

TRIUMPH OF JAPANESE ARMS

Mukden and Fushun Taken, and Kuropatkin Crushed—Czar to Send Out New Army—Resignation of Gen. Kuropatkin Will Be Accepted.

Russia will not give up the fight. Notwithstanding the peace talk in St. Petersburg and Paris, the Czar has decided to raise a new army, reorganize the forces in Manchuria and order the second Russian Pacific fleet to sail for the Far East. It is admitted at the Russian capital that it will be difficult to mobilize another army, and some officials believe it impossible.

Russian officials say that only in the event of Japan tendering "moderate" terms and recognizing Russia's power in the Far East can peace be easily arranged. The Czar and his counselors figure on Japan being unable to stand the financial strain.

General Kuropatkin has assumed all responsibility for his defeat. His excuse is that he miscalculated the Japanese strength. The Czar will accept his resignation as commander-in-chief. General Grodekoff may be selected to succeed him.

The Japanese are in touch with the Russians at Tie Pass, and Field Marshal Oyama is pushing the advantage gained, determined, if possible, to drive the Russians from their latest shelter and force the fighting to a finish. The troops arriving at Tie Pass are in a disorganized state, showing that the retreat turned into a panic.

The full extent of the Russian disaster is still unknown. The Russian censors eliminate all mention of the numbers of prisoners taken by the Japanese from the press dispatches. Kuropatkin has evidently lost the whole, or the larger portion, of at least one army corps and a part of another. He reports that 1,190 officers and 49,391 men are missing at roll-call.

While a small portion of Kuropatkin's army has reached Tie Pass, the greater part of those who escaped from the battle of Mukden are still struggling northward, being at last contacts between 12 and 16 miles from their goal, with the Japanese, flushed with victory and reinforced by fresh men, harassing them from all sides. Even should the remnants of the army reach Tie Pass, it is hardly possible for it to make a stand there against the overwhelming force opposing it, especially as the Russians must be worn out and weakened by the loss of men, guns and ammunition.

According to Marshal Oyama's latest reports the Russians taken prisoner in the Shakhe district alone number 40,000, including Major General Nakhimoff. The Russian killed and wounded in the same district number 90,000. They left 26,500 dead on the field.

The Japanese casualties from February 26 to March 12 were 41,222.

JAPS IN ANOTHER TURNING MOVEMENT.

Russian Army in Such Disorder That Losses Are Not Yet Determined.

Tie Pass (By Cable).—The Japanese, it is reported, have ceased their pursuit, at least temporarily. Some of the Japanese are 25 miles below Tie Pass. A resumption of their advance is expected. Rumors are in circulation that the Japanese already are attempting another wide turning movement to drive the Russians from Tie Pass.

The Russian troops here have been arriving with hopelessly mixed units in consequence of the change in the front. The troops are being sorted out and organizations reformed and assigned to places to defend the new position; but whether Tie Pass will be held or abandoned probably will not be decided for several days.

It is still too early to tell the extent of the Russian defeat, because not all the parts of the army have been assembled, and the losses during the retreat are no small portion of the casualties.

OYAMA TELLS OF TRIUMPH.

The Occupation of Mukden and Success of Surrounding Movement.

Tokio. (By Cable).—Field Marshal Oyama telegraphs as follows: "We occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

"Our surrounding movement, in which we have been engaged for some days past, has now completely succeeded.

"The fiercest fighting continues at several places in the vicinity of Mukden. "We captured a great number of prisoners, enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions and other war supplies. There is at present no time to investigate the number of these."

It is unofficially reported that the Russian strength west of Mukden consists of two corps. The Japanese who destroyed the railroad are pressing the Russians northward, and the portion of the Japanese center pressing the Russians northward along the Mukden road is now engaged six miles north of the Hun River.

The Japanese have also occupied Fushun. Nearly all the Russians' heavy guns and many field guns have been captured.

Washington. (Special).—Fushun has been captured by the Japanese forces, according to the following cablegram received by the Japanese Legation from Tokio:

"Our detachments occupied Fushun on the night of March 9, and now are attacking the enemy, which is posted at the angle of the heights north of Fushun.

KUROPATKIN'S DESPAIRING MESSAGE.

Laconic Report That Many Believe to Be the Forerunner of a Surrender.

St. Petersburg. (By Cable).—"Friday night all our armies commenced to retreat."

The greatest defeat in the history of the Russo-Japanese War was made known in St. Petersburg Friday night, but only in the paltry eight words from General Kuropatkin to Emperor Nicholas, which were flung about the streets in newspaper extras and passed from mouth to mouth. Two thoughts formed instantly in the minds of everyone, and two words were on every lip—Surrender, peace—the former dreaded, the latter hoped for.

General Kuropatkin is no maker of phrases; his words never are quoted like the famous "All is lost save honor," but his laconic messages hide more than probably any other two sentences in the literature of war. St. Petersburg knows nothing of the extent of the disaster; not even the lines of Kuropatkin's retreat; whether the route to Tie Pass is still open, whether he is endeavoring to cut his way through to safety, or whether, as many of the pessimistic believe, he has taken to the mountains. If it be the latter, he will inevitably be hemmed in and starved into surrender, as Marshal Bazaine was at Metz.

The dispatch has been studied as closely as was ever the most abstruse text of Scripture over which dogmatists have wrestled, and from the words "all our armies" the optimistic draw the deduction that the bulk of the Russian forces got away clear, the commander-in-chief sacrificing, however, the devoted rear guard, who flung themselves as prey to the Japanese wolves, who were closing in on their trail, and sacrificing also, it is conceded on every hand, the greater part of his heavy artillery, especially the siege guns and enormous quantities of supplies and munitions.

WEALTH IN OUR COAL MINES.

Hundreds of Millions of Tons Are Produced Annually.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The world's coal production in 1903 reached the enormous total of 864,000,000 long tons, of which the United States supplied more than any other country. Statistics received by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, indicate that the world's output of coal in 1903 was 864,000,000 tons, of which the United States produced 319,000,000 tons, against 236,000,000 produced by Great Britain, 160,000,000 by Germany, 39,000,000 by Australia-Hungary and 35,000,000 by France.

The world's growth in coal production is coincident with its growth in commerce, indicating the close connection between coal supply and industry and transportation. From 1800 to 1850 the world's production of coal was relatively small and only increased from 11½ million tons at the beginning of that century to 81,000,000 in 1850; the world's commerce meantime increased from \$1,500,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000. Since 1850 there has been a marked increase in the production of coal and an equally notable expansion of international commerce. Coal production has in the last half century increased tenfold and commerce more than fourfold, the former increasing from 81,000,000 tons in 1850 to 864,000,000 tons in 1903; the latter from \$4,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$22,000,000,000 in 1903.

The rapid growth in the world's production of coal is even surpassed by the record of the United States. In 1800, when anthracite coal was practically unknown in the United States, the world was producing over 11,000,000 tons of coal per annum. In 1870, when the world's coal production amounted to 213,000,000 tons, the United States supplied but 33,000,000, or about 15 per cent. of the whole, being exceeded by Great Britain with 110,000,000 tons and Germany with over 33,000,000. From 1870 to 1903 the growth in the world's coal production has been from 213,000,000 at the first-named year to 864,000,000 in 1903, a gain of 651,000,000 tons, or over 300 per cent.

Robs Woman Station Agent.

Elizabeth, N. J. (Special).—Mrs. Priscilla Reid, station agent on the Pennsylvania railroad at North Elizabeth, was waylaid and robbed. A man seized her by the throat and told her to give him the handbag she carried or he would choke the life out of her. The woman struggled, but he clutched her throat tighter, struck her in the face and wrenched the bag, containing \$58 and tickets, from her grasp. Then he fled, leaving her lying in the snow. Her screams caused a pursuit, and the man was caught after a chase.

Miners Drop to Death.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. (Special).—While seven men were being hoisted in the carriage in the Clear Spring colliery at West Pittston the rope broke and the men were hurled to the bottom, a distance of 250 feet. All were killed. Immediately after the accident a rescuing party was organized with J. L. Coke, general manager of the Clear Spring Colliery, in charge. The bodies of the seven men were found in a heap at the bottom of the shaft horribly mangled.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

The strike on the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's lines in New York is at an end, the men having been advised by the leaders to apply for reinstatement.

A man known as Hunter de Bowie is accused in New York of various swindling operations in which women were the victims.

Young Kingdon Gould was hazed by "The Black Avengers" of Columbia College.

The committee of the Trunk Line Association in charge of the uniform bill of lading question has agreed to withdraw the bill, to which objection has been made, if the shippers will promise to drop the appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson, of the Virginia Democratic State Committee, is expected by many to resign some time in May.

William W. Conner, of Somerset county, Md., committed suicide at Norfolk.

Norfolk supervisors paid back into the treasury \$4,815 salaries paid to them in excess of the \$30 allowed.

The National Mothers' Congress is expected to demand the unseating of Senator Smoot, of Utah.

Six colonels in the army are soon to be retired with the rank of brigadier-general.

Sir H. Rider Haggard was the guest of the President at the White House.

For the present the President will consider no more applications for consular positions.

Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, revoked the charter of the striking Interborough strikers in New York. Many of the strikers applied at the company's offices for positions. The strike continues.

Representative members of the theatrical profession attended the funeral of Mr. A. M. Palmer in the "Little Church Around the Corner" in New York.

Albert De Rome, crippled from the effects of hazing, swore out warrants for the arrest of students of the Hopkins Art Institute, in San Francisco.

By a collision at Monk Creek, Ind., between two trains Engineer Hanson was fatally injured and Fireman Harry Cummings was instantly killed.

At a meeting of the Pittsburg members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees it was determined to present a new wage scale.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is anxious to have the State of Mississippi recognized on the monument to be erected in Richmond to Jefferson Davis.

Proceedings for disbarment have been entered at Marianna, Fla., against former Chief Justice Liddon, of the state.

Oliver Hopkinson, the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, is dead, aged 93 years.

Two negroes were hanged in Birmingham, Ala., for the murder of their sweethearts.

Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has ordered the striking motormen on the Interborough to return or be expelled. The local leader of the strike says the men will stay out. Many have returned and traffic is moving along.

The executive committee of the United Brethren Missionary Board dropped Daniel F. Wilberforce, a native African missionary, who, after 25 years' work in the church, relapsed to heathenism.

W. S. Alley, who was suspended from the New York Stock Exchange for one year for alleged irregularities last September, has been reinstated by the governing committee.

"The Moral Forces in the Twentieth Century" was the subject of the Trask lecture delivered at the Princeton University by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

An address on "Some Phases of the Municipal Problem" was delivered before the Yale Law School.

Foreign.

A project is on foot in London to construct additional immense docks for the port of London.

London physicians say they believe the increase in lunacy among women in that city is due to the monotony of living in flat-houses.

A man giving the name of A. H. McCullough was killed by a bomb he dropped in a St. Petersburg hotel.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the new director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, says Americans fail to appreciate native genius.

President Nord, of Hayti, has postponed the final hearing in the case of eight Syrians under order of expulsion on the complaint of American Minister Powell for having presented false American naturalization papers.

Count Tolstoi, in a letter to the London Times, defends the Russian government as no worse than all other governments, and advises all men "to free themselves from every government and abolish it."

The outbreak of the peasants in the south of Russia has assumed such alarming proportions that troops have been sent to restore order. The peasants have burned much valuable property.

A legal question which has arisen in Berlin is whether a pearl found by a lady customer while eating oysters in a restaurant belongs to the finder or to the proprietor of the restaurant.

April 18 of the Russian calendar, or May 1, American calendar, has, it is reported, been set for the real beginning of the revolution in Russia.

It is reported that 9,000 Somalis have attacked the town of Merka, on the Bexdir Coast, East Africa, and have annihilated the inhabitants.

Twenty or thirty miners are reported killed and many seriously burned in an explosion in the Cambrian Colliery, Rhondda Valley, Wales.

Thirty-two battalions of Turkish reinforcement have been called out to cope with the insurrection in the province of Yemen, Arabia.

Revolutionary disorders have broken out at Smolensk, in Middle Russia. Bands of demonstrators are marching through the streets carrying red flags.

Two firemen were severely burned in extinguishing flames in the cellar of the new palace at Potsdam.

THE JURY SAYS GUILTY

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick is Convicted on the Charge of Conspiracy.

VERDICT REACHED IN TWO HOURS.

Court Convened at Night to Receive Finding—Sinks Helplessly into Her Chair and Breaks Into Sobs When Outcome is Announced to Her—Deafness Prevented Her From Hearing the Verdict—New Trial Promptly Moved.

Cleveland (Special).—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was found guilty of conspiring to defraud the United States in procuring the certification of checks on a national bank, when there were no funds in the bank to her credit.

She was found guilty on every count of the indictment upon which the jury was at liberty to judge her—seven in all.

The original indictment contained 16 counts. Two of these were ruled out during the trial by Judge Taylor, and of the remaining 14, one-half charged her with securing the certification of checks without having the proper entries made upon the books of the bank. Judge Taylor, in his charge, directed the jury to disregard these counts and consider only the remaining with no funds on deposit.

Under the law she can be fined on each count, but not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment more than two years on each count, or she may be fined a maximum of \$10,000 and imprisonment for two years on each count.

The jury left the courtroom at 3:33. It was announced two hours later that a verdict had been reached, and the jurors asked to be taken out to dinner. Word was sent to Judge Taylor at his hotel, and he set 8:30 o'clock as the time at which he would appear in court to receive the verdict. The jury went out at 6:15 and returned at 7:30.

Court was opened promptly at 8:30 and the verdict read at 8:33.

Mrs. Chadwick came into court about five minutes before the jury. She was accompanied by her son, Emil Hoover, and two trained nurses. She sank into the seat she had occupied during the trial and rested her face in the palm of her right hand—a position she held almost constantly throughout the sessions of court. During the afternoon she had suffered severely from a cramp in her right arm, being at times barely able to use it. She forgot all about the cramp at night in her excitement and moved the arm as if nothing had ever troubled it.

The jury sat silently in their chairs waiting for the appearance of Judge Taylor, and around the dim, dimly lighted courtroom stood perhaps 30 persons more—newspaper men, bailiffs and attaches of the office of District Attorney Sullivan. Mrs. Chadwick's counsel, Judge Wing, also was present, and he sat silent, with a frown of apprehension upon his face.

For several minutes the courtroom waited, no motion being made by anybody, when Judge Taylor entered from his chambers, and walked quickly to his chair. He glanced in an inquiring manner toward the jury, but said nothing.

"I have it, your Honor," said Clerk Carleton, holding up a slim white paper. Then, turning his face to the courtroom, the clerk said:

"Gentlemen, answer to your names as they are called."

All of the jurymen responded and Clerk Carleton unfolded the verdict and stood up.

"We find as to count one—guilty.

"We find as to count three—guilty."

The same sentence was repeated five times more for the five remaining counts, and commenced energetically to enter the verdict upon his records.

"Gentlemen," said the judge, "was this, and is this, your verdict?"

An inarticulate murmur of assent rose from the jury, and then in a few words Judge Taylor thanked and dismissed the jury.

SIGNED 1,842 MEASURES.

Bill Passed by Congress and Approved by President.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—During the session of Congress which closed on March 4 President Roosevelt signed 1,842 measures passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

The footings of the enactments have just been completed by Col. William M. Palmer, assistant clerk of the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills, and Morris A. Latta, enrollment clerk at the White House, through the hands of both of whom all the measures passed. Both Colonel Palmer and Mr. Latta have handled the enactments of the Congress for many years, and not one ever has failed of approval through negligence.

Of the measures enacted at the last session 238 were public bills, including 14 appropriation bills, 1,569 were private bills, 34 were public resolutions and one was a private resolution. The total number of enactments during the previous session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, which was nearly two months longer than the session just closed, was 2,190. It is noteworthy that nearly two-thirds of the measures enacted at the last session were delivered at the White House by Colonel Palmer for the approval of the President during the last two weeks of the session.

Town Stirred by Revival.

Dixon, Ill. (Special).—After Evangelist William A. Sunday had preached a sermon on impure amusements at the Tabernacle here hundreds of persons went forward and publicly renounced dances and progressive card games. Society women have also announced an intention of forsaking decollete costumes. Nearly 4,000 heard the sermon and more than 3,000 others clamored for admission. Gamblers have broken their tables, burned their paraphernalia

DEATH DUE TO POISON

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in Stanford Case.

FRISCO DETECTIVES VISIT THE SCENE.

According to the Finding of Jury in Honolulu, Mrs. Stanford Died an Unnatural Death, the Cause Being Strychnine Poisoning, the Drug Having Been Introduced into Bottle of Bicarbonate of Soda.

Honolulu. (By Cable).—The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Jane L. Stanford died an unnatural death. The verdict says that death was due to strychnine poisoning, the poison having been introduced into a bottle of bicarbonate of soda with felonious intent by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

The end of the inquest with a positive verdict of murder leaves the police of Honolulu as much without a clue as when Mrs. Stanford died. High Sheriff Henry said after the inquest that it was his opinion that the strychnine was placed in the soda in San Francisco by a member of Mrs. Stanford's household.

At the inquest Dr. Shorey testified that the strychnine used, as shown by the tests, was a strychnine such as it not used generally for medicinal purposes, but used for poisoning animals. This statement is regarded as possible assistance in tracing the purchase of the strychnine.

The jury returned their verdict after about two minutes' deliberation.

The verdict of the coroner's jury to the effect that the death of Mrs. Stanford was due to strychnine poisoning is the subject of much adverse criticism here. Many persons declare that evidence was lacking to sustain the conclusion of the jury as to felonious intent.

The verdict was written out with the knowledge and assistance of Deputy High Sheriff Rawlins. The jurors, who took less than two minutes to arrive at the verdict, immediately signed their names.

David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Timothy J. Hopkins, a member of the board of trustees of the university; Capt. Jules Callundun, representing a detective agency of San Francisco, and Detective Harry Reynolds, of the San Francisco Police Department, arrived here on the steamship Alameda.

Dr. Jordan said that all the way to Honolulu he had hoped he would find on arriving that the death of the great benefactress was due to natural causes. Mrs. Stanford, in conversation with him, he said, made little reference to the attempted poisoning at the Stanford mansion at San Francisco on January 14, and did not appear to think very much of it. Dr. Jordan and Mr. Hopkins both said they had nothing whatever to do with the investigation which the police of San Francisco and Honolulu are conducting.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A SCHOOL.

Valuable Astronomical Apparatus and a Splendid Library Burned.

Philadelphia, (Special).—The new Boys' High School, at Broad and Green streets, considered one of the finest structures of the Norman type in the country, and built and furnished at a cost of more than \$1,500,000, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of about \$150,000. The fire began after all the classes had been dismissed. The only scholars in the building at the time the fire was discovered were the candidates for the various athletic teams, who were in the gymnasium. They numbered about 200, and rendered good service in saving books and other property.

The fire started in the workshop of Monroe B. Snyder, professor of astronomy and higher mathematics, and was caused by defective electric wiring. One-half of the fifth floor of the main portion of the structure and the entire observatory tower, which rises five floors above the main building, were burned out. The greatest loss was the contents of the observatory. The main telescope, costing \$25,000, a number of other instruments and an instrument for segregating the colors of the sun, were damaged beyond repair. The valuable library of Professor Snyder, containing books and papers that cannot be replaced, was also destroyed.

Headless Body Found.

Pocatello, Idaho (Special).—A rancher reported finding the remains of a man and a woman in a fissure of the rocks and lava beds about four miles up Portneau Canyon, south of Pocatello. The body of the man was headless. That of the woman was wrapped in a blanket. Indications are that the man and woman were murdered and that the crime was committed at least two years ago.

Cereal Mill Burned.

Cedar Rapids, Ia. (Special).—The plant of the American Cereal Company, said to be the largest oatmeal mill in the world, is burning, and probably will be a total loss. Two persons have lost their lives. The fire is spreading, and assistance has been asked from nearby cities.

Mr. Metcalf to Visit Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special).—Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf has accepted an invitation to be present in Atlanta May 16, at the meeting of the American Manufacturers' Association.

FINANCIAL.

The coastwise shipments of coal in the United States last year was 34,000,000 tons.

Quietest week of the year in the wool trade, says the "American Wool Reporter."

It is said that H. C. Frick has bought 20,000 shares of Philadelphia Rapid Transit.

Erie will issue \$4,000,000 of notes to pay for new equipment, including nearly 200 locomotives.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

At a meeting of the President and his Cabinet it was decided that the length of service of an incumbent would not be a bar to his reappointment in the federal service, the main test to be if his services were satisfactory.

Funeral services for General Bate were held in the Senate prior to the dispatch of the remains to Nashville, Tenn., for burial. The President, members of his Cabinet, diplomatic corps and other high dignitaries were present.

Secretary Hitchcock has given out a statement concerning the investigation made by the Department of the Interior into the irregularities in Oregon in public cases. There have been 68 indictments and 6 convictions.

Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks has appointed his son, Fred C. Fairbanks, as his private secretary.

Former Ambassador Andrew D. White delivered an address in which he recommended a number of changes in the system of appointment and promotion in the diplomatic and consular service.

Secretary Hay issued a statement declaring that it had never been the purpose of the administration to negotiate a protocol with Santo Domingo without submitting it to the Senate.

Postmaster General Cortelyou formally received the chiefs and assistant chiefs of the various divisions of the Post-office Department.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, by a party vote, agreed to report favorably on the Santo Domingo Treaty as amended.

Jacques Jouvenal, a sculptor, whose work is conspicuous in the capital, died, at the age of 75.

Charges have been filed against the mail bag repair shop of the Postoffice Department.

Secretary Taft has declined to accept the resignation of Capt. George H. Kirkman.

The Senate, in executive session, made public the second message of President Roosevelt to the Santo Domingo treaty. It says that the Dominican interests demand action by the Senate at the earliest practical moment.

The National Republican Editorial Association met in Washington. William S. Capeller, of Mansfield, O., was elected president.

The appointment of Charles H. Treat to be treasurer of the United States, vice Ellis Roberts, resigned, was sent to the Senate.

George B. Cortelyou, on assuming the office of postmaster general, announced that in a few days, as soon as he can arrange some minor details, he will retire from the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. He will be succeeded by Vice Chairman Harry C. New, of Indianapolis, who will become the acting chairman of the committee.

Postmaster General Cortelyou announced that Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, has been selected for first assistant postmaster general.

All members of the Cabinet took the prescribed oath as the heads of their respective departments, the administration of the oath being attended by no formality. The informal ceremonies took place at the departments.

President Roosevelt's naval aid, Lieut. Roscoe Carlisle Bulmer, and Miss Anita Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Poor, of Washington, were married in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church by the rector, Rev. C. Ernest Smith.

THIS MINISTER A PERJURER.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Violation of Pension Laws.

Knoxville, Tenn. (Special).—Rev. Benjamin W. Ashley, a minister of the Christian Church, residing near Newport, Tenn., was given a sentence of fifteen months in the penitentiary in the Federal Court here today for violating the pension laws.

In investigating his case a pension examiner discovered that he was a bigamist. After Ashley had been placed on the pensions rolls a North Carolina woman claiming to be his wife made application for a division of the pension. Ashley swore that his wife was a Tennessee woman. Investigation proved that Ashley married his first wife in 1885, and had never obtained a divorce, but had abandoned her three years ago, marrying a second time after coming to Tennessee to reside. He pleaded guilty of perjury, and may be prosecuted for bigamy when he has served his Federal sentence.

MINERS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Four Killed and Four Injured By a Runaway Coal Car.

Charleston, W. Va. (Special).—At Shrewsbury, a mining village 16 miles above here, a mine car, loaded with coal and carrying 10 workmen, who were coming from the mine, dashed a thousand feet down the 45-degree incline, killing four of the miners and injuring four others.

The men had left their work and were riding down to their homes when the ropes pulled out of the "dead-end" of the drawhead and the car descended like lightning to the bottom of the incline, 1,000 feet below. Two of the 10 men jumped as soon as the car was released and were unhurt. Others jumped later and were injured more or less severely. Four stayed until the car smashed into the tippie, demolishing it and being itself destroyed.

A Medal From the President.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—It was reported from McKeesport that as a recognition of his services for flagging a Baltimore and Ohio inaugural train Sunday and preventing a terrible catastrophe, Thomas Bain, a coal digger of Shafter, will receive a medal of honor from the government. He was notified that President Roosevelt would bestow the medal soon. The railroad company will also recognize Bain's services.