

WEIGHT THROWN AT PRESIDENT

Missile Crashes Into His Special Train.

MR. ROOSEVELT IS NOT INJURED.

A Mason's Plumb Bob, Weighed Two and a Half Pounds, Thrown by Someone Unknown Through Car Window, at Which Sat Major Webb Hayes, whose Profile Is a Duplicate of Roosevelt.

Washington (Special).—As President Roosevelt's special train was passing through North Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., en route to Washington some unknown person hurled a mason's plumb bob through one of the windows of the combination car Salvia.

The implement was of iron and weighed about two and one-half pounds. Webb Hayes, son of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes, was sitting in the combination car Salvia reading a newspaper. Several other gentlemen were in the car, and the conversation turned on the striking facial resemblance between Mr. Hayes and President Roosevelt. No one had had this fact remarked upon until the crash was heard.

Pieces of glass were thrown in every direction and a heavy missile dropped to the floor on the far side of the car. Everybody jumped to his feet, for it was thought for a moment that Mr. Hayes had been hurt, for the projectile passed within a dozen inches or so of his face. The missile proved to be a plumb-bob, a conical-shaped piece of lead.

The train was running at a great rate of speed, but had slowed down somewhat upon entering the city limits. It is considered by the railroad men who were on the train as very doubtful whether the missile could have aimed at Mr. Hayes with design, for the train was running at least 18 miles an hour. The incident was especially startling, however, from the fact of a strong resemblance of Mr. Hayes to the President. The combination car was running next to the engine, while the President's car was at the rear of the train, with several cars filled with army and navy officials intervening between it and the car where the startling incident took place.

The weather was heavy and a dense fog which prevailed rendered it almost impossible for the engineer to see a train length ahead of him. Broad Street, in North Philadelphia, had just been crossed and the train was in the vicinity of Oxford Street when the crash of glass aroused the occupants of the car.

Doubt was expressed by officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad who were on the train whether the missile was intended to be hurled at the President. They say that several times recently stones have been thrown at trains passing through North Philadelphia, and on one recent occasion a man sitting at one of the windows of a car was severely cut by broken glass when a heavy stone crashed through it.

No clue to the thrower of the missile was obtained, although the incident was reported to the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, and the statement was made that it would be investigated thoroughly. The President himself knew nothing of the matter until nearly an hour after it occurred.

The implement thrown at the train was a most unusual one to be in the hands of a boy, who might in a spirit of devilry, throw a stone at a train. It is of cast iron and weighs about three pounds. Had it struck Major Hayes on the head, as it certainly would if it had passed through the window a foot lower, he certainly would have been injured very seriously, if not killed.

The President knew nothing of the incident for some time after it occurred. He made no comment upon it, passing it off as the wanton act of some irresponsible person. As a measure of precaution, the curtains at the windows of several of the cars were drawn down after the news of the incident spread among the passengers on the train.

The Secret Service officers who accompanied the President took charge of the missile, and an effort will be made, through the Secret Service Bureau, to apprehend the person who threw it.

SEED DEALERS PROTEST.

They Want the Government's Distribution to Cease.

Washington (Special).—Thirty of the leading seed dealers of the country have sent President Roosevelt a petition protesting against the government's distribution of seeds by members of Congress, and urging him to include in his message a paragraph disapproving the present practice and recommending that only the distribution of the original act authorize seed distribution be the future policy. This intent, the petition says, was that the seeds should be obtained from remote corners of the earth and be unknown to the people of this country, and be for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the nation.

The petitioners allege that the present practice is a "grievous restraint of trade," and that the United States should abolish the practice as unfair, as a class legislation, antagonistic to sound business, and a branch of commerce unbecoming a great government.

John Bartlett Dead.

Cambridge, Mass. (Special).—John Bartlett, compiler of "Bartlett's Family Quotations," died at his home, in this city, aged 85 years. He was born in Plymouth, Mass., and until his retirement, some years ago, was a publisher and author. His other best-known work was a concordance of Shakespeare.

Entrepreneur of Health Ours.

Chicago (Special).—A dispatch to the Chronicle from New Orleans says: "The Louisiana State Board of Health, Dr. Edmund Souchon president, resigned in a body. This action was precipitated by a persistent intimation of Governor Blanchard that he wanted an investigation as to how yellow fever got into Louisiana and who was responsible and by his last action calling upon the Grand Jury of Orleans parish to investigate."

No Jews Attacked Lately.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In a telegram from Mr. Eddy, charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, the State Department is informed that no Jews in St. Petersburg or Moscow have been injured during the last disturbances. Mr. Eddy adds that the assaults on the second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg was not serious, that all proper precautions have been made and extra police stationed in the district where the riotous took place.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC.

President Edmond Souchon and the entire Louisiana State Board of Health, with the exception of Dr. Stephens, tendered their resignations to Governor Blanchard, and in a report declared that no attempt was made to suppress the facts as to yellow fever in New Orleans which convinced of its existence.

Park Benjamin, the naval expert, suggests the elimination of class privileges as the means of stopping such fights as the one that has given rise to the court-martial of Meriwether.

Mrs. George W. Feldhouse, of Swissvale, near Pittsburgh, horsewhipped Prof. R. S. Cottan in the presence of his class for alleged injustice to her son.

Albert Hill, a butcher of Marcus Hook, Pa., publicly horsewhipped K. V. Richard, M. Doherty, rector of St. Martin's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. William Moore, of Lexington, Ky., a woman of 42 with 10 children, married a young man, and her household is in revolt.

Henry M. Rogers, who is to be executed in Vermont for the murder of her husband, said farewell to her mother.

George A. Jones, of Philadelphia, having been deserted by his wife, made two attempts at suicide in Philadelphia.

Florence Ryan, 20 years old, of Syracuse, N. Y., awoke after having been asleep for eight months.

Creditors of the March Automobile Company of Aurora, Ill., filed a petition in the United States Court asking for the appointment of a receiver. The assets of the company are estimated at \$100,000, and the liabilities are stated in the petition to exceed that amount.

It is rumored that J. Pierpont Morgan may sell the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to Evangeo, a Germanman from whom Morgan acquired the road.

Capt. John B. Munsey and wife, the engineer and the cook were drowned by the foundering of the sea barge Delaware, off the Massachusetts coast.

The government has entered suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad to collect penalties for alleged violation of procrustean regulations.

Ex-President Cleveland, Governor Higgins and Jacob H. Schiff made addresses at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of Jews in New York. A letter was read from President Roosevelt.

The state insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania is considering the question of making an investigation of the companies in this state, with a view to prevent the practice of giving rebates.

An old confederate flag captured by the Eighth Illinois Cavalry from the Thirtieth Virginia Cavalry was returned in Chicago to Harry Lee, representing Governor Montague.

Robbers checked the safe of the Citizens National Bank at Owl, Indiana Territory, and escaped with over \$30,000. The bank is owned by Beard Bros., of Shawnee, Okla.

Jewish relief contributions sent to the national committee in New York now aggregate \$970,130, and are expected to soon reach the million mark.

Capt. Alga P. Berry, U. S. A., recently convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, committed suicide in Vancouver, Wash.

PALMA ELECTED BY LIGHT VOTE

No Excitement About the Cuban Elections.

THE LIBERALS REFUSE TO VOTE.

Every Nominee of the Moderate Party Elected.—Only the Liberals who Will Have Seats in the New Congress Will Be the Holdovers.—Only a Third of the Senate and a Fifth of the House Liberals.

Havana (Special).—The political agitation which began six months ago with the national convention of the Liberal party and which has dwindled since the withdrawal of Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, the presidential candidate named by that convention, ended Friday in an election to cause scarcely a ripple of excitement.

The vote cast was very light, this being due to the lack of interest in the wholly one-sided election and the heavy rains.

The withdrawal of the Liberals from all nominations as a protest against alleged injustices by the government and the people in conducting the primaries left a clear field for the Moderates and every Moderate nominee was elected, from President Palma to the provincial councilors.

The only Liberals who will have seats in the new congress, which opens in April, will be the holdovers, and consequently only a third of the Senate and a fifth of the House will be composed of members of the party.

The Senate will have 14 Moderates, 1 Liberal-Nationalist, or Numez follower, and 9 Liberals. Included with the latter however, are 4 so-called independents, who may or may not vote with the Liberals.

The House will have 12 Liberals, 8 Liberal-Nationalists, 4 Moderates and 3 independents of Moderate tendencies.

Governor Numez, of Havana Province, who, after he failed to receive the Liberal nomination for the presidency, joined the forces of the Palma party in ousting the Liberals from the Havana city and provincial offices, is re-elected. Moderate governors and councilors in every province were elected.

Secretary of the Interior Freyre Andrade, who is in constant receipt of telegraphic reports from all sections of the island, said that he had received no advices indicating the slightest disorder anywhere. The polls were open everywhere except in a very few small villages, where swollen rivers or muddy roads prevented voters assembling.

Orders had been issued to polling inspectors, he said, that nobody should be permitted to vote unless he was known to some of the inspectors. The secretary justified this order by saying that no voting place had more than 500 voters, and it was, therefore, reasonable to require the inspectors to be satisfied that the applicant to cast a ballot had not fraudulently registered.

Senor Andrade admitted that a great number of persons had registered fraudulently, but he blamed the existing law for this.

The registration, which was beyond the accredited male population of the island, amounted to 400,000 but the vote, it is estimated, will not run much beyond 150,000.

The tickets used were large and apparently complicated. The candidates were listed in presidential and 34 senatorial orders, besides the congressmen and provincial officers.

In the wedding of Miss Grace Bernheimer and M. Robert Guggenheimer, son of Daniel Guggenheimer, were united two of the wealthiest Jewish families in the United States—perhaps in the world, barring the Rothschilds. It was at the home of Miss Bernheimer, 35 West Sevastopol Street. Three rooms of the Bernheimer home were given over to a display of the presents. Two separate sets of solid gold plate and three sets of monogrammed silver practically filled one room. Cut glass, miscellaneous silver and gold tapestries and all the accessories of a home were in the other rooms. But it was in a safe in a lower room that the gifts of great worth were stored. Ten detectives watched all the time.

Admiral von Jedinia replied, according to the Russian officer, that if by Sunday at midday the Porte had not definitely accepted the demands the international fleet would occupy the island of Lemnos and Imbros.

Paris (By Cable).—Advices received by the Foreign Office here indicate that Turkey is going to yield to the demands of the Powers for the financial control of Macedonia.

The international fleet has not been ordered to leave the island of Mytilene for aggressive action elsewhere.

Berlin (By Cable).—Adolphus Blich has bought the two mosaic pictures which stood in the vestibule of the German art and industry exhibit at St. Louis and received a grand prize, with the intention of donating them to the public museum of St. Louis. Each mosaic contains 300,000 fragments of glass, and 25 artists were occupied for six months in making the pictures. A Berlin firm made them upon a commission from Emperor William.

NEW YORK AS SEEN DAY BY DAY.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The romance of an artist from Japan who married a beautiful young Brooklyn woman last summer had a tragic sequel when Frank Yamaki was found dead in a wood near Northport, L. I. He had been missing since November 6, and it was apparent that he had gone to that lonely place to kill himself.

Yamaki was one of the noble Samurais, and here on Government business. His marriage to Miss Belle Pauline Brown, 26 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, followed by a costly honeymoon tour, with stops at the St. Regis, the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, and other resorts, led him into financial plights from which his pride saw refuge only in death.

After the settlement of peace terms at Portsmouth he was ordered home, but refused to go, and an income of \$6000 a year was cut off, running him financially.

Patrons of theatres on Fourteenth Street were given a bad scare just before the close of the Thanksgiving matinee, when fire was discovered in the three-story factory building at 115 to 121 East Thirtieth Street. Dense smoke penetrated into the theatres and the audiences were dismissed.

Thanks to the presence of mind of the manager several persons whom announced to the audience from the stages that there was no danger, panics were averted.

The worst excitement prevailed in the Fair, a penny-in-the-slot vaudeville show in Fourteenth Street. This place was choked with smoke, and a wild scramble to get to the street ensued.

While all hands who were able were enjoying the feast at Bellevue Hospital a little slip of a girl stood unnoticed in the bed reception-room of the Hospital. Capt. John McHale, the night superintendent, saw the weeping girl and inquired as to her trouble.

"I've come for my mamma's clothes," said the little girl, who proved to be 11-year-old Marie Barrone of 55 Spring Street. "My mamma died here, and she said I had to look after her clothes. Before she died, mamma told me how sorry she was because the only thing that would be left for me was her clothes, and I've come for them."

She got the clothes, and a fine dinner, too.

Charles Dudley Godfrey, son of Charles H. Godfrey, a millionaire merchant, 671 Fifth Avenue, is dead on his ranch in San Diego, Cal. Dispatch state that young Godfrey ended his life by shooting himself in the mouth, but the family here, while admitting his death, declare the reports of his suicide a mistake. Young Godfrey was 37 years old and unmarried. Up to two years ago he lived with his parents, on Fifth Avenue, when he went West to improve his health.

Carrying one more steerage passenger than she had aboard when she left Europe, the steamship Frederick der Grosse reached her pier at Hoboken. The newcomer was christened Frederick Zimmerman. When the first and second cabin passengers heard of his arrival they arranged a concert and collected a purse of \$50, which was given to the mother.

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Norfolk, Va. (Special).—Henry Gresham, an employee of the Norfolk and Southern Railway, was found murdered at Munden's Point, in Princess Anne County. An inquest was conducted by Magistrate Atwood of Princess Anne County, and the jury returned the verdict that Gresham came to his death from a blow received on the head with a blunt instrument in the hands of some person unknown.

New York (Special).—Samuel K. Eilenbogen, the City Marshal who was convicted of perjury in connection with registration frauds in the recent election, was sentenced to not more than four years and six months and not less than two years in State's prison. Three other men were also sent to prison for election frauds. Albert Farfar and Thomas McCall were each sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, and Bartholomew Wallace was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

THE DEAD PUT AT FIVE THOUSAND

Full Extent of Battle of Sevastopol Is Not Known.

LIEUT. SCHMIDT TRIED TO ESCAPE.

Batteries Trained on City—Troops, Supplied by Loyal Deserters at the Last Moment and Their Stronghold Is Taken With Bayonets—10 Ships Under Mined Are Now Said to Be Out of Commission.

Sevastopol, via Warsaw (By Cable).—During the battle between the rebel and loyal vessels of the Black Sea fleet a mining ship, which had 200 Whitehead torpedoes and other explosives on board, was sunk by her commander, who feared that she would be struck by a shell.

Some regiments, with artillery, have arrived here from Odessa and other places.

Warsaw (By Cable).—According to the few details which have reached Warsaw regarding the sea and battle at Sevastopol, the rebel fleet in the evening of November 28 opened an attack on three loyal warships—the battleship Rostislav, the torpedo-gunner Captain Sackevich and the armored cruiser Pamyat Azova.

The latter replied briskly, damaging the rebel torpedo-boat destroyer Siviryev and sinking a torpedo boat. The coast batteries also opened fire and set fire to the cruiser Otchakoff, commanded by the rebel leader, Lieutenant Schmidt. The latter, with his mutinous followers, tried to escape in boats, but was captured by loyal torpedo boats. At the same time the Bielosot regiment attacked the barracks occupied by the mutineers. Fifteen hundred of these, with ten Maxim guns, surrendered during the night. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Navy Department is closed not only to the public, but to officers except those of the General Staff.

No official statement on the subject of the battleship at Sevastopol has been issued and the public remains in the dark, compelled to be content with the countless rumors which are in circulation. It is reported from a semi-official source that although the Otchakoff, the Dnieper and a transport were set on fire and sunk during yesterday's battle, all the mutineers have not yet surrendered.

Vice-Admiral Choukine is in command of the loyal vessels, some of which, including the Pateleikoff took part in the engagement. Gen. Baron Mellor Gakomelski, commander of the Seventh Army Corps, with 21,000 infantry and artillery, was in chief command ashore.

The newspaper accounts of the details of the fighting at Sevastopol, which are based on the reports circulating in the city, are very conflicting, but they all say the battle ended at about 5:30 P. M., when the ships of the mutineers surrendered.

The Novosti says that 5,000 men perished on both sides. The leaders of the mutineers, it is added, have already been executed, two battleships have been blown up and mines have been laid at the entrance of the roadstead.

According to the Slovo the mutineers destroyed the southern forts and with the demands of the mutineers, which included the evacuation of a constituent assembly and the immediate realization of the reforms promised in the imperial manifesto, Lieutenant Schmidt opened fire on the city from 10 vessels. Vice-Admiral Choukine replied from the loyal warships and Gen. Baron Mellor Gakomelski from the southern forts and with the coast artillery. The mutineers used rifles and machine guns on the entrenched infantry.

The fight, the Slovo says, lasted for two and a quarter hours. The mutineers made a heroic struggle, but the odds were too heavy, and when the Otchakoff, battered to pieces and on fire, sank with the cruiser Dnieper, and the battleship, Lieutenant Schmidt, who was mortally wounded, surrendered the mutinous squadron and mutinous sailors on shore hauled down their flag to the Brest and Bielosot regiments.

According to the Russ, however, Admiral Choukine and General Gakomelski called on the mutineers to surrender, whereupon, under the orders of Lieutenant Schmidt, the mutinous vessels, which had replaced the flag of St. Andrew with a red flag, responded by hoisting the battle flag.

When the battle began the batteries on the north side, which were supposed to be loyal, instead of firing on the mutineers, joined the cause with them and directed their fire on the city and on the other side, the batteries of the Brest regiment then stormed the northern batteries with fixed bayonets and the guns were soon turned on the ships and the barracks of the mutineers.

The Litok says that the conspiracy which led to the mutiny went on under the noses of the officers and that even Vice-Admiral Birleff, the Minister of Marine, who was at Sevastopol a fortnight ago, suspected nothing. The sailors waited until they were assured of the support of the troops, most of whom, however, refused to go over to the mutineers when the die was cast.

Lancaster, Pa. (Special).—Samuel Tamney, 48 years old, was boiled to death by steam in a small room in the Ashley & Dancy silk mill, at Columbia. The room is used for steaming rollers, and when Tamney tried to enter it he found the door jammed through swelling. He secured a sledge and dropped into the room through a trap in the ceiling. The room was full of steam at the time, and he felt he could be rescued, the flesh had dropped from his face and hands.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—Gov. Robert B. Glenn has inaugurated a new department in North Carolina by granting without solicitation pardons to two long-term convicts as Thanksgiving Day gift to them. The two are negroes who happened to have the best records—John Hopkins, of Washington County, sentenced in May, 1893, to 20 years for manslaughter, and injured while a convict, and Wesley McKay, of Robeson County, sentenced in October, 1887, to 30 years for burning a small building.

Cotton Again Soars. New York (Special).—New high records for the season were made at the opening of the cotton market Monday, with trading sensationally active and excited. The movement was caused by a circular issued by the former bear leader on Saturday, to the effect that he had covered his short contracts, and also by a big advance by Liverpool, where a small failure was announced. The first prices were 26 to 35 points higher, with March selling at 11.82, or 11 points above the previous record.

GAVE OFFENSE TO THE CUBANS

United States Minister Squires Has Resigned.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Herbert G. Squires, United States Minister to Cuba, has resigned from the diplomatic service of the United States under pressure of Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly United States Minister at Seoul, Korea, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Squires as Minister to Cuba and is now en route from Korea to his new post.

The formal announcement of these changes was made by Secretary Root while no official announcement was made that the resignation of Mr. Squires was requested by the President, such it is known to be the fact, is said by the State Department, unofficially, that Mr. Squires has incurred the displeasure of the administration by his too great anxiety to have the Isle of Pines annexed by the United States and has, on at least two occasions recently, come out in interviews in Cuban newspapers in which he has placed the United States in a false position with regard to its policy on the subject of annexation of the Isle of Pines. It is explained at the State Department that the United States does not want the Isle of Pines and is doing its utmost to prevent its being turned over to this Government by Cuba.

A treaty between the United States and Cuba is now pending before the Senate which definitely defines the ownership of that island by placing it under Cuban sovereignty. This treaty has not yet been ratified.

There were other reasons why the resignation of Minister Squires was desired. He has managed, it is said, to make himself very unpopular with the Cuban Government. Mr. Morgan, who has been appointed to succeed him, is a young man in whom the administration has great confidence. Until made Consul at Dally about a year ago, and later United States Minister to Korea, Mr. Morgan was private secretary to assistant Secretary of State Pierce. He had been one of the assistant secretaries at the embassy at St. Petersburg before coming to the State Department.

Mr. Herbert G. Squires, the retiring Minister to Cuba, was appointed to the diplomatic service from New York. He was first secretary at the United States Legation in Peking, China, where he was stationed throughout the Boxer troubles of 1900. He was in the legation compound throughout the famous Boxer siege of 1900 and was one of the most prominent figures in that remarkable historical event. Having a military training, he was practically placed in command of one of the most important features of the defense, and it was said to be owing in no small part to his energy and tactical ability that the legation successfully resisted the siege. Mr. Squires was appointed Minister to Cuba May 20, 1902, and his course while Minister has been marked by vigor and candor in the treatment of public questions that has perhaps had considerable to do with his retirement from the diplomatic service.

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