

TOGO'S MOVES SECRET

Russians Ships Seen, But Not the Japanese.

DEFENSE ZONES OF THE JAPANESE.

Eighteen Russian Warships Sighted in Kamranh Bay, Coochin-China—A Steamer at Hongkong Reports Having Heard Firing North of Natana Islands—Japanese Drive a Russian Force in Confusion Over Peiing Pass.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—There is no information from Vice Admiral Rozjevsky's squadron, but the Admiralty would not be surprised to learn of skirmishing between scout ships and the beginning of torpedo-boat warfare soon is not unexpected.

The naval organ here expresses the opinion that Togo was taken completely by surprise when Rozjevsky's squadron appeared at the entrance of the China Sea, and is now concentrating his widely scattered fleet near the Pescadore, where it is believed a sea fight will probably occur.

Singapore (By Cable).—The North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich reports that she sighted 18 vessels of the Russian Baltic Squadron in Kamranh Bay at noon on Friday last. The steamer did not sight any Japanese warships. Kamranh Bay is in Coochin-China, about 200 miles northeast of Saigon. Admiral Togo's movements continue veiled in secrecy.

Hongkong (By Cable).—Steamer Telomachus reports that she heard firing 180 miles north of the Natana Island at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of April 12.

DEFENSE ZONES PROCLAIMED.

Tokio (By Cable).—The Navy Department has proclaimed defense zones surrounding the Pescadores, the Island of Okinawa, in the Luzon group, and the Islands of Oshima and Iriomote, off the province of Osumi. The usual navigation restrictions apply.

On account of the presence of the Russian Baltic squadron in Pacific waters the Japanese steamship lines operating between Japan and America are planning temporarily to suspend trans-Pacific operations. It is expected also that the Formosan steamship lines will discontinue running steamers until all danger of seizure by Russian warships has ended.

"Retreated in Disorder."

Tokio (By Cable).—The following announcement was made here:

"The force advancing north from Singking, driving the enemy before them, occupied Yingsheng, 35 miles north of Singking, April 10.

"A detachment of the same force, cooperating with cavalry, occupied Pachiatz the same day.

"The enemy's force near Pachiatz consisted of seven detachments of cavalry and one battery of artillery.

"They first retreated toward Yingsheng, then came back to Pachiatz. Finding it occupied, they were thrown into confusion, and they retreated in great disorder over Peiing pass, two miles north of Pachiatz."

JAPANESE ARMY STRENGTH.

Singingbat (By Cable).—Captured Japanese spies place the number of the Japanese army at 400,000 and state that the losses at the battle of Mukden are already being replaced by drafts from home battalions. Lieutenant Komaya shi, one of the spies, calculates that the Japanese losses at Mukden were over 100,000.

ROBBERIES LOOT A BANK.

Wife of the Senator Partner Shot by the Outlaws.

Cherubusco, Ind. (Special).—Six unknown robbers robbed the private bank of Oscar Gandy & Co., of \$3,500. Mrs. Gandy, wife of the banker, was shot in the neck by one of the two guards stationed outside while the safe was being blown open with nitroglycerin. She will recover. The explosions, three in number, by which the safe was blown were heard for several squares and a number of people were aroused. The Gandy home is near the bank, and Mrs. Gandy was one of the first to make her appearance outside the house.

After the robbery the men jumped into a buggy and drove toward Huntertown.

Stabbed by a Preacher?

Lebanon, Ind. (Special).—Excitement was created when Rev. John Dodge, pastor of the Holiness Church, was arrested, charged with having stabbed Oscar Johnson, a member of his congregation, in a quarrel which arose during a meeting held to consider the advisability of allowing a negro to preach to the congregation. During a heated argument between Miss Mamie Chambers and the pastor the latter slapped the preacher's face. This act angered the pastor's wife, who engaged Miss Chambers in a physical encounter. At this juncture, it is alleged, Oscar Johnson took part in the encounter, and almost instantly, it is alleged, he was attacked by the preacher.

622,353 Knights of Pythias.

Richmond, Ind. (Special).—Charles E. Shively, Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, has received from R. L. C. White, of Nashville, Tenn., Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, the official count of the members of the order. The report shows that the total membership is 622,353, a net gain during the last year of 27,583.

A Battle With Bandits.

Owingsville, Ky. (Special).—A hundred men are hunting the mountains of East county for a gang of bandits which robbed the postoffice at Wagersville. A running battle has already taken place, in which one robber was fatally wounded. He is in jail at Irvine, East county.

Days Would Pardon.

Danville, Ark. (Special).—In a speech here to a large gathering of farmers and business men advocating a reduction of cotton acreage, Gov. Jefferson Davis combated the idea that the organization of farmers with a view to securing better prices for cotton was in violation of the new Anti-Trust law of Arkansas. If it were held otherwise by the courts, the Governor declared, he would pardon all farmers convicted under the new act.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

DOMESTIC.

The nude body of Annie Kintop was discovered near Little Falls, Minn., with every indication of the woman having been murdered after a violent struggle. Posses are searching for two negroes who were seen in the vicinity of the crime.

For the first time in six years all places of business in St. Louis, including saloons, restaurants, cigar stands, barber shops and book & black stands, were closed tightly Sunday.

Truman Lord, of the Miller 220 per cent. syndicate, has brought suit in New York to recover \$700,000 left by Edward Schlesinger, one of the syndicate, who died abroad.

Mrs. Howard Dunham, of Norristown, Pa., secured a verdict of \$10,000 from Miss E. Winnie McMillan for alienating the affections of her husband.

In a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Erie Railroad two drivers were killed. The engineers saved their lives by jumping.

Dr. Baumhilde delivered a lecture at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital on "Cancer, Its Growth, Causes and Cure."

Governor Folk, of Missouri, has pardoned a young man of 22 years on condition that he give up whiskey and cigarettes.

After having been in the courts for five years, a suit involving 75 barrels of cider has been settled in Haverhill, Mass.

Thomas W. Lawson says he has been planning a company to offer gas at 75 cents to New York consumers.

There have been four victims of knock-out drops in Allentown, Pa., within a week.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, president of the Jamestown Exposition, called upon Governor Higgins, at Albany, and secured his co-operation for New York's participation in the Exposition.

Former Governor Black, of New York, and former Governor Yates, of Illinois, will aid in the defense of Calhoun Powers, who is charged with the murder of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky.

At Burlington, Ia., Mrs. Craven, who figured in a suit against Senator Fair's estate, claiming that she was his common-law wife, has been declared to be insane.

Because of deep snow at New Castle, Col., where the President has planned to kill grizzlies, he will have to defer his visit or content himself with small game.

The seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church is being held at Montgomery, Ala.

"General" Jacob S. Coxey, of "Commonwealth" fame, has been declared at Columbus, O., to be a bankrupt. His liabilities are \$285,000.

At Reading, Pa., argument was heard by the court upon the application of Samuel Gresson, under sentence of death for murder.

At Wichita, Kan., Carrie Nation and two other women were fined and imprisoned for wrecking a wholesale liquor store.

Marion Parr, a young mill operative, was hanged at Columbia, S. C., for the murder of Clarence Shealy, a millboy.

A Chicago husband kissed his wife and children good-by, jumped from a fourth-story window and killed himself.

Two persons were injured as the result of the ditching of a train on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad near Hadden Station.

Mrs. S. W. Viller shot and killed Mrs. H. C. Douglas, whom she found in a room with her husband, in Cripple Creek, Col.

William Murphy, of New York, despairing of winning the girl he loved, shot himself near the heart and is expected to die.

The New York legislature passed bills to take from the New York City Board of Aldermen the power to grant franchises.

W. J. De Jough, a former Boer general, was sentenced in Chicago to one year in prison for having used up 200 checks.

The federal grand jury in St. Louis returned a new indictment against United States Senator Ralph Burton, of Kansas.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company was held in Jersey City.

Robbers looted the private bank of Oscar Gandy & Co. in Cherubusco, Ind., and shot the wife of Mr. Gandy.

Mrs. Desrocher and her daughter Annie were murdered in their home, in Penetan-Guineha, Ontario.

Dr. Wiley H. Forsythe, formerly of Versailles, Ky., was mobbed by rebels in Korea.

Another unavailing effort was made to put an end to the strike in Chicago. The Pennsylvania legislature adjourned for the session of 1905.

The porcelain strikers in Limoges, France, are becoming violent and are quarreling with the American firm of Haviland. A package of cartridges were exploded before the house of the manager of the works, but without doing much damage.

The Italian government will present a gold medal to J. Pierpont Morgan commemorating of his returning the cope stolen from the Cathedral at Ascoli.

The great Pulloff Iron Works, in St. Petersburg, swarm with troops and police owing to the lackout of workmen.

Henry White, the new American ambassador to Rome, presented his credentials to the King.

The movement to establish a customs tariff for Hungary alone is gaining strength.

A general strike of railway employees in Italy began Monday.

The czar's rescript creating a commission to consider the question of peasants' tenure of land is a recognition of the peril impending, but, as a Russian newspaper says, "the all the acts of the autocracy, it comes too late."

The British Royal Commission, which inquired into the "Scottish churches" dispute, recommends that the Free Church should hand over to the United Church all property it cannot itself adequately administer.

Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, who is arranging for a special German-Moroccan treaty, declares that, while recognizing the open-door policy, Germany waits upon the preservation of the Sultan's sovereignty.

The Sultan of Turkey has made a complete and definite settlement of the French claims, and agrees to use a third of a loan of \$12,000,000 for ordering warships and artillery from French firms.

Owing to the poor health of Maim Gorky, the Russian author, and blindness of the evidence against him, the Russian government will not bring him to trial.

PAUL JONES' BODY FOUND

Discovered in Old St. Louis Cemetery at Paris.

BODY WAS IMMERSSED IN ALCOHOL.

Ambassador Porter's Long Search for Remains of Famous American Admiral Successful—Hundreds of Caskets Uncertified—The Body Found Well Preserved in a Lead Casket.

Paris, (By Cable).—The remarkable search which Ambassador Porter has conducted for the body of Paul Jones has been crowned with success by the discovery of the body and its identification by the highest French medical experts as unquestionably that of the famous American admiral who founded the American navy.

Ambassador Porter called the news to Washington. The body is in a good state of preservation, considering that the internment took place over 100 years ago.

The circumstances leading to the discovery are particularly interesting. General Porter had conducted the search for five years, and when Congress recently took no action upon the President's recommendation for the expenses incident to the search the Ambassador continued the extensive labors at his own expense. A large force of workmen had been engaged night and day tunneling and cross-tunneling the old St. Louis Cemetery. This constituted a huge operation, embracing nearly a block covered with buildings and requiring a system of subterranean mining.

Hundreds of wooden coffins were found but not until Wednesday were unearthed four of lead, which gave promise of containing the body of the Admiral. Three of them bore plates designating the names of the deceased. The fourth showed superior solidity of workmanship. No plate was found on this coffin, and it is supposed it was removed when another coffin was put upon it. The leaden coffin was opened in the presence of General Porter, Colonel Bailly-Blandier, the second secretary of the American Embassy, and Engineer Weis, who has been directing the excavations. The body was found to be well preserved, owing to its being immersed in alcohol. It was wrapped in a sheet, with a packing of straw and hay. Those present were immediately struck by the resemblance of the head to that on the medals and busts of the admiral.

As was anticipated, no uniform, decoration or sword was found, as all such articles had been accounted for after the burial.

The coffin is shaped like a mummy coffin, which pattern was common at that period, widening from the feet to the shoulders, with a round top fitting over the head.

The coffin was taken to the Medical School, where Drs. Capitan and Papillat, distinguished professors of the School of Anthropology and recognized authorities on such investigations, were charged with making a thorough examination for the purpose of identification. To facilitate this the Ambassador furnished them with portraits and medals—two busts by Houdin and authentic descriptions of the color of the Admiral's hair and the height and measurements of his body.

The body was carefully packed. The limbs were wrapped in tinfoil, presumably for sea transportation, as indicated in a letter of the Admiral's nearest friend and pallbearer at his funeral, Colonel Blackden, who said:

"His body was put in a leaden coffin, so that in case the United States, which he had so essentially served, should claim his remains, they might be more easily recovered."

Finding that all the internal organs were singularly well preserved, the doctors made an autopsy, which showed distinct proof of the disease from which the Admiral is known to have died. The identification was pronounced complete in every particular.

PENSION OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

Mr. Warner Investigates Series of Charges in His Office.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Commissioner of Pensions Warner is not disposed to be lenient with the members of the board of review now under fire in the Bureau for violation of the law in granting pensions to Pennsylvania militia never mustered into the service of the Government.

About 80 men are involved, including Assistant Commissioner Davenport and Chief Clerk Bagley, although the Assistant Commissioner and the Chief Clerk may go unscathed.

Thomas W. Dalton, of Pennsylvania, chief of the board of review, has been implicated as having given the order that these cases were to be passed.

Davenport has been accused of having given the order making President Roosevelt's Order 78 retroactive to the extent of almost a month—that is, he is accused of having some of the pensions issued under it dated as of March 15 instead of as of April 15. The pension money thus collected will be refunded to the Government.

There is no fault being found with the pull of Congressmen in the office. Special slips signed by Congressmen give cases of favored constituents precedence. It is held that all cases should be treated alike.

Secretary Hay Improving.

Nervi, Italy (By Cable).—The condition of Secretary Hay improves daily.

He received a visit from Ambassador White, who stopped here on his way to Rome. Mr. Hay discussed the principal questions interesting Italy and America, chiefly emigration matters, and King Victor Emmanuel's proposal for the establishment of an international chamber of agriculture, giving verbal instructions to Mr. White on the subject.

No Blame For Explosion.

Brookton, Mass. (Special).—The R. B. Grover Company and its agents were declared to be blameless for the explosion which destroyed its shoe factory here on March 20, and caused the death of 57 persons, by the finding of Judge Fred M. Bixby, acting as coroner. The explosion is held to be due to a defect which could not have been foreseen.

Aerostatic Inventor Dead.

Paris (By Cable).—Colonel Renard, director of the Meudon Military Balloon Park and well known as an aerostatic inventor, died suddenly of heart disease.

ROGERS SUED FOR THREE MILLIONS.

Frenzied Finance the Basis of the Proceedings.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—Frenzied finance is the basis for the big legal fight that has just been begun by Philadelphia lawyers for the recovery of \$3,000,000 from Henry H. Rogers, Standard Oil king, as result of his connection with the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. The taking of testimony has been completed, and an immediate trial of the case will be urged.

The main charge in the present proceedings, which have been instituted by George Wharton Pepper, the receiver of the Bay State Gas Company, is that Rogers carried out a deal that virtually amounted to the selling out of the big gas corporation. It is alleged that when Rogers was the trustee of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey, one of the affiliated concerns, he sold out his interest in two gas companies for \$3,000,000, the same company offered by him to the Delaware corporation several months previous for \$600,000. It is declared by the Philadelphia lawyers that the \$3,000,000 excess was for the control of the New Jersey company turned over to the purchaser, the New England Gas and Coke Company, owned by Henry M. Whitney, of Boston.

There is a possibility that Thomas W. Lawson will be called as a witness against Rogers, although the lawyers will neither deny nor affirm this.

REVOLUTION IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

Success of Gasoline Motor Car Demonstrated on the Union Pacific.

Omaha, Neb. (Special).—Railway officials who made a 200-mile trip in the Union Pacific gasoline motor-car, which will be placed in commission by that road, express the opinion that the success of the car will result in a revolution of suburban and branch line railroad passenger and freight service. Saturday's test of the Union Pacific car was the final one before placing it in practical service between Grand Island and St. Paul, Neb., where it will make two trips daily as a branch train.

The car, which was built purely as an experiment, seats 20 persons, and in the forward end, where is located the gasoline motor, is a space reserved for baggage. The regular service cars constructed of a number of which will be in use on the equipment. The expense of operating the gasoline car will be very small.

The idea of a railway motor car service on the Harriman lines was conceived by Vice President A. L. Mohler, of the Union Pacific.

LOTTERY ON THE ISTHMUS.

Interesting Question Presented to the Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A case which may involve a conflict between the laws of the United States and those of the Republic of Panama in the canal zone has been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States. The case is that of Oll Nifon, a Chinaman, who was placed under arrest last October by the zone authorities on the charge of selling tickets of the Panama Lottery Company and subsequently sent to prison by the zone Circuit court. He has brought the case to the Supreme Court in a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, based on the ground that the lottery company was in existence before the treaty between the United States and Panama went into effect and that the prohibition is an interference with vested rights. The Department of Justice has intervened in the case to the extent of asking permission to file a brief in the case, which was granted by the court. The request was presented by Solicitor General Hoyt, who said that the case has a very important bearing upon the relations of the United States to the canal zone.

MORE EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.

Hundreds Killed at Mandi and Also at Sultanpur.

Lahore, Punjab, India (By Cable).—Later reports from Mandi, capital of Mandi state, say that at least 400 persons were killed in the city by the earthquake. The palace, temples and residences were leveled.

Estimates of the number of people killed at Sultanpur vary from 200 to 700.

Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy, has invited all the Europeans and Indians injured during the recent earthquake who are able to be moved to come to the Walker and Ripon Hospitals at Simla as her guests. The invitation was sent through the lieutenant governor of the Punjab, with an intimation that the American Viceroy will gladly defray the expenses.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Resolutions touching the questions of the true family life and the progress of woman's influence were adopted by the National Conference of Women.

Many prominent railroad men have been summoned to give evidence before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Secretary Shaw has sent a letter to Senator Hanshough defending the drawback allowed on export flour.

Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, awarded the contract for the construction of a new island, to be a part of the Ellis Island Immigration Station, to the New Jersey Dock and Bridge Company for \$19,000.

The National Council of Women, despite the protest of Miss Susan B. Anthony, pledged the organization to cooperate with church and state in ascertaining the causes of divorce.

The fourteenth annual congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will begin in Washington on Monday.

The executive committee of the Panama Canal Commission will draw up specifications to govern in the employment of labor on the canal.

The court-martial record in the case of Capt. G. W. Kirkman, who was sentenced to dismissal, was received in Washington.

Charges of discrimination were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

COLOMBIA'S NEW POLICY

Reyes Sends a Minister to Propose a Settlement.

THE STATUS PANAMA INVOLVED.

Colombia Willing to Submit Differences to the United States Supreme Court for Arbitration—The Independence of Panama Has Been Recognized by the Great Powers of the World.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—When President Roosevelt returns from his pursuit of mountain game he will find in Washington one of the ablest statesmen of South America waiting to take up with him the subject of the differences which have arisen between this country and the Republic of Colombia through the establishment of the Republic of Panama.

The independence of Panama has been recognized by the great powers of the world and by every South American Republic, with the exception of Ecuador and the mother country—Colombia. Colombia openly disputes the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama, still insists on her rights in that stretch of territory and will endeavor to establish these rights through diplomacy or arbitration.

The Colombian statesman who has been designated to carry on the diplomatic negotiations in Washington is Senator Diego Mendoza, who has been appointed Minister from Colombia to the United States, and sailed for this country on March 30. He is expected to arrive in Washington on April 25 or 28. He will be the first minister who has represented Colombia in the United States since December, 1902, when Senator Jose Vicente Concha, who presented his credentials as Minister to the United States in March, 1902, suddenly departed after failing to come to an agreement with Secretary Hay respecting the treaty they were negotiating relative to the construction of the Panama Canal.

After the departure of Senator Concha the negotiations for the treaty were carried on between Secretary Hay and Senator Herran, the late Charge d'Affaires to the Colombian Legation, and a treaty was signed and sent to the Colombian congress for ratification. Then came the establishment of the Government of Panama, after which Gen. Rafael Reyes, who is now the President of Colombia, came to the White House to see President Roosevelt respecting the Panama question. Learning that it was the unalterable policy of the United States to recognize the sovereignty of Panama and treat with it as a sovereign state, General Reyes went to Paris and then to Colombia, where he was elected President of the country. He has now succeeded in harmonizing the various political factions of the republic and has decided to send Senator Mendoza to Washington, with instructions to take up the Panama question with the American Government.

It is understood that Senator Mendoza will endeavor by negotiations to induce this government to define just what rights Colombia possesses under the general treaty of peace, navigation and commerce which this government signed in 1846 with New Granada, which in 1862 changed its name to the United States of Colombia. Under this treaty, the United States guaranteed the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, free transit from sea to sea across the Isthmus, and also the rights of sovereignty which New Granada possessed over that territory.

Colombia contends that under this treaty she possesses the right of sovereignty over Panama, and that if it had not been for the presentation of a memorandum from the American naval commander at Panama forbidding the Colombian Government to attempt to put down the revolution at Panama immediately after it occurred she would have been able to establish her sovereignty over Panama by force of arms. Colombia is desirous of reaching an agreement with the United States for a settlement of these questions. If this cannot be effected by diplomacy, she wishes to have the matter submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States or any other tribunal for settlement by arbitration, to be based entirely upon documentary evidence, such as the treaty of 1846 and the orders and correspondence of the State Department from the time of the establishment of Panama until after the special mission of General Reyes to Washington.

A PLUCKY LAD.

Bravely Endures Two Operations, But No Purpose.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—"Go ahead and do it," said 13-year-old Roland Wangemann, as he lay with a mangled leg on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad tracks. Dr. J. M. Nicholson found that an immediate operation was necessary. As he started to work the boy, conscious, through suffering great pain, said: "What are you going to do?" "Oh, just cut your trousers," responded the physician.

"You can't fool me; you are going to cut my leg off. All right, go ahead and do it," and the boy watched the physician without a tear and with only an occasional moan.

The boy was later taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where a second operation was performed, but without avail. The boy died.

Carrie Nation Punished.

Wichita, Kan. (Special).—Carrie Nation, Myra McHenry and Mrs. Lucy Wilhoit were found guilty of destroying the windows of a wholesale liquor place last September, and sentenced by Judge Wilson. Mrs. Nation was fined \$250 and given four months in jail. Mrs. McHenry two months and a fine of \$150, and Mrs. Wilhoit 25 days in jail and a fine of \$150. Sentence was suspended pending good behavior.

Savings Banks and Investments.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—"While I am governor of the state no special bill legalizing the securities of any railroad company as a proper investment for savings bank and trust funds will be approved by me." This statement was made by Governor Higgins after the debate in the Senate on the Savings Bank Investment Bill, which establishes general regulations for the investment of savings bank and trust funds in the bonds of certain classes of cities and railroad corporations.

FAVORABLE FOR FARMING.

Planting Reported to Be Well Advanced, on the Average.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The following is a summary of the weekly crop bulletin just issued by the Weather Bureau:

The week was very favorable for farming operations in the central valleys and Rocky mountain and Pacific coast districts, and was generally favorable in the Atlantic coast and East Gulf States, where, however, the latter part of the week was unseasonably cool, with one or less damaging frosts as far South as Northern Georgia and Alabama and the western portions of the Carolinas.

Rains of the latter part of the previous week interrupted work in the Dakotas and Minnesota, but very poor progress with spring work has been made in these States.

Preparations for planting corn have been active under favorable soil conditions in the central valleys, and have begun in the southern portion of the lake region. A large part of the corn area in the South has been planted, and much is up to good standards.

All reports indicate that the outlook for winter wheat throughout the country is unusually fine, and that the crop has made satisfactory progress.

In California the condition of the crop is excellent in all sections, and the harvest in years is promised. The seeding of spring wheat is well advanced over the southern part of the spring wheat region. In the northern portion of the spring wheat region delay in seeding was caused by the rains of April 1 to 3 and subsequent freezes.

Oat seeding is largely finished in the States of the lower Missouri valley, and is well advanced in the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Excellent germination is generally indicated.

Very little cotton has been planted in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, but planting is becoming general over the southern portion of the Eastern districts and in Texas, where germination has been satisfactory. Preparations for planting are unusually backward in the lowlands of Louisiana and Arkansas.

Stogie Factory Burned.

Huntington, W. Va. (Special).—Fire which broke out here early in the day destroyed for three hours, completely obliterating the five-story wholesale grocery of Blake Brothers & Co., and the seven-story building occupied by the American Stogie Company. Several smaller buildings were crushed by falling walls. The loss will exceed \$1,000,000, of which Blake Brothers & Co. suffer \$700,000 and the American Stogie Company \$300,000. The insurance is only partial.

For Anatomical Research.

Philadelphia, (Special).—The object of the conference of anatomists who held a two days' meeting at the Wistar Institute was accomplished at the final session. It was decided to establish an anatomical institution, which probably will be named the American Institute of Anatomy, to be under the direction of the Wistar Institute. This city will become the center of anatomical research in America, and the Wistar Institute will be made a general clearing house for specimens, ideas and methods.

Died From Tight Lacing.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Tight lacing, in which she persisted despite her physician's warning, caused the sudden death here of Mrs. Violet O'Connor, 28 years old, of Baltimore, who fell in a faint with a few blocks of the Washington Hotel, where she was a guest. Three physicians said cerebral anoxia probably caused her death, but an inquest will be held. The hotel promptly admitted having been warned that the way she was lacing was dangerous.

Scalded, But Saved His Train.

Sayre, Pa. (Special).—Engineer John Gariside, of the Erie Railroad, saved his passenger train by a heroic deed. His train was two miles east of Waverly when the throttle valve burst and the cab was instantly filled with escaping steam. The train sped along for four miles before the engineer could bring it to a stop. He fell out of the cab door and crawled on the running board, where he lay badly scalded and gasping for air.