

NEW CRUSADE BY JOSEPH SECHLAR COXEY

Plans Circus Campaign For Non-Interest-Bearing Bond Ideas.

CRITICIZES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Coxe says: "I expect soon to be worth several million dollars and I am preparing to take up my campaign where I was forced to leave it several years ago."

New York (Special).—Joseph Schler Coxe, of the "Coxey Army" of 1884, is planning another great national crusade on new and sensational lines, and may commence operations in the next year. It all depends on the outcome of his investments, which now look exceedingly promising. Since he went through bankruptcy two years ago, following the failure of the steel mill which he had built at his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio, he has been engaged in retrieving his fortune.

Mr. Coxe, the ardent "General of the Commonwealth," was in New York several days ago, and said: "I expect soon to be worth several million dollars and I am preparing to take up my campaign of education where I was forced to leave it several years ago. I shall conduct this campaign on new and original lines and in a way that will be certain to attract the attention of the nation. I will travel with an entire train of cars and a tent capable of seating many thousands, and my coming will be advertised in advance, exactly like a great circus. I will also carry with me a complete company of high-priced performers, who will furnish entertainment for the crowds during the hours when I am not speaking, so that 'Coxey Day' will be a general holiday for miles around every town I visit."

"This country is becoming ripe for just such a great movement. The indications point that way. Look at Roosevelt. In some respects he is more radical than I ever dared to be, and he is the head of the great conservative party of the country. Take his attitude on the currency question and the bond and currency question and the peculiar coincidence as to date, March 25 last, the thirteenth anniversary of my march to Washington, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury issued an order permitting Government bonds to be deposited in national banks on the mere security of railroad bonds."

"Supposing that during the hard times of 1893 and 1894 when the people were crying for circulating medium I had proposed that the Government release currency to the public on the security of railway bonds, what would have been said of me? You know what was said of me for proposing the issuing of money based on non-interest-bearing State, municipal and township bonds. I was called crazy and an anarchist. And yet today, when the stock jobbers in Wall Street are buying up money to gamble with, President Roosevelt gives it to them on the precarious security of railroad bonds."

"But this isn't the only evidence of radical tendencies now being shown by Mr. Roosevelt and others. The President is just now busy trying to make it appear that he is being persecuted by a conspiracy of corporation magnates. He is doing this because he knows that it is the popular thing to do, that the people are in the humor to demand radical actions, and all this would be very pleasing and satisfactory if we could believe that the President is sincere. But is he sincere? In view of the revelations in relation to his dealing with Harriman, taking his own statements for our evidence, we have a right to entertain doubts, and to believe in his sincerity when, and to believe in a few of the railroad magnates who have violated the laws are in the penitentiaries."

"In my crusade I shall advocate my non-interest-bearing bond plan, which would furnish an elastic currency that would forever banish the danger of money stringency, as it would allow States, municipalities and townships to utilize and legalize their own credit. I would also advocate the Government ownership of public utilities. I am 10 years ahead of Mr. Bryan on this platform. I refer to my testimony before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington in 1895, when I said that the great question was whether the railroads or the Government is going to own the railroads, and I predicted in 10 years the great issue of Government ownership would come to a head."

Two Men Burned To Death. Saugus, Mass. (Special).—Two men were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the H. B. Newhall side mill. The dead men are Oscar Ellis and Michael Desmond, both of Malden. The bodies were found near a chimney, where the men were in the habit of smoking. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gas tank used by the S. W. Gould Sons Drug Company and was the last of the mills along the Saugus River. The loss is \$25,000.

Peary To Try Again. Washington (Special).—Commander R. E. Peary, United States Navy, has applied for an extension of leave of absence in order to resume his effort to reach the North Pole. The dash to the Pole will be attempted in the summer of 1905.

Pastor Blown From Window. Columbus, Ohio (Special).—Rev. J. J. Blackshear, who came here from Marshall, Texas, three weeks ago to occupy the pulpit made vacant by the death of Rev. Jas. Poindester, colored, was killed by an explosion of natural gas, caused by lighting a match in a room wherein the gas was escaping. Mr. Blackshear was blown through a window 15 feet to the ground. Alonzo Davis, in whose room the explosion occurred, was severely burned.

Naval Strategy Program. Washington (Special).—The Naval General Board, the equivalent of the General Staff of the Army, is making arrangements to go in a body to Newport, R. I., early in June to prepare a report on the development of a new and important program in naval tactics and strategy on a large scale. This subject will come before the War College there, and the General Board deems it essential to the proper execution of its duties that all of its members, including Admiral Dewey, the president, should be present in person.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

The tuberculosis sanitarium founded at San Juan, Porto Rico, by the Antituberculosis League of Porto Rico was dedicated by Governor Winthrop.

The Chicago Terminal Railway Company has filed a plea in court opposing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's proposition to assume the bonded indebtedness and control of the terminal company.

Abraham Ruef, on trial in San Francisco, charged with extortion, had a contract to receive \$5,000 from the French restaurants.

Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, has signed the two-cent mileage law, which will go into effect September 30.

A federal grand jury at Cheyenne, Wyo., returned indictments against E. M. Ambrook, president of the Wyoming Coal Mining Company; E. T. McCarthy, E. E. Lonabaugh and Robert McPhipamey, charging conspiracy with intent to defraud the government.

Frank W. Hill, a stenographer, was arrested in New York, charged with having sold to a newspaper the letter of E. H. Harriman to Sidney Webster, which raised a rumpus.

The Western railroads centering in Chicago have granted an increase of 10 per cent, but refuse the nine-hour day to the men. Both sides have accepted the compromise.

The scenic commission to consider the restoration of the American bank of Niagara gorge to a state of primordial beauty began its work at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

News of the death in Hongkong of Bishop James N. Fitz Gerald, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was received by the Methodist Book Concern.

Folke Engel Brandt was sentenced to 30 years in prison for robbery at the home of his former employer, Mortimer L. Schiff, the banker.

The accounts of Ferdinand H. Dudenberfer, state tax collector of Louisiana, were found to be \$40,000 short.

Statistics compiled by the Pennsylvania Railroad shows that the system now comprises 23,109 miles of track.

Charles Calkins shot and killed himself in front of his sweetheart's home in Elkhart, Ind.

Emilie Grigby, the ward of Charles T. Yorkes, the traction millionaire, has settled the suit against the Yorkes estate out of court, the young woman getting over two millions.

Mrs. Ellen Berry Ryder, wife of a wealthy New Yorker, and member of an old Dutch family, ended her life by hanging herself.

A woman, expensively gowned and wearing jewels, was captured by the police in a raid on a New York opium den.

Six hundred tunnel workers in New York had narrow escapes from being trapped underground by fire.

Ambassador Charlemagne Tower declares the Germans have confidence in the American "square deal."

The destruction of San Francisco's electric light plant by fire put out all the lights in the city.

Governor Hughes issued a warrant for the surrender to Chicago officers of Hattie Kelly, alias Hattie Nolan, who was arrested in Albany on the charge of stealing \$1,700 and jewelry last month from Joseph Nolan in Chicago.

The will of the late William H. Procter, the soap manufacturer, directs that his property, amounting to \$10,000,000 be divided equally among his five children.

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A SCORE KILLED BY AN AWFUL TORNADO

Violent Storm Sweeps Through Three States.

FOUR TOWNS ARE DEVASTATED.

TRAIL OF RUIN 300 MILES LONG IN THE SOUTH.

Great Damage to Crops and Property in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—Terrible Scenes in the Town of Alexandria—Insane Asylum at Jackson Is Demolished, Three of the Inmates Being Killed and Many Injured—Train of Cars Is Rolled by the Wind's Fury—Passenger Steamer Wrecked.

New Orleans (Special).—A score of persons were killed by a tornado which swept over three hundred miles across portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Parts of four towns were devastated, with damage exceeding \$500,000. The wind damaged property, crops and telegraph wires throughout its course.

The tornado began at Alexandria, La., soon after 1 o'clock A. M., killing four persons there, probably fatally injuring three and seriously injuring 13 others.

Soon after daylight it neared the Mississippi River, killing five persons at Jackson, La., while at Bayou Sara, La., at least a dozen others are reported killed. There was one fatal injury at Jackson.

The tornado next appeared at Carrol, Miss., where great property damage was done, and disappeared about near Selma, Ala., where the inhabitants saw whirling clouds rise into the air, then crossed the river. A negro was reported killed near Selma.

A Night of Terror. Alexandria, a town of about 16,000 inhabitants, had a fearful experience. When the tornado struck the electric lights went out, the cracking of falling buildings could be heard above the noise of the wind, and vivid lightning flashes showed such sights as an empty Iron Mountain passenger train rolling over and over, immediately after the wind spent its violence a heavy hailstorm added to the general discomfort.

The main portion of Alexandria escaped the worst of the storm, which cut a path through the northern portion of the town, a residence quarter. About a score of homes were demolished, 50 were damaged and altogether about 100 buildings were wrecked, including several business houses. The Iron Mountain Railroad lost its roundhouse. A freak of the wind drove a small section of a house into an empty passenger coach, wedging these two bodies almost inextricably together.

In the woods about the town the tornado cut down trees and small cabins in the woods, about nine miles long. Several houses were blown down at Pineville and injuries were reported. The wind did much damage to crops.

At daylight Alexandria began clearing debris. The damage was estimated at \$200,000.

At Jackson, La., the insane asylum was wrecked, with a total loss of about \$200,000. In addition to three female inmates killed many others were injured. Mrs. Zach Lee's residence was blown down and her daughter Mary was severely injured.

Many Negroes Killed. Two negroes were killed on a nearby plantation, while reports from the surrounding country indicated that there was probably more loss of life among negroes, whose flimsy cabins tumbled on the heads of the occupants.

At Bayou Sara several passengers on the steamer George Ann had a chilling escape. The Bay Ann was severely wrecked. While breaking through the steamer and from the shore flew through the air, the crew got all the passengers safely ashore. First Mate Abe Crothers and hardly a member of the crew escaped without painful bruises.

At Carroll, Miss., the Mississippi Central Railroad Depot was blown down, as well as a church, a schoolhouse, two business buildings and several cabins. Here the tornado's path was only 200 yards wide.

From Carroll the storm crossed the state line into Alabama, where it became a line into Alabama, where it became a line to lose much of its destructive power. Peculiar weather conditions prevailed all day throughout South Louisiana and Mississippi. Sudden rains were followed by clear skies and gusts of wind were incessant.

Details are arriving slowly, as many wires are down.

Returned 374,279 Dead Letters. Washington (Special).—The Division of Dead Letters broke all records by returning to senders during the month of March 374,279 undelivered letters and packages. The record for a single day in the returning branch of the division was 14,488 letters were returned on the 25th.

Painters On A Strike. Richmond, Va. (Special).—About 200 union painters went out on strike here for \$2.50 a day and eight hours work, the rate at present being \$2.50 a day, with nine hours work.

\$10,000,000 Steel Plant. New York (Special).—It was announced that the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation at a meeting authorized the construction of the new steel plant at Duluth, Minn. It is expected that the new plant will cost about \$10,000,000. The site already has been accepted and work will be begun at once. The plant will manufacture steel rails, structural shapes and bars.

Money For Starving Children. Washington, (Special).—Committee General Sharpe, of the Army, who is superintending the shipment of China of the food supplies contributed by Louis Klopsch, of the Christian Herald, received \$50,000 from Mr. Klopsch, in addition to a previous contribution of \$50,000. The fund of \$100,000 thus available will be used for the purchase of 3,000 tons of flour, which will be shipped to China on the United States Army transport, before sailing from San Francisco on the 30th inst.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Senator Elkins has decided to pay the jury's award of \$5,000 in the suit of Robert Burton and G. A. Durrett, which grew out of the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad by Baltimore City.

The Interstate Commerce Commission concluded its hearing in the investigation of Mr. Harriman's transactions in railroad securities and held the case under advisement.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is investigating the Brownsville affray, has agreed to take a recess until May 14.

The President has decided to appoint G. O. Smith, of Maine, to be director of the Geological Survey.

The Secretary of the Central American, said to have been the man who, while under the influence of wine, betrayed the combination that had been formed to prevent Roosevelt naming the Republican nominee for president.

The Salvadoran Minister of Finance appealed to Secretary Bacon to aid in terminating the Central American struggle, contending that Salvador has not declared war against Nicaragua.

The Russian Ambassador delivered to Secretary Root the Russian circular relative to the coming peace conference at The Hague.

The executive committee of the International Arbitration Conference appointed delegates to the International Arbitration Conference at The Hague.

Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, who shot to death former United States Senator Arthur Brown, will plead mental irresponsibility as her defense to the indictment for murder.

An important conference was held at the White House on the subject of trust prosecutions, but no conclusions were reached.

Capt. William Swift, who was in command of the battleship Connecticut when it grounded near Cuba, has been found guilty of inattention and neglect of duty by a court-martial and the Captain has been suspended from duty for nine months and will lose three numbers.

Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, of Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, testified that his opinion had changed about the Brownsville affair, and now he did not believe the negro troops guilty.

Archie Roosevelt, the President's son, took his first outing since his serious illness with diphtheria.

Dr. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, has made arrangements for instituting prosecutions under the new food law.

Spy Until Death At 108. Asheville, N. C. (Special).—Miss Kate Brannock died at her home, near Flat Top Church, in Haystack section of Surry County, at the age of 108 years. She was the oldest person in the county, and had been remarkably healthy all her life until she finally succumbed to old age. She could see without glasses, having second sight, and two years ago she cut her third set of teeth.

Haiti Satisfied With Treaty. Washington (Special).—Mr. Leger, the Haitian Minister, called on Secretary Root and assured him that the reports concerning the alleged hostility of Haiti to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo are absolutely without foundation. The minister says Haiti is satisfied that the United States does not desire to acquire territory in Santo Domingo.

Gives \$100,000 To Yale. New York (Special).—Among the bequests made in the will of Wm. C. Egelston, of New York, who died March 25, and which was filed for probate here, is one of \$100,000 to Yale University to establish a library to be known as the "Wm. C. Egelston fund," the income of which is to be used for the purchase of standard works and rare editions for the general library of the university.

Mexican Railway Accident. Vera Cruz, Mexico (Special).—In a collision between two freight trains on the Mexican Railway (Old Vera Cruz Road, between Riconada and Tamarindo, seven men lost their lives and traffic was blocked for 11 hours. Several persons were injured.

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THEY DO NOT WANT CUBANS TO CONTROL

Foreign Interests Have No Confidence in Them.

NO PROTECTION UNDER CUBAN RULE.

Belief That Foreign Pressure Will Be Exerted Upon the United States to Continue to Rule the Island—French Minister Said to Have Informed His Government of This Fact.

Havana (Special).—Sooner or later the United States government will meet with pressure from abroad regarding the Cuban situation. The French Minister here has informed his government that there will be no certainty of the protection of property if the republic is re-established and the Cubans are placed in control. The provisional government officials are not in accord with this view. French interests in Cuba are quite large, and what France thinks may have considerable effect.

It is further learned that certain powerful British interests recently asked the foreign office in London to request permission from the United States to station three British warships in Cuban waters when the Americans leave.

Great Britain, however, is not likely to make any such embarrassing request, because the answer would probably be that the United States is able to attend to her own affairs, and being responsible for Cuba's conduct, she would preserve order and protect property as at present. However, these two instances show the feeling of disquietude. It is certain that the American troops will remain here until the summer of 1905.

Patricians and business interests hope for a declaration of policy by Secretary of War Taft. Many think that the United States will abandon the policy of re-establishing the government and getting out, but this is unlikely. It is probable that the occupation will be continued indefinitely.

A proposition is now being considered of taking a census. The advisory commission, consisting of representatives of all the parties, is unanimously agreed that this would mean a delay of several months before the election and the census would determine the basis of registration. Then the minor election could be held, followed by the presidential election.

The efficiency of the observatory of Belen College, the famous Jesuit institution, which has a widespread reputation for its prediction work, has been ruined by electrical currents from the street-car lines recently established. Every time a car moves it causes a discharge of electricity which seriously affects the magnetic instruments. After prolonged, but unsuccessful, appeals to the railway company, the Jesuits have appealed to Governor Magoon for relief. It will be recalled that last fall the observatory predicted the great hurricane, which resulted in the saving of millions of dollars' worth of property. The institution was established in 1858.

The committee of liberal generals that recently started from Havana for a tour of the island to sound the sentiment of the people regarding the rival candidates for the presidency, Alfredo Zayas and Jose Miguel Gomez, and to try to establish peace in the Liberal party before the arrival here of Secretary Taft, has broken up in discord at Santiago.

At a meeting held here recommendations were freely exchanged among the members of the committee, the lie was passed and the proceedings became so disorderly that the police were obliged to intervene.

INFERNAL MACHINE FOR RIVAL. Bomb Explodes Mangling the Receipt and Wrecking Room. Schenectady, N. Y. (Special).—Daniel Miller lies in the hospital suffering from a leg which he had refused from what doctors say will prove fatal injuries received by the explosion of an infernal machine which was sent to him by express from North Adams, Mass. The police arrested John Hannon for relief. It will be recalled that last fall the observatory predicted the great hurricane, which resulted in the saving of millions of dollars' worth of property. The institution was established in 1858.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN. Plates Holding Rail Ends Together Removed. Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—A dastardly attempt to wreck the Chicago Limited, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the second time within a month, was made near Penn Station. Fish-plates were removed from two rail joints and a number of spikes drawn, but the train passed over the joints without leaving the tracks.

Penn Station is in what is known as the railroad danger zone. The first attempt to wreck the Chicago Limited was made near Turtle Creek, not far from Penn, and during the past three weeks the Chicago Express and the Keystone Express were derailed by wreckers in the same district. In every case the wreckers removed fishplates which connect the rails, and when the trains reached the rail-joints which had been tampered with they left the track.

Simplified Spelling. The Simplified Spelling Board, at its annual meeting, appointed a committee consisting of President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University; Prof. James W. Bright and Benjamin E. Smith to consider the advisability of appointing an advisory board to be consulted as to the adoption of changes in spelling. Addresses in favor of spelling reform were delivered by E. O. Valle, of Chicago; James W. Bright, of Johns Hopkins; William T. Harris, ex-United States commissioner of education, and W. Leconte Stevens, of Washington and Lee University.

Bank Teller Gets Six Years. Cincinnati, O. (Special).—Bartholomew C. Cavagna, former teller in the First National Bank in this city, was indicted by the federal grand jury for the embezzlement of \$20,482, was immediately arraigned, pleaded guilty and was given a six-year sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary. Only three minutes were taken from reporting the indictment to the final sentence.

Lawton Monument. Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—The Lawton Monument Commission has decided that the exercises incident to the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, including an address by President Roosevelt, will be held the morning of Decoration Day, May 30. Governor Hanly will introduce the President. The commission wishes to have United States regulars detained from Fort Sheridan and Fort Thomas to take part in the program.

Worried About May Day. Paris (By Cable).—Speculation relative to the labor demonstrations May 1, with forecasts of disturbances, occupy a large space in the newspapers. The secretary of the Federation of Labor, who was interviewed on the subject, declined to disclose the program that the labor force of work would be general in France on that date. The government's precautions to prevent disorders are complete and the officials believe that May Day will pass off peacefully.

THE PEACE CONGRESS

Obstacle Arises to the Hague Conference.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The Russian representatives abroad have been directed to communicate a circular note regarding The Hague Peace Conference, the main feature of which is the announcement that Russia, Germany and Austria reserve the right to abstain from the discussion of questions "which, in their opinion, cannot lead to practical results," meaning the limitations of armaments.

Russia, in making her reservation, reaffirms her adherence to the former program for the conference.

On the other hand, Great Britain and Japan reserve the right to abstain from the discussion of any points in the Russian program from which, according to their views, satisfactory conclusions are not obtainable.

The question of the limitation of armaments, according to the Russian note, is proposed by three powers, the United States, Great Britain and Spain, the United States also proposing the addition of the Drago conference to the program and several states reserve the right to present independent propositions to the conference on questions connected with the Russian program, but not directly mentioned in it.

In conclusion, the note states that the Russian minister at The Hague has been instructed to ask the government of the Netherlands to issue final invitations to the conference in order that it may be opened in the middle of June.

ENGLAND AND ARMAMENTS.

Her Insistence Upon Discussing It Causes Surprise.

London (By Cable).—Great Britain has not withdrawn or in any way altered her request that the reduction of the expenditures on armaments should be placed on the program of subjects to be discussed at The Hague Peace Conference. A note was dispatched to Russia March 24 requesting that the question of the limitation of armaments be placed on the program. "The contents of this note, which were communicated to the powers, made this plain," said an official of the foreign office to the Associated Press today, adding that he could not understand how any other interpretation could be placed upon it. "It seems to have been done in Berlin."

This note, besides a request for the inclusion of the limitation of armaments question in the program, suggested that a committee might be appointed to formulate a scheme for the limitation of armaments.

Berlin.—The statement made at the British Foreign Office that Great Britain had not in any way altered her request that the question of limitation of armaments be included in the program for the coming peace conference at The Hague causes some stir in Berlin, as the German Foreign Office's understanding is that Great Britain does not insist on the question being informally included in the program, but only reserves the privilege of raising the question in the conference, thus leaving the other powers free to partake in or abstain from its discussion.

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Latest News Gleaned From Various Parts.

Michael Bender, of Chester, while playing on the Reading Railroad tracks, attempted to go between two moving trains when he was caught and his body crushed.

An eight foot vein of coal was discovered at the North Franklin Colliery, owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, and when developed work will be furnished an additional number of men. B. Frank Diehl has been appointed general agent of the Allentown Terminal R. Co. Company, to succeed the late George Twining.

Three houses were totally destroyed by fire at Old Forge. All three were owned by Prof. Frank Coyne, one was occupied by him, the other by John McGinley and Patrick Conroy.

The officials of the First Baptist Church, of Media, have decided to erect a new church building at a cost of about \$25,000. The new edifice will be built on the site of the old building and will be one of the finest in the borough.

John Galoski, 8 years old, was instantly killed by a trolley car at Plymouth.

E. H. Odenwelder, of Sellersville, is the owner of three horses whose combined ages amount to 95 years. All actively engaged in farm work this spring. The oldest animal is 36 and the youngest 28.

Sheriff Roberts, of Northampton County, while eating raw oysters in a Nazareth restaurant, found two pearls worth \$100.

The executor of the estate of Alfred S. Weyer, a wealthy resident of York, who died about one year ago, leaving his property to charity, paid \$4,370 as collateral inheritance tax. This is the largest amount of money ever paid to the State by an estate in that county.

Daniel Froelich, a stove tender at the Warwick furnace, Pottstown, opened a stove to examine the gas pressure was on the furnace and he was thrown fifty feet and so badly injured that he died in the Pottstown Hospital. The stove which he opened had a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch and the unfortunate man was blown from the door as if he had been struck by a gun.

Hanna Wilson, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, of Arville, died from the effects of swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had left their home to visit friends and a 10-year-old daughter was left in charge of the child. While the other girl was absent temporarily from the kitchen the child obtained possession of a bottle of carbolic acid and drank the contents. When her sister returned she found the little one lying on the floor writhing in agony, still grasping the empty bottle.

Fire of mysterious origin destroyed the home of Ludwig Shappel, a farmer, at Locust Valley. The family saved practically nothing, their loss including \$150 in cash, which was kept in the house.

The shock of her husband's death on Sunday, killed Mrs. Amos Moyer, of Reading. She had been in ill health for some time and when her husband died, became prostrated and never regained consciousness. The husband was 75 years old and the wife was 70.

The charred body of Isaac Eaches, the feeble-minded son of Jacob Eaches, of Lionville, was found along a lonely stretch of country road near his home. Considerable mystery is attached to the case and Coroner McKinley has begun a rigid investigation. The boy, who was 18 years old, was in the habit of taking long and solitary walks. A portion of a cigar found near the body leads to the belief that in attempting to light the cigar his clothing caught fire and burned him to death before aid could reach him.

John Wilski, a miner and contractor, and a leader in labor unions, was waylaid by a band of highwaymen on a lonely spot while returning from work at Shenandoah. Wilski put up a stubborn battle, but was no match for the band. Before he was subdued he was shot in the arm and other wounds were inflicted by being clubbed. His condition is serious.

John Ellmore, "the poor cobbler of Altoona," whose fuel discovery promises to revolutionize the industrial world returned from Pittsburg after demonstrating to the manufacturing interests of that city that his discovery is a success. Before leaving Pittsburg through the United States inspectors at the armor plate plant he arranged to give a demonstration at Annapolis, Md., in the presence of prominent navy officials and Government experts. The demonstration will begin April 15 and continue for two weeks. Ellmore