

AN ANGRY MAN'S REVENGE

A Tragic Act Among the Audience in Playhouse.

STABBED HIS WIFE IN THEATER.

The husband, who is employed as a stagehand in the Lebanon Academy, seeing his wife in the audience, reaches her side through a private door and stabs her in the breast.

Lebanon, Pa. (Special).—Mrs. Lottie Trostle, the three-month bride of Geo. Trostle, a stage hand at the Academy of Music, this city, is lying in a critical condition at the Good Samaritan Hospital as the result of an attempt upon her life by her husband in the playhouse, and her husband is in jail charged with the crime.

She is but 17 years old. As a result of the domestic infelicity of the young couple, the wife's parents took her home seven weeks ago, further embittering the husband against her. It is alleged that he met his wife on the street on Friday night, and after threatening dire things, used her roughly and fractured her collar bone.

Warrants were issued charging Trostle with assault and battery and threatening life. County Detective Siegrist and two policemen went to the Academy on Saturday night to make the arrest, and when Trostle learned of their mission he resolved upon a hasty revenge.

Securing a table knife used on the stage, he dashed through a private door to the orchestra circle and grabbed his wife, who was seated in a front seat with her parents, by the throat, and before anyone could interfere he lifted the knife in the air and plunged it into her breast.

The act was committed in sight of a large audience, and created a panic. Women fainted and the shrieks of the young woman caused the greatest excitement.

The officers were meanwhile apprised of the occurrence and jumped over the footlights to intercept the villain in his impromptu tragedy, but were too late. Trostle was arrested, however, and was taken to jail, while the woman was carried to the stage dressing-rooms. It was found that the knife had bent upon striking her collarbone, thus saving her life. She sustained several broken ribs, however, in the struggle and, with the nervous shock, is in a critical condition at the hospital. Trostle is held pending the result of her injuries. The play went on after the excitement subsided. In jail Trostle stated that he could not control his temper, and was unable to resist the impulse to get satisfaction, though sorry now for the deed. He is 22 years of age.

STARVED TO DEATH.

An Aged Brother and a Sister in a Philadelphia Hotel.

Philadelphia (Special).—A sad case of starvation and exposure, which resulted in two deaths, has been revealed by the police of this city. Saturday police called upon to investigate a mysterious death on East Haines street. They found Sarah Smith, aged 62 years, dead; Benjamin Smith, 70 years of age, a brother, dying, and Louis Smith, 64 years old, another brother, in a serious condition. The house they lived in was a two-story frame affair.

There was no fire in the place, nor was there any food to be found. Benjamin Smith was removed to a hospital, where he died at night, and the other brother was taken to the almshouse. A strange feature of the case is that the brothers had been pensioned by their former employer, and a balance was still standing to their credit. Neighbors say that all three were eccentric.

TORTURED BY FIRE.

A Car-cleaner's Charge Against His Fellow-workers.

New York (Special).—His hands tied and his clothing saturated with kerosene and then set on fire, was the treatment accorded to Max Spitz, a car cleaner, by fellow-workers in the yards of the New York Central Railroad, according to a statement made by Spitz to the police.

Spitz said that the outrage was perpetrated in the roundhouse and that upon escaping from his tormentors he ran away with his clothing ablaze and rolled in the snow until the flames were extinguished.

An examination by a surgeon showed that he had been terribly burned about the face, hands and body. Henry Reisenheiser, a watchman in the roundhouse, was arrested on the complaint of Spitz, but denied any knowledge of the assault.

Carolina Tolls Sued.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—News has been received here in a letter to Representative C. W. Mitchell, of Bertie, that Lewiston, in Bertie county, a town of 750 persons, with 10 or 12 stores, was totally destroyed by fire, with a loss of over \$50,000. Only one building—the store of Baker & Hoggard—is left standing, according to the report.

Revels in the Caucasus.

Odesa (By Cable).—Reports have been received here representing the whole Caucasian region as being in revolt. Armed mobs have stopped the railway traffic, cut the telegraph lines and looted the arsenals.

To Stop Remarriage of Divorces.

Helena, Mont. (Special).—The lower branch of the Legislature has passed a bill the purpose of which is the restriction of ill-advised marrying. Excepting in the case of the innocent party to a divorce suit brought on the ground of adultery, divorced persons are forbidden to marry again, but the provisions of the bill do not prevent the parties to the action for a divorce from remarrying each other at any time.

Grade Oil Producers Unite.

Chicago (Special).—Representatives of about 60 crude petroleum producing companies met here and took the first steps toward the formation of an organization which they declare will be a national strength inside of a year. A national was appointed to draft by-laws and a constitution and to report at a meeting which will be held in this city on February 25. W. J. Van Keuren, of Indiana, was elected temporary secretary.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

In view of the threatened strike on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the officials of the company have opened employment offices.

A holdup man tore a \$2,000 brooch from the dress of Mrs. John W. Cornhill in New York, fired two shots at her husband and escaped.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mrs. Chadwick in Cleveland Attorney Loever was elected trustee.

Former Congressman Christopher A. Bergen, of New Jersey, is dead at his home at Haverford, a suburb of Philadelphia.

The law firm of McPherson, Hyde & Damon, of Boston, announced the theft of notes and bonds to the value of \$20,000.

Five persons were burned to death in a dwelling at the Howe Brook plantation, near Island Falls, Me.

Five men were killed and 13 injured by a fall of rock at the Lyle Colliery, near Portsville, Pa.

The remains of Gen. Lew Wallace were buried with simple ceremonies in Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dr. T. Jones Watson, of Denver, Col., was acquitted of wife murder in New London, Mo.

William H. Parsons, the paper manufacturer, of New York, died at Palm Beach, Fla.

Six armed robbers entered a delivery office in Chicago, held up the employees and compelled a clerk, at the point of a revolver, to open a safe, from which they secured \$800. They made their escape.

Tuberculosis farms will be established in different sections of the country by labor organizations for treatment of urban workers afflicted with consumption.

The body of the man who committed suicide in a Boston hotel was identified as that of Hiram McCollum, formerly a department clerk in Washington.

Because of difference with the faculty, the senior class at Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, has decided to withdraw.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, signed the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection and maintenance of a state oil refinery.

A dozen persons, cut off from escape by smoke and flames, were rescued by firemen from a Cleveland apartment-house.

The second trial of Nan Patterson, accused of the murder of Caesar Augustus, will begin on March 6, in New York.

A negro, charged with assaulting a white woman, was shot to pieces by a Texas mob.

Governor Toole, of Montana, signed a bill prohibiting employment of children in mines in that State.

An effort will be made to establish lodges of the Knights of Pythias in London, England.

The Religious Education Association concluded its sessions in Boston. Bishop W. F. McDowell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, was elected president, and President Faunce, of Brown University, first vice president.

Damaging evidence against Wallace A. Lowell, alleged "wildcat" insurance man, was introduced in the trial of Lowell and W. M. Cowell in Chicago, charged with using the mails to defraud.

Judge Judson C. Clements, representing the Interstate Commerce Commission, began an investigation in Pittsburgh of charges of excessive rates on terminal railroads in that city.

In the United States District Court, New York, an order was passed dismissing the involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the brokerage firm of Munroe & Munroe.

Mme. Rejane, the French actress, and her daughter, Germaine, were among the passengers who sailed from New York on the steamer La Touraine for Havre.

Harrison F. Johnson, a wealthy New York lawyer, died in a hotel from morphine or some other drug. A woman of the Tenderloin is under arrest.

Three children were burned to death at Springdale, Mich., and their father, Frank Pearson, so badly burned, that he probably will die.

Bigler Johnson was convicted of the murder of his wife in Tonawanda, Pa., and sentenced to death.

Eight workmen were seriously injured by an explosion of sulphur in the Brooklyn Sulphur Works.

Sam Bowen was declared not guilty of the murder of Prof. E. L. Cotton at College, Pa.

Foreign.

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia presented a note to the German Foreign Office definitely declining to accede to the propositions of Prince George of Greece in favor of the annexation of the Island of Crete by Greece.

The mining law amendment bill introduced in the lower house of the Prussian Diet provides that owners must operate their mines when there is a prospect of profit or when their suspension is detrimental to public interest.

A violent explosion occurred in front of the Vice Consulate General of Mexico in Paris, and a Spaniard, whose clothing was burned from his body, when arrested, said he had a complaint against the Mexican authorities.

The late Grand Duke Sergius is reported to have said that every member of the Liberal party at least is a bomb-thrower. His fate was a realization of his policy: "Better perish by bombs than by reform."

The Czar has restored Grand Duke Paul, youngest brother of Grand Duke Sergius, to rank and family. Paul was degraded several years ago because he contracted a morganatic marriage.

The assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius, though attired as a peasant, is believed by the authorities to belong to the upper classes. All his papers were forged.

The Empress Mother and others of the Russian Imperial family have received warnings from the revolutionists. They are all living in dread of the terrorists.

An American named MacLean, and an English lecturer in a commercial academy in Moscow, was shot dead by a student, who then committed suicide.

Empress Dowager will accept the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Pennsylvania. It will be conferred upon him in absentia February 22, at the same time it is bestowed upon President Roosevelt. Instructions have been mailed.

Managers of the Postoffice Iron Works, in St. Petersburg, have refused the strikers' credit at the company's stores, of 10,000 pounds are thus deprived of the means of obtaining food.

UNCLE OF THE CZAR

KILLED BY A BOMB

Grand Duke Sergius, Who Was Called the Evil Genius of Russia.

WITHIN WALLS OF THE KREMLIN.

A Bomb Exploded Beneath the Carriage of the Grand Duke, Who Had Been Condemned to Death by the Revolutionary Party—Others Marked to Share His Fate Unless Conditions Change.

Moscow (By Cable).—Grand Duke Sergius was assassinated here Friday. While the Grand Duke was driving from the Nicholas Palace through the Senate quarter his carriage was followed by two men, one of whom was dressed as a workman, went quickly ahead of the Grand Duke's carriage. The sleigh then slowed up to allow the carriage to pass, and at that moment a bomb was thrown beneath the carriage.

The force of the explosion broke all the windows of the Law Courts, and the report was heard outside the city. The carriage was blown to pieces, nothing but the four wheels remaining. The horses were not hurt, and bolted.

The Grand Duke was instantly killed. His head was blown off and his body frightfully mangled. The coachman was also killed. He was so frightfully burned by the explosive with which the bomb was charged that he died while being taken to a hospital.

On the arrest of the murderers, neither of whom was known to the police, one of them coolly said:

"I don't care. I have done my job. An immense crowd gathered at the spot and made a demonstration against a number of students who commenced scattering revolutionary proclamations.

Within a few minutes after the explosion people might have been seen gathering up pieces of wood and clothing as mementoes of the tragedy.

When the Grand Duchess Elisabeth, widow of Sergius, was informed of the occurrence she went to the scene without waiting to put on a hat or cloak.

The gates of the Kremlin were closed as soon as the news of the assassination was conveyed to the authorities, and the remains of the Grand Duke were taken to the Nicholas Palace.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The news of the tragedy in which Grand Duke Sergius was blown up created a tremendous sensation in St. Petersburg, where the announcement arrived during the afternoon.

The tragedy in reality was no great surprise, as it was known that the terrorists had already condemned the Grand Duke to death, and ever since the affair of January 22 the inauguration of a bomb-throwing campaign had been anticipated.

The news of the assassination of the Grand Duke reached Tarskoe Selo while the Imperial family was entertaining Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia. It created the greatest consternation. The Emperor is reported to have been completely prostrated. All festivities in honor of the Prussian guest were at once abandoned.

Ambassador McCormick and the other Ambassadors drove to the Palace to express their official condolences, also leaving their cards at the palaces of the various members of the Imperial family.

At the time sentence of death was pronounced by the terrorists upon Grand Duke Sergius it was reported that Grand Duke Alexis, Protector of the Holy Synod, Pobiedonosteff and General Treppoff, then Chief of Police of Moscow and now Governor General of St. Petersburg, were also condemned to death, and, according to some reports, a similar sentence was imposed upon the Dowager Empress, Maria Feodorovna.

London (By Cable).—An early Reuter dispatch had it that an explosion had occurred at the Kremlin, where the Grand Duke Sergius has been residing, and that it was rumored that the Grand Duke was killed. The dispatch added that the population of Moscow is greatly excited.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE DEAD.

Was Famous as a Soldier, Diplomat and Novelist.

Crawfordsville, Ind. (Special).—Gen. Lew Wallace, author, former American minister to Turkey and veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died at his home in this city, aged 78 years.

The health of General Wallace had been waning for several years, and for months it had been generally known that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease.

For more than a year he had been unable to properly assimilate food, and this, together with his extreme age, made more difficult his fight against death. At no time had he ever confessed his belief that the end was near, and his rugged constitution and remarkable vitality have been responsible for prolonging his life.

Minister Has Four Wives.

Commerce, Ga. (Special).—Rev. J. D. Woodward, a Baptist minister, charged with bigamy, has been tried in Jackson Superior Court, found guilty and sentenced to serve four years in the chain gang. At the trial it developed that Woodward had been married four times and that three of his wives are still living.

Captain Mulliken Disgraced.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The President has approved the sentence in the case of Capt. David B. Mulliken, Seventh Infantry, who was recently tried at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duplication of pay accounts, and for making false official statements in his personal reports in which he represented that he was a single man, whereas he had married a Filipino woman. The sentence in this case was dismissal from the Army.

Disaster on a Submarine.

Queensdown (By Cable).—Four men killed and 14 injured, of whom 3 are in a critical condition, was the result of two explosions on board the British submarine boat "A-5" in the harbor here. The killed included Engineer-Artificer Chaff, a leading speaker and a stoker. Lieut. H. G. Good, commander of the vessel, was blinded. His condition is critical. Lieutenant Skinner, an officer of the submarine boat, subsequently died of his injuries. Only one of the entire crew escaped uninjured.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

\$7,718,069 Increase.

The House Committee on Appropriations completed and reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates \$65,888,880, which is an increase of \$7,718,069 over the appropriations for the current year, and is \$8,092,477 less than the estimates of the various departments. The increase is accounted for as follows under three heads:

Excess required to meet contract obligations for the construction of public buildings, \$3,224,339; excess required to meet contract obligations for river and harbor works, \$2,571,932; amount required for construction of buildings for the National Museum and to meet contract obligations therefor, as required by law, \$1,922,000.

Other unusual sums carried in the bill which were not in the last Sundry Civil act include:

Toward the construction of new buildings for the Department of Agriculture, \$700,000; office building for the House of Representatives, \$900,000; Freedman's Hospital (District of Columbia), \$250,000; hospital building for Ellis Island Immigrants station (New York), \$250,000.

All of these appropriations except the Ellis Island project have been heretofore authorized by law.

Panama Bill Passed.

The House passed the Mann bill providing for the government of the canal zone and the construction of the Panama Canal. This bill was unanimously favored by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which recently made a journey of investigation to the Isthmus. The bill has been the continuing order in the House for several weeks.

The most important feature of the bill is the fifth section, which abolishes the Isthmian Canal Commission by repealing so much of the Canal act of June 28, 1902, as provides for the appointment and existence of the commission.

In the third section of the bill as approved by the House authority is granted to the President to designate some one of the executive departments to take up the work of the commission, and if the bill is approved by the Senate with amendments the President will control the construction of the canal through the War Department.

Stricter Steamship Laws.

Representative Sulzer (New York) introduced a bill amending the revised statutes by making it impossible for owners of vessels carrying passengers in the waters over which the United States has jurisdiction to avail themselves of the statutes for exemption in case of accident, where loss of life or injury has been caused as the result of incompetency of the officers or crew, or failures to comply with the law.

The Senate Committee on Commerce ordered reported favorably some bills passed by the House for the improvement of the steamboat service. One of the bills was amended to provide that 75 per cent. of the crews shall be able seamen at last three years' experience.

\$62,985 For Inauguration.

The inaugural committee reports that \$62,985 has been paid into the guaranty fund in connection with the inauguration of the President.

General Chaffee, grand marshal, has decided to organize a brigade of school cadets to march in the military division. The command of the second civic division of the parade has been accepted by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and another division will be commanded by Gen. O. H. Howard. Reviewing stands are being built along the line of march.

Mails Barred to Insects.

The House Committee on Agriculture has authorized a favorable report on the Lovensing bill to prohibit interstate transportation of insect pests and the use of the United States mails for that purpose.

The pests mentioned in the bill are the gypsy moth, brown-tail moth, leopard moth, plum tree scale and hop plant louse. A \$5,000 fine and imprisonment at hard labor for five years is made the penalty for violating the prohibitions of the bill.

Ogaso Indians Have Millions.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs authorized a favorable report on the McGuire bill authorizing an equal division of lands and moneys of the Ogaso tribe of Indians. There are about 20,000 members of this tribe, and its property consists of 1,500,000 acres of land, \$8,250,000 on deposit in the treasury, an annual income of \$150,000 from grazing lands and \$100,000 from royalties from oil and gas.

Notes of the Departments.

A. R. Urion, counsel for the Armour Car Lines Company, claimed before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that the exclusive contracts of the company were lawful.

President Drake and General Counsel Cromwell of the Panama Railroad Company, testified before the House Committee with reference to the operation of that railroad.

The Chinese Minister presented to President Roosevelt an oil painting of the Dowager Empress of China. Mutual felicitations were exchanged.

Col. William H. Michael, chief clerk of the State Department, has published an illustrated History of the Declaration of Independence.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill as reported to the Senate provides an increase for the pneumatic tube service.

Eulogies were delivered in the Senate in memory of the late Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania.

The House passed the Pension Appropriation Bill, carrying \$138,250,100.

Funds which will be prosecuted the inquiry into the methods of the Standard Oil Company in Kansas were asked of the House by Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The status of Miss Frances E. Willard placed in Statutory Bill by the State of Illinois was formally accepted by Congress. Eulogistic speeches were made in the Senate and House.

The State Department has invited attention of the Russian government to the fact that three officers of the Russian transport Lena, who were interned at San Francisco, have violated their parole and are now in St. Petersburg.

In the House the resolution sending the Statehood Bill to conference was adopted 161 to 127.

A parcels post treaty with Great Britain was signed.

At the meeting of the joint inaugural committee of the Senate and House members of the latter protested against a repetition of the scant courtesy shown the House at the inauguration.

FIGHT ON THE OIL TRUST

President Roosevelt is Taking a Hand in It.

OIL SCANDAL IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

He Orders a Rigid Investigation to Be Made by Commissioner Garfield of Conditions in Kansas—A Constitutional Convention May Be Called to Give the Legislature of That State Broader Power.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt has directed James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to begin immediately the oil investigation requested by the House of Representatives in a resolution adopted unanimously. The investigation, by direction of the President, will be rigid and comprehensive. The President has directed a letter to Commissioner Garfield, in which he has given his directions and presented in outline his views.

The inquiry will be pressed as rapidly as possible. The scope of the investigation and the time it will occupy cannot be indicated at this time. Representative Campbell, of Kansas, the author of the resolution adopted by the House, had a conference with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Campbell's idea is that the investigation should concern particularly the situation in the Kansas field, but he expressed to the President his belief that the inquiry, once begun, would extend to the operations of the Standard Oil Company in the Beaumont field, of Texas, and perhaps other fields.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—William J. Young, president of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, of Kansas, against which the oil investigation resolution in Congress was directed, in an interview said that the company was not afraid of an investigation.

"The charges being agitated at present are without foundation," he said, "and we are paying no attention to them. In fact, we will aid the investigators, so as to end the controversy as quickly as possible."

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—A constitutional convention may be called to broaden the powers of the Kansas legislature, so that it can successfully fight the Oil Trust in Kansas. Bills striking at trusts, particularly those dealing with oil, having met with so many objections on constitutional grounds, that a sentiment in favor of a new constitution meeting the situation has sprung up. To this end a resolution submitting the question of calling a constitutional convention to a vote of the people in 1906 has been prepared, and will, it is said, be presented in the State Senate shortly.

Governor Hoch has not yet signed the bill providing for the creation by the State of an oil refinery.

Along with his fight on oil, Kansas also is making war on those who would pipe gas out of the state. In the House Holden's bill to regulate the mode of procuring and transporting natural gas was passed by a vote of 78 to 32. Unlike the oil legislation, which seeks to make a market for that product, the gas measure is intended to restrict the sale of gas. Kansas wants the gas saved for use in its own industries, and to guard it a protective association has been formed.

EMBALMING FLUID FATAL.

Physician Fought Hard to Rid His System of It.

Philadelphia (Special).—A victim of blood poisoning contracted from embalming fluid, which had entered his system years ago while an attaché of the Coroner's office, Dr. Frederick J. Deiker was found dead in bed in the St. Elmo Hotel.

Dr. Deiker was a physician and a teacher of embalming, being one of the first to bring the fluid into use in this city. He was consulted with the Coroner's office in an unofficial capacity, and while embalming a body some of the fluid entered a little cut on his right hand. He gave this little attention, and it was only a short time before the poison had forced its way into his robust system. Then began the fight to overcome its effect, and what was considered by eminent physicians as a hopeless case was controlled, and Dr. Deiker, after months of suffering, was what he thought a well man.

But the poison was not altogether eliminated from his system, and before he was aware of it he was again its victim. Gradually its effects became more apparent and slowly it undermined his health.

KILLED DAUGHTER; WOUNDED MOTHER.

They Had Begun the Firing on Loadholtz and Jury Discharged Him.

Jacksonville, Fla. (Special).—Owen Loadholtz was ordered released from jail by the coroner who conducted an inquest over the body of Miss May Brown. The young woman was killed by her mother seriously, and probably fatally, wounded by Loadholtz in a shooting affray in a justice court Monday. Loadholtz had been brought into court on criminal charges by Miss Brown.

She was accompanied by her mother, and when the court announced a postponement of the case mother and daughter began firing on Loadholtz. He returned the fire, killing the young woman and wounding her mother. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Suicide at Sea.

New York (Special).—A suicide at sea was reported by the North German Lloyd, steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm which arrived from Bremen. The victim was a fireman named Frohmak, of Hoboken, N. J., on the American Line steamer St. Paul. Frohmak jumped from the St. Paul soon after she passed Sandy Hook last Wednesday. The report of the man's act was communicated to the Kronprinz Wilhelm by wireless telegraph when the two steamers met at sea.

A Father's Sacrifice.

Cheboygan, Mich. (Special).—Albert Fluey walked on the ice from Boise Blanc Island to this city to get medicine for his sick child. The mercury was 16 below zero, and a wild storm was raging, but he bravely set out on the return trip about midnight, with a lantern and compass to guide him. That was the last seen of him, and there is little doubt that he perished. His wife came to this city to look for him, and large searching parties were organized both here and on the island to search for his body. He was 31 years of age.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

Castro Influences the Court Against American Company.

Paris (By Cable).—A semi-official dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says that upon the pressure of President Castro the court has ordered the sequestration of the landed property of the American Asphalt Company. This decision, the dispatch adds, has caused excitement in the American colony at Caracas.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The State Department received a cablegram from Minister Bowen, dated at Caracas, stating that the Supreme Court of Venezuela had ordered the sequestration of the landed property of the American Asphalt Company. The action of the court brings the asphalt dispute to the critical point, for it is now incumbent upon the government here to make the next move.

Some time last spring the Venezuelan Court, before which an application has been filed by the Venezuelan government for vacation of the franchise of the asphalt company, decided, but the corporation had not yet received its charter rights, and on application of the government appointed a receiver for the property. The American Asphalt Company sought to secure a reversal of the order for the appointment of the receiver, and the court entertained its motion to that effect, but it has now decided adversely upon this.

The decree stops the asphalt company from further efforts to regain possession of its property by appeal to the Venezuelan courts. But at the same time it lodged the motion now dismissed by the Venezuelan Supreme Court, the asphalt company made a strong appeal to the State Department here for aid, asserting that it had been denied justice by the Venezuelan government.

The President requested Attorney General Moody to report whether or not there had been a miscarriage of justice in this case, such as would warrant a formal protest by this government. After an exhaustive consideration of the subject the Department of Justice has prepared an opinion, principally the work of Assistant Attorney General Russell, but so far this has not been formally returned to the President. It is believed that the opinion is to the effect that the Asphalt Company has not been fairly treated, not only according to the principles of English law, but even taking as a basis the ordinary Venezuelan legal practice.

However, the President has not yet determined upon the course he shall pursue in this matter. The attorneys for the asphalt company are frequent visitors to the State Department demanding justice. Minister Bowen, meanwhile, is waiting for instructions, his status at Caracas being rather delicate owing to the fidelity with which he has executed the State Department's instructions at various stages in the progress of the asphalt cases before the Venezuelan courts. Now that President Castro has returned to Caracas, it is expected that our minister will renew his efforts to prevent the case from proceeding to a point where a summary demand must be made upon the Venezuelan government to right the wrong which it is alleged to have committed in this case.

RUSSIA'S LOSSES IN BATTLE.

Estimates for the Year Put the Dead at About 53