CASTRO RESIGNS POWER

President of Venezuela Springs a New Surprise.

SENDS A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

In the Ordinary Course of Events President Castro's Term Would Have Ended February 20, 1908-He was Elected President of Venezuela in February, Last Year, For Six Years, Beginning February 20.

Caracas, Venezuela (By Cable) .- President Castro has resigned.

He placed his resignation in the hands of the President of the Congress after reading the Presidential message. General Castro handed over the exercise of the Presidential office to that official.

Washington, D. C. (Special).-Secretary Hay received a dispatch from W. Russell, the United States charge d'affairs at Caracas, confirming the report of President Castro's resignation, but death. stating that he doubted if the Venezuelan Congress would accept it.

From an authoritative quarter it was learned that this move on the part of President Castro has long been contemplated. Representations were made to him several months ago by leaders in Venezuela that his resignation would have the effect of enabling the people of that country to present a solid front to the world in the questions in controversy with the powers. The statement is made that the resignation is the result of a secret agreement with the leaders referred to that President Castro should temporarily relinquish his office pending the adjustment of the disputes which Minister Bowen has in hand.

While President Castro nominally gives up his office it is said in well-informed quarters his intention is to keep it within the family by an arrangement to make his brother Vice-President so that he would succeed to the Presidency. It is the belief here, based on information which has been kept secret, that the present plan is to allow President Castro to remain out of office for a short time and then re-elect him at the next election.

BATTLE WITH SAVAGE CATS.

Man Finally Kills Them After They Scratch His Face and Hands Terribly.

New York (Special) .-- William Barrett, of Bloomfield, N. J., had a fierce battle with three savage cats in the cellar of Frederick Crane's house. The had attacked women and children until the residents held a meeting and decided to have them killed.

Garrett was sent for and engaged to do the extermination. He went into the cellar armed with pistol and club, and after closing the windows, so that the cats could not get out, started to kill them.

He saw three pairs of fiery eyes glaring at him from behind a barrel. The cats were biting and growling, but Barret raised his club and aimed a blow at one's head. He missed, and then the three animals sprang at him one landing upon his shoulder, while the other clawed savagely at his breast. He tried to shake them off, but

could not. Finally he seized the one on his shoulder by the throat. As he drew it toward him it clawed him across the face in a frightful manner. Barrett threw it to the ground, placed his foot on it and then killed it with his club. In the meantime the other cats made things lively for Barrett, tearing his clothing in shreds and lacerating his flesh in several places. Barrett had fought for over half an hour before he killed the second with his revolver. The third cat fought more desperately than had the others, and before he could land a blow on its head it seized him by the throat with his teeth while it clawed his breast. It was with difficulty he dislodged and killed it.

LA SOUFRIERE VIOLENT.

Loud Roaring and Flashes Accompany Spread of Cloud of Smoke.

Kingstown (By Cable).-The eruption of La Soufrière continues. At half-past 8 o'clock a.m. its violence was unabated and the spectacle was awe-

The crater is belching forth dense black clouds which rise heavenwards. accompanied by loud roaring and flashes which rend the spreading pall of smoke which now envelops the entire island in darkness.

Electrical discharges occurred at intervals during the night, while at daybreak the sunlight playing on the stupendous volcanic clouds produced exceedingly beautiful effects.

Relying upon the scientific opinion that Kingstown, although covered with heavy clouds which completely obscure the sun, is not in danger, the population shows no alarm. According to advices from Chateau Belair dark sand is falling there, and Point-a-Pitre reports that strong detonations were heard there throughout the night and morn-

The Hague Protocol.

Washington, D. C. (Special).-It is believed here that Great Britain, Germany and Italy have agreed as to the amendments to be proposed to the draft of The Hague protocol, and since the British Ambassador has received his instructions as to the exchanges to be proposed, it is thought that instructions to Baron Sternberg and the Italian Ambassador may be received here probably by the middle of the week. lust what amendments the British Ambassador has been directed to propose is not stated, and the character may not be made public until negotiations are again taken up with Mr. Bowen.

Ask Pardon for Motorman Madden.

Pittsfield, Mass. (Special) .-- A petition for the pardon of Euclid Madden. motorman of the Pittsfield Street Railway, who is serving a six months' sentence in the House of Correction for the death of William Craig, secret service officer to the President, will come before the Berkshire County Commissioners April 7. It is considered probable that the petition will be granted. The fine of \$500 is to be paid by the railway company, upon whose tracks the fatal accident occurred.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

As a result of a battle between union and non-union structural ironworkers employed on a bridge in Cleveland three men were badly cut and bruised by being struck with bricks and clubs. wenty-five men took part in the fight. and only quit upon the arrival of the

Suit has been brought by the descendants of the original proprietors of Ellis Island, in New York Bay, who claim the island through royal grant given their ancestors. They aver that the island is part of New Jersey.

near Philadelphia as the result of a collision with the steamship Winifred.

Mrs. Albert A. Phares, of Jackson-ville, N. J., was held for the action of the grand jury on the charge of poioning her husband. President Gompers, of the American

Eederation of Labor, addressed a letter to the chief of police of Tampa, Fla., demanding protection for two organzers, who have been threatened with

The attorney general at Manila decides there is not sufficient evidence to justify the prosecution of President Gomez and other leaders of the Nationalist party, charged with assisting the ladrones.

It has been learned that the son of President Palma, of Cuba, was secretly married in New York to Miss Mabel Jacobs, the daughter of a wealthy toacco importer.

The annual meeting of the Federa-tion of the Alliance Française in the United States was held in New York and attended by delegates from all parts of the country.

The American Bridge Company imported a number of nonunion men rom Virginia to work on the new Wabash bridge across the Monongahela river at Pittsburg.

Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, was received by Governor Hunt and his family, and held an informal reception at the pal-

There was a collision between union and nonunion men, the latter being displaced at the shipyard on Staten Island to make room for returning strikers. A negro attempted to burn the home of W. H. Boyd, at Birmingham, Ala., and attacked his wife, who had fired at

the man. She is severely injured. Evidence was given in New York that Police Instructor Cross had instructed Wardman Bissert to tip off poolrooms that were to be raided. The steamer Metamora sank in the Acklawoha River, Fla.; two negroes were drowned and some of the passen-

gers made narrow escapes. The Manville Company's mill, at Woonsocket, was shut down on account of the strike of the mule spin-

George B. White, vice-president and a director of the Bank of South Pennylvania, at Hyndman, Bedford county, Pa., was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Bank Examiner W. A. Mason, charging him with embezzlement and other irregularities amounting to about \$20,000.

Ex-Attorney General Griggs made the final argument in defense of the Northern Securities Company in the merger case before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Special Consul Watson began the final argument for the government.

Foreign.

Colonial Office, replying to socialist inquiries in the Reichstag, said houseold slavery had been abolished in Tagland, German West Africa.

Premier Combes, in the French Senate, stated that the government would maintain the concordat between church and state on condition that the clergy keep out of politics.

the government proposes to bring in a bill providing a modified form of home

It is considered certain in Vatican circles that Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, vicar general of the Archdiocese of New York, will be chosen bishop of Buffalo.

Baron von Holleben, the former German ambassador, has been ordered to return to the United States to formally present his letters of recall. The elegant residence of the Hum-

bert family, in Paris, which was the scene of their triumphs and downfall, was sold at auction for \$64,400. on the Island of Trinidad is pronounc-

ed by medical men there to be variooid, or chicken-pox. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that 100,ing the new colonies as military compensation \$75,000,000 toward the ex-

penses of their resettlement. Samuel Untermeyer, of New York, s organizing a combination in England, Germany, Austria, Russia and France to control steam-pump, engine and waterworks.

There was a clash between the Catholics and Protestants of the Fiji Islands as the result of the conversion of a number of Catholics to Protestant-

The midlent festival in Paris was wit-

nessed by many Americans. An American cakewalk by Southern "darkies" was a feature of the procession.

The first Cuban consulate general in France was inaugurated at Marseilles with much ceremony, the Cuban flag

being saluted and cheered. The Austrian War Minister has forbidden all officers to join the Anti-

dueling League. The anniversary of the death of Louis Kossuth at Budapest was the occasion for riotous demonstrations by the students, who hoisted mourning flags over the university and compelled the professors to suspend lectures.

New York Central directors have de-

clared the regular quarterly dividend of J. P. Morgan and William Rockefel-ler attended the New Haven Railroad's

labor conference. If Keene wins his fight against Harriman in Southern Pacific it may induce minority interests in other railroads to follow suit.

Rumor again names W. P. Snyder, of the Clairton Steel Company, as the future president of the United States Steel Corporation.

STRIKE COMMISSION'S AWARDS

Miners Get Nearly all They Asked For-Increase of Wages, in Most Cases, Ten Per Cent. and Shorter Day for Laborers-Sliding Scale of Pay-Practically a Profit-Sharing Device.

Washington, D. C. (Special).-The re- | public, and reinforced as strongly as Five men of the crew of the tug mission, appointed by the President to Pilot were drowned in the Delaware investigate the differences between the operators and miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, just made public, occupies 87 printed pages, bearing date of March 18, 1903, and is signed by the erty. seven members of the commission. Briefly stated, the report recommends:

1. Increase in wages of miners at an average of 10 per cent. 2. A sliding scale of wages and a mini-

mum wage rate. 3. That no person shall be discriminated against in the matter of employment by reason of membership or nonmembership in any labor organization.

4. Decrease of time of working hours That the laws restricting child labor in the mines be more rigidly enforced. 6. That the awards of the commission shall remain operative until March 31,

Upon the general propositions demanded by the miners the latter, according to the report have won in the contention for an increase in wages and against the employment of child labor.

The main contention of the miners however, that the United Mine Workers be recognized as an organization by the operators, is lost. The commission declines to make any recommendations of a specific character as to whether the labor organization shall be recognized. It treats of the subject in a general way, but refrains from recommending that the United Mine Workers' organization be recognized or not.

Basis of the Award. A recapitulation of the awards of the mmission is as follows:

That an increase of 10 per cent. in wages be paid to all contract miners. Engineers employed in hoisting water shall have an increase of 10 per cent. on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903. Other engineers and same period

Firemen shall have an increase of 10 per cent. for the same period. All employes or company men other than those for whom special awards are made shall have an increase of 10 per cent. for the period named.

During the life of the award the present methods of payment shall be adhered to, unless changed by mutual agreement. Any difficulty or disagreement arising out of the award which cannot be adjusted by the superintendents of the mines and the miners shall be referred for settlement to a permanent joint com-

No suspension of work shall take place Whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners, check weighmen or check docking bosses, or both, shall be

employed. Mine cars shall be distributed among the miners as uniformly and equitably as possible, and there shall be no con-Dr. Stuebel, director of the German certed effort on the part of miners to limit the coal output. In all cases where the miners are paid by the car, the in crease of wages is to be based upon the

The Sliding Scale.

A sliding scale of wages shall be adopted, as follows:

For each increase of 5 cents in the aver-The political situation in England is complicated by the announcement that the government process to be a large price of white-ash coal of sizes above pea coal, sold at or near New York, between Porth American Porth Por reported to the Bureau of Anthracite Coal Statistics, above \$4.50 per ton free on board, the employes shall have an increase of 1 per cent. in their compensation, which shall continue until a change in the average price of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation hereunder; but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award. That is, when the price of said coal reaches \$4.55 per ton the compensation will be increased I per cent., to continne until the price falls below \$4.55 per ton, when the I per cent. increase will cease, or The epidemic resembling smallpox until the price reaches \$4.60 per ton, when an additional I per cent. will be added, and so on.

These average prices shall be computed monthly by an accountant or commissioner, named by one of the circuit judges of such compensation as the appointing judge may fix, which compensation shall be distributed among the operators in proportion to the tonnage of each mine.

As to the Union.

That no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organiza-tion, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such

The following general recommendations are contained in the report:
"The commission thinks that the practice of employing deputies, upon the request and at the expense of employers, instead of throwing the whole responsibility of preserving peace and protecting property upon the county and State officers, is one of doubtful wsdom, and perhaps tends to invite conflicts between such officers and idle men, rather than to avert them. Peace

Packers Fined \$5)00 Each.

and order should be maintained at any cost, and should be maintained by reg-ularly appointed and responsible offi-

Jefferson City, Mo. (Special).-The Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Hammond and Schwartzschild & Sulzberger Packing Companies, the five defendants in the ouster proceedings brought by the Attorney General of Missouri against the alleged beef combine last summer, were fined \$5000 each in the Missouri Supreme Court and ordered to pay the costs of the case, which amounts to \$5000. Unless the fines and costs are paid within 30 days, the defendants will be ousted from the State, so the court orders

port of the Anthracite Coal Strike Com- may be necessary by public authorities, rather than by guards hired by corporations or individuals. The fact that investigate the differences between the deputies are, to all intents and purposes, the employes of one of the par-

Coal and Iron Police.

"The employment of what are known as 'Coal and Iron policemen' by the coal-mining companies, while a necessity as things are, militates against the very purpose for which they are em-ployed Although the testimony before the commission proved that, as a whole, the Coal and Iron policemen were men of good character, there were a sufficient number of bad characters, taken from cities, to discredit the efforts of the whole body. The employment of this body of police is authorized by law, but they are really the employes of the coal companies, and thus do not secure the respect and obedience to which officers of the law are entitled Their presence is an irritant, and many of the disturbances in the coal region during the late strike grew out of their presence. Should this matter be remedied by legislation, so that the laws could be enforced and peace preserved by a regularly constituted constabulary, appointed and paid by the county or State, the commission be-lieves that much of the disorder which accompanies strikes would be avoided.

Employment of Children.

"Another subject, not a matter of submission, but concerning which much testimony was offered, is that of the employment of children. Boys are employed in the breakers. The attention of the commission was called to the painful fact that in other industries boys and girls are employed and work long hours both day and night. While the law prescribes the ages at which boys may be employed in and around the mines and at which children may pumpmen shall have an increase of 10 be employed in factories or mills, it per cent, on their earnings covering the appears from the evidence that the age is not placed sufficiently high. Infancy should be protected against the physical and moral influences of such employment, and there ought to be a more rigid enforcement of the laws which now exist.

No Compulsory Arbitration.

"There are some who have urged the commission to recommend the adoption of compulsory arbitration, so called, as the means of securing this desired result, but we cannot see our way to recommend any such drastic meas-We do not believe that in the United States such a system would meet with general approval or with success. Apart from the apparent lack treaty by Colombia. of constitutional power to enact laws providing for compulsory arbitration, our industries are too vast and too complicated for the practical application of such a system.

MYSTERY OF BAR OF GOLD.

An Ingot Valued at \$23,500 Has Disappeared From Union Depot Office.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).-No arrests have been made as yet in connection with the mysterious disappearance from the Union Depot office of the Pacific and Dominion Express Company of a bar of gold in transit from Salt Lake City to the East, which is valued at \$23,500. The whereabouts of

the precious ingot is a mystery. The missing ingot was one of four weighing about 80 pounds each that were in transit from the West, presumably Salt Lake City. It is said that the Philadelphia Mint was the destination of the gold.

The four bars arrived from the West on Wabash train No. 4 at 8 o'clock and were checked out by the messen ger in charge. They were receipted for by Foreman Miller, of the local de pot office. All express matter for the East received on No. 4 is held in the depot for an eastbound Wabash train which leaves at 10.50 o'clock. The four ingots were taken into the depot office and placed in the safe.

Shortly before the eastbound train was due to leave they were removed from the strong-box and loaded on a ooo Boers had been repatriated, and the Third judicial circuit of the United truck, to be wheeled out to the exthat the British government was giv- States, and paid by the coal operators, press car. The train was an hour and a half late, however, and it is understood by the police that the gold was not put into the safe again pending the time for the train to leave, but lay on the truck in the office, which is on the level of the street. Captain McDonnell says that he has found that at least nine persons were in the office at dif-ferent times while the gold lay on the truck exposed to view and that several of them handled it and commented on its value. Two men who were in the office were taken into custody, but proved to the satisfaction of the officers that they had nothing to do with the disappearance of the gold.

When the train was finally ready it was found that there were only three ingots on the truck. A frantic search of the office was made, but no trace of the fourth bar was found. was held for a time, but finally the three ingots were dispatched on their way and Foreman Miller notified the police of their disappearance. It was at first thought that the bar might have been left by mistake in the express car of train No. 4, and the car was search-ed at Buffalo, but there was no gold cers and deputies, at the expense of the | bar found.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A man giving the name of John Bennett gave himself up to the sheriff at Fremont, Neb., declaring he was the murderer of Nora Fuller, a girl killed in San Francisco a year ago.
George Willard, who is wanted by

the police of France as well as a number of American cities for daring rob beries, was arrested, after a hard fight,

on a Chicago street car. Rear Admiral Crowninshield lowered his flag and gave up the command of the European Squadron.

February Breaks Record.

The February figures of the Bureau of Statistics just made public, show the largest exports of any February in the history of United States commerce, and also that the exports for the three months ended with February were larger than those of the corresponding pe-

riod of any earlier year.

On the import side the figures show a continuation of the growth which has characterized the last two years, and the figures of the eight months ended with February suggest that the imports of the United States in the fisal year 1903 may exceed \$1,000,000,000, while the export figures seem likely to exceed \$1,400,000,000.

ties usually works injury to the cause in which they are engaged—that of \$125,502,105, which is \$12,000,000 in expreserving peace and protecting propcess of any preceding February. Taking the three months ended with February, 1903, the total exports are \$401,526, 200, against \$215,151,471 in the three months ended with February, 1893. These arge figures, the Bureau of Statistics bulletin says, are due in part to the fact that the new corn srop is rapidly entering the markets of the world, to which the United States was able to make but light contributions last year, the corn exportations in February, 1903, having peen 13,000,000 bushels, against a little over 1,000,000 bushels in February last year. Cotton exports also show a marked saloon deek were entirely cut away, gain over those of last year, the value of cotton exported in February, 1903, being crew who were asleep in the steerage \$37,423,317, against \$24,768,762 in February of last year.

Ex-Confederate Pensions.

The Interior Department has decided that the bar to allowance of pensions to soldiers who served in the Union Army during the Civil War and who had previously served in the Confederate Army is removed by Section 1 of the joint resolution of July 1, 1902, relating to pensionable status of such

It is held to be unnecessary for such claimants to file a new application for

pension subsequent to July 1, 1902.

The application of these veterans filed previously to that date, it is held, gives them a legal status as pension laimants. The decision was the last one signed by Assistant Secretary Campbell before relinquishing his of fice. The department holds that claimants who have been pensioned and afterward dropped from the roll because of such service are entitled to restoration, and that those who had claims pending which were rejected under a departmental decision in 1894 are entitled to have their claims adjudicated on their merits, notwithstanding previous Confederate service.

Appropriations for Canal.

It is considered doubtful whether the appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the purchase of the property of the Panama Canal Company and the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the payment to Colombia and for preliminary work upon the Isthmian canal, as provided in the Spooner act, are legally available upon the ratification of the canal

If the treaty just ratified by the Senate complied with the law making the appropriation the money would be available for all the purposes designated immediately after the ratification by Colombia. The appropriation by Colombia. however, is made conditional upon certain things specifically and distinctly indicated, and the treaty, it is assert ed, does not comply with these con ditions. If the law officers of the Government deal with this question in conformity with their custom in, dealing with appropriations the money will not be available, but will have to be reappropriated, with the conditions in

consistent with the treaty omitted. Egyptian Clover in the United States.

The attention of the Department of Agriculture has been directed to statements that the department recommends Egyptian clover for general distribution in this country. Officials say this statement is not correct. Bulletin No. 23. Bureau of Plant Industry, shows that the latitude in which Egyptian clover is grown is that of Central Florida and the extreme southern point of Texas. It is probable that this clover will be of no value in this country except in the extreme South.

In the Departments.

Mr. Bowen received a handsome silver loving cup as a testimonial from the people of Venezuela.

In response to requests of the Governors of Arkansas and Tennessee, Secretary of War Root ordered that tents be immediately sent to the flooded dis-

been appointed immigration inspector, to go abroad and investigate immigration conditions. An agreement has been reached by the allies upon amendments to the proposed draft of The Hague protocol. Count and Countess de Castellane

Marcus Braun, of New York, has

called on President Roosevelt at the White House. It was discovered that there were several conflicting and apparently impossible conditions in the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty as amended and adopted

Civil Service Commissioner Foulke

by the Senate which may kill it.

strongly resented criticisms made upon him by senators for writing letters to correct inaccuracies in statements bearing upon the action of the department. The President appointed Dr. W. D. Crum collector of the port at Charleston, S. C., and W. M. Byrne United States district attorney for Delaware. A court-martial was ordered to try George H. Edds, chief commissary steward at Newport, R. I., on the charge of securing commissions on

purchases of provisions. The United States Senate ratified the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty after the amendments agreed to by the Foreign Affairs Committee had been adopted. Col. Peter O. Hains will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general when General Wade becomes a major

The Seligmans, affliliated with the Speyers, have offered to assume the Venezuelan debt.

Judge Gray, chairman, and Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the Strike Commission, have presented the report of the commission to Fresident Roosevelt.

WITH THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS. TWO BOATS CRASH IN FOG

Big Steamer Plamouth Run Into in the Sound By City of Taunton.

SIX LIVES LOST IN THE COLLISION.

Large Vessel Has Gaping Hole Torn in Her Side-Members of the Crew Drowned in Their Bunks in the Hold-Passengers' Cabin. Splintered, and Many Have Narrow Escapes -Both Craft in Badly Disabled Shape.

New London, Conn. (Special).-In a heavy fog which descended upon the waters of Long Island sound, the big Fall-River passenger steamer Plymouth, which left in the afternoon for Fall River with 500 passengers and a crew of 200 men, was run down while passing through the Race by the freight steamer City of Taunton of the same line, also from New York. Five of the crew, one passenger and probably others were killed.

A full hundred feet of the starboard side of the Plymouth was smashed in as if it had been paper. The staterooms of the second cabin and seven on the while down in the hold members of the were drowned by a torrent of water that poured in through the great gap made. The hole is 10 feet square on the starboard side of her hull, about 35 feet

from her bow. The collision was totally unexpected, and one of the worst in the history of navigation on the sound. The Plymouth was proceeding slowly on her course and blowing her whistle. Hear-ing the whistles of the Taunton in close proximity, she had slowed still more. Out of the fog, close at hand, came the Taunton. The Taunton was proceeding at a fairly good rate of speed, blowing her whistle and ringing her bell. There was a quick interchange of signals, but the sharp prow of the Taunton sunk itself into the starboard side of the Plymouth a distance of 8 or 10 feet. The collision was square, so that the Taunton cut deep, carrying in the rail of the Plymouth and the steel straps which sur-

rounded her. Second Pilot Hammel and Captain Davis of the Plymouth were on duty in the pilot-house when the collision came. First Pilot Edward Geer had just gone to his stateroo.n, having left

his post at midnight. As soon as the lights of the Taunton appeared Captain Davis sent a warning over the boat by signals. The head watchman, McCarthy, had started to call some of the crew in the steerage when the Taunton struck. McCarthy

was instantly killed. When the crash came there was much fright among the passengers. Everyone aboard was awakened. Many were thrown from their berths. They rushed out on the decks and into the cabins. Shrieks were heard all over the boat. Persons ran to and fro in an excited and terror-stricken condition. excellent discipline that prevailed among the officers and crew alone

averted a panic. MARRIED SEVEN TIMES.

A Michigan Man's Varied Experience in Matrimony.

Buchanan, Mich. (Special).-William Hulbett, of this place, is claiming the record in the matter of contracting marriages, and up to this time there has been found none to contest the claim. Hulbert has been married seven times and he is not yet 50 years old. He got four wives out of two families, having married two sisters in the Madnon family and two in the Murphy family. Death claimed three of Hulbett's wives, and three were divorced. He is a stone mason and works at his

trade in this city. In the matter of romance the seventh or last episode is said to have eclipsed all of the others. He advertised in a New York paper for a wife, and as a result the woman of the Empire State now presides over his home.

The General Staff.

Washington, D. C. (Special).-The Navy Department issued a general order convening a board to meet in this city March 30 to recommend the detail of 42 officers from the Army at large to constitute the personnel of the general staff under the act of February 14. The board is to consider only the efficiency of officers, and no recommendations or letters except those submitted through military channels, are to be considered by the board, which will consist of Major Generals Young, Chaffee and Bates, Brigadier Generals Carter, Bliss and Randolph and Major Henry A. Green, asistant adjutant gen-

Had Premonition of Death.

Mahanoy City, Pa. (Special).-John P. Price, a former borough supervisor, called on several friends here and asked to be pallbearers at his funeral, saying he had a premonition of death. Although he seemed to be in his usual health when he made the strange request, he fell dead of apoplexy two hours later as he sat in the sun in front

Bill Failed to Pass.

Harrisburg, Pa. (Special).-In the House the bill presented by Mr. Blumle, of Cameron county, and which had previously passed second reading-"to subsidize large families and provide for gold medals for mothers of large families"—failed on final passage by a vote of 65 to 55, less than a constitutional majority.

Lost \$200; Hanged Himself.

York, Pa. (Special).-Hamilton Hinkle, of Dover, seven miles from York, committed suicide by hanging. He was suffering from aberration of the mind. caused by the sale of his house several days ago. Hinkle offered his dwelling for sale, and Samuel Wallick bargained with him for \$2,200. Soon afterward another purchaser appeared and offered him \$2,400. Hinkle tried to get Wallick to release him, but without success. The loss of the \$200 so preyed upon his mind that he went to his barn and hanged him-