

LURING ON THE RUSSIANS

Torpedo Boats from Vladivostok Burn Vessel.

GEN. OYAMA READY FOR BATTLE.

Important Movements on Land and Sea Developing—Rojevsky's Fleet Sighted Off Yantong China—Whereabouts of Japanese Squadron Carefully Concealed—Tokio Kept Informed of Russian Moves.

Embodied by Admiral Togo's seeming activity or trying to divert Japanese attention from Rojevsky's fleet, Russian torpedo-boat destroyers from Vladivostok have captured and burned a little sailing vessel in the Japanese waters, near Hokkaido, the northernmost of the Japanese group of islands.

Meanwhile the exact whereabouts of the Japanese squadron continues a secret. It is evident that the will Togo is luring Rojevsky on, and will try to entrap the whole or a portion of the Russian fleet.

If the Russian torpedo-boat destroyers seem west of Hokkaido were from Vladivostok, their operations could scarcely have escaped the vigilant eyes of the Japanese patrol, as they appeared in Japanese waters in daylight. Togo may be seeking to draw out the Vladivostok squadron for a purpose. Twenty-five Russian warships have been sighted off Yantong, Shantung Peninsula, China.

The Russian Admiralty now considers the junction of Admiral Negobatoff's division with Rojevsky's main squadron as practically assured, and are greatly encouraged over the prospect, believing that Admiral Togo will not dare risk an open battle at sea against the Russians.

Important military, as well as naval, operations seem imminent. A Japanese movement has begun against the Russian left in Manchuria, and the former has concentrated heavy columns on the Liao River. These movements may be the preliminaries to another great battle.

General Kuroki is returning to St. Petersburg, failing health being assigned as the cause.

Naval Divisions United.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Admiral Negobatoff's junction with Vice Admiral Rojevsky's is now considered by the admiralty as practically assured, and hope for a successful issue in the approaching struggle for mastery of the sea is greatly encouraged thereby. Negobatoff is regarded as the blisher of the situation, and, indeed, he is said to resemble him greatly in temperament. He may lack his strategy and finesse, but, like the Prussian, he has bulldog courage and is a born fighter, who goes straight for the enemy.

If Admiral Kamura, like Gronchy at Waterloo, fails to prevent a juncture of the Russian fleets, as the admiralty here believes he has, the impression is strong that Vice Admiral Togo will not dare risk an open battle against the united divisions of Rojevsky and Negobatoff. It will contain counsel with respect to the possibility of a long range action, being prepared to draw off in the event that he is unable to make an impression.

Naval officers are prepared to see Rojevsky lose half his convoy, but, in face of the united divisions, it is believed that Togo will accomplish little or nothing in the way of opposition to the advance to Vladivostok, and that he must be content with the aid of the army, to try and invest by land and sea, and make Vladivostok another Port Arthur. If the fleet reaches Vladivostok intact, however, naval officers here claim that victory is won.

Although there is a little more than 20000 tons of coal at Vladivostok, with the reinforcement of the fleet by the Groszloff, Russia and Bogoyev, and the torpedo boats and submarines now in the harbor there, they claim that Rojevsky could drive Togo off the sea and leave Field Marshal Oyama's army stranded in Manchuria.

There is a strong intimation that Rojevsky's loss of something on his side which may prove a surprise. This possibly is a diversion in the shape of the dispatch of some fast converted cruisers of the convoy into the Pacific Ocean to raid upon Japanese commerce.

Simultaneously with the increasing tension over the approach of a sea battle comes news that Field Marshal Oyama is pressing the Russian right along the Liao River north of Fokienan, as if he is beginning a general engagement.

Denounces Wage System.

Boston, Mass. (Special).—Rev. William H. Van Allen, in a sermon at the Church of the Advent, denounced the wage system as a species of slavery, declaring it inconsistent with the teachings of the Gospel and proposing its abolition. He said: "Think of the thousands upon thousands who sweat and toil in the factories and the mines and the furnaces of Pennsylvania for Mr. Carnegie to build libraries out of the sweat of their toil and eat his bread in the sweat of other men's faces."

Dow's Big Bond Issue.

Chicago (Special).—According to a plan announced by John Alexander Dowie in a general apostolic letter, all the Zion industries are to be consolidated into one organization to be known as "Zion Consolidated Industries." The securities of the various Zion industries will be purchased by the issue of \$7,000,000 of 7 per cent. gold bonds. This issue will be a lien on all of Dowie's personal property as well as all the Zion industries.

Former Dictator Drowned.

Parkersburg, W. Va. (Special).—Albert Mays, aged 48 years, once pitcher for the New York National League Baseball Club, was drowned at Bicentennial Island in the Ohio River. The boat he was in was upset by the current. Mays was thrown out in three feet of water and was unable to get to his feet because of the current. Frank Huff, who was with him, was caught by the boat and held fast, so that he saw Mays drown.

Ten Bankers in One "Pen."

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—A. B. Spear, late cashier of the Oberlin bank, which Cassie L. Chadwick swindled, was received at the penitentiary to enter upon his seven years' term. He brought with him a letter from District Attorney John J. Endreaga in which the officer requested Warden Gould to give the prisoner clerical work. Spear took his imprisonment with rare good humor. Because there are now no bankers in the penitentiary, all of whom have been assigned to clerical work.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

The will of Miss Ellen J. McKee, who died at Ashville, N. C., May 1, has been filed in St. Louis. She was the daughter of the late William McKee, founder of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and owned the controlling interest in that newspaper. Her estate is valued at \$2,000,000.

There was little rioting in Chicago, as the police have broken up the marching of mobs after weapons. Charges of selling out have been made against the labor leaders and Mayor Dunne has appointed a commission to investigate.

The will of Mrs. Clement B. Newbold, daughter of the late Thomas Scott, contains a bequest of \$5000 to the missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church and \$5000 to the "Christians' Fund of the Diocese of Pennsylvania."

First Lieutenant Juan A. Boyle and Charles L. Woodhouse, of the Fourth United States Infantry, were drowned in Laguna Lake, Philippine Islands. Lieutenant Boyle was a Marylander.

An explosion of dynamite in the Catepillar Cement Company's limestone quarry, at Smith's Landing, N. Y., killed one and badly injured two laborers.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Richmond P. Hobson to Miss Gracinda H. Hull, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Several people were killed and much property was destroyed by a fierce storm which swept over Indian Territory.

The Welsh Congregational Church at King's Da, was wrecked by a dynamite explosion.

A statue was unveiled in New London, Ct., in memory of John Winthrop the younger.

The cotton manufacturing industry in New England is reported to be prosperous.

About 250 union carpenters at Harrisburg went on strike.

William Heffelfinger, of Bergen, O., was fined \$200 for double manlaughter. He fired a pistol from his porch, the bullet causing a woman's death. Another woman fell dead when she heard of the fatality.

During the trial of Johann Hoch in Chicago on his charge of kidnaping his wife, a trained nurse testified that while his wife was ill he spent most of his time courting his sister-in-law in the kitchen.

The statement is made from official sources that George Gould will succeed Joseph Ramsey, Jr., as president of the Washish when the latter retires at the next meeting of the board of directors.

Governor Peppysacker has signed bills making the heads of two important Philadelphia city departments elective by the city councils instead of being appointed by the mayor.

One of the most remarkable omissions ever given an American in England was the farewell dinner to retiring Ambassador Choate at the Lord Mayor's house, in London.

Congressman Frank B. Brandegee was selected by caucus to be United States senator to succeed the late Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut.

The New York Senate passed the bill extending the terms of the mayor and other elective officers of New York from two to four years.

A federal warrant charging Thomas A. Neal, clerk of the court of the First Judicial district of Oklahoma, with embezzlement has been sworn out by C. R. Sherwood, special agent of the Department of Justice.

PLOT AGAINST BRAZIL

A Former Official of Spanish Court Arrested.

BIG CONSPIRACY IS REVEALED.

Documents Found in Residence of Sorries de Herrera, in Madrid, Show that Thousands of Men Had Been Recruited in England, France and Spain, Including Many Spanish Reserve Officers.

Madrid (By Cable).—Sarrion de Herrera, former king-at-arms of the Spanish court, has been arrested at the instance of the Brazilian minister here on the charge of conspiring with others against the government of Brazil.

A search of the residence of Senor de Herrera resulted in the discovery of a number of commissions for officers who were to organize an army in the State of Konani. The commissions bore the stamp of that state.

The Brazilian minister here confirms the discovery of the plot. A published letter taken from the captured documents shows that the plot was financed by a committee having headquarters in London, and which had long been working for the independence of the Konani territory. This territory is between the northern frontier of Brazil and French Guiana.

It is stated that the committee, with a view to controlling the gold mines of Konani, had been organizing an insurrection and had recruited men in England, France and Spain, who were sent as colonists, but who, in reality, were intended eventually to become soldiers.

Documents taken from De Herrera's residence show that organization was proceeding on a vast scale and that nearly 4000 men had already been recruited in England, 4000 in France and 4000 in Spain, among the last named being included many Spanish reserve officers, some of whom are actually serving as active officers.

An ex-revolutionary Spanish captain, who headed the rising in Badajoz in 1885, holds a commission of colonel in the future army of Konani, and it is stated that he is already receiving pay through an English banking-house, at which funds are deposited.

De Herrera styled himself minister plenipotentiary of Spain for the State of Konani. The Brazilian government got wind of the affair and communicated with its minister at Madrid. The Spanish authorities were notified and acted promptly, and the arrest of De Herrera followed.

JAPS VIOLATE NEUTRALITY?

Rojevsky Complains They Are in Dutch Waters.

Paris (By Cable).—The Japanese representatives in Paris continue to make almost daily visits to the Foreign Office to inquire what steps are being taken to compel the Russian second Pacific squadron to maintain the neutrality of French waters and also to inquire the information reaching Tokyo showing that the Russian warships are receiving supplies from French ports.

It is evident that the Japanese are showing growing solicitude. It seems to be conceded that the Russian vessels are outside the three-mile limit, so the question no longer hinges upon their being within French territorial waters. But the Japanese information indicates that the Russians, while they are outside neutral limits, keep up communication with the shore, thus retaining the practical advantages of remaining inside neutral waters. Admiral de Jonquieres' departure from Saigon with a portion of the French squadron was for the purpose of carrying out the strict orders, sent to him from here against permitting any infringement of neutral rights, particularly along the coast about Cape St. James, where the Japanese information indicates the Russians have secretly been taking supplies on board.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from St. Petersburg says Admiral Rojevsky has informed the Russian Admiralty of the presence of Japanese warships in the territorial waters of the Dutch portion of the Island of Borneo. The reports are verified, it is added, Russia will protest to the Netherlands Government.

GOT \$23,000 IN GOLD DUST.

But Robber Was Compelled by Pursuit to Abandon Treasure.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—A dispatch from Fairbanks, Alaska, states that a lone man, roughly dressed and with features concealed by a cloth mask, entered the cabin of J. B. Knox and at the point of a revolver demanded a quantity of gold dust, which he asserted he knew to be in the cabin. There were present at the time, in addition to Knox, his wife and H. C. Hamilton.

In one corner of the room was a strong box, with \$20000 in dust, the result of the winter's work of Knox and Hamilton on their claim on Cleary Creek. This box was covered with clothing, which the robber dragged off, all the time keeping the cabin door open with his revolver. He demanded a key to open the box, but this being refused, he shouldered the box and backed out into the night.

Knox and Hamilton immediately gave the alarm and in a few moments a posse of miners was on the trail. About a mile from the cabin they found the box, badly dented, evidently by blows of the bandit's revolver, but with its contents untouched.

Charged With Whitecaping.

Jackson, Miss. (Special).—The Federal grand jury returned 100 indictments against citizens of Franklin county on the charge of whitecaping, the specific charge being the intimidation of Government homesteaders. Some of the persons indicted are prominent, including Dr. A. M. Newman, Sheriff of the county, who was arrested by the United States Marshal, and gave bond for \$1,500. The indictments were made on evidence furnished by Detective Hoyt, who was employed by Governor Vardaman.

Result of Forgetfulness.

Bridgeman, Minn. (Special).—James Hunter, a farmer living near here, put some dynamite, with which he intended to blow out some stumps, in the kitchen stove oven to thaw. He then forgot about it and went to town. Shortly after he returned he discovered the house was on fire and he and his children fled. One of the children, a boy, was blown through a window. When Hunter returned home and found what had resulted from his forgetfulness he became violently insane and is now under restraint.

BANK LOOTED BY MASKED MEN.

Bandits Terrorize a Village in New York State.

Oneonta, N. Y. (Special).—A band of masked robbers rode into the village of Gilbertsville, about 18 miles from here, at 3 o'clock A. M., blew open the modern and supposedly burglar proof safe in the private bank of E. C. Brewer, and made good their escape with booty estimated at between \$5000 and \$10,000. When the startled villagers were awakened by the muffled roar of the explosion and had been halted by the pistol fire of the retreating bandits, they found that the robbers had completely isolated Gilbertsville from the outside world by cutting all the telegraph and telephone wires. Efforts to communicate with neighboring towns were futile and when the village folk finally started in pursuit, the robbers had gained a lead which could not be overcome.

Parties are searching the woods in every direction, in the hope that the robbers have sought shelter in the thickets and will seek to leave the vicinity of their hideout exploit under cover of darkness. Several teams which had been stolen from various barns, and used by the robbers in their approach to the village and their subsequent flight, were found abandoned by the roadside. Daylight found the bandits not far from Gilbertsville, and it is believed they then left the highway and went into the woods again. The hold attack reveals the details of its thoroughness, its daring and its success the exploits of the most notorious bandits of the Western country.

It is believed there were five men in the band. That all were heavily armed was shown by the frequency of their fire when the villagers arrived near the bank. The men first tried open the front door of the bank. Not a light glimmered in the village, and they evidently set about their work leisurely. Two holes were drilled into the heavy steel door of the newly installed safe, and into these the explosives, believed to have been nitroglycerine, was inserted. The explosion which followed wholly wrecked the safe and shattered every window in the bank building.

The robbers hastily gathered up all the money exposed by the explosion and started on a run just as the first of the awakened villagers reached the scene. Other residents quickly came on, but in the mean time the invaders were making good their escape, firing as they went.

CHINESE MAY MAKE TEST.

Minister Issues Circular Regarding Exclusion Law.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, has issued a confidential circular of proclamation to all Chinese in the United States requesting that he be furnished with reports of all cases of applicants who have been denied admission to this country and of all deportations on the ground of non-registration which have been decided since the expiration of the Exclusion treaty of 1884.

Some lawyers of repute hold that there are phases in the Chinese Exclusion law which will not stand a test in the courts, and it is understood to be the intention of influential Chinese organizations in this country to institute legal proceedings by which the rights of individual Chinese will be adjudicated.

BEAVERS PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—George W. Beavers, formerly chief of the salary and allowance division of the Postoffice Department, appeared in Judge Wright's branch of the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of conspiracy with others to defraud the government, but his arraignment was postponed until next Thursday in order to afford him an opportunity to secure local surety. Beavers pleaded not guilty to the six indictments against him. He was released in furnishing bail in the sum of \$20,000, which was furnished by a local surety.

ALEXANDER RESIGNS HIS TRUSTEESHIP.

New York. (Special).—President James W. Alexander, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society resigned as trustee of the majority stock held by the late Henry B. Hyde. It was said that Mr. Alexander was moving to take this course because of James H. Hyde's charge that he had been disloyal to his trust.

APE BROKE INDIANA LAW.

Southbend, Ind. (Special).—During the performance of a trained animal show here a constable served a warrant on a manager because a trained ape smoked a cigarette during the performance. The trial will be held in a justice's court. This is the most rigid enforcement of Indiana's new Anti-Cigarette law yet reported.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Isthmian Canal Commission devised plans to make life in the canal zone more agreeable for the employees.

Col. Harry H. Brogden died at the Providence Hospital.

Rear Admiral Stirling was placed on the retired list.

Delegates to the International Railway Congress were given reception at the White House, where they were greeted by Vice President Fairbanks in the absence of President Roosevelt.

Secretary Taft has ordered Governor Davis, of the Panama Canal zone, to return to Washington because of an attack of malaria.

Secretary Hay will return home early in June.

H. R. Meyer, assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago, gave his views of the railroad rate problem to the Interstate Commerce Committee.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, was the star witness before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

CAN REGULATE RATES

The Power is Amply Vested in the Government.

WHAT COMMISSIONS HAVE DONE.

Opinion of Attorney General Moody in a Letter Addressed to Chairman Elkins, of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce—Authorities Quoted to Prove His Position—Authority of States.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Attorney-Gen. William H. Moody transmitted to Senator Stephen B. Elkins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, his opinion on the power of the international Government to regulate railroad rates.

After an exhaustive review of the opinions of the Supreme Court in many cases, the Attorney-General thus sums up his conclusions:

"1. There is a governmental power to fix the maximum future charges of carriers by railroad, vested in the Legislatures of the States with regard to transportation exclusively within the States, and vested in Congress with regard to all other transportation.

"2. Although legislative power, properly speaking, cannot be delegated, the law-making body having enacted into law the standard of charges which shall control, may entrust to an administrative body not exercising in the true sense the judicial power the duty to fix rates in conformity with that standard.

"3. The rate-making power is not a judicial function and cannot be conferred constitutionally upon the courts of the United States, either by way of original or appellate jurisdiction.

"4. The courts, however, have the power to investigate any rate or rates fixed by legislative authority and to determine whether they are such as would be confiscatory of the property of the carrier, and if they are judicially found to be confiscatory in their effect, to restrain their enforcement.

"5. Any law which attempts to deprive the courts of this power is unconstitutional.

"6. Any regulation of land transportation, however exercised, would seem to be so indirect in its effect upon the ports that it could not constitute a preference between the ports of different States within the meaning of Article I, Section 9, paragraph 6 of the Constitution.

"7. Reasonable, just and impartial rates determined by legislative authority are not within the prohibition of Article I, Section 9, paragraph 6 of the Constitution, even though they result in a varying charge per ton a mile to and from the ports of the different States."

VAST CROWD HONORS LEE.

Thousands in Long Procession at Richmond.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—Wrapped in the flag of the "Lost Cause," for which he so gallantly fought, and while blue and gray vied with one another in paying homage to his illustrious memory, the body of Fitzhugh Lee, soldier and patriot, was laid in its final resting place in Hollywood Cemetery beneath the green sod of a slope overlooking the James River guarded by thousands of his comrades.

Not since the ceremonies attending the reinterment of the remains of Jefferson Davis in Hollywood 12 years ago has the South witnessed so imposing a pageant as that which escorted the body of Lee to the grave. Practically all the residents of Richmond and thousands from near and far saw the funeral procession and it is estimated that 40,000 persons thronged Hollywood Cemetery to witness the last rites. Veterans in blue and gray, officers of the United States Army, the entire National Guard of Virginia, United States Senators, Governors, men, women and children, white and black, turned out to honor the illustrious dead.

A NOVEL IDEA.

Bank Clerks Ordered to Have Their Photographs Taken.

Milwaukee, Wis. (Special).—Every employee of the First National Bank of Milwaukee has been ordered to have his photograph taken and one copy turned over to the officers of the institution. In addition to the photographs certain measurements will be taken of each employee.

Notice to this effect was posted in the bank. President Fred Vogel, Jr., when asked about the order, confirmed its issue, but denied that any minute measurements, such as the Bertillon method, would be taken. Mr. Vogel said as the head of the First National he was acquainted with few of the employees, and by studying their photographs he hoped to be better able to recognize them if he met them on the street.

Man Tarred and Feathered.

Benwood, W. Va. (Special).—John Jackman was found in an empty box car with two boys. A number of men stripped him of his clothing and covered him with tar and feathers. When his tormentors left he crawled to a shed. After daylight several persons brought him articles of clothing and a Humane Society officer from Wheeling took him in charge and placed him in jail. Jackman suffered intensely from his exposure. Former Policeman Atwell Yost has been arrested, charged with being a party to the tar-and-feather incident.

Suicide With a Shoestring.

New York. (Special).—Mattie Van Ranst, a daughter of the late C. W. Van Ranst, a publisher of this city, was found dead in her apartments on St. Nicholas avenue. A shoestring was tied tightly about her neck. Miss Van Ranst, who was 44 years old, left a note in which she said she was tired of life. She had been seen since last Saturday, and physicians said she had been dead several days. A locked room with the body was a pet bull dog, almost dead by starvation.

A MONUMENT TO NURSES.

In Memory of Those Who Died in the Spanish War.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A huge monument of rough-hewn granite erected by the Spanish-American war nurses as a lasting tribute to the women who gave up their lives in the service of their country during the Spanish-American War, was unveiled in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

The monument stands 7 feet 6 inches in height and is 6 feet square around the base. It is surmounted by a Maltese cross in heroic size.

After the invocation by father McGeegan, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, president of the association, made the opening address. Her daughter, Miss Klotho McGee, unveiled the monument to the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by the Seventh Cavalry Band.

The orator of the day was Mrs. Donald McLean, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who paid a tribute to the women who had lost their lives in the service of their country.

Addresses were made by Chaplain Pierce, of Fort Myer, and Dr. George Dudley, chaplain of the United Spanish-American War Veterans. The closing prayer was made by Chaplain Robinson, United States Army, retired.

The ceremonies concluded with the sounding of "taps" by the Seventh Cavalry Band.

The names of the nurses which are engraved upon the monument are: Minerva Turnbull, of New Orleans; Mrs. Isabella R. Bradford, of New Orleans; Miss Margaret Greenleaf, of St. Paul; Miss Katharine Stambury, of Chicago; Miss Ellen May Tower, of Detroit; Miss Clara Wood, of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Irene Toland, of St. Louis.

There are also mentioned "five Sisters of Charity from St. Joseph's Hospital, in Emmitsburg, Md., who lost their lives at Montauk, from typhoid fever. Their names are not given on the monument, but the are Sister Mary, who was formerly Miss Annie Larkin, of Brooklyn; Sister Anastasia, formerly Miss Mary Ellen Burke, of Brooklyn; Sister Mary Agnes, formerly Miss Mary Sweeney, of Baltimore; Sister Caroline, formerly Miss Caroline, of Frederick, Md., and Sister Mary Elizabeth, formerly Miss Mary Flanagan, of Ireland. All of these women were trained nurses.

Of the great army of women who volunteered their service and who lost their lives are buried at Arlington are seven Sisters of Charity from the famous Charity Hospital of New Orleans. They were immured and rendered service in the camps of Jacksonville, Chickasaw and Tampa, but no records in the War Department of their names or their services. Letters have been sent to the Charity Hospital for a record of them, which they probably have in that institution, but the reply obtained was that "if their martyrdom was no better appreciated by their country, it might rest that way." The authorities at the institution refuse to send the names of these brave women.

Some action will be taken by the nurses at their convention this week by which the records of the volunteer nurses will be kept, just as are the records of the nurses who sign contracts with the Government.

BANDITS KILLED BY POSSE.

The Gates Brothers Close a Long Career of Crime.

Winnipeg, Manitoba. (Special).—The last chapter in the Mission Junction hold up has been played, and the bandits who held up the Canadian Pacific train, the Continental Express, are now lying cold in death, according to dispatches received here from Sebar, N. M.

The Gates boys, two of the most daring criminals who ever stuck up a stage, rifled an express car or robbed any depository of wealth, and who were two of three daring men who held up the westbound Continental Express last September, will never answer for their many crimes. After robbing the Southern express car last August, they crossed into Canada and there committed the first railway holdup recorded in the annals of Canada.

Their end was due to holding up a saloon in Lordsburg, N. M., on March 15, in which the barkeeper was killed. A posse started in pursuit, and after a hard chase the bandits were shot down. Bill Minor, the other participant in the crime, is still at large. George Gates was 22, and his brother Vernon 26. They were sons of a well-to-do miner in Alamogordo. Another brother, is lost to the world.

Mrs. Borlin at Son's Bier.

San Francisco. (Special).—Mrs. Cordelia Borlin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., by means of poisoned candy sent through the mails, was permitted to leave the county jail, in charge of a deputy sheriff, so that she might view the remains of her only son, who died a few days ago. She placed a few roses in the coffin and gave evidence of deep grief, but did not lose her self-control.

FINANCIAL.

Speaking of wheat conditions in the West, Vice President Kendrick, of the Atchison, says: "The crop is absolutely perfect at this time."

Among the many other promised "good things" that didn't come to pass was that Southern iron merger. As a result Tennessee Coal shares have dropped down about 20 points.

Wabash directors met, but President Ramsey didn't resign as was expected he might do.

T. H. Price has faced about after a year's successful campaign as the leading bear on cotton and is now a bull.

THE JURY DISAGREES

Third Trial of "Nan" Patterson Ends As Did Second.

COURT WAS CALLED AT 2 A. M.

Recorder Goff Had Gone Down Especially to Receive the Verdict—His Instructions at the Close of the Case Seemed Fair to the Prisoner—Young's Coat and Vest, as Well as Skeleton Used in Jury's Deliberations.

New York. (Special).—Shortly before 2 o'clock Thursday morning the jury in the case of "Nan" Patterson, charged with the murder of "Caesar" Young in a cab, after having deliberated since 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, announced to the court, which had been specially convened by Recorder Goff for the purpose, that it was unable to agree, and was discharged.

At 3 o'clock A. M. the jury was called into the courtroom by Recorder Goff. When the 12 men were in their places and the court officials had all arrived the Recorder asked why the defendant had not been brought into court. A deputy sheriff replied that she had been feeling ill and had retired, but was then being dressed.

After a wait of 12 minutes Miss Patterson appeared, looking pale and in a highly nervous state.

"Gentlemen, have you been able to reach an agreement?" asked the Recorder of the jury.

"No, sir," replied the foreman.

"Is there any question of law or of evidence in which I can instruct you? Is there any way in which the court can help you?"

The foreman looked for an instant at his fellow-members of the jury, then turned to the Recorder and said: "No, sir; I don't believe you can help us."

"Then you will retire to reconsider the matter?"

The jury filed out and the courtroom was cleared. Recorder Goff remained in his chamber a while and later called the jury back and discharged it.

It will now rest with the court whether "Nan" Patterson will be released on bail and with the District Attorney whether she shall be tried again, and if so, when.

If the prosecution insists it is likely that the former chorus girl may be kept in prison to await another trial.

It is not unusual in such cases, however, for the defendant to be released on bail and the case dropped.

With the jury which was considering her case, "Nan" Patterson sat the greater part of the night in her cell at the Tombs looking on by the hope that at the end of their deliberation the twelve men would agree to a verdict of not guilty. Miss Patterson's hopes were based partly on rumors which were current about the Criminal Courts Building in the afternoon that the first ballots taken in the jury room were decidedly in her favor. The jury had the case since shortly after 1 P. M.

PRODUCED RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

C. Hatfield Successfully Generated and Discharged Gas in Mildair.

Los Angeles, Cal. (Special).—Charles Hatfield, a "rainmaker," who has been working since December 15 last to produce 18 inches of rain for southern California by May 1, on a pledge of a number of Los Angeles merchants to pay him \$10,000 if he succeeded, has completed his demonstration, and has been paid a large proportion of the sum promised. The remainder of the amount guaranteed him will be paid shortly, it is said. The fall of rain in Los Angeles during the season ending May 1 has been 18.96 inches, which far exceeds the fall last season, and is above the normal annual precipitation for this season. Hatfield established his "rainmaking" plant in Altadena, in the foothills of the mountains, some 20 miles from Los Angeles, on December 15, and the amount of rainfall from that date in the immediate locality of his place has been 26.40 inches. Hatfield's method is in generation of gas and is above the normal annual precipitation from a chimney, which has the result, he claimed, of attracting forces in nature which compel moisture to form and be precipitated in the shape of rain.

30,982 RURAL ROUTES.

Illinois, Ohio and Iowa Have Over 2,000 Each.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General De Gray made public a report on the rural free-delivery service in the United States, showing a total of 30,982 routes in operation May 1, with 4,768 petitions for the service pending in the Postoffice Department.

April 1 last there were 29,956 routes in operation and 4,521 petitions pending. Of the 4,768 cases pending 884 have been assigned for establishment either May 15 or June 1, leaving 3,884 petitions unacted upon.