

JAPANESE GET KAIYUAN

Russians Set Fire to Railroad Station Before Leaving Town.

HOT PURSUIT NORTH GOES ON.

Japs Now Occupy Kakuman—According to reports from their army in the fields the Russians probably will continue their retreat to Harbin, offering no formidable resistance before reaching that place.

Tokio (By Cable).—Headquarters of Japanese armies in the field, reporting under Sunday's date, says:

"Our detachment, continuing its advance north, pursued the enemy to Kaiyuan, some 22 miles north of Tai pass. Kaiyuan was evacuated by the enemy on Saturday, after he had set fire to the railroad station."

Japs Still Bombard.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Commander-in-Chief Linievich, in a telegram dated Saturday, says:

"On March 17 Japanese batteries bombarded our divisions in the valleys of Tavapun and Yanpu. The enemy appeared near Kaotiate, on the railroad, about 22 miles north of Tai pass, and their cavalry has occupied Kakuman. Our armies continue their concentration."

Japanese Follow Closely.

Gonshu Pass (By Cable).—The First Army, which has been covering the retreat of the Russian forces from the south, is withdrawing slowly, checking comparatively light attacks by the Japanese. The Japanese are conducting a flanking operation on the right, and from the Russian column Japanese batteries are visible keeping a short distance away.

The Red Cross detachments at all of the intermediate stations to Harbin are working night and day, operating, bandaging and feeding the wounded.

The Chinese population are leaving Gonshu pass for Kirin, and the labor question is growing critical, though Chinese receive the unexpectedly high wages of 40 to 50 cents a day.

On Saturday, while the correspondent was proceeding almost with the rear guard he stopped at a Chinese village, where several natives came to the commanding officer and asked for permission to accompany the column, with their families, saying the women feared the Japanese, who treated them worse than did the Chinese bandits. Practically the entire village accepted the officers' permission to accompany the rear guard.

The Japanese have ordered all Chinese in Mukden having Russian money to appear at the police station and exchange paper and silver money for Japanese notes, issued specially for Manchuria.

Kuropatkin in Disgrace.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—With the Japanese hanging on the heels and flanks of the remnants of the broken and defeated Russian Army, General Kuropatkin, the old idol of the private soldier, has been dismissed and disgraced and General Linievich, commander of the First Army, is appointed to succeed him in command of all the Russian and sea forces operating against Japan. Kuropatkin is ordered home at once.

The word disgrace is written in large letters in the laconic imperial order gazetted, which contains not a single word of praise, and also disposes of the rumor that Kuropatkin had asked to be relieved. The Russian military annals contain no more bitter imperial rebuke.

While it was known that the War Council had already decided to supplant Kuropatkin after the Mukden disaster, the decision to confer the task of saving the remainder of the army on Linievich in the very midst of his flight came as a surprise. It inspires that Emperor Nicholas, upon the advice of General Dragomiroff and War Minister Sakharoff, determined that the step was necessary when it became apparent that Kuropatkin, while concentrating for a stand at Tie Pass, seemed unaware that the Japanese had worked around westward again, and practically allowed himself to be surprised. Old reports brought by General Gripenberg regarding Kuropatkin's falling mentally also had influence.

Under the circumstances, it was considered imperative, in view of the exceedingly perilous position of the army, to turn over its command to Linievich, who alone had been able to bring off his army in order after the battle of Mukden. His record during the Chinese war had also demonstrated his capacity as a commander.

The task confided to Linievich of withdrawing what is left of a great army to Harbin is a desperate one. He is hemmed in on all sides. General Kawamura probably is pressing northward through the mountains eastward ready to swoop down. Generals Nogi and Oku are on the west of the Russian forces, the whole line of the railroad is threatened, if not already cut, and Chinese bandits are even reported to be in the rear of Harbin.

A consummation of the Mukden disaster is feared. Napoleon's plight in the retreat from Moscow, with Kutusoff's Cossacks harassing the starving, freezing Frenchmen, was hardly as bad or dangerous.

Nothing further has arrived from the front, but it is feared that the decimated battalions, which had hardly recovered from the demoralization of the Mukden retreat, have again been thrown into confusion by Field Marshal Oyama's relentless, merciless pursuit.

Disaster in a Theater.

Santiago de Chile (Special).—The accident which occurred in the Lyric Theater here was caused by the collapse of the gallery. An anti-Catholic meeting was being held at the time. Four persons were killed and a great number injured.

The President Honored.

Madison, Wis. (Special).—The Assembly honored President Roosevelt by passing a bill to create in Taylor county a town which shall bear his name.

Masked Robbers in a Fight.

Chicago (Special).—Six masked robbers, frustrated in an attempt to dynamite the safe in the office of Rik Bros., after they had overpowered and gagged two employees of the place, made their escape, but not until they had engaged in a pistol fight. More than 20 shots were fired by the officers, and it is thought two of the escaping men were wounded. The police heard two of the men cry out that they had been shot, and the officers believe the wounded men were aided in escaping by their companions.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Mrs. Alice Webb Duke threatens to hire a hall and expose some secrets of the Tobacco Trust.

The ice is moving out of the Allegheny River, and there is danger of a flood.

Peter Conrad, a farmer of Canajoharie, N. Y., was murdered, and his neighbor, Daniel Smuller, was arrested on suspicion.

The cruiser Washington was launched from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J.

Legal actions seeking to recover trust funds and to have Augustus T. Gillender, now held as a lunatic in Ardenale Sanatorium, near Greenwich, Ct., declared responsible, were begun in New York and Connecticut.

Mrs. Flora T. Neff, president of the Cass County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, thinks President Roosevelt would be more nearly right if he urged parents to have better children instead of more of them.

Mrs. Browne Rathbone Weaver was arrested in New York, charged with having practiced her oriental art of healing on Mrs. Fannie Rahill with such ill success that the patient is close to death.

John R. Kenly, for 10 years general manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, has resigned, and W. N. Royall, general superintendent of the First division, will succeed him.

The Panama Canal Commission has filed an answer to the criticisms of Dr. G. C. A. L. Reel, which they charge with woful ignorance or wilful misstatement.

Engineers of the western Pacific Railroad have made surveys for a new transcontinental road which will be submitted to George J. Gould and his associates.

The Pacific express of the Erie Railroad plunged down an embankment near Winfield Station, Ind. Twelve persons were injured, of whom a are likely to die.

Two suits, aggregating \$487,000, have been brought by District Attorney Jerome of New York, against subsidiary companies of the Tobacco Trust for alleged violation of the lottery laws.

William Nelson Cromwell, accused by Senator Morgan, says he has had nothing whatever to do with the Santo Domingo government, either directly or through any official of the United States.

At Augusta, Me., articles were filed for the incorporation of the Publisher's Paper Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000. The new company will compete with the Paper Trust.

Because he was hounded by money-lenders to whom he had pledged his salary in advance, Frank Durham, an Illinois Central engineer, committed suicide when he lost his position.

Counsel for the Georgia Sawmill Association has applied to United States Court for an injunction to stop railroads of the state from charging an alleged excess freight rate.

There were several changes in the balloting for United States senators at Jefferson City, Mo., but the deadlock was not broken, nor is there any choice of a senator in sight.

Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, niece of the President, was married in New York to her cousin, Frank Delano Roosevelt. The President was present and gave the bride away.

Governor Higgins, of New York, has signed a bill which requires excursion steamers to carry at least one life-preserver for each passenger.

Jesse F. McDonald was sworn in as governor of Colorado. Governor Peabody, in accordance with his promise, vacated the office.

The Missouri House of Delegates passed a bill providing for a free bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

A Chicago man had a desperate encounter with a lunatic, who slashed him three times with a butcher-knife.

The household property of Mrs. Chadwick in Cleveland was sold for \$25,300.

The recklessness of a motorman caused a collision between two trains on the elevated road in New York. Two persons were seriously injured and others were more or less hurt.

Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, reached Lakeview, N. J., where he will remain a short time for recuperation.

Gen. W. H. Whiteman, adjutant general of New Mexico, was indicted on the charge of securing public funds under false pretenses.

Foreign.

Captain Davidoff and other officers responsible for the carelessness in allowing a shell to be fired during a salute at the blessing of the waters of the Neva, thus imperiling the Emperor and others in the imperial pavilion, have been dismissed from the army and imprisoned.

Granch Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mother of Duchess Cecilia, betrothed wife of Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, will not be present at the wedding because of the delicate condition of her health.

Sanaa, capital of the Province of Yemen, with its garrison of 5,000 men, has fallen into the hands of the Arab insurgents. The governor had offered to surrender, but his terms were not acceptable to the besiegers.

Count de Segonzac, who was sent by the French Moroccan Commission to investigate commercial conditions of Morocco, has been captured by Arabs.

President Castro of Venezuela is endeavoring to settle his complications with Germany and Great Britain.

Peace With "Mad" Mullah.

Rome (By Cable).—In concluding peace with Great Britain, through the mediation of Italy, the "Mad" Mullah has obtained permission to occupy definitely Bilig, a village on Italian Territory 160 miles from Obbia, which was the base of operations in the last campaign led by General Manning.

Coast rights are granted the Mullah, qualified by a prohibition of trade in arms and slaves.

Barn Her Death Pyre.

Punxsutawney, Pa. (Special).—The charred body of 16-year-old Blanche Dinger, daughter of Alexander Dinger, was found among the ashes of her father's barn, which was burned down, in Ringgold township, 12 miles west of here.

Soon after supper she left home saying that she was going to the home of a neighbor. At 9 o'clock the barn was burned to the ground. When Miss Dinger failed to come home a search was instituted, and while looking through the ashes of the burned building, a neighbor discovered the burned body.

THE RESCUERS DEAD

Fourteen Sacrificed Themselves for Fellow-Miners.

WAS SECOND DEADLY EXPLOSION.

Twenty-four Men Killed at Rush Run and Red Ash Mines—Flames Shot from the Mouth of the Drift—Caves Thrown Down the Side of the Mountain—Rescue Party Lost Their Lives Through Carelessness.

Thurmond, W. Va. (Special).—The explosion in the Rush Run and Red Ash Mine at 10 o'clock Saturday night, by which 24 miners were killed, was followed by a second explosion in the Rush Run opening at 3:45 Sunday morning, by which 14 more lives were lost. These were members of a party who had volunteered to get into the mine and discover if perchance any of those who had previously been entombed were still alive.

When the first explosion occurred it was found that its initial point was the Rush Run opening, and that there it had expended most of its force. The drum by which loaded cars are lowered down the incline and empties drawn up was blown from its fastenings and sent some 600 feet down the mountain side, while the flames that shot from the drift mouth set fire to the drumhouse and consumed it.

In a very few minutes the head of the incline was destroyed, the rails twisted and bent, the cross-ties were torn from their beds and hurled down the hillside. The fan which carries the air through the mine was found out of commission, though not permanently damaged, and all hands went to work to get it in working order as soon as possible.

By midnight this was done, and it was set going. As it blew the air through the wire the work of organizing a rescue party was begun.

There were plenty of volunteers and soon a body of brave, determined men, led by Thomas Bannister, the fire boss, and Crocker Hutchinson, the machine boss, entered the drift mouth and began working their way toward where they knew the dead bodies were. With the recklessness that characterized men who daily face death there were those in the party who carried "maked" lamps. They could not be held back to wait for the brattices to be repaired, so that the air supply would keep up with their advance.

After two or three hours some of the more cautious began to return to the outside, saying there were those inside who were taking too desperate chances with their uncovered lamps. Their fears were well founded, for two or three of them had scarcely reached the outside and stepped away from the mouth of the mine when the second explosion came.

District Mine Inspector Pinckney is now in charge and will lead the next rescue party. He will be careful that no one enters without a safety lamp.

The fan was again wrecked by the second explosion, but has been again repaired, and the fan is now pumping 100 feet of air through the mine every minute. At Red Ash the force of the explosion was not so great, and the flames issuing from the drift mouth did not ignite anything. A number of cars were blown down the mountainside, but beyond that there is no outside evidence of damage.

The mines are a mile and a half apart at the entrances, but are connected by so many side entrances that they are practically one mine. They belong to the New River Smokeless Coal Company and have a daily capacity of 1,000 tons each.

The cause of the first explosion is unknown.

EX-SENATOR HAWLEY DEAD.

Career of Well-Known Statesman and Public Official.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, for nearly 24 years United States senator from Connecticut, died at 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning at his residence in this city. Death came peacefully after a stupor lasting with but slight interruption since Wednesday afternoon. At his bedside when the end came were Mrs. Hawley, her three daughters and Major Hooks, for a long time messenger to the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.

General Hawley's active career in the Senate came to an end in December, 1902, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his legislative work. In February, 1903, he was in the Senate chamber for a short time, then being his last visit to the Capitol. He was 78 years old.

Flea as a Disease-Carrier.

New Haven, Ct. (Special).—Prof. Addison E. Verrill, curator of the Yale zoological collection, in a public statement advanced the theory that "spotted fever," of which there are many cases in this city at present, is probably conveyed by the bites of fleas or similar insects. Professor Verrill, after discussing the propagation of various other diseases, says:

"It seems very probable that the spotted fever now prevalent in New Haven is caused by a minute blood parasite, which may be conveyed to healthy persons by the bites of infected fleas. This method of infection would best explain the scattered and irregular distribution of the cases and the greater frequency of the disease in unsanitary localities."

Sparks From the Wires.

The vault in the Bank of Petersburg, Tenn., was blown open and all the cash was taken. The amount stolen is reported to be \$4,000.

The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation shows a decrease in earnings during the year 1904.

Fire and water damaged Music Hall Block, in Providence, R. I., to an amount estimated at \$100,000.

Don Mamel Estrada Cabrera assumed the presidency of Guatemala for a second term.

Meyer Guggenheim, the New York copper capitalist, died at Palm Beach, Fla.

Dr. Edwin B. Craighead was inaugurated as president of Tulane University.

The Russian Liberals contend that the recent imperial ukase carries with it a complete guarantee of freedom of speech and assembly, and also freedom of the press from injuries he had received.

Samuel R. Gummere, the first American minister to Morocco, has arrived at Tangier.

Italy is about to fortify her frontier along the Eastern Alps for defensive purposes.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor adjourned after deciding upon provisions they want to have incorporated in the constitutions of the new states.

A delegation of miners visited the President, who promised to make an address to them when he goes to Wilkes-Barre, next summer.

The President appointed United States District Judge Kohlsaat to be circuit judge.

France has officially informed the United States of the action of the Venezuelan government against the French Cable Company, which she regards as far-handed, and intimates that French patience is rapidly being exhausted by the conduct of affairs in Venezuela.

At the Congress of Mothers a paper was read by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of Washington, urging uniform legislation for child protection.

Secretary Taft has written a letter declaring that the policy of the administration looks to the retention of the Philippines for an indefinite period.

First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock took the oath of office and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Cortelyou announced positively that he would resign the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee.

Superintendent Brownson of the Naval Academy, declares that there has been no hazing at Annapolis.

The Santo Domingo treaty will be laid aside for a few months. Senator Callon and several other senators talked with the President about the matter.

Senators on both sides of the chamber manifest a desire for more explicit information regarding some phases of the Santo Domingo question.

During an executive session of the Senate the opinion was expressed that greater care should be exercised in the selection of federal judges.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, submitted his annual report to the executive council of that order, now in session in Washington.

Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber and Mrs. H. H. Birney read papers before the National Congress of Mothers.

Secretary Shaw received \$12,000 as a contribution to the conscience fund.

DIPLOMAT A VANDAL.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A foreign diplomat, immune from arrest, chipped a piece on inauguration day out of the historic table upon which President Roosevelt was sworn in and carried away the relic. Washington police officers fumed, but dared not arrest the culprit for malicious destruction of property.

The offense is scarcely of sufficient importance to ask for the recall of the offending diplomat, but there is much indignation over the incident.

This table has been used for a century for the purpose of holding the Bible upon which the President is sworn. There is a tradition that it was used by Washington, and a seemingly well-founded story that John Quincy Adams, who was the first President inaugurated on the east front of the Capitol, used it. For many years it has been in the family of Edward Clark, formerly architect of the Capitol.

The table has been repaired in the Capitol cabinet shop, and has been returned to Mr. Clark bearing the mark of this polite vandal.

CHADWICK EFFECTS SOLD.

Bring \$25,200 and Will Go to New York Art Galleries.

Cleveland (Special).—The household property of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was sold at auction to A. D. Nelson, of New York, for \$25,200. Samuel L. Wintertz, of Chicago, was second highest, with a bid of \$25,100. There were 20 bidders.

The property was the value of \$25,200, which Mrs. Chadwick held to be exempt from the claims of her creditors under the bankruptcy laws, was not offered for sale.

It was learned after the sale that Mr. Nelson bought the Chadwick articles for an art gallery in New York. The four attorneys for Mrs. Chadwick—Messrs. Dawley, Wing, Kerrush and Thompson—were also present.

Trustees—Messrs. Grossman and Smith, were also present.

The 20 bidders were required to put up a guarantee fund of \$1,000 each before they were permitted to bid. The money was returned to all who made no purchases.

DECIDES AGAINST ASPHALT COMPANY.

Venezuelan Court Declares It the Accomplish of Gen. Matos.

Paris (By Cable).—A semi-official dispatch from Caracas says the court has decided that the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company was the accomplice of General Matos in carrying on the recent revolution, and that therefore the seizure of its property was justified.

This dispatch will come before the council of ministers in connection with the general consideration of the attitude of Venezuela toward the French Cable Company and other foreign concerns.

The company considers the decision related to the purpose of holding up the company as having been inspired by the same animosity leading to the action against the cable company.

The indications are that the meeting of the council will be accompanied by some exchanges of views between the governments at Washington and Paris.

CASTRO PLANS INVASION

An Adherent Advises This in a Bombastic Pamphlet.

HE WOULD SEIZE NEW ORLEANS.

Tells How the Proud Sons of Bolivar Could Teach the Sons of Washington a Lesson—His Opera-Buff Soldiers—Has New French Six-Inch Gun at Porto Cabello and Lagunaira, but No Gunners.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, (By Cable).—According to trustworthy advice received here the relations between President Castro and the different legations at Caracas are a little more strained.

Castro has now ceased to talk with the European representatives concerning the Venezuelan indebtedness, and the recent recall of Gen. Antoni Velutini, Second Vice-President of Venezuela, who has been in Europe for some time trying to arrange for a settlement with the British and German bondholders, is regarded as an indication that the negotiations have failed.

The members of the diplomatic corps are chafing under the present state of affairs. It is said that none of the diplomats has been able to have an interview with Castro concerning disputed international questions for months.

President Castro maintains his belligerent attitude and continues to make military preparations. He apparently regards an attack on Porto Cabello and La Guaira as probable, and has mounted his new French 6-inch guns and a number of small guns on the heights overlooking these ports, and has available three small coast defense vessels.

It is said that the majority of the Venezuelans look upon the possibility of foreign intervention either with indifference or favorably, as present internal conditions are causing much unrest. Excessive taxation, heavy expenditures, the political preferment of incapable men and the resulting chaotic business conditions are turning from Castro much of the best element in Venezuela.

Brazilian newspapers are openly advocating a settlement of affairs in Venezuela by the United States, and the South American press, generally is less cautious in its criticisms of American interference in the affairs of Southern republics.

Castro's attitude is reflected in a pamphlet just issued through one of his advisers, Col. Juan Bautista Lamedic, in which plans for sending 30,000 Venezuelans against New Orleans are disclosed. The pamphlet urges the public to avenge the insults offered to Venezuela by the Americans and declares that the invasion of the Mississippi Valley would be the most effective means of curbing the power of the United States.

The following is an extract from the pamphlet:

"Perhaps 30,000 Venezuelans, bearing the glorious national banner—that very banner whose floating iris illuminated the waters of La Plata with the splendor of the clarions of Carabobo, of Bombona, and of Ayacucho—would today be sufficient to wash away the insult which our glorious flag has received from North America, in the very waters of the Mississippi. Cundurucra is not more distant from Venezuela than the hostile land, and the territories which we have to cross in order to arrive there are almost all of the same fatherland. Columbia, the first of these, will readily open its frontiers to give passage to the sons of Bolivar, as well as Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Mexico, the fatherland of Juarez, the feared by France and by Europe for their formidable and terrible patriotism. There can be no doubt that our Latin brothers would willingly open the way for the army of Venezuela in order that the sons of Washington should not be allowed to believe themselves more valiant and warlike than the sons of Bolivar. This may seem to many a Utopian vision, but when we reflect that the North American squadrons cannot operate in the forests and that traders will always be traders, inept and cowardly in feats of heroism, our hearts swell within us and we are willing to take our stand in the vanguard, among the distinguished heroes of the new world who are called upon more to prove their Venezuela is immortal and is the first to take up the glove which is thrown down today to the whole of Spanish America."

There is a constant movement of troops, and it is impossible to ascertain how Castro's forces are distributed or how many soldiers he has. Practically all his army is made up of men from the Andes. Most of them are part Indians. They wear rough straw hats, coarse khaki uniforms and sandals. As they march through the streets carrying their old-fashioned rifles their appearance is not unlike that of a Chinese military organization. Few white men are in the ranks and the negroes and Indians have had little training. Their weapons are old-fashioned muskets, which kick so badly that the men do not hold them to their shoulders when they fire, but let the rifle butts slide under their arms and shoot without taking aim.

London (By Cable).—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Times says that Ambassador Harding has presented to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff a claim for \$500,000 for the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Russian Vladivostok squadron on June 23, 1904.

Cap Loan in Germany?

New York (Special).—Negotiations are now under way in Berlin looking to the placing of a Japanese Government loan by German bankers. Advice to this effect were received by New York bankers. The negotiations, it is understood, have been under way for some days and a definite announcement on the subject is expected shortly.

If satisfactory terms be agreed on New York bankers will participate with German financiers in arranging the proposed loan.

Little Tot Murdered.

Philadelphia (Special).—The body of Mary Deluka, a 4-year-old Italian child, was found in a blacksmith shop at Dyer's stone quarry at Howellville, Chester county, about 20 miles from this city. Beside the body was found the 7-year-old brother of the girl, Dominik, unconscious from injuries he had received. The girl had been criminally assaulted and murdered and it is supposed that the boy received his injuries while attempting to defend his sister. Dominik is in the Westchester Hospital in a dying condition.

MR. HAY'S TRIP ABROAD.

Will Touch at European Ports, But Attend to No Business.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—While Secretary Hay has not yet perfected the details of the trip he is about to take, it may be said that he expects to be absent from Washington until about the end of April. Most of the time will be spent on the ocean, as the Secretary is going away for the sake of his health and upon the urgent representations of his physician. Therefore, though he may in his voyage touch at several European ports, as he is charged with no official mission, and is seeking perfect rest from all mental worry and strain, it is not part of his plan to call upon any of the officials abroad if that can be properly avoided.

Mrs. Hay will accompany the Secretary on this trip, and probably Henry Adams, the Secretary's warm personal friend.

One thing may be stated positively, and that is that if Mr. Hay's health is not much further impaired than it now is, he will certainly return to Washington to resume his Cabinet duties. Mr. Loomis will return to Washington from his Western trip about April 3 to act as Secretary of State, and after the President's departure on his trip to the Southwest any questions connected with the administration of the State Department outside of the routine business will be referred to Secretary Taft for his disposition. As Mr. Hay expects to return to Washington before Secretary Taft leaves for the Philippines early in July, the State Department will not wait for a head during the summer.

INTERESTING INNOVATION.

Services in Paris Commemorating Roosevelt's Inauguration.

Paris (By Cable).—A service commemorative of the inauguration of President Roosevelt was held at 11 o'clock A. M. at St. Joseph's Church, on the Avenue Hoche. The ceremony assumed a distinctly official character, Foreign Minister Delcasse being represented by M. Delvincour, under chief of his Cabinet. The others present included Ambassador Porter and the staff of the American Embassy; Sir Francis Bertie, the British ambassador; Admiral Sir Charles Fane, of the British navy, and representatives of the Japanese and several other legations. The front of the church was decorated with the American and French flags. The Abbe McMullan preached the sermon, eulogizing President Roosevelt.

The ceremony was a rather marked departure from the usual conservatism of French churches.

Killed By Sheriff's posse.

Memphis, Tenn. (Special).—A Commercial-Appel special from Lake Village, Ark., says a pitched battle was fought between a Sheriff's posse of white men and three negroes suspected of murder on the shore of the lake near Red C. D. Owens, manager of the Red Land plantation, wounded in the arm. The third negro escaped to the woods. Bloodhounds were sent for and put upon the fugitive's trail. Recently two brothers named Watson were murdered near Dumas, Ark., and three negroes were said to have participated in the crime.

Noted Clown Dies Penitently.

Dehver, Col. (Special).—Practically penniless, with only his devoted wife to watch and mourn, Mons Niblo, a famous circus clown and pantomimist, has died here, after suffering for months from tuberculosis. He came here in December by a physical wreck, and never had been able since to leave his bed. Niblo was 53 years of age, and for 35 years had performed before the public. He was the creator of the part of "Humpty Dumpty" in a play of that name.

The Penny's Pensions.

Philadelphia (Special).—Statistics prepared by the Pennsylvania Railroad's pension department, giving the operations of the pension plan for the first five years ended December 31, 1904, show that in that period the company has paid \$1,614,687 in pensions to 36,000 employees. This sum does not include the expense of operating the department, which is borne by the company. During the five years the plan has been in operation, 2,418 employees have been retired on pensions, of whom 700 have died.