

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

The court in Auburn, Mo., granted the petition of Charles F. Dunlap for the appointment of a guardian for his grandson, who is now in the Holy Ghost and Us Colony, at Shiloh.

Former directors of the American Grass Twine Company paid back \$60,000 for which suit had been instituted on the ground that dividends had been illegally declared.

A foolish woman started a panic at the matinee at the Manhattan Theater, in New York, which was checked by the presence of mind of the actors.

Edward Madden, a New York clothing designer, fell down a flight of stairs Saturday night and was found dead in bed Sunday morning.

The Old Dominion Line steamer Ocaroke collided with a pleasure sloop near Elizabeth City, N. J. All on the sloop were saved.

Four railroad men were killed, three fatally and several seriously injured in a collision between freight trains at Shawnee, Tenn.

Sight has been restored to John F. Martin, who served as substitute for Rouss, the millionaire, to try all remedies for blindness.

Charles Tuxham, a farmer, living near McPherson, Kan., killed his two sons, set fire to his property and then killed himself.

Rev. Thomas Stanton, a traveling evangelist, was arrested in Sharon, Pa., on suspicion of being a fugitive from justice.

The United States customs collector has found in Cleveland valuable ivory and lace belonging to Mrs. Chadwick.

Four persons lost their lives in a fire that destroyed the residence of George Barnes, a farmer, in North Wisconsin.

James S. Metcalf, the New York dramatic critic and editor of Life, has been barred from 47 theaters in New York.

The schooner Volunteer sprang a leak and sank in the Gulf. The crew was picked up and landed at Sand Key.

Mrs. Rachel Peters, an inmate of the almshouse, near York, Pa., was burned to death. She was 80 years old.

Several raids were made by the police in New York on gambling places and opium dens.

Three earthquake shocks were felt in the neighborhood of Santiago, Cuba.

John W. Fleming, one of the two steamboat inspectors who examined the General Slocum, and who reported her equipment to be perfect, and who is on trial in New York on the charge of manslaughter, was taken suddenly ill in court.

The crumens at the American Steel Foundries Company's plant at Sharon, Pa., have demanded the restoration of the wages which they received prior to the 10 per cent. reduction.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Delegate Randall, of Wyoming, who charged President Mitchell with having sold out the Colorado miners, was expelled from the United Mineworkers of America.

Jacob Ridgeway Wright, a former resident of Wilkesbarre, shot himself in his room, in the Hotel Imperial, in New York. Before his death he said the shooting was an accident.

The application for the appointment of a commission on person and estate of Brodie L. Duke was postponed in New York for one week.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list Western Maryland Railroad Company's \$607,000 additional bonds.

Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, reports 171,862 bales of cotton in sight for movement.

The New Mount Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburg, was robbed and burned. Loss, \$50,000.

A Chicago wife committed suicide because she was upbraided by her husband for smoking cigarettes.

The New York Stock Exchange seat of Daniel J. Sully, the cotton operator, has been sold for \$76,000.

Mrs. Chadwick's attorney failed to secure bail for her release from jail in Cleveland.

The National Good Roads Convention is in session at Jacksonville, Fla. President Angell, of the University of Michigan, has resigned.

Mrs. Mignonette Seavey, of Barrington, N. H., a patient at the State Insane Asylum, at Concord, killed two patients, injured a third and also injured a nurse.

Elijah Wigginton was fined \$500 by the Supreme Court in Denver, Col., for conduct as an election judge in violation of the court's injunction.

Mrs. James W. Bell lost her case in White Plains, N. Y., where she was suing to have the will of her father, Henry Villard, set aside.

Samuel Lyons, a dealer, entered suit in Chicago against the International Silverware Company, which he accuses of being a trust.

Moses J. Jackson, a member of the New York City Board of Coroners, was arrested on the charge of attempted bribery.

Foreign.

The gendarmes were called out at Budapest, Hungary, to quell a disturbance following a meeting of local Liberals at the village of Turopolya. The gendarmes fired on the mob, killing four and wounding one of them.

A large anarchist demonstration took place in Paris at the funeral of Louise Michel, but heavy guards of soldiers prevented any serious disorder.

It is announced that M. Rouvier has formed a ministry and will today advise President Leoubert of his acceptance of the premiership.

The Balkan committee has memorialized President Roosevelt for American support of any action Great Britain may take to bring about more effective reforms in the Christian provinces of Turkey.

A special military commission has been appointed in St. Petersburg to investigate the origin of the firing of a charge of grapeshot during the religious celebration Thursday.

Germany will send 2,300 fresh troops to Southwest Africa, although it is believed the Herero part of the African rebellion is at an end.

MANY SHOT DOWN IN ST. PETERSBURG

A Sunday of Riot and Bloodshed in Russia's Capital.

PEOPLE CRY "DOWN WITH THE EMPEROR."

Their Faith in the Czar Turned to a Terrible Hatred, Which It Is Feared, May Lead to a General Revolution--The Dead and Wounded Estimated at 500 to 1,000.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Sunday was a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of Saturday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital. The city is under martial law, with Prince Vaslichkoff as commander of over 50,000 of the Emperor's crack guards.

Troops are bivouacking in the streets, and at various places on the Nesky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the Island of Vassili Ostrov and in the industrial sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The Empress Dowager has hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe Seio, where Emperor Nicholas II. is living.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to His Majesty Saturday night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter Palace Sunday afternoon and receive their petition, but the Emperor's advisors already had taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the Emperor's answer to 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace square was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and saber.

There was a very dramatic scene at the Narva Gate when Father Gopon, in golden vestments, bearing aloft an ikon and flanked by two clergymen carrying religious banners, approached at the head of a procession of 8,000 workmen. Troops were drawn up across the entrance.

Several times an officer called upon the procession to stop, but Father Gopon did not falter. Then an order was given to fire, first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line still did not waver. Then, with seeming reluctance, an officer gave the command to load with ball, and the next volley was followed by shrieks and cries of the wounded.

As the Cossacks followed up the volley with a charge the workmen fled before them, leaving about 100 dead or wounded. It was evident that the soldiers deliberately spared Father Gopon. One of the clergymen by his side was wounded, but he escaped untouched and hid behind a wall until the Cossacks passed, and he was then spirited away by workmen.

The figures of the total number killed or wounded here, at the Moscow gate, at various bridges and islands and at the Winter Palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5,000. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men.

The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into wild beasts, and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance.

The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen. If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in "The Little Father," who they were convinced, and whom Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs and redress their grievances.

Gorky, the Russian novelist, expresses the opinion that Sunday's work will break this faith of the people in the Emperor. He said this evening:

"Sunday inaugurated revolution in Russia. The Emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from his people. Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the 'Little Father' would be heeded. They have been deceived. Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed, and that the only remedy is force. The first flood has been shed, but more will follow. It is now the people against the oppressors and the battle will be fought to the bitter end."

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak guards, regiments, cavalry and infantry held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlaces the city and the gates leading from the industrial sections, while in the Palace Square, at the storm center, were massed dragoon regiments, infantry and Cossacks of the Guards.

Girl Fouly Murdered. Decatur, Ala. (Special).—Shortly after leaving her father's store on her way home Miss Belle Bloodworth, daughter of a well-known merchant of this city, was found murdered in an alley in New Decatur. Evidently beaten into insensibility with a heavy instrument, the assassin afterward made good his work by sending two bullets through the girl's brain. So far there is no clue to work on, but every inch of ground is being covered by bloodhounds.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The festival of the Epiphany, the blessing of the waters, had just concluded at 1 o'clock P. M., when, simultaneously with the salute fired from the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress, a rain of grape-shot fired from over the little chapel burst swept over the saluting gun on board over the frozen Neva in front of the Winter Palace where Emperor Nicholas and every member of the Romanoff family were participating in the service. Some of the missiles struck the chapel and others went high, entering windows of the splendid row of salons along the water front, from which the Empress, the ladies of the court and the members of the diplomatic corps, including Ambassador McCormick, Secretary Eddy and Second Secretary Bliss and all the high dignitaries of the state, army and navy were witnessing the glittering spectacle below.

Fortunately, the bullets passed over the heads of all present, striking the opposite wall and clattering down on the porticoed floor of the white salon.

The first impression of those who heard the crash was that it was due to falling crystals from the glass chandeliers, and caused by concussion from the booming guns. Everybody had been laboring under a more or less nervous strain because of the strike situation, and when the truth was realized the windows were hastily vacated and the greatest excitement reigned within the palace. Lieutenant General Fulon, chief of police of St. Petersburg, himself picked up a missile in the white salon. It was the size of a bird's egg. The police chief was immediately surrounded by officers of the guards, who examined the bullet, and expressed their opinion that it had come from a gun located on the Bourse Esplanade, and which replied to the salute of the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress, explaining that a gun might have been charged with a loaded cartridge by mistake.

Such a thing, however, it was admitted was hard to conceive without a deliberate plot. From the holes passing through the double windows it is certain that the bullets came from the direction of the bourse. In the meantime there was no evidence outside of what occurred.

The crowds of the people who formed black lines along the quays, the palace bridge, the steps of the bourse and every point of vantage in the white arctic landscape did not betray the slightest excitement. Neither did the imperial party in the chapel below. Although the actual ceremony was ended, the Emperor remained and accompanied the Metropolitan and clergy as they circled the pavilion around the chapel to bless the gorgeous standards of the famous guard regiments assembled there. Then the procession moved back to the palace and the original program was carried out.

The Emperor displayed splendid nerve. He did not show a trace of excitement. He received the diplomats in his usual cordial, gentle manner, reviewed the guard regiments on the square behind the palace and subsequently had lunch served in the state dining room.

When a correspondent, who was about to go down to the white salon when one of the missiles flew right over his head, left the palace he saw a hole in the window of another salon and holes outside in the stucco of the massive red building.

This statement was obtained from the police. "With the second or third shot from the Bourse Battery, on Basil Island, a very large number of shrapnel bullets struck the chapel of the palace. Two entered the interior, where the Emperor was standing. The bullets had a very low velocity. The two which entered the chapel fell harmlessly to the floor. Several policemen about the chapel were struck. With the exception of one man, named Romandoff, who was severely wounded, they all escaped with contusions. An inquiry is being conducted by the Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch, inspector general of artillery. It has not been established whether it was an accident or was due to premeditation."

The official account makes the mysterious shooting appear to be an accident, as follows: "During the ceremony of the blessings of the waters of the Neva, in the presence of the Emperor, as the usual salute was being fired an accident happened. A charge of grape, instead of a saluting charge, was fired from a gun belonging to one of the batteries stationed near the Bourse. Some bullets struck the facade of the Winter Palace, near the Quay Gardens, breaking four windows. A policeman belonging to the St. Petersburg force was wounded. According to the information to hand at present no other accident occurred. Inquiry continues."

Later it was stated in official circles that the grape was fired from one of the guns of the Seventeenth Battery of the First Horse Artillery of the Guard, the most aristocratic corps in the Russian army. It seems that at gun practice on Tuesday a loaded shell was inadvertently left in the gun.

Another Charge Against Sorenson. Portland, Ore. (Special).—The federal grand jury has returned an additional indictment against George Sorenson, charging him with perjury in connection with the land-fraud cases now under investigation by the government authorities. Sorenson was tried on a charge of attempting to bribe former United States District Attorney John H. Hall, but the jury failed to agree, and was discharged by Judge Bellinger.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Steel Output and Steel Trust.

A resolution introduced by Representative Little, of Arkansas, directs the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the conditions of the iron and steel industry of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the iron and steel industries in the United States, including the output and prices of its products, are controlled by the United States Steel Corporation and its associates and constituent companies; to what extent the concern mentioned controls the output and prices of the finished products, made by independent companies dependent upon it for raw material, and to what extent, if at all, does the United States Steel Corporation, its associates, or constituent companies, sell its products cheaper in export trade than in domestic trade, and whether such conditions have resulted in whole or in part from any contract, combination or agreement in the nature of a trust or conspiracy in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce.

The Secretary is directed to report the evidence taken and such recommendations as he may deem wise to make.

To Study Trade Abroad.

The President sent a message to the Senate recommending favorable action upon a suggestion made by Assistant Secretary Loomis for co-operation by the Department of State and Commerce and Labor in collecting information concerning trade conditions in foreign countries.

The President recommends that provision be made for the appointment of six special agents, to be called commercial attaches, who shall visit the different countries and make a study of industrial conditions with a view to suggesting modifications and changes in the existing plans of American foreign commerce.

For a Citizenship Commission.

Representative Hitt, of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced a joint resolution to create a commission of five members to examine into the subjects of citizenship of the United States, expatriation and protection abroad. The commission is to make a report and recommendations to the President, who is to transmit them to Congress.

War Bonnet for Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt received a genuine Sioux war bonnet and a Soux buckskin coat from John Flinn, superintendent of the Indian School, at Chamberlain, S. D., in behalf of admirers of the President. The war bonnet is largely of feathers.

Raising Pay of Naval Officers.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has authorized a favorable report on the bill giving naval officers the same pay as army officers of relative rank. It goes away with shore pay and prize money.

A New Porto Rican Attorney.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of A. G. Stewart, of Iowa, to be Attorney-General of Porto Rico; also Capt. Otto Becker to be a paymaster in the army with the rank of major.

Notes of the Departments.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, American consul at Harput, Turkey, reports that 5,000 lives were lost in the Sassun district in last summer's massacres, and that the benevolence of United States citizens had accomplished much for the welfare of the people.

Secretary Hay has issued a statement explaining the conditions that led the United States government to take charge of the finances of San Domingo, take over the customs duties and pay the debts.

The annual report of Samuel McC. Lindsay, commissioner of education of Porto Rico, has been submitted.

Rear Admiral Sigbee reported his arrival at Santo Domingo City in the flagship Newark.

Hugh L. Bond, second vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, made a statement before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in opposition to railroad rate making by the government.

Mr. W. J. Bryan was a visitor in the lobby of the House of Representatives, where he was greeted by many Democratic members.

The President has nominated Governor Brodie, of Arizona, to be assistant chief of the Record and Pension Office. Senator Smoot testified in his own behalf before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Woman's Army and Navy League presented a petition to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, urging the re-establishment of the army canteen.

Court-martial proceedings are to be instituted against the officers of the supply ship Culgoa, which collided with the schooner Wilson and Hunting.

The testimony for the defense was continued before the Senate committee investigating the Smoot case.

The Navy Department has adopted the two-arm semaphore alphabet in its signal system.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a report on railroad accidents in the United States during the months of July, August and September, 1904, showing 228 passengers and 183 employees killed, and 2,154 passengers and 1,503 employees injured in train accidents.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorized a favorable report on the amendment to the extradition treaty with Spain.

Prof. James E. Talmage, of the Utah State University, and author of some of the doctrines accepted as authoritative teachings of the Mormon Church, was on the stand in the Smoot investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads reported the Postoffice Appropriation Bill. It carries \$180,781,993.

Senator Mitchell made a speech in the United States Senate declaring the charges against him to be absolutely and atrociously false.

MR. BOWEN SET ASIDE

President Castro Breaks Relations With American Minister.

THE ASPHALT ROW IS THE CAUSE.

Venezuela's Executive Has Left Capital City—Attorney-General Moody is Studying the Situation From All Points of View, and Warships May Be Sent to the Venezuela Coast in the Spring.

Washington (Special).—Diplomatic intercourse between United States Minister Herbert W. Bowen, at Caracas, Venezuela, and President Castro had been broken, and as a consequence the relations between the United States and Venezuela are in an exceedingly strained condition.

The State Department received a long cable dispatch from Minister Bowen, in which he tells of the events leading up to the departure of President Castro from Caracas and the consequent diplomatic rupture between the representative of the United States and Venezuela's Executive.

President Castro a few days ago presented a proposal to Minister Bowen that the differences between the United States and Venezuela be settled by the appointment of an international court of arbitration. Further than this, however, Minister Bowen reports, President Castro in his note suggesting such a court questioned the "right of the United States to meddle" in the asphalt affair, which, he stated, was being settled by the Venezuelan courts. From what can be gleaned at the State Department, Castro's note was not couched in the most temperate language and not calculated to bring about better relations between the United States and Venezuela.

Without ado, Minister Bowen says, he absolutely (and the State Department supports him in this action) rejected the offer of President Castro. He held, and properly, so the State Department says, that there was no need for the appointment of an international tribunal of arbitration, as a court filling all such functions exists through the agreement of the Pan-American Congress. The fact that President Castro questioned the "right" of the United States to take any action whatsoever in the asphalt controversy and that he made the settlement of this question of "right" precedent upon the appointment of his international court of arbitration the State Department characterizes as ridiculous and in line with his other acts.

Minister Bowen reports that immediately upon his reply to the note of President Castro being received by him Castro left Caracas, temporarily breaking off all diplomatic relations with the United States through Minister Bowen. What step President Castro will next take Minister Bowen does not state, but that the situation is critical the State Department fully realizes.

In the meanwhile Attorney-General W. H. Moody is making an exhaustive review of the whole asphalt case with a view to placing the United States in a position to take drastic action against President Castro's Government in the early spring. The latest acts of Castro, as reported by Minister Bowen, strengthen the President in his desire to once and for all bring Venezuela, as represented by its President, to "a proper respect for the rights of American citizens holding properties in Venezuela." There seems to be no doubt in official circles here that the United States would be perfectly in the right in interfering in the asphalt affair and protecting the rights of the American asphalt property holders. With this end in view, and reinforced by the opinion of Attorney-General Moody, warships will go to Venezuelan ports within a few months, and thus strengthened Minister Bowen will bring President Castro to terms.

Mr. Pulido, who until a few days ago was charge d'affaires of the Venezuelan Legation and was succeeded by Mr. Veloz, secretary of the Bureau of American Republics, has received a cablegram from his Government announcing his appointment as first secretary of the legation, the position he formerly held. This means that Mr. Pulido will continue on duty in Washington. He called at the State Department today to ask if any information had been received regarding the arbitration of the asphalt case. He has had no recent advice on this subject. It appears that Mr. Veloz is appointed charge d'affaires on a special mission.

Tried as a Russian Spy.

Yokohama, (By Cable).—H. B. Collins, of Portuguese blood, who has long been a resident of Japan, was tried on the charge of disclosing military secrets. The evidence showed that Collins visited Port Arthur and Tientsin last year and received 1,000 yen from Generalis Ogorodnikoff and Dessino and a private cipher that he might transmit information. Last October Collins wrote from Yokohama detailing the proposed dispatch of Japanese troops, giving their number, destination and purpose to General Dessino, but the letter was stopped at Nagasaki.

A Treasure Car Robbed.

El Paso, Tex. (Special).—A car containing a quantity of silver lead bullion bound from New York to an El Paso smelter, was broken into and a number of bars were carried away. The smelter officials decline to give the value of the bullion stolen, but it is said to be large.

Gessler Rossen Indicted.

New York, (Special).—Gessler Rossen, charged with sending an infernal machine to the Cunard dock a year ago last May, was indicted by the grand jury under the section of the penal code which makes it a felony to send dynamite or other explosives to a steamship or railroad without label or other sign of its character. It is expected that Rossen will be speedily extradited from Philadelphia and brought to this city for trial.

REFORM FAILS IN MACEDONIA.

England Communicated With Other Powers—Ready for Radical Action.

London, (By Cable).—The British Foreign Office is convinced that the Austro-Russian reform measures decided upon for Macedonia are a hopeless failure, and is communicating with the powers interested in the Near Eastern question, with a view of obtaining an expression of the extent to which they are willing to go to secure more extensive and more real reforms, and probably will lay before Parliament very early in the session a sweeping project which Foreign Secretary Lansdowne believes will insure success.

When Great Britain agreed to support the Austro-Russian scheme, the Foreign Office reserved the right to offer amendments to the program in the event that the scheme known as the "Meurzig program," proved a failure. All recent reports to the Foreign Office from British consuls in the interior of Macedonia, proclaim the utter collapse of the scheme, and show that the conditions prevailing in the interior are no better than before the late revolution.

It is expected that if Lord Lansdowne receives sufficient support from the powers he will renew the suggestion of a year ago to place Macedonia under the control of a Christian governor-general, not responsible to the Sultan, but to the powers. Up to the present Italy alone has signified her willingness to co-operate with Great Britain in demanding more effectual methods.

There is some doubt concerning the position which France will take, but it is understood that the French government, though inclined to side with effectual reforms, is not willing to disturb the existing state of the Balkans, hoping that the summer will pass without a serious conflict. At the same time French and German financiers are arranging to supply Turkey with a loan of \$25,000,000, the largest part of which will be devoted to fitting out the Turkish Army with new batteries of quick-firing guns, orders for which have been placed with French and German manufacturers. Similar orders recently have been placed by Bulgaria.

It is not likely that Austria and Russia, which refused to consent to Great Britain's original proposition for the appointment of a Christian governor-general, will now agree to it, and it is said that Germany probably will maintain a friendly attitude toward Turkey.

RADIUM IN THE SOLAR PHOTOSPHERE.

Professor Monroe Snyder, Announces a Discovery.

Philadelphia (Special).—Prof. Monroe B. Snyder, director of the Philadelphia Observatory, announces that he has discovered the existence of radium in the solar photosphere and of radium emanation in the solar corona and in the auroral streamers of the earth.

He also finds that radium and radium emanation, the latter identical with coronium, are widely and correlatively distributed in stars, nebulae and, very probably, comets. He further announces these laws: First, there is universal celestial radioactivity, namely, negative or associative and positive or dissociative transformation of the elements, with accompanying absorption and emission of radiant energy of characteristic frequencies and intensities.

Second, Maximum radioactivity is critically dependent upon the energy gradient, and is, therefore, periodic and often local in sun, stars, new stars, nebulae and comets.

FELL DEAD IN CHURCH.

An Unbeliever to Whom a Revivalist Had Just Retired.

Winamac, Ind. (Special).—Worshipers at the Chapel at Wilders Station, near here, are in a state of excitement over an incident which occurred during a revival service. Rev. James McCarey, an evangelist, was conducting a meeting and just before the congregation was dismissed he began a fervent exhortation to sinners to repent.

While he was talking, Richard Bossy, a confessed unbeliever in religion, stepped into the church. As Mr. McCarey's eyes rested upon him he exclaimed: "There is one unbeliever in this congregation—a sinner who cannot be saved from death unless he becomes a Christian."

As the words were uttered there was an exclamation of pain from Mr. Bossy, and he fell to the floor.

Members of the congregation ran to him, but he was dead when they reached his side.

Tried for Slocum Disaster.

New York (Special).—Charged with fraud, misconduct and violation of law in connection with the inspection of the excursion steamer General Slocum, which was burned in East River last June with a loss of more than 1,000 lives, John W. Fleming and Henry Lundberg, formerly attached to the local office of United States inspectors of steamboats, were placed on trial before Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court.

The indictment against Fleming and Lundberg is based on the section of the United States statutes which makes neglect in the inspection of steam vessels, as the result of which life is destroyed, manslaughter.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania has issued no mortgage bonds for ten years.

A private despatch from Gates said: "It is a cinch to buy copper."

They are talking of 3 cent car fares for short distance in Pittsburg. "Excellent conditions" is the report on Winter wheat made by the "Modern Miller."

The last sale of Kensington Bank stock was at an advance of \$8 over the same time last year.