

STRUGGLE WITH MANIAC

Perilous Fight in Darkness on a Hospital Roof.

HAD TO BE CHOKED INTO SUBMISSION.

Capt. Clark, of New York Fire Department, and two firemen risk their lives to save a man who became suddenly demented—Desperate struggle eighty feet from the ground on a ledge 12 inches wide.

New York, (Special).—Captain Clark, of the New York fire department, and two firemen engaged in a desperate struggle with a maniac before daylight on a 12-inch ledge which forms the base of the mansard roof of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, in this city. The ledge is 80 feet above the ground, and the man risked his lives to rescue from his perilous position was powerful and fought viciously; but he was finally forced through a window into the hospital, where several policemen took up the struggle and subdued him.

The maniac was Robert Hindman, who had been admitted to the hospital a week ago to prepare for an operation for the removal of a swelling in the ear. He showed no sign of mental disturbance until Saturday night, when he suddenly became maniacal. Sometime after midnight he escaped from his room to the narrow ledge, carrying with him a heavy pitcher with which he threatened the nurses and policemen, who appeared at the window to induce him to return. As it was impossible to get behind the desperate man from inside the hospital the fire department was at last appealed to.

A 76-foot extension ladder was cautiously raised and in the dark Hindman's attention was not attracted by it. Captain Clark, refused to assign any of his men to so dangerous and unusual task, and went up himself, followed by firemen Jeremiah Scanlon and William W. Kinney. Hindman had just thrown the pitcher through the window where the policemen were holding his attention, when Clark crept up behind, seized the man by the throat and choked him with his companions grasped his legs. They raised by the apron, Hindman fought desperately. He was cut by broken glass when his captors finally dragged him to the window and thrust him through.

MINISTER SENT UP FOR BIGAMY.

Rev. J. B. Taylor Begins His Four-Year Term in Prison.

Des Moines, Ia., (Special).—Smiling a simulation of indifference and vowing that he would become the lawful husband of the prosecutrix, the Rev. J. B. Taylor, handsome and debonair, was sentenced by Judge Scott at Sigourney to four years' imprisonment for bigamy.

When sentence had been pronounced Taylor languishingly remarked to the sheriff: "Glad it's all over; let's go." Taylor is only 26 years old, brilliant and magnetic, and one of the most promising evangelists ever in the employ of the Methodist Church in Iowa. He was a student at the University of Des Moines, where he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, which he conducted a series of meetings. The greatest shock occasioned by Taylor's downfall was to the bishops of his church and to President Hancher, of Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, whose protégé Taylor was, and who was impossible for them to believe him guilty of such perfidy.

"One little woman was not greatly surprised, however. She was Mrs. Taylor No. 1, who was eloping out a living for herself and child in Wilmington, Del., ignorant of the whereabouts of her husband.

Miss Graves is now rearing their two children and says she will marry Taylor as soon as he has completed his sentence, provided a legal separation from wife No. 1 may be had. She was a constant witness at the trial, and the prosecution of Taylor was pushed by her father over her protest.

Wants an Ind an Wife.

Muskegon, I. T., (Special).—Orlando Hand, a farmer, who lives at Bridgehampton, I. T., says he is 60 years old, that he is a hustler and has raised 10,000 bushels of Irish potatoes, 3,000 bushels of turnips, 1,000 bushels of corn and keeps twenty cows. He says he has been postmaster and does not drink, swear or smoke. He wants the Indian officials to send him names of two or three likely Indian maidens and give his letter to one who will marry him. He says above all things he wants a woman who will love him and make him happy.

Spurns a Fortune.

Omaha, Neb., (Special).—James Doyle, an aged man of this city has a fortune awaiting him at Dixon, Ill., but he declines, he does not wish it and will not go there to claim it. "I don't want to be bothered about this fortune," he said impatiently when informed that a relative had died at Dixon and left him sole heir to a large estate. "I don't want any more money. I've always got along without riches, and I'm too old to begin to worry about them now. I would not go across the street for \$100,000. I certainly am not going several hundred miles for it."

Twenty-Three Killed, Forty Wounded.

Budapest, (By Cable).—A serious riot is reported to have taken place at the market town of Eled, near Gross-Warden, resulting from a collision between meetings of the Socialist and Independent parties. While order was being restored by the gendarmerie a Socialist fired a revolver, killing the gendarme. The gendarmes thereupon fired a volley, killing 21 of the rioters and severely wounding 40. The military were summoned from Gross-Warden.

Are Working Day and Night.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—An additional force of 2,500 workmen, making an all night working shift of nearly 2,000 men, are forcing the work on the world's fair to completion for the opening. The night force is to be put on immediately, it is said, more than make up for the work lost during bad weather.

Straten Drowned.

Berlin (By Cable).—The Swedish steamship *Dries*, after being in collision with another vessel in the Baltic off Swinemunde, Prussia, sank. Her crew of sixteen were drowned.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

A chip of wood cut from the doorpost of the Page residence bearing the bloody finger-prints of the murderer is believed to be the most important bit of evidence against Charles L. Tucker, held in Waltham, Mass., on the charge of murdering Miss Mabel Page.

James J. Jeffries, the champion heavyweight pugilist, was married at Oakland, Cal., to Miss Freda Meyer, of New York city. The couple left for Harbor Springs, where Jeffries will train for his coming fight with Monroe.

The interior of the four-story building of the Victor Talking Machine Company, in Camden, N. J., was gutted by fire, the loss being estimated at \$500,000.

Ex-State Senator Henry S. Little, a prominent New Jersey financier, railroad man and Democratic leader, died at his apartments, in Trenton, N. J.

The factory of the Empire Furniture Company, at Jamestown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$65,000.

Gen. Thomas T. Brady, one of the defendants in the famous star-route case, died at his home in Jersey City.

The steamer *Etruria* brought to New York a large number of Irish exiles and people for the St. Louis fair.

Judge George Gray will preside over the Lake Mohonk Conference, which opens on June 1.

Former Judge Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland, died in Washington of a paralytic stroke.

President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, who is under arrest, had a hearing before the Colorado Supreme Court on writ of habeas corpus. W. D. Hayward, secretary of the federation, struck a paralytic blow to the military guards, and angry soldiers then beat the labor official with the butts of their guns.

At a special stockholders' meeting of the Northern Securities Company in Hoboken, N. J., the proposed distribution plan was ratified despite the protest of the Harriman interests.

James J. O'Connell, president, and W. L. Collins, cashier, of the Indiana National Bank, at Elkhart, were sentenced to 10 and 6 years in prison for violating the banking laws.

James J. O'Connell, who posed as a fugitive from justice, was sentenced to Miss Eleanor Anderson, in New York, was found guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Charles O'Hare became demented while returning from abroad, and created something of a panic among the passengers on the steamer *Mastic*.

Daniel J. Sully & Co.'s demurrer to the bankruptcy petition filed against him was overruled by the United States District Court in New York.

Sidney Sladden was arrested in Boston on his return from a bridal tour abroad on the charge of being a fugitive from justice in Kentucky.

John E. Pound, United States commissioner and former chief regent of the Royal Arcanum of the United States, died in a hospital, N. Y.

News of the death of an aged Irishman, who had lived in the United States for 70 years, was received before the New York Chamber of Commerce on labor conditions in the Philippines.

Harold Stephenson, 21 years old, a son of Kate Claxton, the actress, shot and killed himself in his lodgings in New York.

It has been decided to hold the convention of the United Irish League of America in New York on August 20 and 31.

Foreign.

President Loubet, of France, accompanied by a distinguished party of officials, arrived in Rome and was given a magnificent reception by the King and the Italian government officials.

Knitting between members of the Socialist and Independent parties at Eled, near Gross-Warden, Hungary, resulted in a Socialist killing the commander of the gendarmerie and the gendarmes firing a volley, killing 21 and wounding 40 rioters.

Lieutenant Douglass and 70 United States troops, will sail from Korea for Manila, the presence of a Japanese guard at Seoul now being sufficient to preserve order.

The will of Verestchagin, the Russian painter, who perished in the battleship *Petrovsk* disaster at Port Arthur, leaves the entire estate to the widow.

During a consideration of the question of automatic railroad couplings by the British House of Commons the President of the Board of Trade declared that the railroad service in England was less dangerous than in the United States.

The Socialists in the Reichstag interpellated the German Chancellor on what remedy he proposed to adopt the shutting down of the colleges in Western Germany, causing loss of employment.

The five torseis-shell fishing schooners captured while in Nicaraguan waters and taken to Bluefields had hoisted the British flag on an island off Cape Gracias-a-Dias, Nicaragua.

The opinion is gaining ground in Germany that large reinforcements must be sent to Southwest Africa to quell the revolt of the Hereros.

Rumors were again circulated in Paris that the United States was seeking to buy the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

A conference of steel magnates was held in London looking to doing away with dumping for their mutual interests.

CAR-BARN BANDITS HANGED

Niedermeier, Who Tried Suicide, Was Carried to the Scaffold.

SHORT BUT THRILLING CAREER.

Marx and Vandine, Who Had Professed Catholicism, Went Calmly to Their Doom, While Niedermeier, Who Had Boasted of His Nerve, Was Carried Half Dead to the Scaffold—Incidents of the Execution.

Chicago, (Special).—Peter Niedermeier, Gustav Marx and Harvey Vandine, the notorious car-barn bandits and confessed murderers of eight men, were hanged here separately Friday.

Niedermeier, who was hanged first, had to be carried to the scaffold because of his desperate attempt at suicide last Monday. Straps were placed over his ankles and just above his knees. He was then placed on a truck and wheeled to one of the lower floors of the jail, after which he was carried to the scaffold and placed in a chair on the trap. He wore a red rose, but no coat. He was not asked the customary question if he had anything to say, and the rope was quickly placed about his neck. He instinctively settled his neck into the noose and the trap was sprung at 10:35 A. M. The physicians announced that his neck had been broken.

During the reading of the death warrant Niedermeier snatched the paper from the chief deputy's hand and placed it in a pocket. He made angry remarks at this time, and once or twice, when he was being taken to the scaffold.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Marx was led to the scaffold, neatly dressed and with a white rose which had been pinned to his small vest. He was pale, but his courage never left him. He made no statement. Two priests of the Roman Catholic Church, of which Marx had become a member, accompanied him to the gallows. He repeated his last words, "I am a Catholic, and I believe in God, and I believe in the resurrection of the body."

At first it was the intention of Sheriff Barrett to hang the trio simultaneously on one scaffold, as the anarchists were executed some years ago. The plan, however, was abandoned, inasmuch as Niedermeier's attempt at suicide, which made it advisable that he be hanged alone.

Attorneys for Vandine were trying to see the Governor, to obtain a stay of execution for the bandit, Jailer Whitman said he delivered an address, and consent was given to hang Vandine last.

Marx and Vandine, who joined the Catholic Church recently, spent their last hours in reading, writing and praying, several nuns and priests being constantly with them.

Niedermeier continued to reject all spiritual advice, and it seemed that he would carry out his idea of dying an atheist.

When the last death watch was placed before his cell for the night Niedermeier, who had been hanged, and sought admission, but was turned away. Only a limited number, provided by law, were allowed in the jail to witness the execution of the bandits.

The hanging of the youthful car-barn bandits in Chicago followed closely a period of crime of less than six months. In that time eight murders were committed, all attendant upon robberies or efforts to escape arrest. It was during an attempt to escape a stolen train, after an extraordinary battle in the swamps of Northern Indiana, just east of Chicago, that, on November 27, the capture of the gang was completed by the arrest of Niedermeier, Vandine and Emil Roski, their associate. Marx had already been placed behind the bars.

The specific offense for which Vandine, Niedermeier and Marx were tried and sentenced was the murder of Frank Stewart, a clerk in the Chicago City Railway car barns during a robbery there on the morning of August 30, 1903. James B. Johnson, a torman, was also killed, and two persons were wounded. The bandits escaped after having secured \$2,240. Roski was not concerned in this crime, but after the conviction of his companions was tried separately for one of the murders in which he was the principal. He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

On January 6 the trial of Niedermeier, Vandine and Marx began. But little testimony favorable to them was offered. No defense at all was made for Niedermeier. In the case of Vandine evidence was introduced to show that he had been since birth afflicted with a form of epilepsy which had made him irresponsible. A plea for clemency for Marx was made on the ground that his confession had led to the capture of his companions.

None of the bandits had yet reached the age of 25 years.

Death Rather Than Dishonor.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special).—Robert Nicholson, chief boatswain's mate of the United States gunboat *Petrel*, after twenty-two years of honorable service in the United States Navy has shot and killed himself here rather than face a charge of having brought liquor on board the ship. Nicholson was born in the Shetland Islands forty-four years ago, had a good record since his enlistment in 1880, and served through the Spanish War with credit.

Insurance Rates Raised.

Toronto, Ont., (Special).—The work of reclaiming the fire-devastated area is well under way. The firemen are still pouring water on the smoldering ruins, and the work of tarring down the standing walls has begun. As a sequel to the fire, an advance of 75 per cent. in the insurance rates in the congested district, or the business portion of the city, has been decided on by the underwriters. These changes were made retroactive and are effective from midnight of Tuesday last, the date of the fire.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

United States Leads World.

Geological Survey statistics just made public place the world's production of petroleum in 1902 at 18,515,089 barrels. Of this the United States and Russia produced 91.44 per cent.

For years Russia has led in point of production, but an increase of 19,377,722 barrels in the production of the United States in 1902, and a decrease amounting to 4,628,515 barrels in the production of Russia, caused these two countries to change places, and puts the United States at the head of the list.

More than double the quantity of the higher grades of refined products is obtained from the average crude petroleum produced in the United States than is obtained from Russian oil. The United States produced nearly 2.6 barrels of refined products in 1902 for every barrel produced by the rest of the world.

Civil Age Limit 70 Years.

The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service authorized Chairman Gillet to introduce the following bill with reference to superannuation in the Government service:

"That upon the 30th day of June, 1907, every office in the classified service of the United States held by a person who is then over 70 years of age shall become vacant.

"After the 30th day of June, 1907, every office in the classified service of the United States shall become vacant when the person holding it shall be over 70 years old."

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the Government to the House, with the recommendation that they lie on the table. Also that he draft a bill reclassifying the clerical service of the Government, with a view to providing for more frequent promotions in the smaller salaried positions.

Chinese Exclusion.

The General Deficiency Appropriation Bill, as reported to the Senate, contains as an amendment the Hitt Chinese Exclusion Bill, which was accepted by the House before the bill was passed. The Hitt bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Penrose, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In this committee the discovery, it is said, has been made that the bill will affect the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into the Panama Canal zone, and to a considerable extent affects the immigration to this country of Koreans and Filipinos, and the denials of the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and any territory "subject to the jurisdiction of the United States," or any person held to come within the definition of the words "Chinese person," and objection has been made to the far-reaching effect of the bill.

Beef Trust Inquiry.

Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution calling upon the attorney general to inform the House at this session why he has not moved to advance the beef trust case in the Supreme Court of the United States, as one of recognized public interest, just as the merger case was advanced, and why he has not instituted criminal proceedings against the defendants in the beef trust case.

It also asks what information he has that the beef trust is violating the injunction against it, and what information he has as showing or tending to show that there is another beef trust engaged in interstate commerce in violation of the antitrust law.

Carriers as Solicitors.

While a complete agreement on the postoffice appropriation bill has not yet been reached by the conference committee, the Senate conferees have decided to accept the House provision relating to the pay and duties of rural letter carriers. This fixes the salaries of the carriers at \$720 a year and prohibits them from doing any business outside of their work for the government.

The Senate authorized the carriers to also act as agents for newspapers and periodicals. The House conferees have stood out firmly against this provision.

Why a Warship is There.

To prevent any possible misunderstanding the British Government, through its Ambassador here, has explained fully to the State Department the object of the dispatch of the British warship *Retribution* from Jamaica to the coast of Nicaragua, and this explanation is said to be satisfactory.

The British Government is anxious to have the Nicaraguan Government protect the Mosquito Indians formerly under a British protectorate, and also to inquire into the claims of the captives of certain small turtle-fishing vessels, now detained at Bluefields, that they may have been wrongfully arrested.

Medals for Volunteers of '61.

The House committee on military affairs authorized a favorable report on a bill appropriating \$5,000 for medals of honor to the volunteers who responded to President Lincoln's call to arms and who served without pay. The medals will go to about 14,000 persons in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Congressional and Departments.

Angus M. Cannon, for 25 years president of the largest Mormon stake in the world, gave some sensational testimony before the Senate committee hearing the charges against Senator Reed Smoot.

Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador, presented to the President Eugen Zabel, the principal editor of the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin.

The remains of Harry H. Smith, former justice clerk of the House of Representatives, were interred at the Oak Hill Cemetery.

The Senate passed the Emergency River and Harbor Appropriation Bill and the Pension Appropriation Bill.

During an examination by a committee of Congress Representative Roberts confessed that he had been married three times and that he has three wives living.

The House of Representatives passed the Panama Canal substitute bill unanimously.

The House Judiciary Committee will report favorably the resolution of the minority asking the Attorney General to transmit certain information to the House.

BALTIC FLEET READY

Kassian Ships Being Manned for Immediate Use.

WEDDING PARTY UNDER HOT FIRE.

Thousands of Japanese Employed on the Coast of Island of Sakhalin Disguised as Soldiers and Sailors—Enormous Cost of the War to Russia—Daily Expenses Average \$75,000—May Have to Float Internal Loan.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The ships of the Baltic fleet here and at Libau will be in commission and ready to sail this week. The naval reserves of the neighboring provinces are arriving for distribution to the ships.

All hope is given up of the recovery of the body of Vice Admiral Makaroff. It is believed to be beneath the overturned ship. The official reports place 80 as the number of persons saved from the *Petrovsk*.

The Admiralty denies the statement made by the London Times in its wireless report that the Japanese mineship *Koryo Maru* was fired upon while laying mines before Port Arthur. It is said that if she came in sight of the Russian searchlights she would be fired upon.

Advices received here from Alexanderoff, Island of Sakhalin, say it is believed that 2,000 to 3,000 Japanese employed on the eastern and southern coasts are disguised soldiers and sailors. Many of them have been arrested in the Korskoff district with arms in their possession. The families of officials and residents of Korskoff and Alexanderoff, it is added, are secretly secreting their valuables and fleeing into the interior.

United States Commercial Agent Greener, at Vladivostok, has been instructed through Ambassador McCormick to inform the Japanese consul at the Island of Sakhalin that a vessel will be sent to the island to take back to Japan the consular staff and the refugees. The arrangements for sending a ship are to be made by Japan through the authorities at Washington.

A private letter from Port Arthur describes a wedding which occurred during a bombardment. The wedding guests were nearly stamped, the carriage being fired to bits, and shells were bursting about the procession drove to the church; but after the ceremony two guests danced while shells were flying and bursting overhead. The newly married couple, it is further asserted, were quite happy.

Grand Duke Alexi, who was injured at the time of the *Petrovsk* disaster, is protesting against returning to Russia. He desires, as soon as he has recovered, to go back to Port Arthur, but his mother, the Grand Duchess Vladimir, is insisting on his return.

Russia has made a new issue of \$15,000,000 in paper currency against five gold in the state bank. At the Ministry of Finance it was explained that it was an ordinary issue and in no sense was forced. Under the law paper is liable to double the amount of gold in the ordinary course, but the gold which paper issues must be covered rouble for rouble. In the State Bank there are, in round figures, \$200,000,000 in gold, which would permit of an issue of \$500,000,000 in paper, the paper issue at present only amounts to \$250,000,000.

The daily expenses are averaging \$750,000, and it is estimated that a year's expenditures for the war will total \$250,000,000. To meet this there existed a free balance of \$500,000,000, which was increased to \$115,000,000 by reducing the ordinary budget, leaving ostensibly \$135,000,000 to be found. But a portion of the latter is made up by the increased earnings of the railroads owned by the government. It being in reality a question of bookkeeping, how the balance is to be raised has not yet been determined. The Ministry of Finance believes it may be easy to float an internal loan late in the summer or fall.

KILLED LAYING A MINE.

Alexieff Was Apparently Blocking Japs Out of Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—Viceroy Alexieff's announcement of the destruction of a launch and the loss of twenty-one men by the explosion of a Russian torpedo at Port Arthur has added to the gloom which has prevailed since the disaster to the *Petrovsk*.

"We are paying the price of carelessness," said a member of the admiralty, "and previous disasters seem to teach nothing."

The war commission suppressed part of the viceroy's dispatch which showed where the mines were being laid. It is believed that as launches were employed they were mining the entrance to the harbor in order to prevent the Japanese from forcing an entry by attempting to destroy the remaining ships.

It is evident from the closing of the entrance that Viceroy Alexieff has no intention of letting his ships go to sea again, even against an inferior force, though this may not be the policy of the late Admiral Skrydloff, who will determine on a plan of operations when he assumes command.

Alexieff's report, as given out, was: "I respectfully report to Your Majesty that during the placing of mines by some steam launches, Lieutenant Bell and twenty men were killed through a mine exploding prematurely under the stern of one of the launches."

Rumored Dickering for Islands.

Paris (By Cable).—Renewed reports are circulating here that the United States is seeking to purchase the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Deputy de Mahy, former marine minister, representing the Island of Reunion, in an interview on the subject, makes an energetic protest against the sale of the islands. The foreign office heretofore has authorized the statement that the islands will not be sold to any government.

Father and Child Killed.

Richmond, Va., (Special).—In the Runnett Bag section of Franklin county, James Nowlin, while returning home from Endicot on horseback, was shot from ambush by unknown persons, as was his little daughter, who was sitting in front of him. Both were killed and the bodies were found in the road, with the child's arms around the father's neck. Nowlin was known among illicit distillers as an informer, and it is supposed to account for the murder.

UNCLE SAM'S PROPERTY.

Contract of Transfer of Canal Has Been Signed and Delivered.

Paris, (By Cable).—The contract by which the ownership of the Panama canal passes to the United States is signed, sealed, delivered and complete.

The title to the canal route is now vested in the government of the United States.

The document by which this transaction is consummated bears the signatures of President Bo and Director Richman of the Panama Canal Company, who signed for the company as its responsible officials.

The transfer is complete and without reservation, and the United States secures a perfect title.

The result has been accomplished quietly and unexpectedly, as the public had been given to understanding that the sale would be executed until after the meeting of the stockholders of the Panama Company, at which the question of ratification would be presented. As a matter of fact, however, when the meeting takes place President Bo will announce that the sale has been completed, and instead of asking for authority to execute a future contract it will only remain to ratify the contract of sale which the officers of the company have already formally completed.

Only a few of the highest officers of the company are now aware of the secret, which will not be known except by this announcement in the United States up to the time of the meeting.

It is confidently believed that the completion of the sale before the meeting will increase the vote for ratification, as it will be recognized that nothing more remains but to acquiesce in the action taken by the highest officers of the company.

When W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, the United States assistant attorney general, were in Paris to assist in the transfer of the property, reluctantly admitted that the transfer had been consummated, and in order to avoid misunderstandings regarding a transaction of this magnitude they furnished the following official statement to the press:

"The papers transferring the rights and property by the new Panama Canal Company to the United States have already been executed and delivered.

"The arrangement includes a general conveyance and provision for deeds and resignation in the Republic of Panama and in the canal zone now under the jurisdiction of the United States in which zone the civil law continues in force by reason of the cession of the zone from a civil law sovereignty. All formalities of the local law on the isthmus have been arranged for and secured to the United States.

"The property will shortly be delivered on the isthmus, and upon that being done the purchase price will be immediately paid.

"The United States gets an unnumbered title."

The main figures in the transfer have been Messrs. Bo and Richman, for the company; Messrs. Day and Russell, for the United States, and Consuls General John K. Gowdy and Robert H. Lewis, of the United States and Panama, respectively, the two consular representatives joining in affixing the seals and attesting the signatures.

AN ANARCHIST PLOT.

Attorney Alleges That Syrians Had Banded Together.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Attorney N. A. Shibley, of New York, made a startling statement in the Central Police Station, where eight Syrians who had been arrested for riot were being tried.

Mr. Shibley arrived late from New York and asked for a postponement of the hearing, but this was refused. He then stated that an anarchistic society had been organized there and that they had put their priest, Rev. Mr. Kosmas, in jail. Many of their countrymen of good character, he said, were forced to flee from New York because they were opposed to the society, and members of the organization had threatened to torture the wives and mothers of their enemies in true orient fashion.

Mr. Shibley said that he had about a dozen witnesses to show before the proper tribunal that this was true. The men were ordered to forfeit \$25 or to serve twenty days in jail.

Killed by Son-in-Law.

Norfolk, Va., (Special).—John Morgan, 60 years old, was killed by a blow from the fist of Jefferson H. Jones, his son-in-law, in Portsmouth.

It was the first time the men had met in three years; then there was a police court scandal, in which Jones was accused of treating his wife badly. Morgan had his son-in-law put under a bond, and since then there has been bad feeling between the men.

D. A. R. Against Smoot.

Washington, (Special).—The laying of the corner-stone of Memorial Continental Hall in this city, a protest against the continuance in office of United States Senator Smoot of Utah and the defeat of two proposed constitutional amendments to relegate local controversies to intermediary boards were the features of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Will Outline St. Louis.

Portland, Ore., (Special).—Governor Brady of Alaska has reached Portland from Sitka. The purpose of his coming at this time is to confer with the Lewis and Clark management concerning the Alaskan exhibit in 1905. The Governor declares that the exhibit which his territory will make here next year will exceed by far that at St. Louis, which is itself the most elaborate ever attempted by the Alaska people.