

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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MORGAN THE BUGBEAR

British Public Greatly Worried Over His Control of Ocean Shipping.

FEAR THAT HE IS AFTER ITS RAILROADS

Consoils Itself with Thought the Ships Are Still to Carry British Flag.

LIVERPOOL SEES LOSS OF ITS PRESTIGE

Relief is Common Combination W Trade to Southampton.

VISIT TO PARIS STARTS FRENCH GOSSIP

Statement Made that Government Would Not Permit the French Company to Become Part of Combine.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram, Special Telegram.)—The panic caused by the Morgan ship combine is increasing instead of diminishing. It is again reported that Mr. Morgan is aiming to secure control of a railroad from Southampton to London and also of the great central line from Liverpool through the midland manufacturing districts to the metropolis. It is believed that the ocean combine is only part of a scheme involving British railroads as well as shipping. Despite the assurance that the British ships concerned will not pass under the American flag, the public, remembering the equally strenuous assurance recently given from the same quarters that no combine was contemplated or even possible, naturally is skeptical. Anyway America has obtained control of the trans-atlantic shipping and that has deeply wounded British self-esteem. The only consolation furnished by the Times, which suggests that "cautious people are inclined to be uneasy when they contemplate the huge proportions of fabrics created not out of nothing, but out of materials whose collective financial bulk before they were combined became appreciably greater by the mere process of combination."

In parliamentary circles the government is severely censured because, unlike the German government, it permitted a combine involving all of its most valuable auxiliary cruisers to be organized without informing itself as to its bearing on the national defense.

The ministerial statement that in case of war between the United States and Great Britain the combination would collapse automatically means nothing, because in high emergency all ships under the British flag in American ports would be seized immediately, as would all American ships in British ports.

Liverpool Badly Frightened.

Liverpool is a prey to terror at the threatened possibility that its ocean trade may be transferred to Southampton. The Courier of this city conveys the depth of feeling by exclaiming: "Never in all its history did this old seaport stand more greatly in need of a peer in wisdom and a Napoleon in action." J. Pierpont Morgan is said to have been seen in a Paris depot despite the report that he had left and is quoted as saying to the Daily Telegraph correspondent bluntly:

"I am not going to tell you what I have come to Paris for, certainly not." The Times correspondent says the Campaigne Generale Transatlantique (French line) denies unqualifiedly that Mr. Morgan or anyone in behalf of the combine has approached it. It states that a part of the game of the Cunard company also denied that it will join and reckons that its being the only first-class British line outside the combination will secure for it increased custom from patriotic Britons.

Starts Paris to Talking.

PARIS, April 27.—J. Pierpont Morgan's mysterious flying trip here remains a matter of eager speculation for the public and press. He remained only two days, returning to London Wednesday.

None of his usual associates knew he was coming or were allowed to see him, except Mr. Harjes, his partner in Paris. At first everybody thought Morgan's purpose was to get the French Transatlantique line into the shipping combine, out as he well knew the government would never allow such a combination. It is now explained that he came in order to get American securities listed on the Paris bourse. If proper legislation could be obtained relieving foreign securities from the prohibitive taxation now imposed, New York financiers could use the Paris market to excellent advantage. But Mr. Morgan is not likely to try lobbying of such magnitude as would be necessary to override public sentiment in this matter amid the present electioneering turmoil.

TALKS GLIBLY OF MILLIONS

Morgan's Partner Astonishes Parliamentary Committee on Rapid Transit Franchise.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram, Special Telegram.)—A gigantic struggle between J. P. Morgan and Charles Yerkes for the London rapid transit underground rapid transit has been proceeding all this week before a joint commission of House of Lords and the House of Commons. The committee desired to get Mr. Morgan on the stand, but he sent his English junior partner, Clinton Dawkins, in his stead.

Mr. Dawkins deeply impressed the committee by the nonchalance with which he talked in millions. When he was asked if he knew the condition on which the Yerkes capital was raised he answered that he had no official knowledge, but he heard reports. Then he admitted that he conveyed to the committee an intimation that the conditions were never likely to be realized. Owing to the vast number of most eminent engineers, architects, railroad experts and parliamentary counsel concerned the inquiry will be the costliest ever held in Westminster. It is estimated that the outlay is nearly \$100,000 a day and that it will continue a month. The case for the Yerkes scheme has not been opened yet, but the Morgans evidently have made a highly favorable impression.

CONTRIVERSY OVER PICTURE

Alleged Photographs of Christ Taken from Shroud Stir Up the Scientists.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram, Special Telegram.)—The sensational story that portraits of the dead body of Christ have been obtained at Turin by photographing the shroud presented to the cathedral here has been revived by the Figaro and is causing a huge stir. The famous relic, which belongs to the royal house of Savoy and has long been recognized as authentic, shows numerous blood stains which are faint ordinarily, but it is alleged that they turn a vivid scarlet. Nearly two years ago a Turin photographer asserted that negatives of the shroud perfectly resemble to Jesus. The photograph was examined by a number of scientific men and that they bore evidence of having been touched and therefore a sensation was spread. The photographs are exhibited in the lobby of the Figaro's building and thousands are thronging the place every day to see them. A good idea of what they look like may be had from any of the later bearded portraits of Jesus.

The forehead is terribly lacerated and the hands are crossed over the body. The nails do not appear to have been driven through the palms of the hands, as it is generally believed they were, but through the wrists. Concurrently with the exhibiting of the photographs two eminent physicians, Drs. De Large and Vignon, have communicated to the Academy of Science theories explaining the miracle, basing their argument on M. Gauthier's discovery that the body of a dying man emits an alkaline perspiration, and that certain chemicals could impress sensitive plates in complete darkness or leave traces invisible to the human eye but capable of being photographed, and De Large and Vignon believe Christ's dying torture emitted a perspiration which enabled the shroud to preserve an visible likeness which now for the first time has been revealed by the photographic negative.

The World correspondent visited today some prominent scientists, who ridiculed the ingenious theories. H. Berthelot, for instance, said: "First, the negatives, if they were proved, were doctored. Second, after nineteen centuries such a photograph would have long since evaporated. Third, it is impossible to wrap a shroud in such a manner as to obtain the continuous, perfect imprints shown in those pictures."

CONCESSION TO THE PRESS

Correspondents at Coronation Will Be Allowed Use of Parliamentary Press Gallery.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram, Special Telegram.)—The American and colonial journalists coming to London for the coronation are to be entertained May 1 at a banquet in the Criterion by their London conferees. Ambassador Choate and other notabilities will be among the guests. On request of the committee of the Institute of Journalists the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons has courteously signified to the foreign and colonial journalists working in Westminster Abbey that they may have the privilege of using the writing rooms in the house of parliament reserved for the press. This is a great concession, as it is the first time any newspaper man not included among the 150 having tickets for the parliamentary press galleries has been permitted to enjoy the press facilities within the palace of Westminster.

Prince Edward of York, the prince of Wales' eldest son, who will be king some time if he lives, will be 8 years old a few days before his grandfather is crowned and is taking a lively interest in the preparations for the coronation, as would be expected from a boy of his age.

He is said to have expressed profound disgust and disappointment at hearing that the royal party will ride on horses or in carriages in the coronation procession. He thought that on such a gala occasion they might at least be mounted on elephants and camels from the Zoo.

EMPEROR SAVES TROUSERS

Grants Peculiar Petition of an Old Soldier Who Was Going on Retired List.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) VIENNA, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram, Special Telegram.)—An extraordinary petition for imperial grace reached Emperor Francis Joseph from the small Galician town of Cernowitz. The former messenger of the court there asked his majesty to save his trousers, which he had worn ten years and which his superior officer ordered him to give up on the day he was pensioned.

BURY GOLD IN THE GROUND

Police Distrust Banks and Secret Hundred Thousand Dollars in Excavations.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 27.—The discovery was made today that large numbers of Polish emigrants located in the eastern part of town have buried about \$100,000 in gold, cut up into small amounts, in various places. The Police will not trust banks and insist on making secret excavations for their earnings, which remain under constant guard of some member of the family.

FAILS TO LAND AN HEIRESS

Impetuous Austrian Prince Attempts to Mend the Family Fortune.

BORROWS MONEY TO COME TO AMERICA

Member of Royal Family Guarantees Payment and Default Causes a Lawsuit, Which Creates a Sensation.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) VIENNA, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram, Special Telegram.)—The imperial court of Austria is in a turmoil because some ten or more years ago Prince Leopold Iensburg failed to marry Consuelo Vanderbilt, and thereby acquire enough money to pay his own and his papa's debts. The matter leaked out at the trial of a suit brought by the estate of the late lawyer Umlauf against Archduke Francis Salvador to recover \$15,000 lent to Prince Iensburg under his imperial highness' guarantee. It appears that the Iensburgs were mortgaged up to their ears when young Leopold started for America with borrowed money to attack the hearts of American heiresses, notably that of Consuelo Vanderbilt, who was singled out as the richest plum in the bunch.

In order to pay his traveling expenses Prince Leopold borrowed nearly \$50,000 on his estate. He is reported to have turned minus a wife and heiress the thing was looking black in the principal, the servants went without wages, the horses without fodder, the princess without pin money and the prince himself without the wherewithal to pay baccarat and other pleasures.

In this crisis Iensburg senior persuaded a Hungarian gentleman named Umlauf to loan him the \$15,000 now sued for, but Umlauf insisted upon a guarantee by Iensburg's imperial relatives. This guarantee was finally obtained from Archduke Francis Salvador, a nephew of the princess Iensburg. Francis, it appears, wrote Umlauf a letter setting forth that he, the archduke, would repay the loan if his uncle did not. As it turned out, Iensburg didn't, for it was against the old man's principle to pay anybody or anything. So when he died Umlauf tried to levy on his estates, but the German law, guaranteeing the integrity of entailed estates, barred him. Then Umlauf sued Francis Salvador, but here again the law stood in his way, for an archduke cannot be sued like ordinary debtors, so there are miles and miles of red tape to protect him and the minister of the imperial family shields him against Umlauf by creditors. Twice Umlauf carried his case before the cabinet court and twice he was defeated.

Blames the Americans.

This misfortune excited and charged Umlauf to such an extent that he laid down and died, leaving his family of young children in want. Now the socialists have taken up the matter in parliament and promise to make it a matter of Francis Salvador, who will have to either pay or give up his position in the army and forfeit his rights to the throne. The socialists are determined to force the minister of justice to answer the complaint of the defrauded family in public—no more secret cabinet courts for them. The whole truth will have to be told and if there is a conspiracy between an imperial archduke and an heiress-hunting bankrupt princeling to fleece a confiding man out of his money, the socialists will have to be laid bare. The socialists say that Francis Salvador and Archduchess Marie Teresa, widow of old Prince Iensburg, are jointly responsible, as her imperial highness helped to persuade Umlauf to part with his money for the benefit of the bankrupt prince. Umlauf, they say, was dazzled by so much imperial prestige and his loyal broke when he discovered afterward that his nephew and niece were jointly responsible, as her imperial highness helped to persuade Umlauf to part with his money for the benefit of the bankrupt prince. Umlauf, they say, was dazzled by so much imperial prestige and his loyal broke when he discovered afterward that his nephew and niece were jointly responsible, as her imperial highness helped to persuade Umlauf to part with his money for the benefit of the bankrupt prince. Umlauf, they say, was dazzled by so much imperial prestige and his loyal broke when he discovered afterward that his nephew and niece were jointly responsible, as her imperial highness helped to persuade Umlauf to part with his money for the benefit of the bankrupt prince.

BEGGAR LEAVES SNUG FORTUNE

People Who Pitted Her Supposed Poverty Are Surprised When Old Woman Dies.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram, Special Telegram.)—Leonora Landring, an aged American widow, who was known as the American colonies in Paris, Nice, Florence and Lucerne, has just died here leaving a fortune of nearly \$50,000. A granddaughter is a music hall singer now in Birmingham, England.

The old woman, who called herself the Chinese, was a remarkable character. Once she was a dashing heroine of California mining camps and with her husband cut quite a figure in the Paris social whirl in the last days of the empire.

During the siege she was caught by the Communards and nearly shot as a spy. Her husband and married son were both killed on the battlefield as French volunteers, but she was never able to get a pension from France because she could not furnish documents to prove her marriage.

She always dressed neatly and modestly. Wealthy Americans pitied her distress and gave to her generously. Now they have found that Leonora owned four big tenement houses which were bought with her savings in the begging business. Her tenants say she was the hardest kind of a landlord.

ASKS MONEY TO SOOTHE HEART

Andrew W. Lyons Sues Husband of Camille D'Arville for Alleged Alienated Affections.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Andrew W. Lyons, formerly an actor, has brought suit in this city against E. W. Crellin, husband of Camille D'Arville, the opera singer, for \$50,000 for the alienation of his wife's affections. In his complaint Lyons alleges that he was the former husband of Mrs. Crellin, who in 1890 obtained a divorce in Chicago without Lyons' knowledge and subsequently married Crellin. Mrs. Crellin is now in Brooklyn appearing in vaudeville.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Delegates Are Reaching Washington for Their National Congress, Which Begins Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Arrangements have been practically completed for the national congress of the Sons of the American Revolution which assembled in this city Wednesday. The sessions of the congress will be held at the New Willard hotel. The arrival of delegates has already commenced. President Ben Walter Seth Logan of New York arrived in Washington yesterday and several others from various parts of the country have registered at the hotels.

While the congress does not assemble until Wednesday a ceremony of considerable interest will be held Tuesday at Congressional cemetery when a company of New York delegates will visit the cemetery for the purpose of placing one of the society markers at the grave of General George Clinton, an aide to General Washington in planning his campaigns.

He died in this city and was interred at Congressional cemetery when a company of New York delegates will visit the cemetery for the purpose of placing one of the society markers at the grave of General George Clinton, an aide to General Washington in planning his campaigns.

PLANS OF WEEK IN SENATE

Nothing Definite Beyond the Continuation of Debate on the Philippine Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The plans of the senate for the week do not extend beyond the continuation of the debate on the Philippine government bill and the consideration of minor matters where there is no one prepared to speak on the Philippine bill. There is no prospect thus far for speeches in support of that measure, and consequently all the talk bids fair to continue to be on the negative side of the question. Up to the present time the committee on the bill, but it is not expected here that other democratic senators have promised to lift their voices in opposition to the bill, among them being Messrs. Turner, Clay and Simmons. Senator Hoar also has made known his intention to speak on the bill, but it is not expected he will be heard during the present week.

In the committee the inquiries into the sugar question as relating to Cuba and into General Crozier's connection with gun carriage invention probably will be begun. The committee on the Philippine bill will also proceed with its investigation into the condition of affairs in the Philippines.

OPPOSES THE CORLISS BILL

Joseph Nimmo Would Limit Commerce Commission's Power Over Rates.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The house committee on interstate commerce, which has been holding a series of hearings on the question of granting enlarged powers over railroad rates to the interstate commerce commission, held a session yesterday evening, when Joseph Nimmo, formerly of the treasury department, appeared as the first witness in opposition to the Corliss bill.

Mr. Nimmo said that the recent appeal to the circuit court at Chicago was the first attempt to apply the civil remedy provided by section 16, of the act to regulate commerce, and asserted that the Corliss bill in terms aims to destroy the remedy. A lively colloquy ensued between Mr. Nimmo and Judge Knapp of the commission, the latter stating that there had been no reduction in transportation charges in this country during the last ten years.

RECORD OF CUBAN EXCHANGE

Increase of Five Per Cent in Imports and Eleven Per Cent Decrease in Exports.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The insular division of the War department has prepared for publication an extract showing in comparative form the commerce of the island of Cuba for the seven months ending January 31, 1902, and 1901.

The total value of merchandise imported during the seven months ending January 31, 1902, was \$40,948,586, against \$38,028,930 for the corresponding period of 1901, and the exports of merchandise against \$28,970,220 for 1901 was \$24,113,419.

These figures show an increase of 5 per cent in the imports and a decrease of 11 per cent in the exports. The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the seven months ending January 31, 1902, was \$17,115,830, a slight increase over the corresponding period of 1901, while the exports for 1902 amounted to \$15,714,468, a decrease of \$449,742.

VARIETY PROGRAM IN HOUSE

Miscellaneous Subjects Will Come Up Led by Omnibus Public Building Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There is a miscellaneous program ahead for the house this week. Tomorrow the special rule for consideration of the omnibus public building bill will be brought in and passed and the remainder of the day will be devoted to District of Columbia business.

Wednesday the consideration of the agricultural bill will be considered and after it is disposed of the District of Columbia appropriation bill will be taken up and probably passed before the end of the week.

With its passage only two appropriation bills will remain to be acted on by the house—the naval and general deficiency bills. Seldom have the appropriation bills been so well advanced at a long session of congress as they are this year.

CONATY WILL NOT RESIGN

Rector of Catholic University Denies Reports Concerning His Leaving the Institution.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Bishop James Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, emphatically denies a published report that he contemplates resigning the rectoryship of the university. He says there are no dissensions at the university and that he has no intention of resigning. He also authorizes the statement that there is no foundation whatever for the reports concerning the financial condition of the university.

YANKEES IN SOUTH AMERICA

United States Is Forging Ahead in Commercial and Educational Lines.

MOST ON TRADE MAKES RAPID STRIDES

Larger Gains Predicted in Colombia, Ecuador and Other Northern States When Facilities of Isthmian Canal is Available.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Frederic Emory, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, made public today another extract from the volume entitled "Commercial Relations of the United States During 1901," which is now in press. The extract given today deals with the trade of the United States with South America last year.

Placed in this city and was interred at Congressional cemetery when a company of New York delegates will visit the cemetery for the purpose of placing one of the society markers at the grave of General George Clinton, an aide to General Washington in planning his campaigns.

Get Educations Here.

Brazil recognizes the value of an education in the United States and it is a notable fact that many young Brazilians are coming to this country to complete their careers of learning. Until this year the better class of young Brazilians were sent to Portugal, France or Germany to acquire their literary, professional or scientific training and it was as rare to find a Brazilian speaking English as it is to find an American speaking Portuguese. Now English is being taught in some of the higher schools of Brazil and many young men go to the United States to study engineering, electricity, law, medicine and dentistry.

In the Argentine Republic the American goods making the greatest headway are tools and implements, cottons, hats, shoes and specialties. A banker in Rosario recently reported that for the half-year ending June 30, 1901, the increase of transactions between his house and the United States had been 131 per cent and he understood that other bankers had similar experiences. But while we are materially increasing the aggregate of our trade with Argentina, here also the absence of direct steamship communication is a handicap.

Yankies Invade Other States.

Lumbering is the chief industry in the southern provinces of Chile, and practically all of the wood is cut by mills of American construction. All of the machinery used in the production of flour also comes from the United States. On account of the political disturbances in Colombia, imports from that State have increased, only slightly. The imports from all other countries have remained stationary. A rising demand for our shoes and for negligee shirts, collars and cuffs is especially noted.

United States trade with Ecuador shows a gratifying increase, due to purchases for the Guayaquil railway, better quicker communication, lower freight rates and the coming of American commercial travelers. "Our trade will steadily advance," it is stated, "but an Isthmian canal alone can give us the advantage we should occupy."

A large variety of American supplies is appearing in the markets of Uruguay, "When our manufacturers make the effort," it is stated, "they can place their goods that in quality and economy that will conquer the market."

SENATOR ELKINS' WAR RECORD

West Virginian's Service is Challenged, But Proven by Historical Pages.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The attention of the War department has been attracted by reports appearing in print that Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia had seen no military service. The records show that Senator Elkins saw service in the west as captain of Company H, Seventy-seventh enrolled Missouri militia, which, by direction of General John M. Schofield, was placed under the orders of United States officers and was honorably discharged therefrom in 1864.

A regulation of the Grand Army of the Republic admits to membership those who served in state regiments that were called into service and were subjected to orders of general officers between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and under this regulation Senator Elkins became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Elkins, W. Va.

REPORTS OF IOWA FARMS

Total Value Reaches Over One and a Half Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The census report on agriculture in Iowa shows that in 1900 there were in that State 228,622 farms valued at \$1,497,554,790, of which 16 per cent represents the value of lands and improvements other than buildings.

The value of farm implements and machinery was \$7,960,660 and of live stock \$278,820,096.

These values added to that of farms give \$1,534,454,346, a total value of farm property.

The total value of farm products for 1899 was \$265,411,528, a gain of 129 per cent over 1889, and the gross farm income was \$263,388,488.

CHOLERA KILLS OFF NATIVES

Disease Rages Among Filipinos, but Is Not Attacking the American Soldiers.

MANILA, April 27.—The cholera situation in the islands does not show any improvement. Cholera cases are reported among the American soldiers in the Camarines provinces of Southern Luzon and elsewhere, but so far few Americans have been attacked and the disease is mainly confined to natives and Chinese. In Manila there have been 586 cases and 449 deaths from cholera, while the provinces report 1,599 cases and 1,169 deaths.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Hour.	Temp.	Hour.	Temp.
5 a. m.	47	1 p. m.	70
6 a. m.	47	2 p. m.	71
7 a. m.	47	3 p. m.	71
8 a. m.	53	4 p. m.	72
9 a. m.	57	5 p. m.	70
10 a. m.	57	6 p. m.	70
11 a. m.	61	7 p. m.	67
12 m.	67	8 p. m.	69
		9 p. m.	69

REFUSE TO JOIN BESANTS

Members of Theosophical Society of America Keeps Atoof from Rivals.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—The sixteenth annual convention of the Theosophical Society of America met in executive session here today. The society declined to consider any overtures toward a coalition with the Besant camp of Theosophists and took favorable action toward uniting the forces of the Theosophical Society and the American branches of theosophical believers.

A. S. Spencer, president of the society, was unable to be present and his report was read by the secretary. A letter was read in which the convention was asked to adopt resolutions looking toward joining the forces of the Theosophical Society of America with those of the so-called Besant camp of Theosophists.

Such action was regarded as contrary to the constitution, as it was held that it would be a virtual acknowledgment of the charges preferred against William Quan Judge of the other party when the English look alike. The communication was received from the English society submitting an international constitution for adoption. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the convention approve of the sentiment in the English resolutions, but that final decision on the question of preparing the constitution should be deferred for discussion by the branches in the various American cities; the constitution to be adopted with possible modifications at the next convention.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers. Dr. Thaddeus P. Mitchell was made treasurer in place of A. S. Spencer. The executive committee: George Dewey, San Pedro, Cal.; J. D. Ford, Fort Wayne, Ind.; M. D. Butler, Indianapolis; H. A. Bunker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Dr. A. P. Buchanan, St. Paul, Minn.

The principal communication in the platform adopted at Boston in 1895 were reaffirmed.

CORRIGAN MAKES FAIR GAINS

Archbishop Shows Satisfactory Progress, According to His Physician's Official Statement.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The physician in attendance on Archbishop Corrigan visited him today about 10 o'clock and after a consultation upon the morning's developments the following bulletin was issued: "The archbishop's condition is in all respects satisfactory."

(Signed) FRANCIS DELAFIELD, F. L. KEYS

Father Curley, Archbishop Corrigan's secretary, said the patient's condition was so far improved that the doctors had decided to add to his diet of turkey small portions of broiled salmon and beef.

At St. Patrick's cathedral Father Patrick McElear, who delivered the sermon at high mass, announced from the pulpit to the satisfaction of the large number present, the hopeful condition of the archbishop, and delivered a prayer for his speedy recovery.

From the pulpits throughout the city prayers were offered for the archbishop's early recovery.

CAPTAIN AND FAMILY DROWN

Loss Their Lives on Schooner Which Founders in Put-In-Bay.

SANDUSKY, O., April 27.—The schooner Barque, which was founded in Lake Erie, half a mile from Put-In-Bay, and three persons have lost their lives in consequence.

The dead are: CAPTAIN ROBERT PARDY of Marine City; MR. PARDY; ALEXANDER MORRIS, his stepson, aged 16 years.

Dick Burke, a sailor of Port Huron, survived the wreck and was brought to Sandusky today by the life-saving crew from that port, who had tried several times during the night to reach the wreck. The boat seemed hopelessly in the power of the fearful storm the party got into the rigging, the captain, his wife and Morris on the lee side of the boat. The boat soon filled with water and fell over on the lee side, throwing the three persons into the water and drowning them almost immediately. Burke retained his position on the rigging, having fallen asleep from exhaustion, and was thus found by the life-saving crew today.

GRANT GUN NEARLY FINISHED

Sixteen-inch Canon to Hurl Shell Fifteen Miles for Fort Hamilton.

TROY, N. Y., April 27.—The authorities at the Watervliet arsenal expect to complete the 16-inch gun to be placed at Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor, by June 1. The gun, which has been in the course of construction about four years, will be sent first to Sandy Hook for proving. Last week the war department decided to mount the gun on a disappearing carriage, instead of the fixed one provided by all the gunmakers of the world. It is claimed that the gun will hurl a shell twenty-one miles. This is disputed by the Krupp, who claim it will not throw the shot more than fifteen miles. In order to discharge the gun it will require 1,000 pounds of powder and 30,000 pounds of weight. The gun when completed will weigh 150 tons.

TWENTY-ONE CARS DESTROYED

Filed Up in Wreck of Freight Train on the Lake Shore Road.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 27.—A freight wreck occurred on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road at the Grand Rapids crossing yesterday evening. Twenty-one cars were piled up and 200,000 worth of goods were destroyed. One man is missing. The loss is very heavy.

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DEATH TAKES MORTON

Ex-Secretary of Agriculture and Founder of Arbor Day Dies at Lake Forest.

PASSES AWAY AT HOME OF HIS SON

Illness Dates Back Several Months and Decline Unchecked from First.

DEATH IS DUE TO CEREBRAL THROMBUS

Stroke of Apoplexy Last Week Hastened End of Noted Nebraskan.