

BOATS BATTLE AT SEA

Japanese and Russians Each Lose a Vessel.

NOT FIGHT NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

Six Russian Torpedo Boats in the Engagement—They Were Probably Making an Attempt to Give the Japs the Slip—Five Russian Torpedo Boats Return to Port Arthur Harbor.

London, (By Cable).—The advice from Port Arthur through Russian sources of the engagement outside the harbor between Russian torpedo boats and Japanese warships, supposedly torpedo boats or destroyers, in which a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer and a Japanese torpedo boat were sunk, seem to bear out the opinion of experts here that the Russian situation at Port Arthur is becoming desperate.

The continued Japanese attacks are having the intended effect upon the town and the fortifications. Viceroy Alexieff, in his report to the Czar, while stating that "the results of the bombardment were insignificant," admits that people in the town were killed and wounded by the exploding shells.

Admiral Markoroff, who has just assumed command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, is apparently making bold attempts to enable some of his vessels, including torpedo boats, to escape.

Cabling from Yinkow a correspondent says the British and American gunboats at Niuchwang have received orders to leave immediately the river opens. At Liao Yang there are now 12,000 troops working night and day on the fortifications. A great fortified camp is being formed south of the town; it extends three miles in every direction.

The Russian force on the Yalu River now amounts to 20,000 men. As an example of the terrible power of the Japanese "Shimose" powder a correspondent of the Standard, at Tokio, relates that a Russian sailor who was hurt in the naval fight off Chemulpo, and who has been brought to Matsuyama, Japan, has 160 wounds.

London, (By Cable).—The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Tokio, dated March 7 and saying: "It is reported that the Japanese fleet engaged the Russian Vladivostok squadron at sea. The result of the engagement is not announced, but it is believed the Russian ships were destroyed or captured."

St. Petersburg.—The whereabouts of Captain Reitzenstein's Vladivostok squadron is carefully guarded by the military authorities, but there is a strong impression here that when the seven Japanese warships appeared off the harbor Sunday and Monday the Russian squadron was outside, perhaps down the coast, co-operating with the Russian land force near the mouth of the Tumen river.

If the Russians were outside and the Japanese definitely ascertained that fact, a big sea fight is probably imminent, and it is considered certain that the Japanese in that case will lie on and off Vladivostok to prevent the return of the Russians, giving battle if they are caught in the open sea. All the harbors along the coast in which the Russians might seek refuge are frozen and the squadron must eventually be forced to return to Vladivostok for coal.

Although the Japanese squadron is superior in numbers and guns, consisting of a battleship and four armored cruisers, two of which are believed to be the Idzumo and the Yakumo, and two unarmored cruisers, the four armored cruisers under Captain Reitzenstein, the Rossia, Grombi, Kurik and Bogatyr, are among the finest vessels in the Russian Navy, constituting as sister ships a homogeneous fighting unit, and experts here are not certain that they could not take the measure of Rear Admiral Uriu's ships.

A naval service organ here argues lengthily that the present Japanese naval disposition presages a movement on a large scale in the Sea of Japan and the paper accounts for all the Japanese ships except the battleship Yashima and the armored cruiser Tokiwa, one first-class protected cruiser and five second-class, reckoning the battleships Fujii and Shikishima, the armored cruisers Iwate and Asama and the protected cruiser Takashimo as being injured.

CROPS IN FARMERS' HANDS.

The Quantity of Wheat, Corn and Oats Held on March 1.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The March report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture shows the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been about 132,600,000 bushels, or 20.8 per cent. of last year's crop, as compared with 24.5 per cent. of the crop of 1902 on hand on March 1, 1903, and 23.2 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at about 539,000,000 bushels, or 37.4 per cent. of last year's crop, against 41.6 per cent. of the crop of 1902 on hand on March 1, 1903, and 29.2 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902.

Oats there are reported to be about 273,700,000 bushels, or 34.9 per cent. of last year's crop, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 36.9 per cent. of the crop of 1902 on hand on March 1, 1903, and 20.6 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902.

Bakers' Trust Was Soon Killed.

Newburgh, N. Y., (Special).—A Bakers' Trust, organized in this city, lasted just a day and a half. For several weeks the dealers have been engaged in organizing to raise the price of bread, and on Monday of this week the new scale on all bread and cake went up. In consequence the dealers were hit hard, for the public simply refused to buy a loaf of bread, and on Tuesday the combine dissolved.

THE KISHNEFF MASSACRE.

Prisoner Sentenced to Twenty Years For the Murder of Jewish Couple.

Kishneff (By Cable).—The trial of prisoners charged with participation in the massacre of Jews here last April is closed. After a fortnight's deliberation the court gave judgment in the case of Busneke and 57 others, of whom 18 were charged with homicide during the anti-Jewish rioting and 40 with creating disorders. Busneke and Bodijan were found guilty of the murder of a Jewish couple named Ferrarini.

Busneke was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and Bodijan to 20 years.

Fifteen persons accused of rioting were each condemned to a year's imprisonment, and three others to four months. Thirty-six of the accused were discharged.

Two damage suits were not considered and 64 were disallowed.

The damage suits were all brought by Jews.

The final judgment will be announced formally April 25.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

One man was cremated and another seriously burned in a fire that destroyed the ferry steamer Shenango while frozen fast in the ice off Conneaut, O.

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Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) entered suit in Denver, Col., against his wife for divorce, on the ground of cruelty.

Burglars blew open the door in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Havertown, on the suburbs of Philadelphia.

Mark Dunn was hanged at St. Joseph, Mo., for the murder of Alfred Fenton, a farmer, at Rushville, Mo.

The cable-ship Scotia went ashore on Spanish Rocks, near Guam, and is likely to prove a total wreck.

The steamer Graf Waldersee brought to New York 1,800 Russians who fled to escape military service.

The Auditorium Theatre in Chicago was allowed to reopen, having been pronounced safe from fire.

John White, chief attorney of the Modern Woodmen, is dead at his home in Rock Island, Ill.

The British steamer Cape Corrientes arrived at New York after having rescued the crew of a dismantled bark in mid-ocean and suffered an explosion which set the steamer on fire.

Seventy-five Carbonate (Mo.) citizens attempted to take a negro from the jail at Murphysboro. The sheriff frustrated the plan, however, and arrested four prominent citizens.

Secretary of War Taft had a conference in New York with a number of prominent railroad men and financiers with reference to his railroad schemes in the Philippines.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who came to see Niagara Fall under winter conditions, arrived at New York on the steamer Koening Luise.

A terrific gale, which came as climax to a series of snowstorms, has cut off California from communication with the rest of the world.

A man while lighting his pipe set fire to gasoline in a car on the way to Harrisburg, Pa., and four men were burned to death.

Philippe Bunan-Varilla, who recently resigned as Panama minister to the United States, sailed from New York to Havre.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order directing a number of railroads to file the names and locations of all terminals connecting roads.

Dr. Andrew S. Draper, president of the University of Illinois, was elected commissioner of education of New York.

The new board of directors of the American Ice Company elected Wesley M. Oler, of Baltimore, president.

Mrs. Sherman Lye, accused of mailing to Rena Nelson a box of poisoned candy, was released from custody.

A number of securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company were sold at auction.

Charles Edward Langham, father of the Baroness von Sternburg, died at Eppawald, Cal.

Lieutenant Commander Cutler, in charge of the Porto Rico Lighthouse Service, was arrested on the charge of false imprisonment.

Between 700 and 800 delegates to the World's Fourth Sunday School Convention at Jerusalem sailed from New York.

Foreign.

General Kuropatkin, about to leave St. Petersburg for the Far East to take command of the Russian military forces, bade farewell to the Czar, and was presented with a sacred picture by the Municipal Council.

The United States government will sustain the action of Captain Sawyer, of the gunboat Helena, in protesting against the sinking by the Russians of junks at the entrance of Niuchwang harbor.

On account of conflicting reports of the intentions of the Japanese commanders in Manchuria the Russian corps which has arrived at Harbin will be detained there.

The Russians are engaged in building defenses at Wiju, which will co-operate with the fortifications already constructed on the left bank of the Yalu.

Japanese officials at Tokio believe that lack of ammunition was the reason that Vladivostok forts did not reply to the Japanese bombardment.

At Nagasaki repairs are being made to the ships that were damaged in the engagement at Port Arthur.

The trials of the rioters and murderers at Kishneff were concluded. One man was sentenced to 20 years for the murder of a Jewish couple.

Emperor William left Berlin for a trip of six or seven weeks' duration, during which he will visit other monarchs.

HANGING FOR BANDITS

Penalty for Murder at Chicago Car Barn Riots.

ONE OTHER YET TO BE TRIED.

Jury Agrees on a Verdict After Deliberating for a Day and a Night—The Condemned Men Hear Their Fate Stolidly—Emil Roeskil, Who Participated in Some of Their Crimes To Be Tried Separately.

Chicago, (Special).—Hanging for all was the verdict of the jury in the first murder case against the so-called "car-barn bandits," Harvey Vandine, Peter Neidermeier and Gustav Marx, who attempted notoriety by a desperate all-day battle that started in a "dugout" near Liverpool, Ind., where the trio had taken refuge after a series of remarkable crimes, including the murder of two employes of the Chicago City Railway at one of the company's barns in this city, the motive in each instance being robbery.

Emil Boeski, who was with the bandits in the dugout, and who participated in many of their crimes, is to be tried separately, not having been implicated directly in the particular murder for which his associates were first arraigned.

The verdict of the jury was delayed somewhat on account of a temporary division of opinion as to making the punishment alike for all the defendants.

A confession on the part of Marx led to the discovery of the hiding place of the other bandits. Marx entered a plea of guilty and begged for mercy, while the other bandits attempted to brazen out a plea of innocence. Epi-lepsy, the result of heredity, was also pleaded in the case of Vandine.

The bandits heard their doom stolidly. The mother of Vandine was in the court room. Neidermeier's mother was also present. Neither woman made any out-cry. The mother of Marx did not appear. She was said to be at home in a state bordering on collapse.

Contrary to the general belief, it was Vandine's fate, and not that of Marx, that caused the delay in arriving at a decision.

BIG FERRY STEAMER BURNED.

Was Frozen First in Ice Off Conneaut, Ohio—Firemen Perished.

Conneaut, Ohio, (Special).—A large car ferry steamer, Shenango No. 1, owned by the Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company, was destroyed by fire off this port, resulting in the death of Fireman Chas. McCarter of Cheboygan, Mich., and the probably fatal injury of Engineer John Morrell.

The boat was one of the largest of her kind on the great lakes, valued at \$350,000, and had a carrying capacity of 26 cars. The fire is supposed to have resulted from an explosion of oil in the engine-room. The vessel attempted to make the trip from here to Port Stanley early in January, but was caught in the heavy ice. She finally succeeded in working her way back into the Conneaut Breakwater, where she has remained frozen in by the ice ever since. When the fire was discovered, it was found that she was too far out to be reached by the local fire department.

Engineer Morrell was the only member of the crew awake when the flames broke out. Finding that the fire was beyond control, he hastily aroused the others on board, and all escaped except the fireman, McCarter. Upon discovering that McCarter was still in the hold of the vessel, Morrell returned to awaken him. He was caught by the flames, and before he could be rescued was so badly burned that he will probably die. McCarter's body was consumed by the flames.

HEAVY LOSS TO MINERS.

Geological Survey's View of the Big Anthracite Strike.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The report of Edward W. Parker on the production of coal in 1902, about to be issued by the United States Geological Survey, gives a review of labor troubles during that year and their effect upon the coal production. The report says:

"The troubles in the anthracite district resulted in a decrease of nearly 40 per cent. in production to the operators, as compared with 1901. Approximately 145,000 men were idle for 98 working days, and the public was put to greater inconvenience and annoyance for want of fuel than had ever been known before in the history of the country. It is estimated that the total number of working days lost by this strike was 14,210,000, which, at an average of \$2.50 a day, meant a loss of about \$35,000,000 in wages."

"The strikes in West Virginia were organized for the purpose of compelling the operators to recognize the union. The strikers carried their point in the Kanawha river, but in the New river district the strike failed of its purpose. The time lost in West Virginia in 1902 was 1,362,654 days, or nearly twice as much as that lost by strikes in all the United States in 1901. The estimated loss of tonnage for the State caused by the strike was about 4,500,000 tons, although, on account of increased activity in other portions of the State, there was no actual decrease in output as compared with 1901."

No Peace at Santo Domingo.

Washington, (Special).—Very much belated cablegrams from United States Minister Powell, just received at the State Department, report a big battle across the river from San Domingo, March 4, in which the insurgents were worsted and fled, leaving their guns and ammunition on the field. The insurgents, however, were reported to have been in possession of the Town of Azua. The United States ship Topaka touched at San Domingo March 8, and proceeded to Azua.

WOMEN'S TERRIBLE FALL.

Drops Seven Stories in a New York Office Building.

New York (Special).—Miss Bessie Lazare, a stenographer, aged 23, was mortally injured by falling seven stories—from the eleventh to the fourth floor—in the building at 15 Dey street.

Her piercing screams as she shot down the main light shaft of the building created a panic among the tenants. She had been sitting on a window sill and lost her balance as she turned to talk to someone in the room. Her fall was broken at the fourth floor by a wire netting over a skylight.

She was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital unconscious, suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries. Miss Lazare lived in Brooklyn and was employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

No American Slave Dealers in the Philippines.

U. S. Officials Must Be Discreet.

President Roosevelt, after a conference with Secretary of State Hay, issued the following executive order respecting the observance of the proclamation recently promulgated declaring the neutrality of the United States between Russia and Japan, the two combatant nations in the Far Eastern war now in progress:

"All officials of the government, civil, military and naval, are hereby directed not only to observe the President's proclamation of neutrality in the pending war between Russia and Japan, but also to abstain from either action or speech which can legitimately cause irritation to either of the combatants. The government of the United States represents the people of the United States not only in the sincerity with which it is endeavoring to keep the scales of neutrality exact and even, but in the sincerity with which it deprecates the break-out of the present war, and hopes that it will end at the earliest possible moment and with the smallest possible loss to those engaged. Such a war inevitably increases and inflames the susceptibilities of the combatants to anything in the nature of an injury or slight by outsiders. Too often combatants make conflicting claims as to the duties and obligations of neutrals, so that even when discharging these duties and obligations with scrupulous care it is difficult to avoid giving offense to one or the other party. To such unavoidable causes of offense, due to the performance of national duty, there must not be added any avoidable causes. It is always unfortunate to bring Old World antipathies and jealousies into our life, or by speech or conduct to excite anger and resentment toward our nation in friendly foreign lands; but in a government employe, whose official position makes him in some sense the representative of the people, the mischief of such actions is greatly increased. A strong and self-confident nation should be peculiarly careful not only of its rights, but of the susceptibilities of its neighbors; and nowadays all of the nations of the world are neighbors one to the other. Courtesy, moderation and self-restraint should mark international, no less than private, intercourse."

"All the officials of the government—civil, military and naval—are expected so to carry themselves, both in act and in speech, as to give no cause of just offense to the people of any foreign and friendly power—and with all mankind we are now in friendship."

Use of American Ships.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries authorized a favorable report on a House bill providing that all supplies for the use of the army and navy of the United States shall be transported in ships belonging to the Government or in ships of American register.

The bill is to go into effect 30 days after its passage. A provision incorporated by the Senate in a bill of the same nature passed by that body was added to the House bill as an amendment to the effect that should the freight rates charged be extortionate the President may suspend the operation of the act and open the competition to the vessels of other countries.

Hon. George W. Croft.

As the result of blood poisoning, caused by a splinter in his hand, Hon. George William Croft, representative in Congress from the Second district of South Carolina, died at his boarding place, North East, N. C., Tuesday. Immediate cause of death was given as heart exhaustion.

Several operations had been performed in the hope of saving Mr. Croft's life, but without avail. He received the injury nearly two months ago, but the blood poisoning did not develop for some time afterward.

Salaries of Canal Board.

President Roosevelt has fixed the salaries of the Isthmian Canal Commissioners at \$12,000 a year and in addition thereto \$15 a day while they are on the Isthmus.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Henry B. Richardson, of Louisiana, as member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Has No American Wife.

So much currency has been obtained in the press by a story that the Emperor of Korea had married an American woman named Emily Brown that United States Minister Allen, at Seoul, has been obliged to print identical replies to a number of women correspondents denying the truth of the story.

Congressional and Departments.

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The battleship squadron has left Guantanamo for Pensacola to engage in target practice.

U. S. AS PEACEMAKER

Suggestions That This Country Act With France.

HOW IT IS VIEWED IN PARIS.

The Idea of a Prominent American Railroad Man That France and United States, Because of Their Friendship Toward the Belligerents, Are Best Qualified to Initiate a Peace Movement.

Paris, (By Cable).—The informal suggestion that France and the United States act jointly as peacemakers in the Far Eastern war has been made within the last week, and although the officials consider that any peace overtures would be futile at the present stage of the conflict, yet the suggestion leads to the belief in high quarters that France and the United States will become the eventual peacemakers. The suggestion came from one of the most prominent American railroad men, who probably has the largest railroad dealings with Russia of any American.

During a recent visit here he called at the American Embassy and other official quarters. In the course of his visit he strongly urged that France and the United States, by reason of their international friendship toward the two belligerents, were specially qualified to initiate a peace movement.

The American believed Russia would gladly avail herself of the opportunity even now, and that international influence would favorably incline Japan.

The suggestion was entirely unofficial and informal, but none the less it was expected that it would prove a germ for official action. However, no such official action is likely at the present time, as it is the accepted view of the French and American authorities that neither of the belligerents would listen to any peace overtures.

As one of the highest officials summed up the situation:

"The suggestion is worthy of consideration as showing that the republics are well qualified to become the eventual peacemakers, but certainly such a movement would be untimely now, for both parties are in hot blood. The boys were standing only a few feet apart. The pistol was discharged and the bullet entered Middower's mouth, splitting the tongue, and lodged in the back part of his head, inflicting a serious, perhaps fatal wound."

PENNSYLVANIA WILL SPEND \$20,500,000.

Big Expenditures for Improvements East of Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—Not including the money to be spent on the New York tunnel and terminal the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through the board of directors, approved expenditures for improvements east of Pittsburgh in 1904 to aggregate at least \$20,500,000.

Of this sum \$5,900,000 will be spent upon new work, including the improving and enlarging of the track facilities in and about Broad Street Station, this city, and \$13,500,000 will be spent upon work as laid out in the annual report.

The additional \$2,000,000 is needed for improvements that are called for from time to time. The directors, who were in session about an hour considering the expenditures for the present year, have before them a schedule of work to be done. The actual amount needed to finish the work in hand and to begin new improvements is \$18,500,000.

At meetings of the directors of the Pennsylvania company and of the Pan Handle company, Edington B. Morris was elected a director to succeed L. F. Loree.

JEALOUSY CAUSES DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Young School Teacher Dying and Her Assault Dead By His Own Hand.

Frenchtown, N. J., (Special).—Miss Mary Wyker, a pretty young school teacher of this place, is dying, and Paul Weaver, an 18-year-old youth, is dead, as the result of the latter's insane jealousy, which led him to make a murderous attack on the girl and then, when he was pursued by a posse of his neighbors and former friends, take his own life.

Weaver used a revolver on the girl and later used the same weapon on himself, also noosing a rope about his neck to make sure that death would be his portion.

The attack on Miss Wyker was made as she was going from her professional duties at the Union school to her boarding house, the home of Hugh Furness.

He fired three times and two of the bullets found their mark, inflicting wounds that are likely to end in the young woman's death.

Early in the morning the mother of the young man found his dead body hanging from a noose tied to a rafter in a bedroom on the homestead farm. He had adjusted the rope while standing on some boxes and then shot himself in the head.

SAVED TRAIN; LOST HIS LIFE.

Killed in Preventing a Wreck on the California Limited.

Albuquerque, N. M., (Special).—In a successful effort to save the Santa Fe's fast California Limited from being wrecked, Jesus Salamandin, a section foreman at Curbero, was run over and killed.

Salamandin was riding on his railroad motor when he heard the limited coming around a curve just ahead. He stopped his car and could easily have escaped, but the car, if left on the track, would have wrecked the train.

He succeeded in getting it off the track just as the train reached him, but was unable to get out of the way himself.

\$100,000 For Murder.

Winchester, Ky., (Special) Mrs. Arabella Marcum, for herself and children, filed suit in the Circuit Court against Jas. Hargis, Alexander Hargis, Edward Callahan and B. F. French for \$100,000 damages. She alleges in her petition that the defendants entered into a conspiracy with Curtis Jett and Thomas White to murder her husband, the late J. B. Marcum. Callahan was formerly Sheriff of Breathitt county. Jett and White are now in jail in Louisville.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

A Seven-Months' Period That Breaks All Records.

Washington, (Special).—United States exports of manufactures in January, 1904, and in the seven months ended with January, 1904, show a larger total than ever before in the same months of the year. For the month of January they amounted to \$38,213,852, while the highest January record on any former occasion was that of 1900, when they were \$35,586,940.

For the seven months ended with January they amount to \$250,214,956, and the highest record for that seven-months' period in any preceding year was that ended with January, 1901, when the total was \$239,564,064. Thus the total for January is \$2,500,000 in excess of any preceding January, and for the seven months ending with January is about \$11,000,000 more than in any preceding seven months ended with January. These figures are shown by an analysis of the January exports, just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics.

President Invited to Preside.

Washington, (Special).—President Roosevelt has been invited to preside at a great popular meeting in the interest of home missions, to be held at Buffalo next May, during the sessions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The invitation was extended by the Rev. S. V. V. Holmes, pastor of the Westminster Church, in Buffalo, through Representative Alexander, of that city. The President, who presided at a similar meeting in New York some years ago, did not give a definite response to the invitation, indicating that he would do so at a later date. His acceptance is regarded as doubtful, however, as he has felt obliged to decline invitation of all kinds for this year.

Shot By His Playmate.

Waynesboro, Pa., (Special).—Gerald Middower, 11 years old, son of J. A. Middower, was shot in the head at his home here by Robert Frantz, aged 12. The lads were playmates. They went to Frantz's home, where the latter took a revolver from the drawer of his brother's bureau and playfully pointed it at young Middower's head, and shouted: "Hold up your hands!" The boys were standing only a few feet apart. The pistol was discharged and the bullet entered Middower's mouth, splitting the tongue, and lodged in the back part of his head, inflicting a serious, perhaps fatal wound.

A Double Tragedy.

New York, (Special).—Robert Gray, a painter, and his wife Lizzie were found dead in their apartments here, the woman in bed with her skull crushed in and her husband in the bathroom, having apparently committed suicide by gas asphyxiation. The case is supposed to be one of murder and suicide.

\$10,000 For Denny Memorial Hall.

Carlisle, Pa., (Special).—A mass-meeting of the citizens of Carlisle was held and \$10,000 was raised for the erection of Denny Memorial Hall, recently burned. Rev. Miles O. Noll, of Carlisle, president. Addresses were made by President Denny, John W. Welzel, Rev. G. M. Dufferin and Gen. Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn. Congressman Olmsted sent his check for \$500. During the coming week the town will be canvassed and the balance of the \$20,000 raised.

Aie Wife and Child.

Duluth, Minn., (Special).—Gustave Brandon, who has been cruising between Tower and Koochiching, has arrived here on his way to Minneapolis, and confirms a report of alleged cannibalism on the Nett Lake reservation. Brandon was near Pelican Lake when he was told that an Indian had killed and eaten his wife and child. He says his information is unquestionably authentic. He was told that the Indian during a drunken spree killed both his wife and child, and later devoured parts of their bodies to avert starvation.

\$24,137,611 Less Earned.

New York, (Special).—The second annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, dated March 1, has just been issued. The statement is a voluminous one. Net earnings for the year, after deducting expenditures for maintenance and interest on bonds and fixed charges of subsidiary companies, were \$100,171,152, compared with \$133,308,763 in 1902, a decrease of \$24,137,611. The balance of net earnings for 1903 was \$84,675,786, as against \$108,534,374 in 1902.

American Missions Killed.

Urumia, Pers