

Canal Commission Subject to War Department.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt had a long conference with Secretaries Hay and Taft and Attorney General Knox at which the regulations to govern the isthmian canal company were determined on finally. The regulations will be promulgated formally later, but at the conclusion of the conference Secretary Taft gave a brief resume of their provisions.

While the creation and work of the commission is committed by law to the president, whose authority in that regard is practically supreme, the president by the regulations directs that the commission shall exercise its powers under the direction and supervision of the secretary of war.

General George W. Davis, the army member of the commission, is appointed governor of the American zone on the isthmus. Until the expiration of the Fifty-eighth congress the isthmian commission will exercise legislative authority over the American strip. Governor Davis is given authority to appoint one judge, who shall exercise judicial authority.

Under the operation of what is known as the Dockery law the auditing of the commission's accounts will fall to the duty of the auditors of the

PORT DESTROYED

DOCKS AND PIERS BLOWN UP AT DALNY.

WORK DONE BY THE RUSSIANS

In Anticipation of an Attempt of Japanese to Take Possession of the Place—Best Equipped Port on the Pacific Coast.

ST. PETERSBURG—Viceroy Alexieff has telegraphed to the czar announcing that the Russians have blown up the docks and piers at Port Dalny, Liao Tung peninsula, presumably to render more difficult a Japanese landing at that point.

Later telegrams received here indicate that the whole of Port Dalny has been destroyed by the Russians.

Port Dalny, on Talien Wan bay on the east coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, was intended by Russia to be the chief commercial emporium of its eastern dominions. An edict providing for its construction was issued by the Russian emperor July 30, 1899, and Port Dalny, fully equipped with all modern improvements, docks,

TO RECLAIM LAND.

Money That is to Be Spent for the Purpose.

WASHINGTON—Appropos of the formal approval by the secretary of the interior of new irrigation projects under the reclamation law in California, Oregon, North Dakota and South Dakota, the interior department has issued a statement covering the disposition of the reclamation fund, which is in part as follows:

"These approvals mark practically the close of the preliminary or tentative stage of reclamation work. The projects in each state and territory are now well outlined and provisions made for all the available funds. During the two years which have nearly elapsed since the passage of the reclamation laws efforts have been concentrated on general examinations and examination of the merits of the various projects. These now have been selected and approved contingent on securing the water rights and lands at reasonable cost and perfecting all details partly completed. The situation in each state and territory is as follows:

"Arizona—Salt river project under consideration at estimated cost of about \$3,000,000.

"California—Yuma project, approv-

OPENS IN AUGUST

PROCLAMATION REGARDING RESERVATION LAND SALES.

A CHANCE FOR CHEAP HOMES

Entries Can Be Made from August 2 to September 1, Registry After July 5 at Chamberlain, Yankton, Bonesteel and Fairfax, South Dakota.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has signed the proclamation opening to settlement on August 8 the Rosebud reservation lying in Gregory county, South Dakota. After deducting lands withheld to state for school purposes the proclamation opens to settlement about 335,000 acres.

Under the provisions of the proclamation registration will begin July 5 at 9 a. m., at Chamberlain, Yankton, Bonesteel and Fairfax and continue until 6 o'clock Saturday evening, July 23. As has been stated heretofore in these dispatches, land will be disposed of by drawing. The drawing will take place at the Chamberlain land office commencing at 9 a. m. Thursday, July 28, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to draw from the box all envelopes contained therein. Three persons of highest integrity and of spotless reputation will be selected by the commissioner of the general land office, who will be present in person to supervise the drawing.

Entries will be made at Bonesteel, beginning August 8 and continuing until September 10 inclusive. The land office, for convenience of entrymen, will be temporarily removed from Chamberlain to Bonesteel in order to facilitate the rush which is expected. After September 10 subsequent entries will be recorded at Chamberlain as usual.

Those contemplating filing registration must do so in person at one of the four towns mentioned above, with the exception of soldiers or sailors, who may employ an agent.

No one person may register for more than 160 acres. The actual opening of this vast domain will occur on the morning of August 8.

The price of land as provided by law is as follows: Lands taken during the first three months, \$1 per acre; within six months, \$3; after six months, \$2.50 per acre. All lands remaining undisposed of after four years shall be disposed of by the secretary of the interior under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

The proclamation, among other things, says:

"All persons are especially admonished that under the said act of congress approved April 23, 1904, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy or enter any of said ceded lands except in the manner prescribed in this proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry.

"After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before, and until the expiration of three months after the same shall have been opened for settlement and entry as hereinbefore prescribed, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, occupancy and entry had not been prescribed herein in obedience to law, subject, however, to the payment of \$1 per acre for the land entered, in the manner and at the time required by the said act of congress above mentioned.

"After expiration of three months and not before, and until the expiration of six months after the same shall have been opened for settlement and entry as aforesaid, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may also be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the same laws and in the same manner, subject, however, to the payment of \$2 per acre for the land entered in the manner and at the times required by the same act of congress."

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER PLANS.

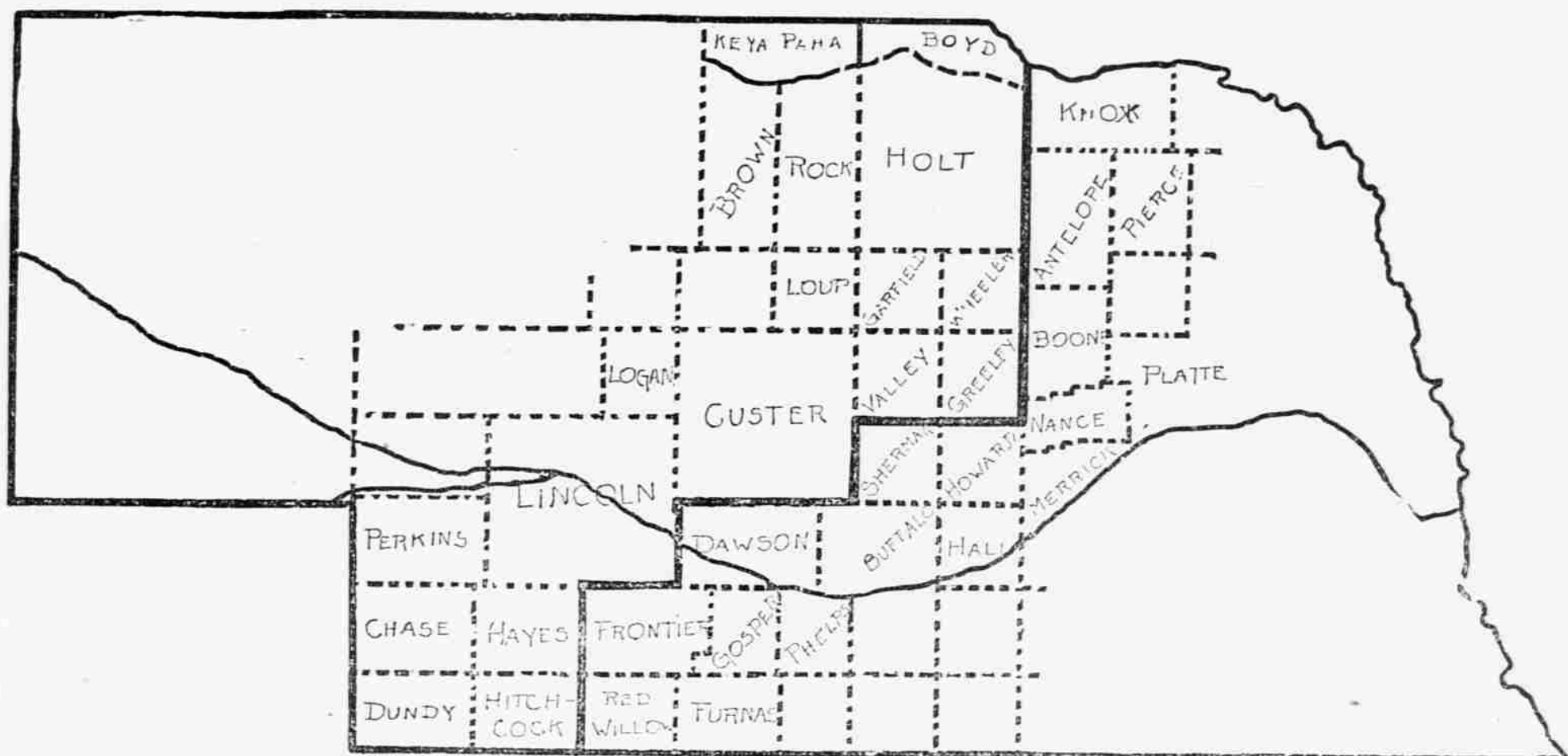
Will Alternate Between Oyster Bay and Washington.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's plans for the summer were announced by Secretary Loeb Wednesday. They are tentative, but probably will be carried out as follows:

The president will go to Oyster Bay about July 1, remaining there until after he receives the official notification of the choice of the republican convention. Then he expects to return to Washington for a stay of two or three weeks, returning then to Oyster Bay and remaining there until shortly after the middle of September. It is announced that the president will not receive any delegations at Oyster Bay and that he will only receive those visitors on political matters who come through the national committee. All other visitors to be received at Oyster Bay will be limited to those whose missions are on official business.

Prominent Persons Arrive.

NEW YORK—The steamer Philadelphia, from Southampton, arrived Sunday. Among passengers was Dr. D. Mayer, United States consul at Buenos Ayres; William Davis, William Hill, Aaron Watson, Herbert Baker and Paul Ocker, British journalists, who are going to St. Louis to attend the journalist convention, and Peter Augustus Jay, secretary of the United States legation at Constantinople. Mrs. Mayer, wife of Consul Mayer, died during voyage from Buenos Ayres to England.



LAND OF THE LARGE HOMESTEADS

West of the Heavy Line in Nebraska Entries of 640 Acres May be Made

The Kinkaid land bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that from and after sixty days after the approval of this act entries made under the homestead laws in the state of Nebraska west and north of the following line, to-wit: Beginning at a point of the boundary line between the states of South Dakota and Nebraska where the first guide meridian west of the sixth principal meridian strikes said boundary; thence running south along said guide meridian to its intersection with the fourth standard parallel north of the base line between the states of Nebraska and Kansas; thence west along said fourth standard parallel to its intersection with the second guide meridian west of the sixth principal meridian; thence south along said second guide meridian to its intersection with the third standard parallel north of the said base line; thence west along said third standard parallel

to its intersection with the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west of the sixth principal meridian; thence south along said line to its intersection with the second standard parallel north of the said base line; thence west on said standard parallel to its intersection with the range line between ranges 30 and 31 west; thence south along said line to its intersection with the boundary line between the states of Nebraska and Kansas, shall not exceed in area 640 acres, and shall be as nearly compact in form as possible and in no event over two miles in extreme length; Provided, that there shall be excluded from the provisions of this act such lands within the territory herein described as, in the opinion of the secretary of the interior, it may be reasonably practicable to irrigate under the national irrigation law, or by private enterprise; and that said secretary shall, prior to the date above mentioned, designate and exclude from entry under this act the lands, particu-

larly along the North Platte river, which in his opinion it may be possible to irrigate as aforesaid; and shall thereafter, from time to time, open to entry under this act any of the lands so excluded, which, upon further investigation, he may conclude can not be practically irrigated in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That entrymen under the homestead laws of the United States within the territory above described who own and occupy the lands heretofore entered by them may, under the provisions of this act and subject to its conditions, enter other lands contiguous to their said homestead entry, which shall not, with the land so already entered, owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 640 acres, and residence upon the original homestead shall be accepted as equivalent to residence upon the additional land so entered, but final entry shall not be allowed of such additional land until five years after first entering the same.

Sec. 3. That the fees and commissions on all entries under this act shall be uniformly the same as those charged under the present law for a maximum entry at the minimum price; that the commutation provisions of the homestead law shall not apply to entries under this act, and at the time of making final proof the entryman must prove affirmatively that he has placed upon the lands entered permanent improvements of the value of not less than \$1.25 per acre for each acre included in his entry; Provided, that a former homestead entry shall not be a bar to the entry under the provisions of this act of a tract which, together with the former entry, shall not exceed 640 acres; Provided, that any former homestead entryman who shall be entitled to an additional entry under section 2 of this act shall have for ninety days after the passage of this act the preferential right to make additional entry as provided in said section.

Approved April 28, 1904.

tray her presence. It was late when she gained the outer line of the Japanese squadron. Slipping through the torpedo boat pickets and selecting the nearest warship, a big armored cruiser, she stole toward her and succeeded in exploding against her side a single torpedo. A deafening roar followed the explosion which echoed far ashore. Immediately flames enveloped the cruiser, which evidently was badly crippled.

The crew of the cruiser was seen to be fighting the fire, which they at last succeeded in extinguishing. A sister ship took the damaged vessel in tow and disappeared to the south-east. The launch escaped the hot fire directed against her by the Japanese ships, but, being unable to return to Port Arthur or to get into Dalny, she was beached not far from Dalny.

Only a few of the higher officers were aware of the plan, the success of which depended on secrecy. The achievement raised the spirits of the Russians afloat and ashore, and the young naval officer who was the hero of the exploit was feted and recommended for the Cross of St. George.

Forty Buildings in Ashes.

STEELEVILLE, Mo.—The entire business section and many dwellings were destroyed by fire which was discovered Friday night in a large dry goods store. Forty business buildings have been burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, with about \$20,000 insurance.

The happiest bride is not always the one whose wedding bells ring the loudest.

Mrs. Eddy Makes New Rule.

NEW YORK—Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Church of Christ, Scientist, is reported to have promulgated an amendment to the constitution of the church against the segregation of sexes in clubs. As most of the church members are also members of clubs and associations, founded on principles that preclude the association of men and women, they are said to be greatly puzzled over the enforcement of the edict. Members of the Masonic fraternity are understood to be exempt from the ruling.

state department, but beyond the matter of auditing the state department will not be charged with any control over the commission. The commission will report directly to the secretary of war as often as he may direct upon all phases of its operations. It will be under the same sort of control of the secretary of war as is the Philippine commission. All directions concerning the operations of the commission are set out fully in the regulations and a recitation is made of all the operations leading up to the acquisition of the canal property and the appointment of the commission.

Dividing Irrigation Fund.

Acting under the terms of the irrigation reclamation law, the secretary of the interior has set apart \$8,100,000 of the reclamation fund in connection with the following projects:

For the Yuma project on the Colorado river, covering about \$5,000,000 in Arizona and California, \$3,000,000.

The Belle Fourche project in South Dakota, 60,000 acres, \$2,100,000.

The Malheur project in Oregon, 75,000 acres, \$2,000,000.

The Fort Buford project on the Yellowstone river in North Dakota, \$1,200,000.

The appropriation will leave only about \$6,000,000 of the reclamation fund of \$27,000,000 to be disposed of.

Russia Sends Siege Guns.

ST. PETERSBURG—A large number of siege guns was dispatched to the far east from here Saturday.

Object to American Engineers.

OTTAWA, Ont.—During the discussion on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill in the House of Commons Friday the opposition made a vigorous protest against the employment of American engineers in the surveys of the proposed railway. Sir William Laurier, in reply, said that C. M. Hays, manager of the Grand Trunk, had written a letter recently saying that there were not more than 4 per cent of the persons employed on the surveys who were not either Canadians or British subjects.

warehouses and railroad facilities, was opened to commerce in December, 1901.

Talien Wan bay is one of the first deep water harbors on the Pacific coast. It is free from ice in winter time and ships drawing thirty feet of water can enter at low tide without difficulty and without the aid of pilots can sail or steam alongside the immense docks and piers, where their cargoes can be loaded into railroad cars and run direct for 4,000 miles into the city of St. Petersburg.

Five large piers had been constructed, each supplied with numerous railroad tracks and immense warehouses and elevators, gas, electric lights and water, and a large breakwater was being constructed, so that ships could lie at the piers and load and unload regardless of weather. Docks for foreign vessels, steam and sail, extended beyond the piers and along the shore for two miles. There were two first-class dry docks, one intended for ordinary ocean steamers and the other designed to accommodate the largest vessels of war or commerce.

Six million had been expended on the harbor system before the end of 1902, and it was estimated that the cost of completing the works would be nearly \$20,000,000, but this does not in any way represent the total cost of the erection of this great commercial port, which, with Port Arthur, distant about twenty miles, was leased by the Chinese government to Russia in 1898. Nearly 20,000 men were employed daily on the works. The total population has been estimated at about 60,000, most Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Russians.

Royal Relics Bring High Prices.

LONDON—At an auction in Christie's room a Holbein miniature of Frances Howard, duchess of Norfolk, realized the unprecedented sum of \$13,750. At Otteby's Lord Nelson's last complete letter to Lady Hamilton realized \$5,150. The letter is of four pages.

Stanley Will Not Lie in Abbey.

LONDON—It has been definitely decided that Sir Henry M. Stanley, who died May 10, will not be buried in Westminster Abbey.

ed construction by secretary at cost of about \$3,000,000.

"Colorado—Uncompahgre project, involving an expenditure of \$2,500,000.

"Idaho—Minidoka project, for which about \$2,600,000 has been previously allotted.

"Montana—Milk river project, general allotment of \$2,500,000.

"Nebraska—Reclamation of lands along North Platte river, for which \$100,000 has been set aside.

"Nevada—Truckee-Carson project under construction at a cost of about \$3,000,000.

"New Mexico—Hondo project, at a cost of approximately \$350,000.

"North Dakota—Fort Buford project, taking water from Yellowstone river in Montana, at a cost of about \$1,200,000.

"Oregon—Malheur project, costing about \$2,000,000.

"South Dakota—Belle Fourche project, costing about \$2,100,000.

"Utah—Conservation of water in Salt Lake river at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

"Washington—Reclamation of land near Pasco at a cost of \$1,500,000.

"Wyoming—The storage and diversion of Shoshone river near Cody, for which \$2,250,000 has been set aside.

"All the projects outlined will cost \$27,000,000 and will require for construction two or three years. They will reclaim in round numbers 1,000,000 acres of land, all of which will be susceptible of intense cultivation and should be capable of supporting a population of 500,000 or more persons. The money expended in constructing these works is derived from the disposal of public lands."

Captain Allen Ends Life.

ST. LOUIS—Captain Walter Allen of St. Louis, connected with the World's Fair Jefferson Guards, and a brother of "Private" John H. Allen, national World's Fair commissioner from Mississippi, committed suicide late on Tuesday by shooting himself through the heart in a room in the dormitory of the Washington university, which is now being utilized by the exposition. He left a note stating that ill health had driven him to commit the act. His wife and two children survive him.