

A MOTHER KILLS HER SEVEN CHILDREN

Throws Herself on Burning Bed With Bodies.

SHE REVIVES, BUT SOON DIES.

Cambridge, Ill. (Special).—The neighbors of Clarence Markham, a farmer living southwest of Cambridge, discovered that the Markham house was on fire. Hastening there to assist in subduing the flames, they were horrified to find upon their arrival to see the bodies of Mrs. Markham and her seven children lying inside the burning building in a heap on the floor, covered with blood.

After frantic efforts they succeeded in pulling the bodies from the flames, only to find them horribly mutilated, gashed and burned. All were apparently dead, but later signs of life were discovered in the woman and she was revived.

Mrs. Markham at first said a strange man had killed the children and then set the house on fire. Later, and just before dying, she confessed that she had killed the children with an ax. She had attempted to kill herself with the same implement, but failing, she placed the bodies of the little ones on a bed saturated with kerosene, which she set afire. She threw herself on the burning bed and was horribly burned.

After her death a letter was found in the rural mail box addressed to her husband, telling him she was going to kill herself and the children; that she loved him and the children, but believed they would be better off and safer in the arms of the Lord than they were on earth.

The woman is supposed to have been temporarily insane. The husband was away from home at the time. He is prostrated. The family was poor. The children ranged from 10 years to a baby in arms.

The Markhams lived apart from neighbors, the husband being employed as a laborer on a nearby farm. He was compelled to be away from home during the day. Having noted his wife acting queerly for several weeks, he had kept the children, the oldest of whom was but nine years of age, out of school, to be with the mother. She was never known to exhibit violent tendencies previously.

WOMEN HIS VICTIMS.

A Successful Swindler Finally Comes to Grief.

Chicago (Special).—George Moore, 50 years old and of clerical appearance, who admits that for four years he has made a business of swindling women of Chicago, Milwaukee and other places, is under arrest here.

Moore claimed to be an agent for an art journal published by a department store. He offered yearly subscriptions at a housekeepers at \$1.50 and gave them an order on a department store for six yards of dress goods. He said the store filled these orders free to get the magazine started. He secured subscriptions readily and his weekly receipts are said by the police to have been large.

Leap of Two Old Women.

New York (Special).—Two women, each about 70 years old, jumped from the third-story window of a burning tenement building in Brooklyn. One of them escaped serious injury; the other's skull was fractured. They were Catherine and Cecilia Hart. When the fire started two women who were passing rushed up to the women's rooms, threw a mattress out on the sidewalk and urged the women to jump. Cecilia landed safely on the mattress, but Catherine fell upon the sidewalk and was badly injured. The two rescuers jumped to the mattress uninjured.

Rich Man Killed By Auto.

Des Moines, Iowa (Special).—Frederick A. Harlan, lawyer, banker and one of the wealthiest men in Northern Iowa, was killed in an automobile accident. He was descending a steep hill, lost control of the machine and was thrown into a deep gulch, the car crushing him to death. Arthur and Frederick Reed, who were with him, were badly hurt.

Vice-President Provost Dead.

Philadelphia (Special).—Sutherland M. Provost, third vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at his home here of a complication of kidney and heart trouble. He was 60 years old. Mr. Provost had been ailing for more than a year, but his illness did not become serious until last July, when he was compelled to give up his duties. He had been bedridden several weeks.

Railroad Officials at Switches.

Chicago (Special).—Railroad officials worked as switchmen Saturday in the yards of the Grand Trunk Railroad, where the yard men struck. Division superintendent F. W. Egan, Assistant Superintendent W. E. Costello, Yard Master M. J. Conron and others assisted a handful of non-union switchmen to make up trains and throw switches.

Ohio Town Burned Out.

Jeffersonville, O. (Special).—Fire broke out at Jeffersonville, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, lying in Fayette county, near Clark county border, and in a short time had wiped out the entire business section of the village.

Alleged Lycher Acquitted.

Springfield, O. (Special).—James O'Brien was acquitted of complicity in the lynching of Richard Dixon. It was stated by several prisoners in the jail that they peeped from their cells as the mob burst into the halls and that they saw O'Brien grab Dixon and take him from the cell, turning him over to the mob. A few minutes later the negro was lynched. O'Brien was one of six indicted for complicity in the lynching and the second to be tried and acquitted.

Man's Head on Engine Pilot.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—When a freight engine on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway reached Covington, the head of a man, supposed to be Charles Check, of Aberdeen, O., was found embedded in the pilot, having been carried from Marysville, Ky., a distance of over 60 miles, before discovery. The man was killed by the freight early in the morning, as the train passed through Marysville, the engineer's first knowledge of the accident being the finding of the head.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC
Jacob H. Schiff, head of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers of New York, and formerly a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was the first witness called before the legislative life insurance investigating committee.

William R. Travers, a millionaire clubman, son of the late celebrated wit and Wall Street operator, W. R. Travers, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in his apartments in New York.

Former Captain O. M. Carter has been on the witness stand in Chicago for nearly a week in his fight to prevent the confiscation of \$600,000 seized at time of his arrest.

Mayor Curtis, of Madison, Wis., has instructed the police of that city to shoot students who resist arrest and who attack the officers.

In Chicago Federal Judge Humphrey sustained the demurrer filed by United States District Attorney in the beef packers' case.

The yellow fever situation in New Orleans continues to improve. Only two deaths were reported.

Police and two burglars exchanged shots in Hartford after the latter had blown open two safes.

A coachman in Elizabeth, N. J., was attacked by rats and was severely lacerated.

In New York all grades of refined sugar declined 20 cents a hundred pounds. The south tunnel of the New York and New Jersey tunnel has been completed.

In New York Mrs. Peckham refused to answer questions in the cotton-leak case.

Attorney General Wade, of Ohio, will investigate the Harvester Trust.

The Weller Roller Mills plant, in Winston, Ala., was burned.

A forger obtained \$350,000 worth of securities from a Wall Street Bank, New York, by forging a check with the name of Pearl & Co., stock brokers, who had borrowed \$300,000 from the bank for one day.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, predicted lower retail prices during the coming season for meat, dairy products, poultry and other necessities of life.

Criticism of former Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, charged with defrauding the government out of nearly \$1,000,000, was continued before Special Examiner Wyman in Chicago.

Hospital engineering problems were discussed at the continued conference of the Association of Hospital Superintendents in Boston.

Edith M. Bailey, who, while running an automobile in Cleveland, O., caused a man's death, was held for manslaughter.

Bessie Perkins, white, was sentenced in Magnolia, Miss., to the penitentiary for 10 years for marrying a negro.

Jacob Hart, a legless man, confessed in Chicago to having killed his wife, who died of a heart ailment.

Capt. Charles Price, a counselor for the Southern Railway, died at Salisbury, N. C.

Gen. J. C. Black addressed the National Association of Postmasters in Dayton, O.

A movement is under way among railroad brotherhoods to secure a reduction in the working hours of railroad employees.

Mrs. Marie Ivers Lawrence was indicted in Chicago on a charge of attempting to blackmail Governor Herrick, of Ohio.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, of the Columbia University, severely criticized modern business methods.

Surgeon General S. Suzuki, of the Japanese Navy, addressed the Convention of Military Surgeons at Detroit.

Wheeler H. Peckham, the New York lawyer and reformer, died from apoplexy at his office, in New York city.

The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Company authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 worth of stock.

President Ely, of the American Street Railway Association, denounced socialism in his annual address.

The National Encampment of the Patriotic Sons of America elected officers at Atlantic City.

Attorneys for the government attacked the defense of former Captain Carter.

Ten persons were injured in a wreck near Glencoe, Col.

Secretary of War Taft arrived in San Francisco.

FOREIGN

The fact is now disclosed that Japan made peace because she feared a financial collapse, the war having proved more expensive than was calculated.

Emperor Francis Joseph has given up his usual autumn shooting excursion and will remain in Vienna to deal with the Hungarian question.

The movement in large Russian cities for the removal of restriction on the admission of Jewish students to universities has become general.

The special committee of the Norwegian Storting decided, by a vote of 12 to 6, to recommend the adoption of the treaty with Sweden.

There is a large increase in shipbuilding on the Clyde, due to the boom in Far Eastern trade as a result of the end of the war.

Miss Roosevelt and party left Seoul and will proceed to Japan, but the visit to the latter country will be strictly private.

An official announcement that 50 cases of cholera, which resulted fatally, occurred in Poland between September 20 and 27.

The new Franco-Russian commercial convention was signed at St. Petersburg. It becomes effective March 1, 1906.

The anniversary of the death of Emile Zola was observed in Paris, and the tomb of the writer was decorated.

Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan was elected lord mayor of London. He is a banker and a bachelor.

M. Witte proceeded to Bjorkers for a conference with the czar on the imperial yacht.

La Causade and Viallet, leading operators in the Paris sugar market, have failed.

Only one new case of cholera was reported in Germany during the last 24 hours.

An armistice between the Russian and Japanese forces in Korea has not yet been arranged, the Russians refusing to agree to the Japanese proposals.

Premier Rouvier, of France, and the German Ambassador signed the Franco-German accord concerning the Morocco conference.

The Council of Professors in St. Petersburg has voted in favor of the unrestricted admission of Jews to the university courses.

The nobility of St. Petersburg at a meeting adopted resolutions of a liberal form character.

The wreck of the steamer Chatham, sunk in the Suez Canal, was blown up with dynamite.

Thirty Japanese fishermen were murdered by natives on the Kamachika Peninsula.

BACK IN WASHINGTON

Enthusiastic Ovation to President Roosevelt.

CROWDS ALL ALONG THE AVENUE.

Nearly 50,000 men and women gathered on the way from the station to the White House, which was brilliantly illuminated. Members of the cabinet were in the line.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Thousands of his fellow-citizens turned out to welcome President Roosevelt to the national capital, and made his homecoming an occasion for an ovation from the time he was sighted on the platform of his car until he passed within the doors of the White House.

There was no band of music, but the sweeter melody of the cheers of the assembled people made the air ring with hurrahs as his carriage passed slowly up the avenue.

"It was awfully kind of them to come out to greet me," the President remarked to some friends at the White House portico, "and I was deeply, deeply touched by their welcome."

The presidential train came into the station at 6:10 o'clock. On the platform were assembled a dozen or more officials. At their head was Mr. West, the District Commissioner, who was in charge of the arrangements for the welcome, and who was the first to shake the President's hand as he stepped from the train.

With the President were his secretary of state, Mr. Root, and Mrs. Root, and the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Shaw. At the station were Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Cortelyou, Mr. Quesada, the Cuban minister; Dr. Rixey, the surgeon general of the Navy; Mr. Palmer, the marshal for the District of Columbia, and others.

A mighty cheer went up as the crowd inside the depot caught sight of the President, which was taken up by the crowds outside of the station and passed along the line as the President was recognized. The cheer was first with the cabinet members and other officials.

Then, giving Mrs. Roosevelt his arm, he walked slowly to his carriage, which was waiting at the Sixth street entrance. As he reached the engine the President thanked the engineer for his safe trip and stopped to shake his hand. In the carriage with the President were Mrs. Roosevelt, Ethel, Kermit and Quentin. Quentin sat on the box with the coachman.

The cabinet officers and the other members of the party followed in carriages, accompanying the President to the White House. The President frequently arose and bowed to the cheering crowds on both sides of the Avenue, and, during the latter part of the drive, the "hurrahs" became so enthusiastic that the President, who was seated in the front seat, was greatly pleased with the greeting, and her face was radiant as she bowed to the right and left.

Not since last inauguration day has Pennsylvania avenue held such a crowd as lined it from the station to the White House. Heavy cables, stretched the whole length on both sides, kept the crowds on the sidewalks. Street cars, the cabinet and vehicle were halted in the side streets as the party came up the avenue. From every balcony and from many windows flags were flapping in the cool evening breeze.

A brilliant scene greeted the President's eye as he reached the White House. The mansion was illuminated from basement to attic, bathing the whole white structure in a soft, radiant glow.

As the President reached the White House gate he stopped his carriage, and, lifting his hat to the crowd, said: "Good night, good luck and thank you so much for all this."

HIGH HONORS TO BE GIVEN WITTE.

The Russian Statesman Joins Car on His Yacht.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—M. Witte left St. Petersburg by boat to meet Emperor Nicholas, who, with his family, is prolonging his trip in the English Gulf. The meeting will take place at Bjorker, the unfrequented little fishing port where the historic interview between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William took place just before the peace conference, and where the imperial yacht Polar Star is now lying.

It has been reported that Witte will be made a count and receive the Order of St. Andrew, with which Presidents Faure and Loubet were decorated, but a more substantial honor may be his nomination to the post of chief of the cabinet of ministers, the details of which are now being elaborated and which would make him the first subject in the realm, with the right of naming all the ministers except the court and war ministers.

FIRST DIP OF NEW WARSHIP.

Launching of the Battleship Mississippi at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia (Special).—In the presence of a distinguished party of guests the battleship Mississippi was launched here at the yard of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company. The vessel's sponsor was Miss Mabel Clare Money, daughter of United States Senator Money. Owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the South, Gov. J. K. Varlamon, of Mississippi, and his staff were unable to attend the launching. The Governor was represented by Senator Money. The guests included Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant Commander Wood, Rear Admiral Rogers, Mayor Weaver, of this city; naval officers stationed here and in Washington and prominent civilians.

Jap Commits Suicide.

New York (Special).—A well-dressed and educated Japanese, who registered at the Delaware Hotel, Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth street, as K. Nakamer, committed suicide by slashing his throat from ear to ear and then jumping from the roof to an extension, a distance of four stories. Both legs and several ribs were broken, and he was dead when found. He had been brooding over the Japanese-Russian terms of peace, and had told the hotel proprietor that his country had been disgraced.

Only Got a Job.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Roy Kauffman, 6 years old, 1346 H street northeast, fell from a fourth-story window at Kann's store to the pavement, a distance of 50 feet, and lives to tell the story. Not a bone was broken, and at the Emergency Hospital, where he was taken, it is reported that he is suffering only slightly from the shock of the fall. The accident happened soon after the President had passed on his way to the White House and the streets were crowded.

NEW YORK AS SEEN DAY BY DAY.

Denouncing President Castro de Venezuela as a tyrant, a briber and a traitor, Vincenti Perez Leon, a Venezuelan in voluntary exile, gave some sensational testimony while being examined before United States Commissioner Gilchrist in the \$11,000,000 damage suit brought by the Venezuelan government against the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, known as the Asphalt Trust, on the charge that the American company aided the Mateo revolutionists in 1901. The witness referred to Castro in the most scathing language, citing one instance wherein he had caused him (the witness) to be thrown into jail and terribly lashed. Leon declared the Castro government entered into a plot to steal the rights of the New York and Bermudez Company.

An active imagination, inflamed by the morbid adventures of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which he had recently seen staged as responsible for his ever-oldest Nellie Nussbaum's excursion into "Black Hand" literature. She lives at 255 East Sixty-first street. She desired to play the dual role of the villain and the innocent, and succeeded so well that for weeks she kept an entire neighborhood in a ferment of fear. Selecting her own father and a E. Sannwald, a neighbor, as her victims, she wrote skull-and-crossbone letters, threatening them in their Mafia style and signing "Black Hand." Now she has confessed, been forgiven and promised to be good.

Storming with anger, and at the same time looking coquishly, a tall and attractive-looking young woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Adeline Sheler, went to police headquarters and demanded that detectives be sent in pursuit of her husband to arrest him on a charge of bigamy. Then she told a story of the discovery of his alleged duplicity, a fiery interview with another wife, who had threatened to throw vitriol, and finally the supposed flight of the man to Montreal. She said he was living with his other wife at the Grausis, but detectives could not find him, and he is supposed to have gone to Canada.

For the third time since the death of Charles Broadway Rous, the eccentric merchant, in March, 1902, a woman has appeared as a claimant to his estate of \$8,000,000. Mrs. Elizabeth Slattery Cowan has begun suit against the estate to recover a claim of \$30,250, which she says is due her as a balance on a contract made with the blind merchant in 1892. The most startling feature of Mrs. Cowan's suit is that she accuses Rous of having tricked her into a sham marriage, which he finally found convenient to renounce.

Explaining the early movement of gold to this country this season, a promoter of Wall Street banker says that Europe has been an unusually heavy buyer of our securities during the past summer. The heaviest buyer has been Holland, which holds about \$28,000,000 in American railway and \$261,500,000 in American industrial securities, face value.

In opposing habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of Henry Kopp, 28 Manhattan avenue, Williamsburg, now confined in a sanatorium at Amityville, Mrs. Kopp declared he had insisted upon her side, rolling on rollers while she sailed kits, and in one day bought 10 dogs, 15 pictures and 200 padlocks for his trunk. Kopp was in court and denied his wife's charges. Mrs. Kopp, in pleading with the Court to keep her husband under restraint, said he drank 15 to 20 glasses of whisky daily, and sometimes two quarts.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

According to a report from Minister Lyon, of Liberia, American trade with that country has dwindled to insignificant proportions. He attributes the falling off to the loss of American merchant marine.

According to advices received from Japan the Mikado's government favors laws by which the Japs from out shores. They are wanted for the development of Korea and Manchuria.

By direction of the President, the Army and Navy Departments are planning receptions to Prince Louis of Battenburg upon his visit to the United States.

The State Department was informed that William S. Athers had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment by a Nicaraguan court.

Secretary Bonaparte has announced that he will not take up the sale of the Constitution until Congress meets.

Treasury officials are very much gratified at the excellent showing made by that department during the month.

The First National Bank, Orville, O., closed its doors by order of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Former Governor Fifer, of Illinois, will resign as member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The post at Malaki, Philippine Islands, is reported to have been destroyed by the typhoon.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, returned to Washington from a visit to the Middle West. He says the glowing reports of enormous crops have not been exaggerated.

Cer Fall of Souvenirs.

San Francisco (Special).—Secretary Traft and party left by a special train that included a baggage containing trophies in the way of curios collected by the party in the various countries they visited and the gifts presented to the Secretary of War. The party will arrive in Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

FINANCIAL.

Money got to 4 1/2 per cent. in New York. A Standard Oil has made another advance in the price of petroleum.

Soft coal prices in Western Pennsylvania were advanced 5 cents a ton.

Gates is said to be again operating in Louisville and Nashville.

It is now believed that powerful banks are again buying securities.

Chairman Miller, of the St. Paul, says that company will issue new stock at \$150 a share.

The extremely strong tone of the Southern Railroad stocks dominated by Morgan looks significant.

It is said that the Halgarten pool in Southern Railway has been dissolved, and that Morgan is buying most of the stock.

Jersey Central directors were re-elected at the annual meeting. President Baer denies that a conference of coal operators has been called.

A well-known clubman of Philadelphia, who has made a large fortune in the stock market in the past six years, says: "I tie up United States Steel common."

BIG FRAUD ON BANK

Forger Gets \$300,000 From New York City National.

DISCOVERED AFTER CHECK CAME BACK

Clever Swindler Presented Check to Cover \$300,000 Loan Made to Pearl & Co., Brokers, and Received the Securities Which Had Been Deposited as Collateral—Presented Bogus Check Bearing Names of the Owners.

New York (Special).—By means of a forged certified check of Pearl & Co., ostensibly drawn on the Hanover National Bank, securities valued at \$350,000, deposited as collateral for a loan, were obtained from the National City Bank.

The National City Bank is generally understood to be owned and controlled by the Rockefeller family and the so-called "Standard Oil crowd."

Conducted by men who showed they had an exact knowledge not only of the business procedure between Wall Street banks and stock-brokerage houses and the clearing-house system, but the specific transaction involved, a loan of \$300,000, was supposedly taken up and 24 hours' grace obtained in which to dispose of the securities to innocent third persons.

The facts becoming known just before noon, the best men of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, as well as the police of nearby cities, were exerting every effort within an hour. Their reports at night were that no trace of the missing securities had appeared in any transfer office, although there was a watch upon every one of them.

Active theories eliminate the possibility of any professional criminals being concerned in the swindle and pursuit, it was alleged, had narrowed down to a certain number of men who alone knew of the transaction in question. Every one of these men is so closely watched that a single suspicious move would bring on an arrest.

Pearl & Co. is a banking and brokerage house in 27 William street. The members of the firm are Dyer Pearl and E. F. Slayback, both of whom are members of the New York Stock Exchange. The firm is regarded as wealthy, doing a large business. Wishing to obtain a loan of \$300,000 for a short time, Mr. Slayback went to the National City Bank and negotiated through the proper person there a "one-day" loan, or a call loan, as it is termed, at 4 1/2 per cent.

As collateral security for this loan Mr. Slayback offered stock securities of 1,000 shares of United States Steel common, 1,000 shares of Rock Island common, 700 of Missouri Pacific, 47 of American Tobacco 6 per cent. bonds, two \$100 bonds of the North American Company, 1,000 shares Metropolitan Street Railway and \$200,000 Wabash debenture B bonds.

This collateral had a market value of \$350,000, and this proving acceptable the money was paid to Mr. Slayback and by him deposited in the Bank of New York. The note with the securities coming to the loan clerk of the National City Bank was by him deposited in the regular place for such deposits, in a great steel safe, duly ticketed, after having passed through the bookkeeping department to be entered in the proper books.

In a bank like the National City, where the loans amount to \$170,000,000, a loan of \$300,000 passes without a ripple, and may be one of a dozen of larger size to be adjusted within to minutes.

Payment on loans is made by certified check, and those checks are carried about by young men or boys. There was a long line of such messengers before the loan clerk's window on Wednesday morning, when a young man, appearing like the rest, placed a certified check for \$300,237.50 through the window, saying he was there to take up the Pearl & Co. call loan with interest for one day at 4 1/2 per cent.

The loan clerk examined the check. It was seemingly drawn by Pearl & Co. on the Hanover National Bank, by which it also appeared to have been certified in the regular way. There was not the least to attract suspicion, and the clerk obtaining the collateral from the safe pushed it through the window and turned to the next transaction.

The check went to the Clearing House, which sent it to the Hanover National Bank for collection, and was promptly marked "No funds." Pearl & Co., when asked to explain, pronounced the check a forgery.

Police and detective action was swift. Before a half hour the transfer office of every security missing was notified of the loss and formally advised not to transfer the stocks. Word came back that no such certificates had appeared.

LEGLESS MAN'S CRIME.

Admits Killing His Wife, of Whom He Was Suspicious.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Jacob Hart, who is without legs, dragged himself into the court of Judge Barnes and whispered to Assistant State's Attorney Barbour that he was anxious to enter a plea of guilty to a charge of murder. Mr. Barbour explained to Hart the seriousness of such a plea, and that the court had power to inflict severe punishment on it. The crippled defendant, however, said he understood his position and the plea was allowed to be entered.

Hart has confessed that he shot and killed his wife Marie June 15, 1905.

He accused her of being too friendly with other men, and when she refused to explain when she had been the night previous he drew a revolver and shot her. He also shot himself in an attempt to commit suicide, but he recovered.

Ordered to Shoot Students.

Madison, Wis. (Special).—As a result of an attempt by a crowd of students to break up the performance of a carnival company showing here, Mayor Curtis gave orders to the police to shoot any student resisting arrest or assaulting an officer. President Vanhise of the State University urged officers and courts to show no discrimination in favor of students, and said that he would expel every student convicted in court, and would suspend all arrested.

Bomb Thrown at Tenement.

New York (Special).—A bomb filled with both dynamite and a quantity of inflammable oil was thrown at the rear of a crowded tenement-house at Eight avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third street. More than a score of persons, who were sleeping at the time, were hurled from their beds, and two of them were taken from the house unconscious. The police believe that "Black Hand" Italian assassins threw the bomb at a Italian barber-shop.

WILL ASK FOR RECOGNITION.

Norway Wants to Be One of the Powers.

Paris (By Cable).—M. Loevald, minister of foreign affairs of Norway, gave the Temps Christiania correspondent an authorized statement. He said Norway would take steps to secure an early recognition by the powers. This recognition would cover Norway's independent sovereignty without reference to the question of the government's status as a monarchy or a republic, which would be subsequently determined.

Concerning the offer of the throne to Prince Charles of Sweden, M. Loevald said: "The Storting's offer still operates, as it has not been formally and officially rejected. But Norway will not make a second offer, nor can we indefinitely wait for an answer from King Oscar. If we do not receive a response very soon we shall consider ourselves relieved and turn elsewhere. Prince Charles of Denmark would then be the most available throne language and nationality. Prince Charles of Sweden would have received an enthusiastic welcome had he accepted the throne. He would still be welcome, but the people are no longer enthusiastic."

Asked what form of government Norway would adopt if the monarchy is abandoned, M. Loevald answered: "We shall have to choose between three kinds of republics; first, a monarchical republic, like France, where the president is virtually king, with a fixed term; second, an absolute republic, like that of the United States, where the president is autocratic in power, and, third, a democratic republic, like Switzerland. This last satisfies us best, and we shall undoubtedly try it."

M. Loevald read and approved the interview.

WEIGHED 540 POUNDS.

A Woman Who Died of Fatty Degeneration of Heart.

Bridgeport, Ct. (Special).—Mrs. Marie E. Clark, 52 years of age, died Saturday from fatty degeneration of the heart. She weighed 540 pounds, and the undert