

ROCKAWAY BEACH SWEEP BY FIRE

Eleven Hotels and Several Other Buildings Entirely Destroyed.

FOUR PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES.

The fire started in the frame structure occupied by the Kastens in a short time it spread to an unoccupied brick building, and then leveled eleven others—The loss is estimated at about \$120,000.

New York (Special).—Max Kastens, 32 years old, and Mrs. Lydia McKrow, the same age, lost their lives in a fire which swept away many buildings at Rockaway Beach.

Thomas S. McKrow and his five-year-old son Frank; Martin Hanson, 28, and Morris Kasten, 75, were injured and taken to a hospital in Long Island City. Several hours later young McKrow died, and the father was reported to be dying.

The fire started in the frame building occupied by the Kastens. In a short time it spread to an unoccupied brick building, and then in succession leveled the following structures: Kastens' Hotel, the Colonnade Hotel, the Casino, Walters' Hotel, Sagamore Hotel, Banters Hotel, Seaside Avenue Museum, the Annex Hotel, one-story frame hotel, unoccupied; Peterson's Hotel, the Moussette Hotel. Other structures damaged were Harry Genette's store, Herr Bros.' store, the Morrison stables and Brennan's Hotel. The buildings for the most part were of the frame type usual at the seaside resorts, and the loss is estimated at about \$120,000.

After the fire had been controlled the body of a man was found burned to a crisp in one of the buildings. He is supposed to have been a candy-maker. A number of persons received slight burns. The fire appears to have started in the kitchen of Kastens' Hotel, probably from the explosion of a gas-line stove of from a pot of candy boiling over.

DEFIANT NATIVES

Col. Baldwin Says There Can Be No Peace Until This Element Is Wiped Out.

Manila (By Cable).—Col. Frank D. Baldwin, of the Fourth United States Infantry, has telegraphed to Brig.-Gen. George W. Davis, in command of the United States troops in the Island of Mindanao, that he does not expect to establish satisfactory peace conditions in the Lake Lanao district until the defiant element is wiped out. The natives, pretending to be friendly are urging that this be done, as their own lives are in jeopardy, "which," the Colonel adds, "we are in the highest sense under obligations to protect."

"The defiant element," continues Col. Baldwin, "respect nothing but power and the sword. They will destroy humans until destroyed themselves."

General Davis replied that to meet the emergency in the way suggested by Col. Baldwin would necessitate the capture of every Moro fort which now admits American soldiers as friends, and that such action on the part of the American forces is forbidden by existing orders.

FARMER NAILED TO A TREE

Atrocious Cruelty of Two Robbers—His Sides and Hands Lacerated.

Huntsville, Ala. (Special).—Tom Harless, a farmer living near Berkeley, was assaulted and robbed by two men and then nailed to a tree. He was rescued alive, but his hands were badly torn and he will not be able to work for several months. Harless had been plowing and was eating his dinner at a spring, when he was confronted by two strange men with pistols, who robbed him of \$4 and then backed him against a tree. The lone folds of flesh on each side were pulled out and nailed to the tree, and his hands were stretched above his head and treated likewise. In this condition the man remained until dark, when he was rescued by a farm hand.

To Make Malleable Glass

Muncie, Ind. (Special).—I claim to have discovered the secret of manufacturing malleable glass, the long-lost art of the ancients, and, though I have not succeeded in obtaining a glass that is absolutely malleable—that is, hammerable and unbreakable—I am now manufacturing semi-malleable ware, and soon will be able to put on the market a kind of glass that will be as malleable as any of the metals," was the statement made by Louis Kauffeld, Kauffeld is the head of a lamp-chimney factory. He is turning out a few chimneys of his semi-malleable glass, but says he is not yet ready to put them on the market in any considerable quantity.

Collision Between Scorchers

Lancaster, Pa. (Special).—One man is dead and another dying as the result of a bicycle collision which occurred here. The victims are Walter Powell and Daniel Treewitz, each about 17 years. Powell is a speedy amateur bicyclist. Paced by Treewitz, he was training for a race on Wheatland avenue. It was dark and neither bicyclist had a lamp. Powell, thinking he had outstripped Treewitz, turned to find him, and they collided, both being thrown violently to the street. Powell was carried unconscious to St. Joseph's Hospital, near by. His skull was fractured and he died without having regained consciousness.

Chattanooga Is Shaken

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Special).—At 2:30 A. M. a considerable portion of the sleeping population of this city was aroused by the shaking houses and rattling of windows, which continued for only a few seconds. Inquiries fail to develop any damage to property, but it is asserted by many reputable citizens that the disturbance was a distinct earthquake. Walls of houses vibrated and windows rattled. A number of superstitious negroes who were awakened by the shaking of their beds ran to the street thoroughly scared.

A Reported "TH" With Spain

Pasig (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Patrie from Madrid states that Senor Sabina Arana, leader of the Biscayan Nationalist party, sent a long cable message to President Roosevelt congratulating him on the establishment of the republican government in Cuba and that the Spanish censor suppressed the message. It is also said that the Spanish Government ordered the prosecution of Senor Arana, and that President Roosevelt has "instructed the United States Legation at Madrid to ask for explanations."

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Loretta Scudder, 18 years old, while under the excitement of a religious revival in a Methodist church at Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly of heart failure in the parsonage of the church just after one of her sermons.

The question of changes proposed in the covenant membership of the United Presbyterian Church was referred to a committee by the General Assembly, in session at Pittsburgh, to be reported at the next assembly.

President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell, delivered an address before the Free Religious Association in Boston, in which he urged the granting of independence to the Philippines.

New York University will confer the degree of master of letters on Miss Helen M. Gould, Miss Emily Ogden Butler and Mrs. Henry Draper.

The members of the Rockabeam mission placed a wreath on the grave in Newport, R. I., of Chevalier de Tarney, the commander of the fleet of war vessels that conveyed Rochambeau's army to Newport, their landing place.

The grand stand and paddock at the Hawthorne race track at Coney Island were burned by fire, which broke out half an hour after the last race of the day. All the horses were saved. The loss is \$100,000.

Capt. K. G. Martens, of the transport Buford, was found guilty of cruelty, profanity and neglect, and suspended. Third Officer K. Grauman was dismissed from the service.

A recent collision on the New Palz trolley road, about three miles west of Poughkeepsie, seven persons were injured, none very seriously.

The Yaqui Indians are reported to be again on the warpath. A number of haciendas have been raided and the occupants fled to avoid massacre.

Fifty representatives of the railroads indicted in Memphis, Tenn., for violating the Interstate Commerce law, gave bond to answer in court.

The remains of the late Gen. Henry Leavenworth were reinterred with imposing military honors in the National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth.

Reflections of the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies were seen at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, in a red glare on the horizon.

A broom just of McKinley erected by the letter-carriers and postal employees in the Philadelphia postoffice was unveiled.

A monument erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy to Confederate soldiers was dedicated in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Rose Fiegnow, while insane, killed her six-year-old daughter and herself in New York.

The safe of the treasurer of Hardin county, Texas, was looted by burglars.

Sylvester Penneyer, ex-governor of Oregon, died suddenly.

It was reported in New York that W. K. Vanderbilt would intervene in the miners' strike and not only seek to prevent a strike of the bituminous miners, but also to end the anthracite miners' strike.

A conference was held between George W. Perkins, representing the Morgans, and Senator Hanna, but the latter declined to talk about it.

Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell pleaded guilty in the United States Court at Philadelphia to indictments charging them with complicity in the counterfeiting conspiracy at Lancaster, Pa., and were each sentenced to seven years in prison.

The president of the Wheeling (W. Va.) City Council and a number of Councilmen were acquitted after a trial of the charge of conspiring to extort a bribe of \$50,000 from the City Railway Company.

Col. Frank Baldwin has informed General Davis, in command of the troops on the Island of Mindanao, that he does not expect to establish peace conditions until the defiant element is wiped out.

Foreign.

A large number of arrests have been made in Russia in connection with a reported plot to assassinate President Loubet of France during his recent visit to the czar.

Acting President Steyn, of the Transvaal, according to a dispatch from Pretoria, is suffering from paralysis and will take no further part in the peace conference.

A detachment of friendly natives, commanded by a French lieutenant, had a battle with ruzergs in the Sahara and routed them.

Recent murders committed by the notorious Kenniff brothers in Queensland recall the terrible crimes of the bushrangers.

King Edward quarreled with Premier Salisbury because the latter refused to recommend Sir Edward Cassel for a peerage.

Michael Henry Herbert, nominally secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, but in reality minister to France, will, it is generally believed, succeed the late Lord Pauncefoot as British Ambassador to the United States.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Leeds, referring to the South African negotiations, warned his hearers that the Government was not concluding peace with a crushed foe to whom no further attention need be paid.

Lieutenant-Commander Templin M. Potts, who succeeds Commander Wm. H. Beecher as naval attaché at Berlin, October 1 next, was presented to Emperor William.

The Shah of Persia divided with Emperor William the attention of the vast crowd at the spring parade of the 30,000 German troops on the Tempelhof field.

A community interest agreement has been effected between the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company and the German potash syndicate.

Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, narrowly escaped being accidentally shot on a recent hunting trip.

Financial.

The United Pacific April gross increased \$321,530; net increased \$136,242.

The New York Sub-treasury statement shows that the banks lost \$985,000 during the week.

The International Paper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 1.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on preferred stock, payable June 16.

It is said the amount of copper stored at the Amalgamated Copper Company's works, at Perth Amboy, N. J., is now between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 pounds. Much of the copper has been sold for future delivery.

The Havana Tobacco Company, which was incorporated at Trenton on Wednesday, with a capital stock of \$35,000,000, will acquire, it is understood, the interest of the trust, the Cuban tobacco concerns. The new company's stock is divided into \$5,000,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred shares and \$30,000,000 of common shares, and it will have \$10,000,000 of twenty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds.

PEACE TERMS ARE SIGNED AND THE BOER WAR ENDED

After a Great and Heroic Struggle for Independence Against Overwhelming Odds the Brave Boers Surrender to Great Britain—It Is Impossible, Exclaims Kruger.

The war between Great Britain and the two republics in South Africa—the Transvaal and the Orange Free State—has ended in the triumph of British arms. For over two years and a half the brave Boers made a splendid fight against the second greatest power in the world. Throughout the long and unequal struggle the strategic ability of their generals and the bravery and endurance of the Boer soldiers have excited the admiration of the world.

According to a dispatch from General Lord Kitchener, commander of the British forces, to the British War Office, received in London at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a document containing the terms of surrender was signed at 10 o'clock Saturday night at Pretoria by all the Boer representatives and Lord Milner, the British high commissioner, and General Kitchener.

When Paul Kruger, the former president of the Transvaal Republic, was informed at Utrecht, Holland, that peace had been declared, the old man exclaimed: "My God! It is impossible!"

It is not likely that he and his entourage will be permitted to return to South Africa for some time.

King Edward has issued a message to his people expressing the hope that peace may be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions and trusting that the feeling engendered by the war will give way to a general cooperation of his subjects for the welfare of the common country.

Following is a chronological record of the most important events of the war:

War began October 11, 1899.

The peace conference opened April 17, 1902.

May 31, 1902, terms of the surrender of the Boers were signed by Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener and the Boer representatives.

The cost of the war to Great Britain has been estimated to be, in round numbers, \$1,200,000,000. If this is correct, it has cost nearly one-third as much as the American Civil War.

Over 22,000 British soldiers have been killed.

The Boers are estimated by the British to have lost nearly 10,000 men.

The number of British soldiers in South Africa is nearly a quarter of a million.

Size of the Boer army, as estimated by the British, was 10,000.

The war has recently been costing Great Britain \$86,000 per day—a rate of \$30,800,000 a year.

November 2, 1899, siege of Ladysmith began and lasted 117 days.

December 1, 1899, battle of Magersfontein; Methuen defeated; General Wauchope killed.

December 15, 1899, battle of Colenso; Buller defeated.

January 6, 1900, Boer attack on Ladysmith repulsed.

February 15, 1900, Kimberley relieved.

February 27, Cronje surrendered.

March 13, Bloemfontein occupied by Roberts.

March 27, Joubert died.

May 1, Roberts began march on Pretoria; June 5, he entered the capital.

October 15, siege of Mafeking was raised.

May 28, annexation of Orange Free State announced.

October 26, 1900, proclamation of the annexation of the Transvaal.

December 18, 1900, General Buller was succeeded by Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief. In the latter part of next year he returned to England and was appointed Commander of the First Army Corps.

Believed of an intemperate remark, he resigned of this command October 22, 1901.

January, 1901, De Wet invaded Cape Colony.

March 10, 1902, Lord Methuen captured by General Delarey.

MAY STIR UP TWO FOREIGN NATIONS.

The American Plan to Secure a Naval Station in Liberia.

London, (By Cable).—It is learned here that the United States cruiser San Francisco is now on her way to the United States after making exhaustive surveys and semi-diplomatic negotiations regarding a United States coaling station in the West African Republic of Liberia.

Until Capt. Asa Walker's report is received in Washington, the actual return of the trip cannot be foretold, but in view of the previous adverse report, made after the United States cruiser Montgomery's last trip to Liberia, it is evident that Monrovia, the capital, is considered of much importance by both the State and Navy Departments at Washington.

Should any such arrangement as contemplated be concluded, considerable adverse comment and possible antagonistic action may be apprehended both from France and Germany, which are keeping a very close watch on the colored republic, which adjoins their West African territories.

From Great Britain, which at present controls the major part of Liberia's commerce, no protest is likely to be forthcoming.

In connection with Liberia a curious incident occurred this week. The son of one of the members of the Liberian Cabinet came to London to learn English ideas of business. To what extent American ideas and the desirability of catering to American customs have invaded the English life can be judged from the fact that the young negro was refused accommodations at almost all the hotels. After great difficulty he was given a room in a private hotel in Bloomsbury, where he was shut up in one apartment, owing to fear that the American guests would find out that a colored man was staying there. A few years ago a colored man in London was rather paid especial respect.

MT. PELEE QUIETS DOWN.

Professor Hill Says Area of Ruin Will Not Be Widened.

Fort de France (By Cable).—Mount Pelee has become quiet.

Admiral Servan invited Prof. Robert T. Hill, the United States Government geologist, on the French cruiser Tage, and had an interview with him in reference to his recent expedition to Mount Pelee. Consul Ayme acted as interpreter.

Admiral Servan was deeply interested in what Professor Hill had to say, as he has personal theories concerning the recent eruptions. The Admiral furnished Professor Hill many observations made by the French naval officers under him, and highly complimented Professor Hill and the National Geographical Society upon their explorations.

The Admiral accepted Professor Hill's present theoretic attitude on the subject of the eruption and praised his method of arriving at an hypothesis until he has studied the data he has collected. Professor Hill told the Admiral that his study of data had been finished on the spot. He said Mount Pelee might erupt for a year more, but that the area of devastation would remain unchanged. As all the people had fled from the vicinity of the volcano, no great loss of life would occur. Professor Hill said Fort de France was perfectly safe.

Admiral Servan reports that one of the submarine cables was broken May 3 at an unknown distance north of Martinique. This break was followed by the first eruption of ashes. The second cable was broken May 5, ten miles west of St. Pierre, and when it was dredged it was found to be tangled and twisted. The night of May 5 there occurred the eruption of mud, which overwhelmed the Guerin factory. Admiral Servan considers that these facts indicate the possibility of submarine fissures, which admitted sea water to the central incandescent mass. Professor Hill admitted the possibility of this theory, but said the eruptions of the British island of St. Vincent still remained a problem.

Family Killed or Maimed by Train

Greenville, Pa. (Special).—An Erie train at a crossing near Sugar Grove, six miles east of this place, struck a carriage in which a number of relatives were riding. The accident almost heated out one family and maimed for life every member of another. Ethel McClure, aged 7 years, and Bettie McClure, aged 12, were killed. The injured were: Mrs. Charles McClure, fatally hurt; John W. Owens, ear almost severed, cheek torn open, and Mary Owens, aged 12, bruised.

Postmaster Caught in Richmond.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—Jonathan Osborn, former postmaster of West Summit, N. J., who has been a fugitive for two years, was brought back to Trenton from Richmond, Va., and placed in jail. Osborn, while postmaster of West Summit, it is said became \$1,000 short in his accounts. He has since been in South America and other places and finally came to Richmond, where he surrendered himself to the authorities.

Quakes North and South.

Greenville, S. C. (Special).—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here. The tremor was accompanied by a low rumbling sound, continued several seconds.

East Hampton, Conn. (Special).—Many residents in the southern part of this town felt what they believe were earthquake shocks. The disturbance occurred at 9:50 o'clock, awakening sleeping persons, jarring hangings and rattling dishes. It lasted about 30 seconds.

He Couldn't Save All.

Portland, Ore. (Special).—Herbert Martin, Ivy Martin, Lily Durkee and Lizzie Durkee were drowned by the capsizing of a rowboat in the Columbia river, near Martin's Bluff, 12 miles above Kalama. Herbert Martin saved his mother, Mrs. E. C. Martin, one sister, Ella Martin, and Mrs. Jones. After taking them to shore, he swam back to save the rest of the party, but became exhausted and was drowned with the three others who had been in the boat.

Died in His 121st Year.

Boston, (Special).—James Cavanagh, who was probably the oldest person in New England, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bartley McSherry, of Watertown. He was 121 years old last Christmas. Until two months ago he was in fairly good health and was about the streets almost daily. Mr. Cavanagh was born December 25, 1780, in County Monaghan, Ireland. He served seven years as a tailor in London, and during that time he often stated that he made clothes for King George III and King George IV.

Memorial to Archibald Forbes.

London, (By Cable).—Field Marshal Lord Wolsey unveiled a memorial tablet to Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, who died March 30, 1900, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the presence, among others, of the widow; Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood and Commander Richardson Clover, naval attaché of the United States Embassy. Lord Wolsey paid a high tribute to the correspondent, who served through so many campaigns with him.

LIVE NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Ambassador to United States.

The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, who is nominally secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, will probably be the next British Ambassador to the United States, in succession to the late Lord Pauncefoot.

Mr. Herbert's appointment will probably not be announced until the remains of Lord Pauncefoot arrive in England. The only question in regard to Mr. Herbert's selection is the approval of King Edward.

His Majesty is taking a keen personal interest in the matter of Lord Pauncefoot's successor, but he will not be asked officially to confirm or disapprove the candidate of the Foreign Office until the period of time during which the Government pays respect to the late Lord Pauncefoot has elapsed.

Roosevelt's Trips Next Fall.

President Roosevelt has undertaken to make two trips through the Western country next fall. One will be in the Southwest and the other in the Northwest.

They will be made in redemption of promises more or less specifically made by the President last winter. About the last of September Mr. Roosevelt will go to Springfield, Ill., and to Detroit, Mich., stopping on the way at some other points not yet selected. In the latter part of October he will go as far into the Southwest as San Antonio, Texas. He has been strongly urged to go on a bear hunt in Mississippi as the guest of the Governor of the State, and it is possible he will accept the invitation, for he will visit New Orleans, which is near by, on this trip.

Standing Army Reduced.

By direction of the President, Secretary Root has issued a general order decreasing the strength of the permanent military establishment and changing the ratio of its make-up, as provided in the general order issued last May to carry out the Army Reorganization law.

Under the general order of last May the total strength of the Army was fixed at 77,285 men. The order just issued reduces this figure to 66,497, a reduction of 10,788.

In the cavalry branch of the service the old order specified 12 troops of 85 men each to a regiment; the new order establishes 12 troops of 75 men each. This will decrease the total strength of the 15 cavalry regiments from 15,840 to 14,400.

Pneumatic Mail Service.

Postmaster-General Payne has called for bids, to be opened here on July 12 next, for the contracts for installing the pneumatic tube mail service in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis.

The bids are to cover either all or parts of the service planned in each city. The ultimate limit of annual expenditure in all the cities of the country for this purpose, prior to July 1, 1904, as allowed by Congress, is \$800,000, and each city is limited to an annual expenditure not to exceed 4 per cent. of the gross annual revenues for the preceding year.

Deficit in Postal Funds Small.

The revenues of the Postoffice Department for the current fiscal year will nearly equal the expenditures, notwithstanding the comparatively large amount expended for rural free delivery. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden estimates that the total revenue will be \$121,678,000, an increase of \$10,046,605 over 1901. The deficit will be the smallest since the modern rates of postage were adopted, which is regarded as another indication of the great prosperity of the nation.

The Kaiser Will Welcome Them.

Mr. Von Helldren, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department, by direction of his Government, to inform Secretary Hay that Emperor William expected that Gens. H. C. Corbin, S. B. M. Young and Leonard Wood would visit Germany next fall to witness the army maneuvers, and that he would extend to them a most cordial welcome as his own guests. This notice follows one already received by cable from Ambassador White.

Almost a Billion More Stamps.

Almost 1,000,000,000 more postage stamps of all kinds have been issued since July 1 last to the postoffices of the United States than were issued during the entire past fiscal year. The total issue during the present fiscal year up to this morning is 4,028,514,645 stamps, against 3,174,748,830 for the entire fiscal year ending June 30 last.

Britain Expresses Gratitude.

Mr. Raikes, charge of the British Embassy, called upon Secretary Hay at the State Department and formally expressed the high sense of appreciation of the British Government at the unusual honors done the memory of the late Lord Pauncefoot in the funeral services.

Death Penalty for Train Robbery.

Senator Platt, of New York, introduced a bill in the Senate making train robbery a felony and providing the death penalty for the offense.

Capital News in General.

United States Consul Workman, at Munich, Germany, informs the State Department that Col. E. P. Pollum, U. S. A., retired, died in that city.

Secretary Root sent to the Senate committee the report of Governor Livingston of the Philippine Province of Torsogon, of the alleged murder by American soldiers, under orders, of a president and a policeman.

The French government bestowed the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon the members of the commission appointed by the President to receive the Rochambeau commission.

William F. Spurgin, recently promoted to be brigadier general, has been retired, making an opening for Col. Samuel M. Whiteside.

The Navy Department was advised of the death at Bacoor, in the Philippines, of Lieut. Olaf H. Rask, of the Marine Corps, of cholera.

President Roosevelt has decided to make two trips to the West during the coming fall.

Congressman Broussard and Victor S. Clark were the witnesses before the Senate Committee investigating the Cuban sugar question.

The bill of Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, abolishing the one-eighty keg coal tax was favorably acted upon by the Ways and Means Committee.

Col. A. L. Wagner, for two and a half years adjutant-general of the army in the Philippines, told the Senate Philippine Committee about the concentration camps.

President Roosevelt was the orator of the day at the Memorial Day exercises at Arlington Cemetery. He defined the policy of the Administration toward the Philippines, defended the Army, and strongly denounced typhings in this country as more atrocious than the isolated cases of cruelty in the Philippines.

WERE PLOTTING TO KILL LOUBET

Russian Conspiracy Against the President of France.

OFFICERS AMONG THE SUSPECTED.

Why the Name of the Port at Which Loubet Was to Land on His Recent Visit to the Czar Was Kept Secret—A Barber's Story of Two Suspicious-Looking Men Caused the Police to Investigate.

Berlin (By Cable).—It has just been learned here upon reliable information from St. Petersburg that the discovery of a plot to take M. Loubet's life was the reason for the uncertainty in making public the name of the port at which the French President would land upon his recent arrival in Russia for his visit to the Czar.

Twenty-four hours before M. Loubet left France the Cronstadt police commissioner Ostroffgoff received information which led to the discovery. A barber brought a story to the police that two suspicious-looking men had been in his shop and had their beards cut off.

His suspicions were awakened since the men, although they conversed in Russian, interposed words here and there, making it impossible to understand what they were saying. On the strength of his observations, he had the men shadowed to their address.

The police immediately went to the address given, and found there five men and two women. There were also two boxes of marvelously constructed bombs, encased, not in iron, but in glass. The bombs appeared to be of a novel and very small, but exceptionally powerful.

Letters and documents were discovered in the house incriminating many other people in various towns of Russia. More than eighty persons have been arrested, and this number includes two or three officers and parents of condemned students.

Having arrested the chief movers in the plot, it was thought best in diplomatic circles to give it possible to understand what they were saying. On the strength of his observations, he had the men shadowed to their address.

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STEEL FOUNDRIES COMBINE.

Six Companies in the New Concern—Capitalization \$20,000,000.

New York (Special).—The American Steel Foundries has been organized by the consolidation of these companies: American Steel Castings Company, of New Jersey; Reliance Steel Castings Company, Limited, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Leighton & Howard Steel Company, of St. Louis, Mo.; Franklin Steel Casting Company, of Franklin, Pa.; the Sargent Company, of Chicago, Ill., and the American Steel Foundry Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

Harris, Gales & Co., who were to have managed the underwriting of the new company, withdrew in favor of Shearson, Hammill & Co. It was originally planned to issue \$35,000,000 of stock, half of which was to be 7 per cent preferred and the balance of common stock. Instead, however, the capitalization will be \$20,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 will be 6 per cent. cumulative preferred and the other half common stock.

HORSES KILL TIGER.

Escaping from Its Den the Wild Beast Eaters a Horse Car.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (Special).—A two-year-old Indian tiger was killed in a fight with horses on a circus train while en route from Goshen to Poughkeepsie.

The tiger, which had been recently imported, escaped from its wagon den while the train was in motion. It crawled over the tops of four wagons and entered a car containing thirty draught horses.

A fierce battle ensued, the panicking horses plunging and kicking at the savage intruder.

When the train reached here the tiger was found dead and mangled under the hoofs of one of the horses. Six of the horses were badly scratched and bitten.

THROWN FROM A TRAIN.

F. R. Kenton Robbed and Then Nearly Killed by Desperate Tramps.

Chicago, (Special).—E. R. Kenton, son of E. R. Kenton, a shoe manufacturer of Milford, Conn., is at the county hospital with a bullet wound in his abdomen, of which it is believed he will die.

Kenton was riding on a Chicago and Eastern Illinois stock freight train. He was attacked by two men, supposedly tramps, shot and robbed of a gold watch and \$30. The tramps then threw the insensible man from the train, which was running at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The assault occurred near Mokena, Ill. Kenton lay for an hour before regaining consciousness. Then he managed to drag himself to the railroad station, where he received medical attention.

Four Miners Dead; Six Dying.

San Antonio, Texas (Special).—Four Mexican miners were killed instantly and six fatally injured by a gas explosion in the shaft No. 2 of the Honda coal mines, on the Mexican international railroad, 75 miles from Eagle Pass. The shaft in which the accident occurred is the same one in which an explosion last February caused the deaths of 106 miners.

Love-Sick Indian Killed.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Adam Jacobs, a full-blooded Cattaraugus Indian, was slashed to death with a knife in a fight on the reservation near Lawton's Station. Jacobs is said to have gone to the house of Hattie Snow and smashed in the doors and windows because an Indian girl with whom he was in love had taken refuge there. He was jealous of Charles Snow, son of Hattie Snow. It is said that Jacobs savagely attacked Snow, and that Snow killed him in self-defense.

Says Kruger Will Sign.

London (By Cable).—A Brussels dispatch received here says: "It is said that the Boer delegates in Europe now admit that peace in South Africa has been secured, and that the settlement between the Boers and Great Britain will be signed in the names of the former citizens of the two South African republics, who are now in Europe, including Mr. Kruger, thus preventing the irreconcilables from continuing a guerrilla warfare on the pretext that they are obeying the orders of the delegates in Europe."

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Special Dispatches Boiled Down for Quick Reading.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS GRANTED.

Crowded Boat Upsets and Two Perish—Big Surplus in the State Treasury—Five Hirt in a Runaway—Drowned While Trying to Take a Drink—Mutilated Corps Found—\$18,000 Fire in Hanburg.

Pensions granted: Peter A. Langan, Allegheny; Elias B. Collier, Pittsburgh, \$6; Stephen Delbert, Hopewell, \$10; Obadiah J. Farling, Harrisburg, \$10; William H. Nelson, Thompsonstown, \$24; William F. Booth, Roscoe, \$8; Edwin A. Hoffman, Sparanburg, \$10; William H. Gray, Pittsburgh, \$12; Jacob Rowe, Millersburg, \$10; Hans Jacob, Duquesne, \$8; William Kelly, Pittsburgh, \$8; Samuel Barnett, Bakers Summit, \$10; Charles DeLozier, Coalport, \$12; Andrew J. Smith, Macedonia, 18; Joseph King, Huntingdon, \$18; George J. Smith, Meadville, \$8; George W. Cummings, Millheim, \$12; Cyrus Baughman, Fayetteville, \$8; Frederick D. Lewin, Pittsburgh, \$12; Daniel S. Sipp, Edinboro, \$8; McCallister Kuhn, Hooker, \$8; Thomas M. Lewis, Sterling Run, \$12.

Patents granted: Orville J. Bracley, Butler, pump; Solomon Conrath, Coalport, street sweeper; Henry S. Gredelbaugh, New Castle, speed regulating clutch; George O. Davis, New Geneva, rail joint; Samuel L. Diescher, Pittsburgh, shaft coupling, coupling for pipes and coupling for pipes, shaft, etc.; Chas. A. Frye, Monongahela, metal tie and rail joint, combined; John E. Gill, Franklin, device for lubricating car journals, also car axle lubricator; Frederick J. Hergrington, Pittsburgh, non-rattle bottle; William C. Holmes, Pittsburgh, folding crate; Oliver King, Warren, axle head; James M. Maxwell, Pittsburgh, motor; James M. Wills, Allegheny, spring lip; Edward E. Mayard, Ridgway, sawmill and planer.

At the close of business for May the general fund of the State treasury had the sum of \$9,535,548.55, the largest in the history of the State treasury. The following sums were held by Eastern banking institutions: Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Philadelphia, \$2,835,372.67; Commonwealth Trust, Harrisburg, \$412,309.44; Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia, \$329,256.92; Berks Trust, Reading, \$30,000; Chester National Bank, Chester, \$10,000; City Trust, Lancaster, \$20,000; Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, \$75