

A NOTED HINDU PRINCE IS HERE

Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda Arrives in New York.

VERY WEALTHY AND PROGRESSIVE.

A Picturesque Character, Whose Mission is to Secure Information That May Be of Use in Improving the Condition of His People—How He Came to Be a Ruler at Twelve Years.

New York, (Special).—His Highness, the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda—Sir Sayaji Rao Yi, Saen Khas Khel, Sam Sher Bahadur, Frazand-I-Khasi-Dowlat-I-Inglisha—first in rank of the Hindu princes and second in all India, arrived Sunday on the White Star liner Celtic. He has come to the United States after a tour in Europe to see the country, study the people and try to learn the secret of their success. With him are Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda, as pretty a little woman as ever walked down a gangplank, and the Gaekwar's brother, Sangtrao Caikwad.

For a prince with so many names, the second wealthiest in India and the owner of a collection of jewels that is famous the world over, the Maharajah is a most unassuming visitor. He sauntered down the Celtic's gangplank looking like a very ordinary tourist who had been bronzed by a tropical sun, and pleasantly nodding good-bys to the acquaintances he had made on the trip over. Perhaps that is explained by the fact that, besides being one of India's wealthiest princes, he is regarded also as her most enlightened.

He is a little man, not much more than five feet tall, but is stockily built. He is 43 years of age, and has ruled over the State of Baroda under British sovereignty since he was a mere boy. He traces his ancestry back to Sivaji, the founder of the Marahatta power in India, but he owes his occupation of the throne to an indiscretion of his predecessor, Gaekwar Mulhar Rao, who cut up such high jinks in 1875 that his Maharani fled for protection to the home of Colonel Phayre, the English resident. The Gaekwar made a bluff by discharging some blank cannon charges at the resident's house, but it didn't work. Her Highness refused to return, and a little later Colonel Phayre got some chemicals in his food which acted like poison on his system. The gray old Maharajah was tried and deposed, although he was not convicted of having poisoned the resident.

It was up to the Maharani then, in accordance with Hindu custom, to appoint the succeeding ruler. Guided by England's helping hand, she chose Gopal Rao, the present Maharajah, then a boy of 12.

He was educated at home by English tutors, and began early to make a special study of the needs of his state. He decided that there must be a public school system. Today he said that there are schools in more than half of the state and in some parts of it compulsory education. He has established a man's college and a woman's college and a technical school in the city of Baroda, and has changed that place from a slovenly, antiquated Hindu town into a modern city with fine public buildings and spacious parks. He declared early against child marriages, and announced that none of his children would ever marry before they were 20.

These are only a few of the things he has done. He has taken much active interest in the government of his state, being allowed considerable latitude by the British government, and has often sat as a judge in the native courts. The Maharajah's income has been estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 a year. The Scindia of Gwalior, with \$15,000,000 a year, is said to be the richest of the Indian princes. The Marahatta has 2,000,000 subjects under his rule. The state contains 8,100 square miles.

Besides his enormous annual income the Gaekwar of Baroda possesses jewels which have been valued at between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

DOMESTIC

The plan to construct a floating drydock to be stationed at Solomon's Island, has been temporarily defeated in the House on the point of order that the money for the same should not be included in the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The Southern Baptist Convention opened at Chattanooga with nearly 5,000 delegates and visitors. President Stephens' report showed that the churches had contributed more than ever before, the aggregate being \$315,248.

The strike of the funeral directors' union in New York City greatly interferes with the burial of the dead. In one instance the drivers of the hearse and carriages at a funeral drove off and abandoned the body and the mourners in a church.

The Electric Properties Company of New York, with which John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal is to be identified, was incorporated at Albany, with a capital stock of \$13,000,000.

David B. Hill testified as to the reasonableness of his \$5,000 retaining fee from the Equitable Life before the subcommittee of the grievance committee of the New York State Bar Association.

The lives of several men were endangered by the cave-in of a copper mine in Cuba.

The "Paper Trust" has surrendered and the government wins the final decision.

E. M. Wilhoit, formerly an agent in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Chicago that by direction of his superiors he bribed various clerks to get information of the business of competitors, and also cheated customers.

W. F. Bechtel, on trial in Minneapolis for embezzling insurance funds, testified on the witness stand that he paid \$5,000 which had been demanded, to State Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessy.

Police Magistrate Wahle, in New York, released two merchants who had been arrested at the instigation of the Chicago police authorities and roasted the Chicago chief.

State Bank Examiner Cameron announced that the depositors of the Columbia Savings and Trust Company will be paid in full.

W. H. Sylvester, president of the First National Bank of Montezuma, Ind., was shot and killed by his brother.

Counsel for Mrs. Duke filed an appeal in Trenton, N. J., from the decision granting a divorce to Mr. Duke.

A petition was filed in Cincinnati for a receiver for the Springfield and Western Railroad.

Troops are gradually being withdrawn from San Francisco and the police resuming authority.

General Greely reported the conditions in San Francisco to be improving.

Moses Haas, accused of the agricultural cotton report "leak," and charged with misconduct in office under the Maryland common law, was dismissed by Judge Holt, of New York, who holds that the Maryland law cannot obtain in New York.

An autopsy shows that Charles L. Spier, who was killed while on a supposed burglar hunt in his home, on Staten Island, died from a 32-calibre bullet, which filled the revolver he carried.

A FIRE PANIC AT A CIRCUS

Many Women and Children Trampled in Stampede.

NO ONE KILLED, BUT SEVERAL INJURED

Explosion of a Tank of Gasoline Sets the Big Canvas Ablaze, and Two Thousand Spectators Have More Excitement Than They Bargained For—Howls of Wild Animals Add to General Panic.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., (Special).—A panic was created among 2,000 people who were crowded in the big tent of F. A. Robbins' circus, which was giving an exhibition at New Rochelle, when a gasoline tank used to furnish light for the tent exploded, and the big canvas covering caught fire.

Women and children were trampled upon and many had their clothes torn off in the stampede of the spectators who made a dash for the exits. Luckily no one was seriously hurt.

Just as Mlle. Reynal was preparing to make the "dip of death leap," and while she was being pulled up a high incline, a rope caught on the gasoline tank on the main tentpole and it fell to the ground and exploded, scattering burning gasoline all over the ring. The lights of some of the performers caught fire, and they had to help each other to extinguish the flames.

Men, women and children in the audience screamed in terror, and then a wild stampede ensued. Women and children were knocked down in the rush.

To add to the confusion, the bears, lions and elephants set up a howl, and then the tent caught fire. The people all made a rush for the main entrance, and the police had to use their night-sticks to save women from being crushed to death in the jam. In order to escape from the burning tent the side canvas coverings were pulled down, and this made an exit for the crowd. The New Rochelle fire department was called out and the fire was put out.

During the excitement the circus hands managed to get all the animal wagons to a place of safety.

BLAZE IN MINING TOWN.

Seven Buildings Destroyed in Sutersville, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Five business houses and two residences were destroyed by fire at Sutersville, Pa., a mining town of 4,500 inhabitants, 20 miles east of Pittsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The blaze started in Kelly Brothers' general merchandise store, on Main Street, and spread so rapidly that for a time it was feared the entire town would be swept by the flames. Aid was requested from this city, Conellsville and McKeesport, but before assistance reached the scene the fire was checked by a bucket brigade.

The loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Among the buildings burned were Kelly Brothers' store, the First National Bank, A. C. Francetti's fruit store, Goldberg's clothing store, Shaner's drug store and the residences of Dr. W. F. Pears and John Keegan.

CIRCUS MEN AND STUDENTS FIGHT.

Pistols, Knives and Clubs Used in a General Mixup.

Columbia, Mo., (Special).—Several state university students were shot and otherwise injured in a fight with employees of a circus here. A showman was shot in the jaw, and several circus employees were hurt.

The students refused to vacate the tent when the performance had ended, insisting that they would stay for the "concert," and not pay. Circus employees rushed the students with tent stakes and a fight followed. Thereupon the students left the circus grounds and greased the railroad track. A car of the circus train was derailed.

Circus employees sprang from the train and another fight ensued, during which shots were fired and knives and clubs were used.

Castellane Case Resumed.

Paris, (By Cable).—The conclusion of the elections permitted the Castellane case to be taken up for final inquiries as to the possibility of a reconciliation between the Countess (formerly Anna Gould) and Count Boni. This was considered a formality, as the parties are not disposed to become reconciled. After the present proceedings, the Countess' revised bill will be filed and the papers served. The lawyers expect that in future the proceedings will move briskly.

Valuable Papers Saved.

San Francisco, (Special).—Safe deposit boxes in several big institutions that provide these fireproof receptacles for the public were made accessible Monday. The vaults opened were those of the Union Trust, Crocker-Woolworth, Canadian Bank of Commerce and Mercantile Trust institutions. Steel and asbestos performed their trust well. All the contents of the steel boxes were found intact.

Earthquake in Nebraska.

Cody, Neb., (Special).—At 6:25 o'clock P. M., an earthquake shock lasting nearly one minute passed through the Elkhorn Valley, the earth seeming to move north and south. No damage is reported from the news. Towns in all directions for a radius of sixty miles have reported feeling the shock.

For Medical Research.

New York (Special).—The formal opening of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research took place with elaborate ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by President Eliot, of Harvard University; President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, and Dr. W. I. Welch, of Baltimore, president of the board of directors of the institute. The handsome building covers the heights above old Jones Woods and overlooks the East River.

WILL PUT DOWN ANY DISORDER.

Uncle Sam's Warning to the Panamanians—Not Confined to Zone.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Inquiry as to the meaning and scope of the letter delivered by Governor Magoon to the Panamanian government relative to the use of American troops on the isthmus in case of trouble develops the following state of facts:

"Some months ago a representative of the so-called Liberal party in Panama addressed an inquiry to Governor Magoon as to the attitude of the American government in case a rebellion should be inaugurated on the isthmus. The inquiry was referred to Secretary Root, and answer was made that in such case the American government would be bound by its treaty rights and obligations; that it would permit no disturbance within the Canal Zone nor in the city of Panama or Colon.

"The government of Panama was impelled to ask what limitations would be placed upon the activity of our troops in case of revolution, and it is to this inquiry that Governor Magoon has just replied. Secretary Root informed the Governor that in his judgment the ground was covered by his first letter as to the general proposition, and that the second question submitted was rather a military one, wherefore he had referred it to Secretary Taft.

"Secretary Taft in his letter in substance told the Panamanian government that the American military would take any step it deemed necessary, even outside the zone, to prevent operations that might threaten the peace of the zone and the cities of Colon and Panama. In this view the organization of a rebel army near the zone which might have for its ultimate purpose an attack upon the cities named would be promptly dispersed by the American troops."

DOWIE AND VOLIVA AGREE.

Zion City to Be Conducted by a Committee of Three.

Chicago, (Special).—John Alexander Dowie and Wilbur G. Voliva reached an agreement in court upon the proposition for mutual representation in the management of financial affairs at Zion City. The Dowie forces appointed John A. Lewis, while Voliva named Alexander Granger. The third member of the committee is still to be chosen.

The proceedings in court were brief, the attorneys merely announcing to Judge Wright that they had agreed upon the proposition to allow the city to be controlled by a committee of three. Judge Wright suggested that the court appoint a third man on the committee, but this was not agreeable to the Dowie party, and the matter went over for further conference.

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill was practically completed by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The measure carries a total of \$2,500,000. It makes the first appropriation for an ambassador to Japan of the amount being \$17,500. The salary of the minister to Norway, for which Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce has been slated, was fixed at \$7,500, instead of \$10,000 as recommended by the State Department. Mileage for the diplomatic service was fixed at five cents a mile, to be paid officers of the service in going to and from their posts.

A Temptation to Surgeons.

London, (By Cable).—Speaking at a meeting of the British Union for the abolition of vivisection, Bernard Shaw criticized the attitude of the medical profession toward vivisection. When he said, it was a question of earning 60 guineas in an afternoon, it was a very strong temptation to a man who could do that by performing an operation, to believe that an operation was necessary, where it was not necessary. He did not think it was good public policy for any person to have a strong pecuniary interest in mutilating his fellows.

Felt Slight Earth Tremor.

Easthampton, Conn., (Special).—Several families along North High Street, in the northwestern section of this town, felt a slight tremble of the earth, the "shock" lasting about a second. This section of the town is located on a ridge, and at different times persons living thereabouts have noticed a quiver of the ground underneath them. The cause of the disturbance is not known. A few dishes are reported to have rattled in one of the houses, but there was no damage.

Dowie Very Ill.

Chicago (Special).—John Alexander Dowie is critically sick in bed, and his strength is said to be falling rapidly. Dr. Blanks, who has been in constant attendance on Dowie since his return from Mexico, said that Dowie may live to days, but that a fatal termination of the disease within two or three days would not be surprising.

The Boy of Tunis Dead.

Tunis (By Cable).—Sidi Mohammed, Bey of Tunis, died at his summer palace of complicated hemiplegia, from which he had been a sufferer since 1904. His cousin, Mohammed el Nasr, succeeds him.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

More gold was engaged for import, the total amount of this movement being about \$45,000,000.

President Roosevelt's Standard Oil message was not so drastic as the street had expected, and it acted as a stimulant to the market.

Assignees of the defunct Chestnut Street Savings Fund Company, of Philadelphia, are paying a 12 per cent. dividend, making the distribution up to date 87 1/2 per cent. This concern failed eight years ago last December. George H. Earle, Jr., and Richard Y. Cook are the assignees.

HAVE NO FAITH IN THE CZAR

His Talk to Parliament, Short and Falls Flat.

ONLY THE COURTIER CHEER.

The Keynotes of the Sentiment of the Assembly and the Speech of the President, Prof. Mourmontoff—Government Employees Are Ordered From the House—Tremendous Cheering for Ambassador Meyer.

"May this day be the day of the moral revival of Russia and the day for the renewal of its highest forces.

"I shall keep inviolate the institutions which I have granted.

"The needs of the peasantry are close to my heart.

"In the expectation of a brilliant future for Russia I greet in your persons the best men from the empire."

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—Without a hitch and with only a minor incident to mar the memorable day, the Russian parliament was inaugurated. The weather was superb, and the stage management of the impressive ceremony at the Winter Palace, where Emperor Nicholas surrounded by courtiers and all the pomp and panoply of power, delivered the speech from the throne to the members of the two houses, was perfect. Such a spectacle, perhaps, never before has been witnessed on the earth's stage.

The message in reality was less a throne speech than a greeting, and required only three minutes for its delivery. Emperor Nicholas read slowly. The cordial tone of the sovereign in renewing his pledges and asking the cooperation of parliament for the regeneration of the country was only negatively satisfactory.

Courtiers and spectators other than members of the national parliament led the cheering, but the members were ominously silent and sullen, expressing neither approval nor disapproval. What rankled most was the failure of the Emperor to mention amnesty, and later, when the members assembled in the Tauride Palace away from the spell of the throne room, many of them were with difficulty restrained from precipitating matters by offering resolutions on the subject. The Constitutional Democratic leaders, however, who nominated everything, were anxious not to weaken the reply which the lower house will prepare to the speech from the throne, in which issues with crown will be joined, and succeeded in staving off premature action.

The scene around the Tauride Palace was in striking contrast with that at the Winter Palace. Each, indeed, was typical, and told an eloquent story. At the Tauride Palace tens of thousands of people were acclaiming their representatives; at the Winter Palace legions of military and courtiers by the hundreds cheered for the Emperor. Nevertheless, the proceedings of the lower house were not spectacular; in fact, they were almost tame in comparison with those at the Winter Palace.

The only genuine flashes of fire which showed the real temper of the members of the house were when Professor Mourmontoff, who had been elected president of the lower house, invited government officials and clerks to leave the hall, and when Ivan Petrunkevitch, in a few eloquent words from the rostrum, told the auditors that the first thought of the Parliament should be for those who had suffered in the cause of liberty, who now filled the prisons, and whose arms were stretched out in hope and confidence to the people's representatives. More enthusiastic cheering than that which greeted this appeal never was heard in a political convention in the United States.

Constitution and amnesty were the keynotes of President Mourmontoff's speech.

By the irony of fate, Ivan Petrunkevitch, whose first mention of the word constitution 12 years ago was dismissed by Emperor Nicholas II as a "foolish dream," stood in the front rank of the members of the representative chamber while Emperor Nicholas put his final seal upon the Russian Parliament and begged the representatives of the people to co-operate with him in working for the welfare of the country.

322 WHITECAPS SENTENCED.

All Get Three Months in Jail and Twenty-Five Dollars Fine.

New Orleans, (Special).—Three hundred and thirty-two of the whitecappers indicted for intimidation and white capping in the counties of Amite, Pike and Franklin, Miss., and have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$25 each.

Lists of the whitecappers were obtained, and, in some sections, particularly in Franklin, it was found that the greater part of the white men of the neighborhood were engaged in these lawless acts. The indictments and arrests broke up the whitecappers and there has been peace in the disorderly sections since.

The problem of how to deal with the indicted men was a difficult one. There was a large number of lawyers engaged in the case. At the opening of the trials a plea of not guilty was entered, but this was subsequently withdrawn and the plea of guilty was tendered. This was accepted, and Judge Niles then administered the sentence, after giving the prisoners a long lecture.

Gorky Wanted in Russia.

Moscow, (By Cable).—In addition to the accusation against Maxim Gorky, of engaging in a political propaganda, the Procurator has charged him with participation in the December uprising here, and it is rumored that his extradition from the United States will be asked for. The Gorky has been confiscated and prohibited from publishing pictures taken by an American photographer showing the life led in prison by Mlle. Spiridonova, who killed Police Chief Luzhnevsky at Tamboff.

FLOGGINGS AND VERY BAD FOOD.

Bad Conditions at a Government Institution.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Fifteen witnesses were examined by the Olcott Special Committee, appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the administration of the Government Hospital for the Insane, located near this city.

Omie Caddell, employed five years in the laundry, had never seen any wrongdoing on the part of physicians or attendants. This was also the statement of Katie Butler, also employed for one year in the laundry.

S. Dawed Shuster, who had been a patient in the institution from June, 1904, to November, 1905, complained of the food and attendance. It was the worst he had ever seen.

Cornelia L. Corbett, a young woman, said she had been an inmate of the institution for 23 months. She was taken there with her mother, who had suffered a slight shock of paralysis. Miss Corbett had no complaint to make of the attendants, but said she, herself, took care of her own room and of her mother.

She complained of the manner of her commitment, saying both she and her mother were taken to the asylum in a patrol wagon without notice or trial; that in a later court proceeding she was not allowed to have her witnesses heard. She blamed the pastor of a church in this city for her troubles. The committee did not go into this matter.

Coroner Nevitt testified regarding a death he had made inquiry about which had occurred by accident, but in which respect the death certificate made no disclosure.

Edgar Ball, who had been an attendant at the institution for 11 years but who is now a railroad employe, told the committee that he had flogged patients, but that this was necessary at times.

He criticized the food, and said that the institution was run better under Dr. Richardson, a former superintendent, than under Dr. White, the present superintendent.

T. W. Belt, of Leesburg, Va., who was an attendant from December 11, 1905, to March 27 last, said he was discharged because he complained of the way the chief attendant, Clark M. Teats, treated patients. In the case of a patient named Percy Eckles, from Pennsylvania, who had been fed on liquid diet for several months, Belt said Teats knocked Eckles down many times. After one such occurrence Eckles died within a week. In the case of an old soldier with a broken leg, Teats, the witness said, delighted in lifting up this leg and letting it drop just to hear the old man yell and curse. This patient also died shortly. He declared that Teats carried away government soap and tobacco. Teats, he said, is still holding his position. During his service, he said, he had never seen Dr. White, the superintendent, visit the ward, and doctors were there infrequently.

Mrs. Ella L. Washburn, who has a husband and brother as inmates in the asylum, complained of the lack of attendants, and also stated that she had seen cruel treatment administered. This was also the testimony of Mrs. Alice Carraher, whose husband is an inmate. Her husband, who is suffering from paresis, was a physician, has been in the asylum three years, and, she said, has been given black eyes seven times, although he is bedridden.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Senator Rayner accused President Roosevelt of interfering in railroad rate legislation. The Senate adopted Allison's amendment to the Railway Rate Bill. Bailey's amendment enjoining injunctions was defeated.

Republican Senators are urging legislation to restrict the purchasing of materials for the Panama Canal to the American market.

Representative Hepburn criticizes the number of Navy vessels that go around and the alleged leniency of court-martial.

The American fisherman arrested for alleged poaching in Mexican waters, has been released.

Fifty American engineers are on their way to the Philippines to construct railroads.

A resolution was introduced in the House authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to investigate the use of appropriations made by that department.

The Senate adopted amendments to the Railroad Rate Bill providing penalties for persons soliciting rebates and restoring the imprisonment penalty to the act of 1887.

The House committee authorized a favorable report on the Senate bill authorizing the coming of the reserve gold bullion in the treasury in excess of \$50,000,000.

Edward Thompson, United States consul at Progress, reports the facts connected with the seizure of American fishing vessels by a Mexican gunboat.

The House voted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, requiring the Bureau of Ordnance to buy shells and projectiles in the open markets.

The condition of growing winter wheat is given at 91 per cent. by the Agricultural Department's crop report just issued.

Naval officers have called attention to the absence of any memorial to recall the services of the navy at Vicksburg.

Further testimony was given before the House committee of poor food and cruelty at St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum.

The Senate committee laid on the table Senator Morgan's bill, providing for sea-level Panama Canal except through Culebra.

The Senate adopted the Elkins amendment requiring the railroad companies to confine themselves to railroading after May 1, 1908. A number of other important amendments were adopted.

Secretary Root and Mr. Casatus, the Mexican Ambassador, are about to complete a treaty providing for the disposition of the waters of the Rio Grande.

The House directed an investigation of the expenditures of the Agricultural Department.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, as completed by the House, carries \$2,500,000.

SANTO DOMINGO REVOLT.

An Expedition Being Organized in Porto Rico.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Reports have reached the State Department of the organization of another revolutionary movement directed against the Government of President Caceres, of Santo Domingo. It is understood that the Island of Porto Rico is the base of operations and former Presidents Morales and Jimenez are supposed to be the leaders of the movement.

Instructions have been sent to the Insular Governor of Porto Rico to take steps to carry out the neutrality laws, which would prevent the organization and departure of any hostile expedition. The American warships surrounding the Island of Santo Domingo will also be instructed to prevent any landing of hostile forces.

The Navy Department cabled Rear-Admiral Dunlap, commandant of the naval station at San Juan, and Commander Waller, commandant of the naval station at Culebra, to co-operate with the island authorities of Porto Rico in preserving neutrality.

Commander Southerland, in command of the squadron in Dominican waters, was advised of the report. His instructions are said to be sufficient for action in preventing the landing of a filibustering party at Santo Domingo from Porto Rico.

Editor Shoots Judge.

Lexington, Ky., (Special).—Because of an editorial in the Kentucky Democrat, of Nicholasville, Ky., in which Editor Louis Pilcher bitterly attacked the private and public life of Judge James Peet, Pilcher and Peet fought. Pilcher was severely beaten by Peet. Pilcher then drew a pistol and shot Peet twice, inflicting probably fatal wounds. Pilcher was arrested and released on bond. Peet was formerly chief of police.