

JAPS AND BALTIC FLEET

Kamamura's Battleship Squadron is Afloat at Rostovskiy's Fugitive Ships.

IN TOUCH IN THE INDIAN OCEAN?

Tokyo News That the Japanese have found the Russian fleet at Vladivostok. Another Big Battle Seen to Begin—Kuroki Must Soon Make an Attack or Retreat to the North Sea—Japs Get New Warship.

Tokyo (By Cable).—Important news has been received at the admiralty offices. Its nature has not been made public, and there has been considerable speculation concerning it. It is not believed, however, that there has been any collision between the Japanese and Russian fleets in the Indian Ocean, but it is believed that the Japanese squadron of observation has come in touch with the Russians, and that an attack on Rostovskiy is likely to be made as soon as the battleship squadron under Admiral Kamamura joins the advanced section of the Japanese fleet. Whether the Japanese have advanced to the westward or the Russians to the east is a matter of conjecture.

The general staff has again taken up the question of investigating Vladivostok. The situation at Mukden is regarded as entirely satisfactory, and Oyama is held now to have all the men he requires to carry out his plan of campaign. There are 250,000 troops in Japan, consisting largely of reserves, who have served the terms on the active lists, who can be demobilized rapidly as transports can be found for them. The understanding now is that these men will be landed on the northern coast of Korea and sent toward the east in an effort to cut the Russian lines between Vladivostok and Harbin.

Peace May Be Very Near.

London (By Cable).—The Russian minister, M. Benckendorff, called upon King Edward and was in close consultation with him for some time. It was said at the Russian embassy and the foreign office after the conference that it had nothing whatever to do with the question of peace negotiations between Russia and Japan. Nevertheless the general impression is that M. Benckendorff presented to His Majesty a communication from the Czar which indicated that Russia would be glad to have the good offices of Great Britain in opening negotiations with Japan looking to an end of the war.

There is no element in Great Britain which is in better position to know what the prospects are for peace than the great financial houses which constitute London, the money center of the world. It is a noteworthy fact that the responsible men in the world of high finance are confident that peace is close at hand and that the British and the United States will have much to go with bringing about a settlement. To military men the situation in Manchuria is extremely interesting. As nearly as can be ascertained from the best sources of information the two armies about Mukden are pretty evenly matched, so far as the number of men is concerned, with a preponderance of artillery in favor of the Japanese. The advantage, according to the British expert estimate of the situation, lies with Oyama, in so far as he is in a position to act either on the defensive or offensive, as the situation at the movement seems to demand.

Japan Gets a Chilean Ship.

London (By Cable).—According to the Tokyo correspondent of the Telegraph, it is now stated that the Chilean warship that Japan bought was the battleship Capitan Prat. The sale was negotiated through an American firm. The utmost precautions are being taken against the Russian Baltic fleet. Tallman has been mined, and the forts at Port Arthur are being hastily rebuilt. Four battleships of the latest British type have been ordered in England. Guns to the value of \$2,500,000 have also been ordered.

The correspondent adds that, owing to the Russian activity on the Sea River, General Nogi is taking command of the extreme Japanese right flank. It is believed that when something decisive occurs General Kamamura, whose new army is equipped with a large number of field guns, will try to cut the Russian communications north of Vladivostok. It is now undoubtedly the ambition of the Japanese to invade at least a small part of actual Russian territory, but the severity of the winter prevents an active siege of Vladivostok, which will eventually become a Japanese objective.

It Was Only C. C. Censor.

Cleveland (Special).—The customs authorities have limited altogether jewels to the value of \$2000 brought into this country by Mrs. Chadwick, upon which it is definitely known that she paid no duty. Of these valuables about \$4000 worth have been turned over to the customs officials by parties who held them.

Dis at the Age of 167 Years.

New York (Special).—Andrew Crowley, 107 years old, 67 Montgomery street, Brooklyn, is dead. Mr. Crowley had been ill since the last heavy snowstorm, when he contracted a heavy cold. Some years ago Mr. Crowley was a produce merchant in Washington Market. He is survived by five children.

Clash in a Church Bow.

Providence, R. I. (Special).—The Quarter Century Club held its annual "stag" dinner in the Wellington. The club is composed of 25 prominent professional men. In the midst of the dinner a surprise was sprung on the diners. The punch was brought in in a huge bowl, and when the cover was lifted a little pickaninny jumped up and from the recesses of the dish served the diners. The men were also of unique design.

Big Gift for Chicago University.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—The gift of a \$1,000,000 building to the University of Chicago was announced, but the university authorities withheld the name of the donor. It is believed that the gift is from Mrs. Emmens Blaine, founder of the Emmens Blaine School of Education. The new building will complete the quadrangle of the Emmens Blaine School of Education, between Kimbark and Monroe avenues. The announcement was made by Dean William B. Owen, of University High School.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.
A committee headed by former Senator McLaughlin, of South Carolina, and composed of business men of the South, will call upon President Roosevelt February 20 and will confer with him relative to the development of new cotton markets in the Orient.
W. E. Miller, of Franklin Syndicate fame, will be released from prison by Governor Higgins, of New York, on recommendation of District Attorney Jerome.
According to advices from Chicago, a corner in eggs has been formed in that city. It is said that 45,000,000 eggs are in cold storage in the city.

The Kansas House of Delegates will investigate charges of boodling made in connection with a bill to establish a state oil refinery.
Charles H. Harkley, of Muskogee, Mich., whose fortune was estimated at \$2,000,000, died.
The Standard Oil Company's steamer City of Everett returned to New York with 22 of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Leif Eriksson, which was sunk in a collision.
Charles A. Hamman, postmaster at Zionsville, Pa., was held in \$10,000 bail on the charge of withholding from his surety a letter bearing upon his official conduct.

Conductor Bargdell and brakeman Frenn were killed in a collision between freight trains on the Iowa Central Railway near New Sharon, Ia.
The various interests of Fleischmann & Co., of Cincinnati, are to be brought under the control of one corporation, capitalized at \$5,000,000.
Two persons were killed and 21 injured in a wreck near Melbourne, Ia., caused by a broken rail.
There was a general shakeup of the police in Philadelphia in prosecuting the war against vice.

The indictment against Manager Davis, of the Iroquois Theater, in Chicago, was quashed.
W. Griffith Giball, a student at Ogontz School, near Philadelphia, attempted suicide in a room at the new Hotel Astor, New York. He was taken to a hospital, suffering severely from the effect of an unknown drug.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Assembly providing for the flat tax of 1 per cent. on the gross premiums of all insurance companies doing business in that state.
Banker Fred S. Wright, of Columbus, O., admits a private loan of \$5,000 to Mrs. Chadwick, which he says is protected by jewelry deposited with him. The police of Colorado Springs, Col., have requested the arrest of Milton Franklin Andrews, whom they accuse of the murder of Bessie Bouton.
Students of Kenyon Military Academy, at Gambier, O., are on a strike because of the suspension of three of their number.

George A. Gilbert, assistant general superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, died at his home, in Rochester, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Railroad directors created the office of coal freight agent and appointed Robert H. Large to fill the position.
The National Convention of Journeymen Tailors is in session in Bloomington, Ill.

Petitions have been pouring in upon Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of Mrs. Kate Edwards, condemned to die for the murder of her husband.
Henry Barnett Colten, prominent in club and society circles of Philadelphia, was shot and wounded during an encounter with a burglar.
A spark from a workman's torch started a fire which destroyed the Rome Merchant Iron Mill, at Rome, N. Y., entailing a loss of \$200,000.
Mrs. Alice Webb Duke was discharged from custody in New York, the Texas authorities having declared that they did not want her.

Michael Maher and George Strayer were burned to death in a small building at a stone quarry near Waterloo, N. Y.
John F. Felix, convicted in New York that he was fleeced out of \$200,000 by a pretended wire-tapping scheme.
Bigler Johnson pleaded guilty in Tonawanda, Pa., to the charge of murdering his wife and her niece.
Three men were arrested in New York for having a stolen government bond in their possession.

Foreign.

Serious riots occurred at Loda, Russian Poland, scores of workmen being shot and killed or wounded by the troops. The strikers were enraged by the refusal of manufacturers to pay them. For a time the streets were in possession of the mobs.
Identical, who shot and killed Prosecutor General Sosenko, is steadily improving, and the authorities expect soon to remove him to the Finnish prison. He is most taciturn, not replying to queries concerning his deed.
The physicians of Moscow adopted resolutions endorsing the demands of the St. Petersburg workmen and expressing their determination to aid the liberal movement.

The Franco-Russian works in St. Petersburg, are again closed because of the companies' refusal to grant an eight-hour day.
The striking miners of the entire Rhenish-Westphalian region in Prussia, have decided to return to work. Mass-meetings of the miners, however, condemned the action of the committee and decided to continue strike.
More than 100 strikers were killed or wounded by the troops at an iron works at Sosnovice.

The Franco-Turkish dispute will be settled by compromise, France obtaining an order for a share of the new guns for the Turkish artillery.
The new bill providing for separation of church and state was presented in the French Chamber of Deputies and referred to committee.
The French armored cruiser Sally, which went on the rocks in Alton Bay, will, it is feared, be a total loss.
The law prohibiting Jews in Russia from acquiring property outside their zone has been repealed.

The Privy Council in London reversed Justice Caron's decision in Quebec, by which Greene and Gaylor were released and ordered the prisoners to be remanded to Montreal, where proceedings to have them extradited to the United States were under way.
The German government has secured big financial contracts from the Turkish government, and the French government, in resentment, gave notice that it would not make any more loans to the Porte.

'MCUE HANGED; CONFESSED GUILT

Walked With Firm Step to Death on the Scaffold.

TOLD THE MINISTERS OF HIS CRIME.

Prayed For His Family and Friends—His Body Buried Beside the Graves of His Parents in Albemarle County—Features of the Hanged Man as Composed as If He Had Died a Pious, Natural Death.

Sept. 4—Mrs. McCue murdered.
Sept. 5—Coroner's inquest begun.
Sept. 7—McCue arrested.
Sept. 8—Coroner's verdict.
Sept. 10—Grand Jury indict.
Sept. 17—McCue arraigned.
Sept. 27—McCue pleads not guilty.
Oct. 18—Trial begun.
Oct. 18—Special venire summoned from Petersburg.
Oct. 19—Venue summoned from Richmond.
Oct. 20—Venues from Fredericksburg and Warrenton.
Oct. 23—Taking of testimony begins.
Oct. 27—McCue's son takes stand.
Nov. 2—Closing argument begun.
Nov. 5—McCue found guilty.
Nov. 9—Motion for new trial overruled.
Nov. 9—McCue sentenced to death.
Jan. 12—State Supreme Court denies writ of error.
Jan. 17—Governor grants reprieve of 30 days.
Jan. 17—County file amended Supreme Court.
Jan. 26—Supplementary appeal denied.
Feb. 9—Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court denied.
Feb. 9—Final appeal to Governor.
Feb. 10—McCue hanged.

Charlottesville, Va. (Special).—J. Samuel McCue, former Mayor of this city, was hanged in the county jail here at 7:34 o'clock Friday morning for the murder of his wife, Fannie M. McCue, on the night of Sunday, September 4, 1904. McCue was pronounced dead 18 minutes after the trap had been sprung. His neck was not broken, death resulting from strangulation.
Immediately after the execution, McCue's three spiritual advisers gave out the following signed statement:

"J. Samuel McCue stated in our presence and requested us to make public that he did not wish to leave this world with suspicion resting on any human being other than himself; that he alone was responsible for the deed, impelled to it by an evil power beyond his control, and that he recognized his sentence as just."

The death warrant was read to the prisoner in his cell by City Sergeant C. W. Rogers at 7 o'clock, and the prisoner went to the scaffold immediately afterward. He asked permission to leave his coat behind, and went from his cell in his shirt sleeves. His step was firm, and not a quiver of muscle was to be seen in his body.
McCue listened calmly to the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked "Do you think that if I gave you any arm you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" he replied calmly: "I can walk without your aid."

On the way he stumbled once or twice, and the officers proffered assistance. It was not needed, however. There was no weakness. McCue had merely slipped on the frozen snow.
Watched by a silent crowd of perhaps 30 people, McCue mounted the scaffold by this time the sunlight was streaming as the house tops around him. Not a muscle of his face moved. Rogers and two guards ascended the scaffold with him. The prisoner was placed over the trap, his arms were unloosed and his ankles strapped. The black gown was folded around him and the noise was adjusted.

Before he placed the rope about McCue's neck, Sergeant Rogers put his arm over the condemned man's shoulders and whispered something to McCue. Then everything was ready. Mr. Rogers asked McCue to him, asking him if he had any statement to make. "None at all," was his answer.
All this while McCue stood without moving. The hope that he might make some statement before he died finally passed. The crowd dropped over his head and he had seen his last of the world. The guard took the end of the rope that was to release the trap. Rogers, standing alone upon the scaffold, held McCue's hand. The trap fell.

In order to thwart the curiosity of the morbidly inclined, the Sheriff kept secret the time of the execution. Many people believed that it would be close upon noon. Yet it was only at 6 o'clock that a few were moving in the direction of the jail. An hour passed, and by this time the few who were to be allowed to enter were standing within the prison inclosure, huddled around a stove.
Few persons witnessed the execution of McCue. Twelve citizens, as witnesses, and three physicians, several

Stoessel Reaches Aden.

Aden, Arabia (By Cable).—The French Line steamer Australien, from Japan by way of Shanghai and Colombo, with General Stoessel and his party on board, arrived here. The General and the other Russian officers expressed themselves as greatly incensed at the statements made by an English newspaper January 25, that the fortress had ample supplies when it was surrendered, which they characterized as untruthful.

Clings to Her Baby.

Rome (By Cable).—The Tribune publishes a dispatch from Florence stating that Dr. Koerner, a lawyer from Dresden, Saxony, has visited the Countess Montignoso, formerly the Crown Princess of Saxony, and communicated to her an order from King Frederick Augustus, her former husband, for the relinquishment of the custody of her infant child, Princess Anna Monaca. The Countess will resist the order, and has already consulted Florentine lawyers regarding the case.

BURNED AS A SACRIFICE

A Young Woman Makes a Pyre of Her Many Keepsakes.

HAD MANIA OVER MYSTIC CULT.

The Frightful Death of Frances Wakeley in Her Chicago Home—Had Planned the Sacrifice for Weeks—Claimed to Have Talked With a "Divine Spirit"—Commanded to Sacrifice Everything.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Miss Frances Wakeley, 23 years old, crazed by study of the teachings of Baha-Ullah, offered herself a living sacrifice, and, heaping all her loved possessions, all her art needlework, the keepsakes of her childhood, as a pyre around her, she posted herself over them and burned herself to death in her home, 6109 Lowe avenue.
For weeks the girl, her mind weakened by the study of the mystic cult, revealed, according to her followers, by the revelations to Baha-Ullah and to Bah, had planned the sacrifice.

She told those who knew her that she met Christ at meetings of the cult, and she had talked with a "Divine Spirit." She was commanded to sacrifice everything, she declared, and her broken mind, filled with this idea, led her to the frantic deed.
The girl's death revealed a terrible condition of poverty and suffering—a condition not dreamed of among the society women of Englewood and Woodlawn, for whom the girl did beautiful embroidery and art needlework. The mother, ignorant still of her daughter's death, is paralyzed and helpless, unable to move and scarcely able to speak a word.
Four years ago the family came to Chicago. The father was ill, but he still owned some property. The daughter entered the University of Chicago, at which her hard work and earnestness marked her as one of the most promising of students.

MR. CARNEGIE WILL TESTIFY.

Consents to Go on Stand in Mrs. Canale's Chadwick's Trial.

New York (Special).—Andrew Carnegie announced that he would go to Cleveland to testify in the case of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, who is under arrest in that city charged with obtaining large sums of money on alleged securities bearing Mr. Carnegie's name. The trial begins on March 6. It is alleged that the signatures were forged.
United States Marshal Henkel received from the Federal authorities of Cleveland a subpoena requiring the attendance of Andrew Carnegie before the United States Court to testify in the actions there against Mrs. Chadwick. The subpoena was served by Deputy Marshal William H. Elliott, who some time ago served Mr. Carnegie with a similar subpoena to appear before the Federal grand jury in Cleveland in the Chadwick matter, on which occasion Mr. Carnegie refused to go.

Deputy Elliott served the process at the millionaire's Fifth avenue residence. Mr. Carnegie, accepting the subpoena with a smile, and telling the deputy that he would be in Cleveland on March 6, as required.
Deputy Elliott said he had no difficulty in seeing Mr. Carnegie, who treated him, he said, royally.
Mr. Carnegie said to the Deputy Marshal:

"I was going South to spend a few weeks in company with my family, but I am afraid now I will have to postpone my journey until some other time, unless I start South, as I intended, and then I will be able to go direct to Cleveland. I may do that, but you can tell Marshal Henkel that I'll be in Cleveland all right on March 6."

BLAZE THREATENS N. Y. CASINO.

Famous Home of Light Opera Narrowly Escapes Destruction.
New York (Special).—The famous old Casino Theater, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, was partially destroyed by fire and water Saturday afternoon. Had the fire occurred two hours later, when the matinee crowd would have been in attendance, a repetition of the Iroquois Theater horror would have been certain, as the exit and theater construction have been much criticized.
"Lady Teazle," with Lillian Russell in the title role, has been playing at the theater. When the fire was discovered, sixty men and women were rehearsing for the road company of the piece. They hurried to the street through the stage door. Lillian Russell, a chorus girl, rushed back into the fire to save a new hat. She was overcome by smoke and taken to a hospital. The fire was confined to the office rooms in front of the theater.

Her Ankes in Washbasket.

New Rochelle, N. Y. (Special).—In accordance with an odd clause in the will of Mrs. Constance Miller, an aged and wealthy widow of New Rochelle, her ashes have been deposited in a workbasket she had used for years. The basket was buried by a New Rochelle undertaker in a grave beside the resting place of her departed husband, John B. Miller.

FINANCIAL.

Southern Railway's December net earnings increased \$132,321. For the half year the gain was \$732,761.
The clearings in the United States last month were 10 per cent larger than in January, 1904.
A few wagers are being offered that Reading will sell higher than Pennsylvania before the end of 1905.
Conservative people in the Southwest say winter wheat has been damaged considerably by the freezing weather where there was no snow.

Can Drink Toasts in Water.

Berlin (By Cable).—Emperor William will give his support to officers drinking toasts in water or non-alcoholic beverages. The Emperor's decision came about through Dr. Adolph Banzer, of Munich, a member of the society against the misuse of spirituous liquors, asking if officers might not drink toasts in water. The Prussian Minister of War has replied that upon the Emperor's command the department informs him that "no compulsion exists to partake of toasts in alcoholic drinks and that it may be left to the movement now in progress."

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

CI Service Extended.

The Civil Service Commission is conducting examinations in a number of the large cities for the unskilled laboring positions in the government service, particularly in the postoffices and customhouses, and has found that the new regulations by which candidates for those places are examined are resulting in a marked difference in the class of persons appointed. The commission expects that the regulations which provide for these examinations, which involve a non-educational test, but determine the relative standing of the applicants by their physical condition and adaptability for laboring work, will prevent any further evasions of the civil service rules by irregular assignments of persons not qualified for laboring work, as the new appointments are found to be adapted to this class of employment and not to work of higher grade. In the past many persons have been appointed as laborers without regard to their ability or inclination to do the work required, and after appointment have secured assignments to clerical and other classes of positions.

On Another Charge.

The government is arranging to place August W. Machen, the former general superintendent of the Free Delivery Service, now serving a term in the Moundsville Penitentiary; Dr. George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, O., and William G. Crawford, of this city, formerly deputy auditor of the Postoffice Department, on trial within a month under an indictment returned in 1903 for conspiracy to defraud the government. This was one of the numerous indictments following the postal investigation. Under this plan Machen is to be brought back from Moundsville, and Lorenz is to be detailed here. Former Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle is understood to have been retained as counsel for Crawford. The indictment is based on transactions by which the government is alleged to have been defrauded under a contract made by Machen with the Postal Device and Lock Company, of New York, which Crawford formerly represented, for furnishing satchels and shoulder straps to carriers.

The Exposition at Jamestown.

The House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions agreed on the amendments of the various appropriations to be recommended for government participation in the exposition to be held in 1907 on or near the waters of Hampton Roads, Va., in commemoration of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the Western Hemisphere. The total recommended is \$2,050,000.
Of this \$2,000,000 is to be expended in connection with the land exhibit, including the erection of naval barracks and the necessary piers, the estimate for which is \$1,750,000. The balance is to be used in connection with the exhibit under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is recommended that \$200,000 be appropriated to defray the expense of the national commission provided in the bill, known as the Jamestown Tercentennial Commission, and expenses of the government participation in the naval, marine and military exhibit. For the entertainment of foreign naval and military officers, to be extended under the direction of the secretary of war and navy, \$175,000 is recommended; for a permanent monument to commemorate the settlement of Jamestown, \$500,000; to provide meetings in Hampton Roads, \$150,000; for reestablishing a monitor to reproduce the battle between the Monitor and Merrimack, \$100,000.

House Passes the Rate Bill.

The bill to regulate railroad freight rates passed the House by a vote of 249 to 17. Of these 17 votes cast against the bill six were Democrats and 11 were Republicans. The handful of opposition came exclusively from the Eastern States. Of the Republicans five of the eleven were from Pennsylvania, namely, Messrs. Adams, Huff, Castor, Porter and Sibley; three more came from New York, namely, Messrs. Dwight, Southwick and Vreeland. On Monday Messrs. Southwick and Vreeland voted against the bill, which the bill passed today. The other Republican vocalists were Gardner, of New Jersey; Hill, of Connecticut; and McCall, of Massachusetts. Of the Democrats, four were from New York, Messrs. Goulden, Harrison, Scudder and Rider; the remaining two Democrats who stood out to the last being Messrs. McCord, of New Jersey, and Schall, of Pennsylvania. The announcement that the bill has passed by this overwhelming vote was received by the House almost in absolute silence. The galleries, too, though crowded, made no demonstration. Indeed, it was a most remarkable silence that greeted the passage of what is undoubtedly the most important bill that has passed the House in many years.

Argentine Rebellion Suppressed.

The Secretary of State has received a cablegram message from United States Minister Deaguere, at Buenos Ayres, saying that the insurrection in the Argentine Republic has been completely suppressed.

Notes of the Departments.

Important changes in the Diplomatic Corps will be made by the President including the promotion of Henry White, of Baltimore, secretary of the Embassy at London, to be ambassador to Rome.
A team of horses attached to one of the White House carriages was frightened by an automobile and ran away. The vehicle was upset and the driver was injured.
Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Ct., appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and opposed proposed freight rate legislation.

Red Flag at Tills.

Tiffs, Caucasia (By Cable).—A crowd of 300 strikers carrying red flags invaded the center of this city Sunday morning, distributing proclamations and firing pistols at gendarmes who tried to seize the flags. Two of the gendarmes were severely wounded with bullets, and a third with a dagger. The police dispersed the demonstration, arrested to persons and pursued the others into a tavern where several of the rioters were badly injured.

They Can't Grab China.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In view of the reports that there has been a renewal of efforts to find some basis for intervention in the interest of peace in the Far East the following statement is made here: "No matter what course is followed in arranging the terms of peace, the one point upon which the United States Government will insist is that both Russia and Japan shall, in the settlement, live up to the terms of the undertaking to which both of them have subscribed, that the integrity of China shall be respected."

SAFETY OF RAILROAD MEN

The Federal Statutes Must Be Enforced.

AUTOMATIC COUPLING OF CARS.

Mr. Moody Issues a Letter of Instructions to All United States Attorneys, Requiring a Strict Enforcement of the Laws for the Promotion of the Safety of Traveling Public and Railroad Employees.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Attorney General Moody has issued a letter of instructions to all United States attorneys requiring a strict enforcement of the safety appliance laws enacted for the promotion of the safety of the traveling public, as well as for the protection of railroad employees.

In this letter the Attorney General cites the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Johnson against the Southern Pacific Company, involving the construction of the "Automatic Car Coupler Act," and calls attention to the rulings of the court that locomotives are comprised within the term "cars" as used in the act; that the act forbids the use of cars which cannot be coupled together automatically by impact, the object being to obviate the necessity of men going between the ends of cars to couple or uncouple them, and that the act applies to cars used in interstate, whether empty or loaded.

The Attorney General adds:

"It does not appear that any question can now arise as to the proper interpretation of the law, since this decision apparently settles every disputed point. The government is determined upon a strict enforcement of these statutes, which were enacted for the promotion of the safety of the traveling public in general, as well as for the protection of railway employees. Therefore, any case of violation which is brought to our attention by the Interstate Commerce Commission or its inspectors, or by other parties, must be promptly and carefully investigated, and suit for the statutory penalty be instituted and earnestly pressed if, in your judgment, the facts justify that course."

THINKS HOCH USED CURARI.

Chicago Doctor Believes Wives Died of Subtle Poison.

Chicago (Special).—Curari, the most subtle and deadly poison known to modern science, is believed by Dr. Joseph Springer, formerly coroner's physician, to have caused the death of Johann Hoch's wives.
Dr. Springer is convinced that the fatal drug was probably administered by means of engagement or wedding rings.
"By turning the inner edge of the ring," said Dr. Springer, "or making it rough or sharp in any manner, applying the curari on the rough edge and then slipping the ring on the finger so as to cause the slightest abrasion of the skin, death would follow."
"It would only be necessary for the slightest quantity of the poison to reach the blood. One-sixtieth of a grain of curari is fatal."

Among the persons who will be asked to identify Hoch upon his arrival from New York is a widow, who is said to have some years ago married a man known as Leo Praeger. The description of Hoch tallies, it is claimed, with that of Praeger.
According to information furnished the police, the widow that Praeger married had been let \$6,000 life insurance. Of this amount, it is alleged, Praeger secured \$3,500 to open a furniture store. A few days after the store had been opened the contents were mysteriously removed and Praeger disappeared.

New York (Special).—Johann Hoch was formally given into the custody of the Chicago officials and left for Chicago to answer charges of bigamy. He had been held here since his arrest on an affidavit charging "homicide and bigamy." This complaint was withdrawn when extradition papers authorizing his transfer to Chicago were received from Albany.

WIDOW WEDDED TO HER STEPSON.

Philadelphia (Special).—True to the promise made to her husband on his deathbed, on Christmas Eve, Mrs. Angelino Dambro, the widow of a wealthy Italian farmer of Buck Hill, N. J., became the bride of Michelino Buono. The ceremony was performed by Magistrate John Meckery at his office, on Hilbert, near Juniper street, where less than five months ago he had united the woman in marriage to her late husband. Mrs. Dambro is 23 years old, and the groom eight years her junior. Early in December Dambro was seized with a stroke of paralysis. The Italian farmer realized that there was but scant hope for his recovery. Christmas Eve he called young Buono and his bride to his bedside. "In a few hours I will be a dead man," he said. "Promise me before I breathe my last that you two will marry, love each other fondly and respect my memory." Both gave their consent, and Dambro died an hour later. Mrs. Dambro and Buono obtained their marriage license at the City Hall and were married in the afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of members of the Italian colony.

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In this letter the Attorney General cites the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Johnson against the Southern Pacific Company, involving the construction of the "Automatic Car Coupler Act," and calls attention to the rulings of the court that locomotives are comprised within the term "cars" as used in the act; that the act forbids the use of cars which cannot be coupled together automatically by impact, the object being to obviate the necessity of men going between the ends of cars to couple or uncouple them, and that the act applies to cars used in interstate, whether empty or loaded.

The Attorney General adds:

"It does not appear that any question can now arise as to the proper interpretation of the law, since this decision apparently settles every disputed point. The government is determined upon a strict enforcement of these statutes, which were enacted for the promotion of the safety of the traveling public in general, as well as for the protection of railway employees. Therefore, any case of violation which is brought to our attention by the Interstate Commerce Commission or its inspectors, or by other parties, must be promptly and carefully investigated, and suit for the statutory penalty be instituted and earnestly pressed if, in your judgment, the facts justify that course."

THINKS HOCH USED CURARI.

Chicago Doctor Believes Wives Died of Subtle Poison.

Chicago (Special).—Curari, the most subtle and deadly poison known to modern science, is believed by Dr. Joseph Springer, formerly coroner's physician, to have caused the death of Johann Hoch's wives.
Dr. Springer is convinced that the fatal drug was probably administered by means of engagement or wedding rings.
"By turning the inner edge of the ring," said Dr. Springer, "or making it rough or sharp in any manner, applying the curari on the rough edge and then slipping the ring on the finger so as to cause the slightest abrasion of the skin, death would follow."
"It would only be necessary for the slightest quantity of the poison to reach the blood. One-sixtieth of a grain of curari is fatal."

Among the persons who will be asked to identify Hoch upon his arrival from New York is a widow, who is said to have some years ago married a man known as Leo Praeger. The description of Hoch tallies, it is claimed, with that of Praeger.
According to information furnished the police, the widow that Praeger married had been let \$6,000 life insurance. Of this amount, it is alleged, Praeger secured \$3,500 to open a furniture store. A few days after the store had been opened the contents were mysteriously removed and Praeger disappeared.

New York (Special).—Johann Hoch was formally given into the custody of the Chicago officials and left for Chicago to answer charges of bigamy. He had been held here since his arrest on an affidavit charging "homicide and bigamy." This complaint was withdrawn when extradition papers authorizing his transfer to Chicago were received from Albany.

WIDOW WEDDED TO HER STEPSON.

Philadelphia (Special).—True to the