

THE RUSSIANS PILLAGING

Koreans Fleeing From Their Homes Near Anju.

RUSSIANS ARE SOUTH OF THE YALU. Japanese Scouts Report the Russians in Greater Strength South of the Yalu River Than They Expected.

Seoul, (By Cable).—Two detachments of Russian troops, one estimated to number 500 and the other 300 men, are reported to be pillaging the country around Anju.

In order to provide for the requirements of the army of occupation the Japanese authorities have decided to extend the fishery concessions in the Korean provinces of Hwang Hai, Chiyung Chyong and Ping Yang.

Blockading of Port Arthur. Tokio, (By Cable).—The house of Representatives listened to a significant speech by M. Yamamoto, the minister of marine, and passed without a dissenting voice a vote of thanks to Vice Admiral Togo and his officers for their service to the country.

In his remarks the Minister of Marine said it was no new thing to be prepared for emergencies in time of peace, but that since last October the Japanese Navy had been under the necessity of increasing its strength and had been constantly ready for action on account of the actions of the fleet of the Russian Pacific.

PANIC IN COUNTY HOSPITAL. Many Patients Supposed to Be Very Ill Were Run Out.

Escanaba, Mich., (Special).—In a fire at the Delta County Hospital over 60 patients were thrown into a panic and many were forced to leave the building in their night clothes.

PANAMA DISBANDED TROOPS. Only One Battalion Remains Under Country's Colors.

Panama, (Special).—By recent decrees, the second battalion of Panamanian troops on the isthmus is disbanded, leaving only one battalion under the colors.

Johnson's Murder Avenged. Washington, D. C. (Special).—United States Minister Powell cables the State Department from San Domingo City that President Morales has captured and caused to be promptly executed Gen. Nicholas Arias, the insurgent leader.

Tornado in Arkansas. Fort Smith, Ark., (Special).—Passengers on a belated train on the Arkansas Central railroad reported a destructive tornado in a strip of country near Spring Hill, Ark.

Gasoline Causes Big Fire. Lansing, Mich., (Special).—The Grand river has reached the highest point in its history here, and the flood has caused heavy damage.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading. Domestic.

At a meeting of the Hanna Memorial Chair Association, at Cleveland, O., among the trustees selected were Governor Herrick, Secretary of State Hay, United States Senator Dick.

Snowdrifts block railroad traffic in Manitoba, Montana and North Dakota, and floods in Michigan are causing trouble.

The sugar imports at New Orleans have grown to great proportions since the reduction of duty on Cuban imports went into effect.

The body of Anna Newkirk, who had been missing from her home, near Salem, N. J., since January 12, was found floating in a creek.

The American Locomotive Company discharged one-half of its employees in the Scranton shops.

Wallace H. Ham pleaded guilty in Boston to indictments charging him with the larceny of \$238,000.

The various transatlantic companies came to an agreement to restore the eastbound staterate rates.

Colonel Clough, vice president of the Northern Securities Company, denies that a new company is being planned.

Evidence was given in St. Louis in West Chemsford, Mass., on a strike charged with having illegally accepted fees from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, of St. Louis.

Three hundred quarryworkers employed by Winston Locher & Co., at the trial of Senator Burton, of Kansas, against one fixing to pots as a day's work.

Samuel C. Hazard, of Pottsville, Pa., was sentenced in Minneapolis to two years in the penitentiary for bigamy.

One life was lost in the fire that raged on the Nebraska prairie between Atlanta and Loomis.

Eighteen Minneapolis flour mills shut down indefinitely.

Wrecks, landslides and snowdrifts in the snowshed region of the Sierra Nevada Mountains have impeded traffic, carried away telegraph wires and cut off telegraphic communication with the East.

Alexander Pelmisley, a chemist, was killed by the explosion of a quantity of flash powder while experimenting in Philadelphia.

The public schools of Chicago will be organized into miniature national, state and municipal governments.

The National Bank of Holdenville, one of the largest in the Creek Nation, suspended payment.

President Roosevelt delivered a lecture to a number of young Indians on the evils of gambling.

The East-bound Pittsburg and Buffalo express ran into an open switch at Northeast, Pa.

Officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Disciples of Christ, held in Chicago.

Facario Sakay, the so-called president of the Filipino republic, has been killed by a mob near Cleveland, Miss.

Three persons were killed by illuminating gas in a New York tenement house.

Andrew Carnegie, with his wife and daughter, sailed for Cherbourg from New York on the steamer St. Paul.

A woman was saved by a living bridge from a seven-story building in New York which was gutted by fire.

Three whitechoppers were sentenced to the penitentiary for intimidating colored workmen in Helena, Ark.

The plant of the Bayway Refining Company in Elizabethport, N. J., was destroyed by fire.

F. Henry Richardson, editor of the Atlanta Journal, died at his home, in Atlanta, Ga.

Two negroes accused of murder were hanged by a mob near Cleveland, Miss.

Andrew Carnegie has given another \$5,000,000 for educational purposes.

Michael Brush, a burglar, shot Policeman Hugh J. Enright and Jacob Bachman in New York. The latter is dead and the other mortally wounded.

The colored people of Kennett Square, West Chester, are fighting for coeducation of the races.

George Meritt Clark, of Buffalo, a well-known member of the American Water-color Society of New York, died at his California home.

John Mahnken, who claimed the body of an Iroquois Theater victim as a relative in order to enter suit, was arrested in Chicago.

The borings of the rapid transit subway were completed between the Fort Greene terminus and the City Hall, in New York.

Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University since 1869, celebrated quietly the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

SCORES INJURED IN STORM

Indiana Harbor Merchant Struck Dead and Fifteen Customers Hurt.

MANY HOUSES WERE BLOWN DOWN. The Number of People Injured at Indiana Harbor Will Probably Approximate 25.—All Three of the Hotels in the Place Were Badly Wrecked, Green's Hotel in Particular Being Damaged.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—One of the most severe storms this city has known in many years, passed over Chicago the other night.

Great damage was done in the suburbs to the south of the city and considerable loss was sustained north of the city proper.

The storm did not strike the business portion of the city in its greatest force.

The town of Indiana Harbor, twenty miles southeast of Chicago, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, was the heaviest sufferer.

One man, B. Barker, the proprietor of a dry goods store, was killed, and fifteen persons who were in his store when the storm struck were injured.

Eighteen residences were blown down and several persons were hurt in the ruins of their homes.

It is almost impossible to obtain full details at present because of the condition of the telegraph and telephone wires, nearly all of them being down for miles between Chicago and Indiana Harbor.

The wires of the electric lines were knocked down and the power was shut off, making it impossible for anyone to reach the place save on the regular trains of the railroads running through the place.

The number of people injured at Indiana Harbor will probably approximate twenty-five.

All three of the hotels in the place were badly damaged, Green's Hotel, in particular, being wrecked.

The storm created havoc in the town of Hammond, Ind. A number of residences were badly damaged and two people were injured, but not fatally.

One end of the large plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company was blown down, causing a loss of at least \$25,000.

A number of business houses were unroofed, and the city was in total darkness. So many of the electric light wires were blown down that the authorities were compelled to shut off all power, lest lives might be lost through contact with live wires.

In the freight yards of the roads running through Hammond great damage was done. Many cars were unroofed or blown over, and the yards in many places were piled entirely over.

In Grand Crossing, eight miles south of the center of the city, a number of buildings were wrecked, freight cars blown about the yards and the tracks of the railroads covered with debris.

To the north of the city the storm was also severe, much damage having been done in the suburbs of Evanston, Rogers Park and Thornton.

REBELLION IN COLORADO. Governor Peabody Has Ordered More Troops to Telluride.

Denver, Col., (Special).—A special train bearing troops left Denver for Telluride. The entire force of three hundred men will be under command of Adjutant General Bell.

Governor Peabody stated that he will declare San Miguel county in a state of insurrection and rebellion because of the representations made to him by public officials and citizens of the two counties which declared that a body of men were arming outside the county.

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LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Prosecution Hands Brief to House Subcommittee on Judiciary.

Sweeping Charges Against Swayne. The evidence in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Charles Swayne, of the Northern district of Florida, taken in Florida by the House committee of the judiciary committee, and including the brief of Judge Swayne before the committee in his own defense and that of Judge B. S. Liddon for the prosecution, was furnished to the committee in printed form for the first time.

The charges against Judge Swayne, which undoubtedly will be set forth in the report of the committee to be filed by Representative Palmer, are concisely stated by Mr. Palmer as follows:

Non-residence in the Northern district of the state of Florida.

For unlawfully imposing a fine and imprisonment of one E. T. Davis and S. Belden in 1901.

For unlawfully committing to prison in 1902 one Neal for alleged contempt of court.

For conduct unbecoming a judge in appointing one Tunison in 1900, knowing him to be a man of bad character.

For refusing a fair hearing and trial to one Swayne in 1900.

In his defense Judge Swayne filed with the committee letters of indorsement from seventeen lawyers and five other persons, not attorneys, written in November, 1897, recommending to President McKinley his appointment to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He also filed twenty-four letters, mostly of Florida attorneys, written in February, 1899, recommending his appointment to the position of circuit judge of the Fifth circuit, which had just been created by an act of Congress.

In his brief Judge Swayne reviews his life briefly, stating that he was born in Delaware in 1842, read law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice there in 1865.

He moved to Florida, where he spent his summers mostly in Delaware, but had understood that the summer months were the proper time for his vacation.

His recollection was, he said, that no one ever had been injured because of his absence from Florida and that the business of his court had not suffered.

Judge Liddon, in cross-examining Judge Swayne asked him if he did not understand the laws of Florida to be that a man could not hold office here unless he was a qualified elector.

Judge Swayne admitted this, but in commenting upon the proceedings against him, said to the committee that they were due to but two causes:

"The malice of the man O'Neal, who was indicted, and the intense political feeling engendered at that period. There never would have been anything of this had it not been for these causes."

In summing up against Judge Swayne, Judge Liddon declared him guilty in the following instances:

1. That he has been, until after the adoption of the resolution of the house of Representatives in 1903, a non-resident of this district, and that non-residence expense and injury have resulted to the government by reason of such non-residence and by absence from his district.

2. That he has appointed and maintained as commissioner of his court one B. C. Tunison, a man of bad reputation, and has so conducted himself as to create at least a general impression that his court is dominated by said Tunison in administration of justice therein.

3. Maladministration of bankruptcy matters before him, whereby the assets of bankrupts were absorbed in costs and expenses.

4. That he has been guilty of corruption in his office and oppression in the following instances:

W. H. Hoskins, against whom involuntary proceedings were brought; against Samuel Belden and E. T. Davis, who were wrongfully and unjustly punished for alleged contempt; against W. C. O'Neal upon a charge of contempt, and against one C. D. Hoskins—the two last mentioned having died while such proceedings were pending.

5. That he corruptly purchased a lot of land in litigation before him and afterward tried another case between practically the same parties involving the same lands, and directing the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the party who had purchased.

6. He has appointed a court commissioner one John Thomas Porter, who maintains an office at Marianna while his residence is at Grand Ridge, fourteen miles distant, thereby causing great inconvenience to parties before his court and to the government.

7. That he corruptly lobbied with J. M. Barrs to prevent the restricting of the state.

Congressional and Departments.

The annual report of the Census Bureau on cotton spinning showed a decrease for the year from the total of 1902. Its publication caused an advance in cotton on the various exchanges.

The House Committee on Appropriations completed the Sunday Civil Appropriation Bill and reported it to the House. The bill carries a total of \$55,623,001.

Complaint was made to Secretary Hay that native children in the Congo Free State were mutilated by Belgian officials.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill was passed by the House, the section being adopted increasing the rural letter-carriers' salary from \$600 to \$720.

Representatives of Southern cotton interests protested before the Senate committee against the pending Eight-hour Bill. Arg bent was also made against the bill before the House Committee.

The House committee authorized a favorable report on the Frye bill extending the coastwise laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands, July 1, 1905.

It is rumored that Secretary Moody will retire from the Cabinet to enter a law firm in Boston.

The President will press the button in Washington and start the World's Fair machinery in St. Louis.

The formal notice from the Chinese government denouncing the Chinese exclusion treaty.

Senator Gorman introduced a bill in the Senate which would enable the Wash. Railroad to enter Washington.

The Washington Police Trial Board recommended a fine of \$40 a month in the case of Samuel A. Goff.

AFTER SULLY'S BACKERS

Sensational Developments Expected at Investigation

LOSSES FELL ON SOME OF BEST HOUSES. Creditors Express Belief That Books of the Cotton King Would Enable Them to Reach the Men Responsible for the Sully Contracts. A Statement by President McDougall, of the Cotton Exchange.

New York, (Special).—R. P. McDougall, president of the Cotton Exchange, made the following statement relative to the conditions of the market:

"The losses in consequence of the failure of D. J. Sully & Co. fall on some of the most conservative houses in the trade—firms that were well able to stand them without inconvenience."

"There is no warrant for any further apprehension especially as consumers are making inquiry for spot cotton, which introduces an element of safety and stability that has been lacking of late."

It was said on the Cotton Exchange Thursday that sensational developments are expected when the records begin the investigation of Sully's books.

These books, it was reported, contain records of the transactions made by Sully for at least two of the capitalists who are said to have backed the Sully deal, and the creditors expressed the belief that these records would enable them to reach the men responsible for the Sully contracts.

In a general way prices worked upward until May reached 13.65 and July 13.78, net gains of about 20 points, when rumors that New Orleans bulls were in difficulties caused a renewed liquidation and a break to near the low point of the morning.

The improved tone of the market was partially attributable to a reassuring statement of the president of the exchange to the effect that the losses resulting from the Sully failure upon the market would be absorbed by the conservative houses in the trade and that they were able to sustain them without inconvenience.

The fact that the 2 o'clock call passed without further incident also had a reassuring effect. The market ruled very firm in the late trading, with May selling up to 13.85 and July to 14.05.

The close was practically the best, with prices at a net advance of 22@45 points. The sales of the day were estimated at 500,000 bales.

JEALOUSY DROVE HIM TO CRIME.

Shocking Double Tragedy in a New York Boardinghouse.

New York (Special).—Insanely jealous of his pretty wife, who was 12 years his junior, Christian Kirschoffer, 40 years old, a boarding-house-keeper, of Williamsburg, shot her and their four-year-old son. He then fired a bullet through his own brain, dying instantly. The boy died soon after and the wife has little chance of recovery.

All those who knew the couple unite in saying that there was absolutely no ground for Kirschoffer's suspicion of his wife, as she always appeared devoted to him, stayed closely at home and attended to all the details of management of the boardinghouse.

There was no witness to the tragedy, but Fanny Cury, a servant employed in the house, heard the shots and ran to a bedroom on the first floor, where the shooting occurred, in time to see Mrs. Kirschoffer lying across a window ledge, while on the floor lay the body of Kirschoffer. Not far from his father lay the child, who had been shot in the head and was unconscious.

MORMONS EXCLUDED.

Indiana Congregation to Fight for Use of Schoolhouse.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special).—By a decision of the Circuit Court the Mormons of Perry county are excluded from the schoolhouse, where they have been holding their Sunday services. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court to test the right of the township trustee to exclude a church society from a schoolhouse on Sundays during the school term, where permission has been duly obtained to use the schoolhouse for holding religious services "when unoccupied for school purposes."

The Perry county Mormons have been holding prayer meetings in the schoolhouse for several years without objection of the township trustees, but several weeks ago, when the elders began to teach the Mormon doctrine, the trustees applied for an injunction.

Scarlet Fever Germ.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—To search for the scarlet fever germ in a series of experiments on apes is the object of a trip to Europe about to be undertaken by Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, head of the McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases. The institute was endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, who lost a son through scarlet fever. Dr. Hektoen will sail for Liverpool April 1. After two months spent in the hospitals there experimenting on monkeys he will visit various hospitals on the Continent.

1400 For a Kiss.

Shawnee, Okla., (Special).—A jury in the District Court, after being out twenty hours, gave a verdict in favor of Mrs. Maud Bell Lees, of McCloud, against Ewers White, president of the Oklahoma board of agriculture, for \$400 and costs. Mrs. Lees alleged that White had attempted to kiss her, but that her husband, at her request, had caught him in the act and manialed White with a poker. All parties are married and prominent.

Scandal in Tokyo.

Tokyo, (By Cable).—A legislative scandal is threatening in connection with the proposal of the government to create a tobacco monopoly. It is alleged that certain members of the Diet agreed to support the movement to increase the compensation paid to manufacturers for a share of the increased duties on the monopoly.

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PORT ARTHUR SHELLED AGAIN.

Threatened the Destruction of Russian Fort and the Town.

London, (By Cable).—While the reports from Tokio that Port Arthur had been occupied by the Japanese were premature, the latest dispatches from St. Petersburg show that a Japanese fleet of 6 battleships and 12 cruisers, together with 8 torpedo boats, were engaged Monday night in another tremendous bombardment that threatened the destruction of Russian forts and the town.

It is probable, as reported from Tokio, that the Japanese made an important movement by land upon the Russian base at the same time. Naval experts here believe that these latest attacks will hasten the fall of the Russian base.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says: "Japanese torpedo boats appeared off Port Arthur at midnight of the night of March 21-22, and the shore batteries and guardships shelled them for 20 minutes."

The Japanese retired, but reappeared four hours later, when they met with the same reception, when they retired again.

At 6 A. M. a Japanese squadron of two divisions, in all consisting of 6 battleships and 12 cruisers, and accompanied by 8 torpedo boats, appeared, and the Russian squadron sailed out from the outer roadstead to meet them.

At 9 A. M. the Japanese battleships, having fired several shots at Liachishin, and sheltered behind the promontory, began a furious bombardment of Port Arthur.

TO ROB THE FIRE VICTIMS.

Chicago Prisoner Confesses He Tried to Claim Bodes That Bore Valuables.

Chicago Ill., (Special).—A gruesome plot to get valuables found upon victims of the Iroquois fire was admitted to the police of this city by John Mahnken, who was arrested several days ago and who was accused of seeking to get possession of the body of Mrs. Amelia Mueller, of Milwaukee, and also that of Mrs. Frank R. Greenwald. On Mrs. Mueller's body was \$400. On Mrs. Greenwald's fingers were several valuable rings.

Mahnken's story implicates a man who claimed to be a physician. Mahnken knew him as "Dr. George."

The New York police are said to have information that a man answering to the description of "Dr. George" has been implicated in several life insurance swindles. He is also said to have left Chicago to escape detectives from a southwestern state, who want him for similar crimes.

Mahnken employed an undertaker to bury the body of Mrs. Greenwald whom he had falsely identified as that of his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Kouth, of Montreal.

His confession is in the hands of the police.

"Invited Jordan's undertaking establishment," he said, "and cried as real as any person would that had lost a dear relative. I identified the body and a sheet was placed over it. Later I was informed that the body had been positively identified as that of Mrs. Mueller, of Milwaukee. Another body was marked No. 34, and I identified that one, and it was laid aside."

"I went then to where the unclaimed valuables were taken, and there I broke down again and wept."

"Then we buried the body at Elmwood. It was later identified by Mr. Greenwald as that of his wife, and was disinterred and reburied."

"Dr. George—I never learned his last name—then advised me to start a suit for damages, and that was what I was about to do when arrested."

Mahnken is 28 years of age.

DREAM COST LEGS.

United States Army Officer Thought He Heard Charge Ordered.

Galveston, Tex., (Special).—Lieut. Barton E. Gardner, United States Army, on a furlough from his company