

Brief Telegrams

Ellas Powell, colored, was hanged at Texarkana, Ark., for the murder of J. G. Gardner, a white farmer, five years ago.

A blooded Kentucky horse from West Tennessee arrived at Frederick, O. T., for the use of the president during his hunt.

The Erie Railway company filed with the secretary of New York a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$177,000,000 to \$197,000,000.

George E. Roberts states that the question of rate legislation has absorbed tariff revision, after return from investigation of sentiment in New York.

The new cruiser Rusbeck, the first turbine propelled vessel of the German navy, ran her trial trip from Kiel to Swinemunde, 180 sea miles, at 23 knots an hour.

A man apparently about 70 years of age, supposed to be Charles H. Simpson of Lincoln, Ill., committed suicide at St. Louis by jumping into the river.

At St. Joseph, Mo., Cassius Brown, colored, was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Nancy Gay, November 23, last. Brown bound and gagged Mrs. Gay and cut her throat.

Preparations are being made for the meeting of the Southern Industrial parliament, which will assemble in Washington, D. C., on May 23, and continue until the 26th.

Emil Kleissig, the American editor of the Continental Telegraphen campaign, otherwise known as the Wolff bureau, died of pneumonia at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The disbursements for pensions by the United States treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were \$142,092,818.75, making a grand total since 1860 of \$3,122,033,818.75.

Spotted fever has been raging for several months in epidemic form in Sicily. Much alarm exists among the people, especially the laboring population, and many have fled from the district.

Nine Servians, who were captured after a fight with Turkish troops in Uskub province were taken to Kumnovo, sixteen miles from the town of Uskub, where the inhabitants lynched them.

An effort is being made by Attorney General Ware Ellis of Ohio in the common pleas court to force the Mutual Home Fire Insurance company of Cleveland into the hands of a receiver.

It is announced, according to a St. Petersburg dispatch to a news agency that the committee of ministers has been notified of an imperial decree granting an extensive amnesty to religious offenders.

At a boarding house in Oklahoma City, O. T., M. L. Sherry, Holdenville, I. T., shot and killed his wife and then then committed suicide. Domestic difficulties is assigned as the cause of the tragedy.

Secretary Hitchcock designated William H. Code of Los Angeles, Cal., as chief of Indian irrigation. He will have supervision of irrigation construction work on Indian reservations throughout the west.

Engineer Warde of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad has broken a record on the Eastern Iowa division of that road by driving his engine from Clinton to Boone, a distance of 202 miles in 189 minutes.

Harvard university has invited Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald of the University of Leipzig to serve as lecturer in the first half of the coming academic year, under the arrangement for an exchange of professors.

The secretary of the interior has ordered the withdrawal from entry of 506,000 acres of land in the San Francisco and Susanville, Cal., land districts on account of the Sacramento valley irrigation project.

A series of remarkable experiments have been concluded by an eminent English physicist, who has demonstrated by an ingenious method of his own that he is able to dispel smoke, fumes and fog by electricity.

"The tapeworm is the natural enemy of the germ of consumption and the latter cannot exist when the other is present," says Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, Mex., in a report just received at the state department.

At Honolulu the legislature has passed a bill establishing county government for the Hawaiian islands. The bill divides the islands into five counties, the leper settlement of Mokolai being made one of them.

In New York it developed that the grand jury has been investigating an accusation made against a prominent politician and attorney, David Rothschild, the former president of the Federal bank, who is serving a term of nine years in Sing Sing.

The United States supreme court handed down its opinion in the Northern Securities case in which decision was made some weeks ago, refusing the protest of the Harriman interests against proposed pro rata distribution of stock.

A report from Superintendent Carol of the government boarding school on the Mescalero Indian reservation in New Mexico, to the commissioner of Indian affairs, indicates that an epidemic of meningitis has penetrated to that point.

FORM OF MERGER

WHAT INCREASE OF U. P. CAPITALIZATION MEANS.

COMBINE WITH OTHER ROADS

The New York Central and Northwestern in the Deal—Effect of the Announcement on Road's Common Stock.

NEW YORK—The intention to increase the preferred stock of Union Pacific by \$100,000,000 was not known to the Wall street public until Wednesday and was a general surprise. This incident formed the central point of interest in the day's stock market. Union Pacific has been the subject of gossip and surmise for many months, during the course of its remarkable rise, but none of the numerous conjectures regarding it pointed to the measure announced Wednesday. This fact in itself caused a doubt that a large part of the reports which have circulated regarding this stock were ill-informed. The effect on the common stock was unfavorable, as was not unnatural, in view of the prior privilege of the preferred stock, now to be doubled in amount to dividends to the extent of 4 per cent. The common stock was offered heavily both for domestic and foreign account. It was vigorously supported, however, all day. Broker's before the opening were making offers to take all the stock that anyone would sell, and the same brokers were diligent buyers up to the level of last night. The support was then relaxed again, but renewed at any periods of acute weakness.

Officials of the company declined to add anything to the official circular as to the specific purposes for which the proceeds of the stocks are to be used or as to the proposed time for issuing it. Assertions were freely made, however, among the speculators in the stock that the project had to do with the proposed combination of Union Pacific with New York Central and Chicago & Northwestern. It was pointed out that President Harriman, in maintaining the wisdom of seeking financing capital requirements through the issue of stock rather than through the creation of fixed interest, bearing obligations, had interjected into the official circular the remark, "especially such as arise in connection with the acquisition of stocks of other companies." This was adduced to indicate that a merger project was in view, but Wall street had formed the opinion that the supposed merger was to be accomplished by the exchange of bonds of a holding company for existing securities, which would not involve a great outlay of cash. The prospect of a \$10,000,000 block of new stock, therefore, came as a shock to sentiment and emphasized the effect of the huge volume of issues which is being added to constantly from many sources.

A SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

Carry Inscription, "Death to the Czar, the Assassin."

ST. PETERSBURG—The workmen of the village of Smolensk made a demonstration, the occasion being the burial of an employe of the Pahl factory, who was killed by a policeman a few days ago. Six thousand persons assembled early in the morning in a heavy snow storm and awaited the funeral procession. There were red flags everywhere, and a wreath deposited by socialists on the coffin was inscribed, "Died an Innocent Victim in the Struggle for Victory." After the interment revolutionary proclamations were scattered among the people and a procession was formed, headed by a socialist carrying a banner inscribed, "Death to the Czar, the Assassin."

At this juncture a large force of military and police interfered, dispersed the mob and seized the wreaths and banners. The workmen did not attempt serious opposition and none was seriously injured.

EPIDEMIC STILL SPREADING

Anti-Toxin of No Value in Cases of Spinal Meningitis.

NEW YORK—Experiments carried out at the Gouverneur hospital in this city have resulted in the decision by the medical staff that there is no hope of establishing a cure for cerebro spinal meningitis by the use of diphtheria anti-toxin. After trials from January 20 to date it was found that a death rate of the same percentage prevailed as last year, when the anti-toxin was not used.

Meantime the epidemic continues its spread through all the territory within 250 miles. There were eighteen deaths Wednesday in Greater New York. Between Saturday noon and the same hour Wednesday there were forty-seven deaths in Manhattan against forty-six in the four days of the previous week.

The newspapers at Lima print Chile's reply to the Peruvian protest regarding Tacna and Arica. The reply declares that Chile is resolved without wounding Peru, to acquire definitely dominion and sovereignty over Tacna and Arica.

The British government has not received from Count Wolff-Meternich, the German ambassador, or any other source a memorandum regarding Morocco similar to that handed to Secretary Taft by Baron von Speck-Sternburg, the German ambassador to the United States.

THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Shonts at Head of the Organization.

WASHINGTON—The president has carried out his plans for the reorganization of the isthmian canal commission as to the personnel and business methods, generally on the lines of the legislation he suggested to congress at the last session, which failed in the crush of business in the closing hours. On Monday, within half an hour after the president's departure from Washington, Secretary Taft, directly in charge of canal matters, made public the personnel of the new commission and the division of duties among them. Only one member of the old commission was reappointed, Mr. Benjamin M. Harrod. Otherwise the commission is new from top to bottom, for there is a top and bottom and considerable difference between the functions and pay of the commissioners. Finding he was obliged legally to appoint seven commissioners, the president did so, but he carried out his own plan by making three of them practically the commission. The other four, though bearing the title of commissioners, not only receive a much lower compensation, but are assigned much smaller fields of activity. The president also has carried out his scheme of dividing up the work of canal building among the commissioners, so that nominally acting as a body on stated occasions, each individual member would operate in a special field. The head of the commission is a trained railway man, chosen for his administrative abilities in the financial and purchasing field; the new governor of the zone is a lawyer, who also has had to do with state affairs; the engineer commissioner already is known for his abilities in the execution of the practical work of canal cutting. The other members of the commission are placed to comply with the law as to the number of the commission, but are men of high ability as hydraulic engineers. Secretary Taft told them that they were expected to show results and that is said to be the keynote for the president's action.

The personnel of the new commission is as follows: Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Charles E. Magoon, governor of the canal zone; John F. Wallace, chief engineer; Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U. S. N.; Brigadier General Peter C. Haines, U. S. A.; retired; Colonel Oswald M. Ernst, corps engineers, U. S. A.; Benjamin M. Harrod.

BRADY IS ASKED TO RESIGN.

Governor of Alaska Must Quit Mining Company or His Office.

WASHINGTON—A conditional request has been made upon Hon. John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, for his resignation. This suggestion was followed by Secretary Hitchcock under the direction of the president and notwithstanding it was dispatched about a month since no response has yet been received.

The request grows out of the fact that Governor Brady is identified with a mining company which is extensively engaged in advertising its affairs. This fact was brought to the attention of the secretary several weeks since and he immediately took the matter up with the president. He agreed that the case was on a par with the charges made against the Daves commission a year ago, and the secretary immediately wrote to the governor calling his attention to the requirements of the department in matters of this character and telling him he must either vacate his position in the company or resign his office.

SENATOR BURTON AT ST. LOUIS.

Will Be Retried in May, But Will Not Discuss Matter.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—United States Senator Burton of Kansas arrived here, but declined to discuss the purpose of his visit or the report that he had come to see District Attorney Dyer relative to his retrial, which comes up in the May term of the United States district court.

The United States supreme court reversed and remanded the case of Senator Burton, in which he was found guilty of having received fees from the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis for alleged work with the postoffice department in behalf of the company.

Meningitis in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich.—S. H. Schuman of the state board of health has received a report of an outbreak of "spotted fever," or cerebro-meningitis in Star township, Antrim county. There have been eight cases in the township, with seven deaths.

Roast of Meat Kills Cook.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Paul Kaleeva, a hotel cook, died at a hospital from the effects of being struck on the head with a roast of meat in a quarrel with Nicholas Papenjack, another cook.

Cautious Young Ministers.

NEWARK, N. J.—Young ministers were cautioned by Bishop Joseph E. Berry of Buffalo at the Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to talk sparingly of women and to make their pastoral calls in the evening when the wife was surrounded by her husband and children. The bishop declared that the afternoon call on women of the congregation when the women were likely to be alone should be frowned on and avoided as much as possible.

FLEET MOVEMENT

ONLY PORTION OF RUSSIAN NAVAL FORCES SEEN.

SOME OF THE SHIPS ARE ABSENT

Only Two Battleships and Lighter Cruisers Are With Squadron.—Whereabouts of the Others Are Not Known, at Least Not Divulged.

SINGAPORE—Fifty-one ships of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's second Pacific squadron passed here Sunday. The most important fighting vessels of the squadron, including the battleships Kniaz Souvaroff, Alexander II, Borodino and Orel, with their complement of cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, did not arrive and their whereabouts is totally unknown. The vessels which passed Singapore were the following:

Battleships Sissoi, Veliky and Oleg; Cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri, Donskoi, Aurora, Izumrud, Jemtschug, Almaz, Russ, Anadyr, Furst Bismarck, Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Kaiserin August Victoria, Kaiser Friedrich, Rion and seven torpedo boat destroyers, all sailing under the naval flag. Under the commercial flag were the volunteer steamers Veronez, Kiev, Yaroslav, Tamboff, Vladimir and Orel, the Russian Navigation company's steamers Jupiter, Meteor and Mercury, the fact Asiatic company's steamers Korea and Kaitai, the North Baltic company's steamer Kniaz Gorkshoff, one hospital ship and sixteen colliers.

A French steamer arrived here Sunday with a sailor belonging to the Admiral Nakhimoff, who fell overboard and was picked up in the straits of Malacca, after having been twelve hours in the water.

TOKIO—The following report has been received from the Manchurian army headquarters:

On April 5 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon one battalion of the enemy's infantry and six companies of cavalry came and attacked Tsulushu, twenty miles north of Changtin. They were repulsed. On the following day twenty-four companies of the enemy's cavalry with several guns, renewed the attack. They were again repulsed. The main force of the assailants retreated toward Pamiencheng. A portion stopped near Choroyo, three miles north of Tsulushu. Our casualties were ten. No officers were included.

The enemy's loss, judging from the corpses left behind and from the number of carts carrying wounded and killed, were over sixty.

TENTING AT CAMP ROOSEVELT.

President Says He Feels at Home in the Wilderness.

FREDERICK, Okla. — President Roosevelt and party left Frederick shortly before 7 o'clock Saturday evening and arrived at the camp, eighteen miles southwest of town, a little after dark. The camps is nestled in timber, fringing the bank of Deep Creek, in a picturesque spot, and when the president arrived, at 6:15 o'clock Sunday morning, and first beheld the vast panorama of virgin soil without a sign of civilization except the camp he said he felt at home.

Major J. E. Mutchert of Sherman, with C. B. McHugh and J. R. Abernathy of this place, located the camp last Monday, riding out to the big pasture, which begins four miles east of here. A number of wolves were seen in this 480,000-acre reservation as they passed through. The camp consists of about twenty tents, belonging to the presidential party, and is called Camp Roosevelt. One large tent is occupied as a mess hall, a number of tents being used for sleeping apartments, about four cots being placed in each tent. About a stone's throw from these tents is Camp Quannah Parker, occupied by this noted chief of the Comanches, three of his squaws and other Indians. These Indians traveled over forty miles to get to see the president. A detail of twenty troops was sent from Fort Sill to keep trespassers from this part of the reservation. Their camp is about 100 yards from that of Camp Roosevelt. The people here, however, appreciate the fact that the president is here for an outing and are remaining away from the pasture.

Steamsip Lines to Mexico.

MEXICO CITY—Considerable progress has been made toward the inauguration of a steamship line between Mexican gulf ports and Canada, and it is probable that steamers of the new line will begin trips in May. The question has arisen as to whether steamers shall call at Cuban ports as first intended and afterwards changed. The government objects to making stops at Cuban ports, but it is hoped to secure its consent to this. The regular service of the Mexico-Texas City Steamship begins May 1.

Case of Lieutenant Osborn.

WASHINGTON—The war department has received the court-martial proceedings and findings in the case of First Lieutenant Albert C. Osborn, Twenty-sixth infantry, who was charged with duplication of pay accounts, absence without leave and embezzlement. The case was tried in the Department of Texas and Osborn was sentenced to dismissal. He was a resident of New York and served as an enlisted man in the regular army from 1894 to 1899, when he was commissioned as second lieutenant.

WANT LAND ALLOTTED.

What is Demanded by the Standing Rock Indians.

FORT YATES, N. D.—In a great council called by Major McLaughlin, the Indians of the Standing Rock agency decided almost unanimously that they were ready to have their lands allotted. Each head of a family will have 640 acres and all over 18 years 320 acres. In addition they will get a span of good American mares, two cows, a wagon and harness, a plow, harrow, some other tools and \$50 in cash. All under 18 will get 160 acres.

After the allotments have been made there will be a big surplus of land. The Indians are bitterly opposed to selling this and it is doubtful if it will ever be sold with their consent.

Each head of a family will be worth \$1,000 in addition to his 640 acres when Uncle Sam relinquishes his guardianship and turns these Indians over to the states of North and South Dakota as full-fledged citizens.

Between 1,000 and 1,200 voters will be equally divided between the two states.

The question of leasing their lands was also placed before the Indians by Major McLaughlin, but they decided against it.

LUMBER KINGS UNDER FIRE

Federal Grand Jury Orders Secretary to Produce Books.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Charles W. Eberlin, land agent of the Southern Pacific company, was the principal witness Thursday before the federal grand jury which is investigating land frauds in this state. It is reported that Eberlin's testimony may prove an important factor in establishing a conspiracy to secure large areas of timber lands in the southern part of Oregon. This testimony, it is learned on good authority, corroborated by the records of the Southern Pacific company, establishes the fact that simultaneously with the securing of a large amount of railroad land which comprised the odd numbered sections, large tracts of government land, which comprised the even numbered sections of the same district, were located upon.

The government, it is learned, will attempt to prove that this simultaneous acquiring of the even and odd sections was more than a coincidence.

MADE A MISTAKE IN THE BID

Not Allowed to Amend It Nor to Take Down His Check.

WASHINGTON—Suit was instituted by G. B. Spearin of Bayonne, N. J., to compel Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department, to deliver to him a certified check for \$25,000 for cancellation.

The check was deposited by Mr. Spearin with Admiral Endicott along with a bid for the construction of a dry dock at the New York navy yard, for which Mr. Spearin was the lowest bidder. Subsequently Mr. Spearin discovered he had made a mistake in the addition of certain details of one item to the amount of \$100,000. Admiral Endicott, Mr. Spearin says, declines to have his bid amended by the addition of \$100,000, taking the position that he would accept the bid as originally made. In case his amended bid was not accepted he asked that he be given back his check. Admiral Endicott, it is averred, refused to accept the amended bid or to return the check.

RIGOROUS ANTI-TRUST LAW

Measure Providing Fines and Penalties Passed Illinois House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The McKinley anti-trust bill passed the Illinois house of representatives by a vote of 112 yeas to 9 nays, and now goes to the senate. The bill, which was carefully drawn under direction of Attorney General Stead, makes very explicit definition of what constitutes a trust, includes insurance companies in the organizations subject to the trust definition and provides heavy fines and imprisonment for violation.

For the corporations the fines range from \$500 to \$1,000 for the first offense to \$15,000 for the fourth offense. For the individual members, presidents, managers, etc., of companies in trust a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000 and a jail sentence not to exceed a year is provided.

Elected Mayor of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A political tornado on Tuesday overwhelmed one of the most ruggedly unique leaders in the country, incidentally, the republican party met defeat in a memorable effort to capture the mayoralty of Chicago, Judge Dunne (dem.) being chosen. As a direct result the city is officially committed to the policy of the quickest possible cessation of private franchises for public utilities. Municipal ownership is especially threatening street car lines valued high in the millions.

The Banker Not Guilty.

Denver, Colo.—By order of District Judge Frank T. Johnson, the jury in the case of E. M. Johnson, former president of the defunct Fidelity Savings association, charged with embezzlement, returned a verdict of not guilty. While lamenting the fact that thousands of poor persons had been made penniless by the failure of the Fidelity, Judge Johnson said that the worst that had been proven was mismanagement, which was not on trial and could not therefore be considered.

JAPS WILL WANT

INDEMNITY MUST COME OR WAR KILL NOT STOP.

WHAT BARON SUGEMATSU SAYS

Japanese Government Has Formulated No Terms Because Might Be Accused of Skinning Bear Before It Was Shot.

LONDON—Baron Suematsu, formerly Japanese minister of the interior, has written an interesting and significant article for the Outlook, under the heading "War and Indemnity—the Japanese Claim." The whole trend of the article is intended to show that Japan will carry on the war until Russia consents to pay indemnity. The baron says:

"A canon of the Japanese bushido is, 'one should not unsheathe the sword unless one is to totally overcome or has secured equitable satisfaction for one's cause.' This is our ideal in international intercourse. The sword of Japan is drawn, and the aim for which it was unsheathed has scarcely been attained. We want a peace which will secure tranquility in the far east for at least a generation or two.

"The world should know that in the present war Japan staked her very existence, whereas with the enemy it was a mere war of caprice. Why, then, in case of defeat, should not Russia be made responsible in equitable accordance with the nature of the affair? I believe therefore, that in case of the adversary asking for peace the satisfaction which she will have to make to Japan should include making good the material loss of Japan; in other words, indemnity."

Baron Suematsu says further: "Japan has not formulated definite terms of peace, because she might be accused of skinning the bear before it is shot. We have, however, outlined our idea."

The article argues out the righteousness of Japan's position in demanding indemnity as a basic condition, and controverts the idea which, he says, he finds prevalent outside of Japan, that Japan is willing to make peace at any price.

"Some say," the baron continues, "that for humanity's sake an armistice should be concluded with a view to negotiating peace. It is all very well to talk of humanity, but no injustice must be perpetrated in the name of humanity. If a proposition arising out of the question of humanity gives more advantage to one than another of the contending parties it cannot be justice."

Baron Suematsu treats sarcastically the special plea that Russia should be allowed to "save her face," and compares Japan to a dwarf fighting a giant, and says:

"The public at large seems to have gauged the relative value of Russia and Japan. They are glad that the large bubble which had been causing a nightmare to so many people for so long a time has been pricked. They have seen that it was no use to suppress Japan's aspiration by the combined force of western powers. Yet there seems floating in the air some sort of compassion for our adversary. This I deem an inconsistency, arising out of some psychological instability."

EARTHQUAKE KILLS MANY.

Nearly Five Hundred Indian Soldiers Entombed by Collapse of Barracks.

CALCUTTA—It now appears that 400 of the Seventh Gurkhas were killed at the Dharmasala cantonment by the collapse of a stone barrack building in consequence of the recent earthquake. In addition twenty members of the First battalion and fifty members of the Second battalion of the First Gurkhas were killed, while it is roughly calculated that from 20 to 30 per cent of the native population of the surrounding villages were killed.

In addition to the Europeans already reported killed at Dharmasala, seven children of Europeans are said to have perished.

LAHORE, India—Four hundred and seventy men of Gurkha regiments were buried alive as a result of the earthquake at the Hill station of Dharmasala, according to the latest information from that place. The report adds that it is impossible to rescue the entombed men.

The greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring news from Dharmasala. The telegraph staff at the station there was practically wiped out and temporary office has been opened thirteen miles from the town, but the facilities are most scanty. The Kangra valley is believed to have been devastated and it is reported that the town of Kangra was reduced to ruins with great loss of life. No confirmation of the report is obtainable as the telegraph station at Kangra is wrecked.

Purpose of Watering Erie Stock.

NEW YORK—It was ascertained that the increase in the common stock of the Erie railroad company from \$113,000,000 to \$132,000,000 recently announced was made to prepare for a conversion of its outstanding \$10,000,000 of convertible bonds, which have been convertible since April 1. This amount is necessary to care for the bonds, since they are convertible into stock at \$50 a share. This calls for twenty shares of stock for each \$1,000 bond, and the stock is now selling at 46 1/2.