

JAPANESE VICTORIOUS IN FIVE DAYS BATTLE

CHIUI TIEN CHENG, KEY OF THE YALU POSITION, CAPTURED BY JAPANESE AFTER HARD FOUGHT BATTLE—RUSSIAN TROOPS IN RETREAT—EIGHT HUNDRED THEIR LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Tokio, (By Cable).—After five days of fighting, largely with artillery, the first Japanese army, under General Kuroki, has forced a crossing of the Yalu River, and with a gallant infantry charge, covering a frontage of four miles, it drove the Russians from Chiu-tien-cheng and the heights on the right bank of the Iho or Aida River, which enters the Yalu from the north, almost opposite Wiju. The Japanese turned the left flank of the Russian position, and in the battle they swept away the new front interposed by the Russians to check their onward movement.

The Russians were also forced to abandon Antung. They burned the town and retreated to Feng Huang-cheng.

The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu. The decisive battle the losses were: Japanese, 700 killed and wounded. Russians, 800.

The Japanese captured 28 quick-firing guns, 20 officers and many men. The Russians made two sorties. The Russian losses were 800 killed and wounded, and numbered less than 5,000 and the Japanese greatly outnumbered them.

General Kuroki began the movement on Tuesday by ordering a detachment of the Imperial Guards Division to seize the Island of Kurito, which is in the Yalu above Wiju, and a detachment of the Second Division, to seize the Island of Kinteto, which is situated below Wiju.

The detachment of the imperial guards met with some resistance, but it succeeded in clearing the island and occupied Kurito Island. The Russians abandoned the island of Kinteto when attacked by the detachment of the second division.

The actual losses sustained by the detachment of the imperial guards is not known, as there is an error in that part of the number killed here referring to the number killed, but 9 of the detachments were severely and 16 slightly wounded. The detachment of the second division which took the Island of Kinteto sustained no losses.

During these movements on the island the Russian artillery opened fire on the Japanese with eight 9.5 centimeter guns from a hill behind Chiu Tien Cheng and two Hotchkiss guns, which were mounted on the bank of the river at Kusan, where the Russians seemed to have established their headquarters.

On Wednesday the Russians resumed the bombardment of Wiju, firing at intervals throughout the day. The Japanese artillery did not respond to this fire. General Kuroki has received reports to the effect that the Russians are fortifying the heights on the right bank of the Iho River. These new defenses are declared to extend from Chiu Tien Cheng through the village of Mokao to Koshiki, a distance of three and a quarter miles.

The reports of this fighting which have been received here do not indicate

whether the Russians retired down the river or in the direction of Feng Huang Cheng, on the road to Liaoyang.

The Japanese captured Chiu Tien Cheng, to miles north of Antung, which is regarded as the key to the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu River. It is reported that the Russians will retreat to Feng Huang Cheng, which is on the road to Liaoyang, Manchuria.

Died With the Flag.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The operations of the Vladivostok Squadron have revived the spirits of the people of St. Petersburg, who have been downcast since the destruction of the Petropavlovsk and the consequent confinement of the remnant of the Port Arthur fleet to the harbor. The fact that the navy is doing something of an offensive character appeals to the popular mind, which has been unable to appreciate the reason for the inactivity of the fine ships of the Vladivostok Squadron.

The official report of Rear Admiral Yezzen to the Emperor is as follows: "During the night of April 26 two Russian torpedo boats met at sea the Japanese military transport Kinshu-maru, of 4,000 tons, laden with rifles and other military stores and about 1,500 tons of coal. The transport was armed with four Hotchkiss guns of forty-seven millimeters. The Russians captured on board seventeen officers, twenty soldiers, eighty-five military carriers, or coolies, and sixty-five of the crew, who surrendered. The remainder of the men, who were to form a landing party, and who were left without officers, obstinately refused to surrender or go on board a Russian cruiser. Furthermore, they opened fire on the cruiser with their rifles. In the end they were sent to the bottom with the transport."

He adds that there were 200 men aboard the transport.

Admiral Yezzen also reports that besides the sinking of the Japanese steamer Kinshu-maru at Won-San (Guan San) April 25 the Russians sank at sea the same evening the Japanese steamer Nakamura-Maru, of 220 tons, whose crew was saved.

It is generally recognized that Rear Admiral Yezzen cannot do more than frighten the Japanese and compel them to exercise greater care in their military movements, as the sinking of a few transports or even cruisers can have no permanent effect on the result of the war. Moreover, he is bound by his instructions not to risk his ships needlessly, the intention being to keep them safe for an attack on the Baltic fleet when it arrives in the Pacific.

The possibility of a Japanese attempt to mine the entrances to Vladivostok, as was done at Port Arthur, is considered, but the conditions are different. Besides, Rear Admiral Yezzen, with the lesson of the Petropavlovsk disaster fresh in his mind, will observe the utmost caution.

St. Petersburg is loaded with rumors regarding the sinking of the Japanese military transport the Kinshu-maru. One report has it that 3,000 men were aboard the transport when she went down, but the admiralty insists that there were only 200.

The main line near Wickes Siding. Orders were issued for all northbound and southbound trains to use the switch at that point instead of the main line. Five trains passed the siding during the interval between the breakdown of the freight car and the arrival of No. 18.

It is stated by Conductor Austin that he read the order to the engineer and handed a copy to him. The officials of the road cannot account for the fact that the train approached the siding at the high rate of speed it must have done to cause the damage it did.

The engine turned completely over, pinning Engineer Bailey beneath tons of steel. Master Mechanic Taber who was riding in the engine, was also instantly killed.

The baggage car was thrown nearly 100 feet from the wreck, and is entirely demolished. The two coaches directly in the rear of the baggage car were thrown overboard and the engine wrecked. The sleeping car in the rear of the coaches was thrown on its side and damaged.

EIGHT KILLED IN WRECK

World's Fair Special Wrecked on Iron Mountain Road.

TRAIN ORDERS MISUNDERSTOOD.

Wreck Occurred While the Train Was Going at a High Rate of Speed, and One of the Cars Was Thrown a Hundred Feet From the Track.—Three Dead Unidentified Passengers, the Others Traumatized.

Kinswick, Mo., (Special).—A misunderstanding of orders by the engineer of train No. 18 on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad running as a World's Fair special, resulted in a serious wreck at Wickes Siding, about a mile and a half north of here, in which 8 were killed and 17 injured.

The wreck occurred while the train was going at an excessive rate of speed. There was trouble with a freight car on one of the fast trains, and it was necessary to abandon it on the main line near Wickes Siding.

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Suicide of Millionaire.

Chicago, (Special).—George McKay, a wealthy real estate owner of New York city, shot and killed himself at the Auditorium Hotel. Death was self-inflicted, as when found he was sitting upright in a chair and a revolver was lying on the bed beside him. Relatives of the dead man are unable to assign a reason for the suicide. McKay, who made his home in New York, came to Chicago last Monday to attend to some business connected with his real estate. His belongings, which are said to be worth fully \$1,000,000, were all located in Chicago.

American Women as Nurses.

Chicago, (Special).—A party of young women who are on their way to Port Arthur to act as Russian nurses arrived in Chicago. The party is under the leadership of the Countess of Bavanda, who has lived several years in Russia. Countess Bavanda is an American by birth, a native of New Orleans. The six young women accompanying the Countess belong to prominent families in New York, Boston and Pittsburgh.

Killed by Fall Down Shaft.

Johannesburg, (By Cable).—The collapse of a cage in the Robinson mine precipitated forty-three natives, 2,000 feet to the bottom.

All were killed. The bottom of the shaft is a quagmire of human remains.

Fifty Spanish Miners Killed.

Madrid (By Cable).—The caving in of a coal mine at Tocina, Seville, buried many miners. Fifty bodies have been recovered. Ten of the miners were rescued, but all of them were badly injured.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Counsel for the Michigan Central Railroad Company filed a bill to prevent the ticket-brokers in Chicago from continuing their business, charging that they have conspired to defraud railroad companies.

Governor Odell signed three important bills affecting the business of corporations whose titles are misleading owing to the presence therein of such words as "trust," "guarantee," etc.

A sweeping injunction was granted by Judge B. S. Barker, of the United States District Court in Alton, N. M., against the striking machinists and boiler-makers of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Tom Seary, a negro, 20 years of age, was lynched in a remote part of Howard county, Tenn. Seary attempted an assault on a nine-year-old girl.

Capt. A. E. McDonald and his crew of eight men were rescued by life-savers of the Old Harbor Station from the Boston schooner Future.

Charles Rucker was found guilty of murder in Rock Rapids, Ia. He had killed August Schroeder, a farmer, and married the widow.

The will of Jane H. Reamer, making many bequests for religious and charitable institutions, was filed for probate in Pittsburgh.

A deputy sheriff took possession of the offices of Wooden & Co., members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.

William Broderick, a well-known opera singer, dropped dead at the Burnett House, in Cincinnati, from heart disease.

The United States Steel Corporation has bought the Clairton steel properties from the Crucible Steel Company.

The subject of municipal accounting was discussed at the first session of the Municipal League in Chicago.

Harry Hart, a youth of 18, shot himself in the presence of his sweetheart in Mount Holly, N. J.

H. E. Osgood, of Hiram, Me., killed his wife and himself while on a train in Pittsburg, Me.

The Standard Oil Company made a cut of three cents in all grades of oil. Four lives were lost by the burning of the Bryant House, in Lansing, Mich.

Judge Atkinson, of the United States Court in Pittsburg, dismissed the habeas corpus writ secured for Lieutenant Drury and Private Dowd, U. S. A., held by the civil authorities for shooting William Crowley.

Albert Gallatin Shepard, 74 years old, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., died on board the Clyde steamer Des Moines, which arrived at New York from Jacksonville and Charleston.

The committee of arrangement for the Democratic National Convention met in St. Louis. The number of tickets to be issued for the convention will not exceed 9,500.

Thomas V. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, retired from his stock exchange firm so that he may be unhindered in his fight against "certain interests."

Edward Rogers and Thomas Tate were held for court, charged with the homicide of John J. O'Connell, property of Henry C. Johnson, the arrest of the prisoners being the outcome of a deal for two horses.

At Athens, N. Y., Andrew Jackson Duncan, Jr., of New York, nephew of the late President McKinley, was married to Mrs. Jennie Duncan.

A misunderstanding of signals caused a railroad wreck at Charities Crossing, McKees Rocks, Pa., in which five persons were injured, one fatally.

Clement Goyette was hanged at L'Original, Ont., for the murder of Daniel Dilligan, a farmer, and his son, Thomas, on January 24 last.

An attempt was made at Jeffersonville, Ind., to assassinate D. M. Robbins, candidate for mayor on the independent labor ticket.

All but 10 of the families of Eskimos living in the Mackenzie Basin have been wiped out by disease.

Frederick Graber, married, melancholy by the death of his wife, committed suicide in Camden, N. J.

Major General Peter Joseph Osterhaus arrived in New York after an absence of 30 years in Germany, where he resided. He commanded one of the divisions of the Union Army in the Civil War.

Mrs. Lizzie Travers, on trial in Chicago with her husband for shoplifting, advanced through counsel the plea that under biblical laws she was compelled to obey her husband.

In New York Gustave Klinghoffer, a German sailor, shot and wounded Adeline Buttner and then shot himself, perhaps fatally.

Foreign.

The review of the French and Italian squadrons by King Victor Emmanuel and President Loubet in the Gulf of Naples was a brilliant event. The United States battleship Kentucky, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Evans, assisted in the review.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra attended the Leopardstovn races, the summer regatta of the Baltic, in the Gulf of Naples was a brilliant event. The United States battleship Kentucky, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Evans, assisted in the review.

Nine-tenths of Fernie, B. C., a town of 3,000, the largest settlement in Crow's Nest Pass district, was destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, \$2,000,000.

Paul Kruger, former president of the Transvaal, is reported to be afflicted with cerebral trouble and he is now extremely weak.

It is reported through Russian sources that the Russian government is about to moderate the anti-Jewish legislation.

The commandant of the Grootfontein district, German Southwest Africa, reports that the Germans there have suffered severe losses and lack the necessities of life. The Berlin Vossische-Zeitung says the Emperor has expressed his interest in the management of affairs in Southwest Africa.

Ernest Deligne, former secretary of Don Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne, was sentenced in Paris to 10 months' imprisonment for wearing the famous jeweled necklace of Marie Antoinette.

Engineer Brouneff, the Russian officer sent out in 1903 in search for the Polar expedition headed by Baron Tell, has returned without news, and he believes the entire party died of cold and starvation.

The British Secretary of War, under his new scheme of army reform, intends to reduce the volunteer force by 80,000, the militia by 64 battalions and the yeomanry by 120 men per battalion.

In a fight between Greeks and Bulgarians April 25, at Salonica, Macedonia, 20 men were killed or wounded. Fifty miners perished by the caving in of a mine at Tocina, Seville, Spain.

WORLD'S FAIR OPEN

The Ceremonies in St. Louis and Washington.

ENOUGH CROWDS AT THE OPENING.

President Roosevelt to Touch the Button at the White House—Program at the Louisiana Purchase Monument—Rush Work to Get Grounds in Condition for the Exercises—Warships and Distinguished Persons Arrive.

St. Louis, (Special).—At noon President Roosevelt pressed an electric button in the Green Room of the White House at Washington, which started the machinery of the World's Fair at St. Louis, nearly a thousand miles away.

The program for the opening ceremonies at St. Louis began at 9 A. M., when the officers of the Exposition, the national commission and the board of lady managers assembled in the Administration Building to march to the Plaza of St. Louis, where they took their places upon the platform erected at the base of the Louisiana Purchase Monument. A detachment of the Jefferson Guards, with a band and an officer of the United States Army, escorted the party. Representatives of foreign governments assembled in the Hall of Congress at 10:15 A. M., and walked with a similar escort to the plaza. The state and territorial commissioners, with the governors of several states were in the United States Government Building and proceeded to the plaza under escort of Jefferson Guards and a military officer. The exercises were held in the open air, the audience occupying the broad Plaza of St. Louis facing the monument.

President Woodrow Wilson, of the Exposition called the assemblage to order at 10 o'clock, and after an invocation by Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, in which the audience joined, President Francis then delivered his address.

From this point forward the program proceeded as follows: March—"Louisiana" Van der Stucken. Transfer of the Exhibit Palaces—By the President to the director of exhibits, Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, with presentation of official commission and insignia of office. Address—The director of exhibits, Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, will present to the chiefs of his division their official commissions and insignia of office.

Chorus—"Hymn of the West," words by Edmund C. Francis, music by John Knowles Paine. Address—The mayor of the City of St. Louis, Hon. Rolla Wells. Address—The president of the National Commission, Hon. Thomas E. Carter.

Address—By a United States senator and Representative James A. Tawney on behalf of the committee of the United States Congress. Address for the Exhibitors—Mr. Edward H. Hariman, president New York State Commission. Music—"The Star-Spangled Banner."

Address—The representatives of the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, Hon. William H. Taft.

At the conclusion of the address by the Secretary of War the President of the United States, in the White House in the presence of members of the Diplomatic Corps, chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, the president of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and other high officials of the government, pressed the button connected by wire with the Exposition grounds and started the machinery, the same act unfurling flags on all the buildings and setting the great cascades in motion.

The singing of "America" in grand chorus concluded the exercises. The parade of the Pike concessionaires, a gorgeous affair in which thousands of men, and women and animals took part, followed the opening ceremonies.

Alter Paper Trust.

Conde Hamlin, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press; Don C. Seitz, of the New York World, and John Norris, of the Philadelphia Ledger and the New York Times, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, called on the attorney general today and laid before him a complaint against the so-called paper manufacturers, trust, alleging violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The attorney general explained to them the distinction between what could and what could not be accomplished under the Sherman act, and particularly the distinction between combinations affecting production and combinations affecting interstate commerce directly. Yet, upon a showing of evidence which seemed to indicate that a combination existed in the paper business whereby different paper manufacturers have agreed to regulate the supply of paper and to divide among themselves the territory of its consumption, the attorney general stated that he would have an investigation made, and if it were found that this feature of the charges could be sustained he would institute appropriate proceedings to stop it.

Congressional and Departments.

The members of the Isthmian Canal Commission have returned to Washington from a tour of inspection of the recently acquired canal property on the isthmus.

The naval collier Caesar went aground on Loggerhead Buoy. Before the House committee Assistant Secretary Darling opposed, and Rear Admiral Taylor favored, the bill for a general board in the Navy. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Jeter C. Pritchard to be United States circuit judge.

The sundry Civil Bill agreed upon carries an appropriation of \$900,000 for a plaza for the Baltimore Customhouse, and \$171,600 to cover the damage to the building by the recent fire. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for work during the current year.

By a party vote of 169 to 125 Speaker Cannon, of the House, was sustained in his ruling that the Goelzer resolution was not privileged and out of order. The House then resumed consideration of the Shipping Bill.

A Utah sheriff testified before the Senate Investigating Committee that two of Apostle Taylor's wives are employed as domestics in the houses where two other wives live.

The House adopted the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation Bill, which disposes of the last of the supply bills.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Appropriations Analyzed.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Representative Hemenway, of Indiana, and Representative Livingston, of Georgia, respectively chairman and ranking minority members of the House committee on appropriations, according to established custom, made public statements dealing with the appropriations provided at this session of Congress. Although the gentlemen agree as to figures, their deductions vary, for Mr. Hemenway's statement appears under the caption "Good Government Housekeeping" while Mr. Livingston heads his "A Congress That Has Done Nothing But Spend Money."

According to the tables presented, the grand total of appropriations for the year 1904-1905 is \$781,574,629, against \$753,058,366 for the preceding year.

"The expenditures of our government in their aggregate, as exhibited by the appropriations of Congress, are largely and by unthinking persons are denounced, and yet according to the very best authority our national government is the most economically administered of any in the civilized world."

A table to substantiate this statement is given showing the per capita expenditures of the leading nations. The highest figure is New Zealand, where the per capita expense is \$30.38; the lowest is the United States, with a per capita showing of \$7.97.

This total sum of \$781,574,629, with a per capita showing of \$13.43, was a big deficiency for prior fiscal years and \$56,500,000 is set aside for the sinking fund. This leaves the total appropriation for the expenses of the government for the year 1905 \$696,272,786. The total estimated revenues for this period are \$704,472,000, or an excess over appropriations of \$8,200,000 authorized expenditures of \$6,109,274. Continuing, Mr. Hemenway says:

"Experience has demonstrated that one year with another the actual expenditures of the government are about 5 per cent. less than the appropriations made by Congress, and anticipating that the coming fiscal year will not prove an exception to this practically well established rule, it is safe to assume that the apparent surplus of revenues over expenditures for the present year will not be less than \$35,000,000, thus affording a safe margin of at least \$40,000,000."

Mr. Livingston, in his statement, compares the expenditures of democratic congresses with republican congresses, and adds: "The appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1895 and 1896, made by a democratic Congress, do not materially vary, as will be seen, one from the other, and average only \$494,672,602 for each year."

"The table also shows that appropriations for federal expenditures made under a republican administration by a republican Congress for the next fiscal year have reached the startling sum of \$781,574,629 or an increase of \$286,955,027 over the average of the last two years under democratic control and within a period of less than two years."

"I do not question the honesty of these vast appropriations either in their aggregate amount or in their details; but I challenge the wisdom of the policy of the dominant party that made these enormous expenditures necessary through the increase of the military and naval establishments, the maintenance of which is at the expense of needed internal improvement such as river and harbor works and public buildings. During the session which is just about to close the representatives of the people have been denied consideration of the demands of their constituents all along this line, and yet the appropriations for the army show an increase over what it costs in 1896 of \$54,000,000, and the navy the still greater increase of \$79,000,000."

"Whatever may have been the sins of commission of this Congress, they are as nothing compared to its sins of omission, denying consideration to all legislation to the welfare of great masses of people."

Color Put into His Eye.

Boston Specialist Paint Man's Iris With India Ink.

Philadelphia, (Special).—A dispatch to the Public Ledger from Boston says: "An operation which took place at the Eye and Ear Infirmary in this city seems to indicate that the color of the human eye can be changed by the use of needles."

The surgeons were Dr. Henry H. Haskell and Dr. Hefferman and the patient was a young man who has been suffering for some time with an affection which partially destroyed the color of his eye, but only in the slightest degree affected its sight.

"The iris contained a white streak almost its entire width. Two drops of a 2 per cent. solution of cocaine were put under the eyelid in preparation for the operation. The instruments used consisted of five ordinary canaliculi needles. These were applied to the cornea, making a large number of holes of the tiniest size. Minute quantities of India ink, previously shaded to match the iris as nearly as possible, were rubbed into the corner with the finger, and in this manner worked into each of the holes made by the needle points.

"The physicians say the operation was completely successful."

Tornado Leaves Death and Ruin.

Nearly a Score of Lives Lost in Indian Territory.

Pryor Creek, I. T., (Special).—Six persons were killed by a tornado which swept through the country about four miles south of here. Reports have been received that a number of others were injured, but names of only two are known.

The storm started near Cheateau, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road eight miles from here, and swerved to the northeast, cutting a path from one-half to a mile wide and about 20 miles long.

The Abbott home was demolished and the four members of the family instantly killed.

The storm then struck the Dealy home, blowing it to pieces, killing the young son and probably fatally injuring the father.

Miners Threatened by Fire.

Seranton, Pa., (Special).—The large breaker of the Seranton Coal Company in Pinebrook, near the central part of the city, was totally destroyed by fire. The flames were discovered about noon issuing from the top of the structure and immediately the fire companies responded to the alarm and kept the flames well within bounds. The greatest excitement prevailed for a time among the relatives of the 400 men and boys who were at work in the mines and whose fate was not known.

One Killed and Five Hurt.

Chillicothe, (Special).—Charles Shumaker, a candy salesman of Lancaster, O., was killed and five other passengers injured in a wreck on the Norfolk and Western near Hayesville.

The worst hurt are Mrs. Sarah Jessup, of Dayton, O., who sustained concussion of the brain and will probably die, and J. W. Wright, Huntington, W. Va., who was injured internally and seriously hurt.

The women's coach and day coach ran off into a siding while the train was passing over a switch and they overturned.

THE CANAL TRANSFERRED

Closing Negotiations in Panama Deal Consummated By Day and Russell.

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS ADVANCED

Deeds of the Property, Archives and Other Papers and Documents Which Will Be Transferred to the United States Under the Transfer, Have Already Been Turned Over to the Representatives of Our Government.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The attorney general has received cablegrams from Messrs. Day and Russell, who went to Paris as his representative to conduct the closing negotiations for the Panama canal property, to the effect that the deeds of the property, archives and all other papers and documents which will belong to the United States under the transfer have already been turned over to them and that the purchase price of \$40,000,000 has been advanced to the canal company by a Paris syndicate of bankers. This syndicate, it is understood, offers to pay over the money with a view to expediting the consummation of the sale on the assurance of the attorney general that the draft of the syndicate on the United States for the \$40,000,000 would be honored on presentation at the treasury at Washington.

At the time the money was paid over to the canal company in Paris, Maj. Mark Brooke, of the engineer corps of the army, now in Colon, was authorized to formally receive the property on the isthmus in the name of the United States. Whether this transfer has actually been made by the Republic of Panama the department of justice has not yet been advised, but it is assumed it will be made within a day or two. Messrs. Day and Russell are expected to return to Washington with the next day's mail, and will bring with them the title deeds of the canal property.

Though sympathizing with the efforts of the European holders of Colombian bonds to induce the new state of Panama to assume some share of the foreign indebtedness of Colombia, the state department has made no move in the matter since the retirement from Washington of M. Bunau-Varilla, the Panamanian minister.

Before the minister left Washington, Secretary Hay took occasion to impress upon him the fact that considerations of equity should move Panama to an assumption of some part of the national debt, but the minister was not particularly impressed and no effort was made to bring pressure to bear on the new government. The attempt to delay the payment of the \$10,000,000 to Colombia by a republican administration by a republican Congress for the next fiscal year have reached the startling sum of \$781,574,629 or an increase of \$286,955,027 over the average of the last two years under democratic control and within a period of less than two years."

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Three Lives Lost in Fire.

Fatalities Attending Burning of a Soap Factory in New York.

New York, (Special).—Three lives were lost and property valued at \$200,000 was destroyed in a fire at the John Stanley soap works here. The dead, all of whom were firemen, are: Thomas Madigan, James Cream, and Hugo Arigone.

Madigan and Cream were buried under tons of debris when the walls of the building fell, and it was many hours before their bodies were recovered. Arigone, who was caught in the same great source of danger released, but was so badly injured that he died at a hospital several hours later.

Many other firemen who had been called out by the four alarms had narrow escapes during the progress of the fire, one great source of danger being the frequent explosions of chemicals in the building.

Besides the soap plant the Dunbar Box and Lumber Company's lumber yards, adjoining, were badly damaged.

Killed Holdup Man.

San Jose, Cal., (Special).—A masked man, armed with two revolvers, entered the rooms of the Delmonte Social Club, and after lining up against the wall six men who were in the rooms, took a Mexican prodigy, worth \$500 from one of the men, grabbed \$500 or \$600 from the table and then backed out of the room. After pursuit by citizens lasting over an hour, during which 30 shots were exchanged, the robber was finally killed. Upon investigation the great source of danger was found to be Bert Thorndyke, a prominent young man.

Business Blocks in Ruin.

Fairland, I. T., (Special).—Half a dozen business blocks were destroyed by a tornado that swept through here killing seven persons outright and injuring a number of others. Three of the injured will die. It is estimated that the tornado caused property damage to the extent of \$10,000. Four miles south of here the tornado was even more severe. Farmhouses and barns were completely demolished and farm stock was killed.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

A little over 12 per cent. of milk is sold in trade unions have existed in China for 4,000 years.

The penguin's wings are useful only under water.

A woman 5 feet 3 inches high should weigh 142 pounds.

Mexico produces 48,000,000 pounds of cotton annually.

Primary agricultural schools are now established in twelve cities of Saxony.

America furnished Japan 260,000,000 pounds of flour in 1903.

In Japan state socialism is favored by the government and taught in the colleges.

The cost of the Spanish-American War was \$1,400,000,000; that of the 10th War, \$1,400,000,000.

The opel is the only gem which cannot be counterfeited. Its delicate tints are produced by the action of the Filipinos cat large quantities of dried grasshoppers, and also prepare them in confections.

The Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company control the products of Japan in their respective lines.

England north of London has three-fourths of a mile of railway for each square mile of land, and south of London more than a mile.

France produced last year 2,227,000 metric tons of pig iron