

HEAVY FROST LEAVES A TRAIL OF RUIN

Large Damage to Crops in West and Northwest.

WINDS PREVENTED MORE DESTRUCTION.

Examination of buds shows that fruit is badly damaged, while garden vegetables suffered scarcely less—farmers burn straw and take blankets and table linen to cover vines and gardens—more frost expected in some localities.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Six of the great Central Lake district states must bury nearly all their fruit from other states this season, and 12 or more states will have but half a crop. This was made certain following a careful examination of the frozen buds and twigs. All garden vegetables also have suffered severely and Chicago must draw its supply from distant points as a result of the blizzard and freezing weather of the last three days.

Sunday the temperature was slowly rising and the snow and sleet seemed to rain in the morning. The same conditions are reported from Minnesota, Wisconsin, parts of Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

Latest estimates of the loss to fruit, vegetable and grain crops, based on today's examinations, put the total above thirty millions, distributed as follows:

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Michigan | \$6,000,000 |
| Indiana | 5,000,000 |
| Wisconsin | 3,000,000 |
| Nebraska | 3,500,000 |
| Illinois | 3,000,000 |
| Iowa | 2,000,000 |
| Missouri | 2,500,000 |
| Kansas | 3,000,000 |

Loss in Kentucky, Tennessee, the Dakotas and other states will not be so heavy, as the storms only devastated portions of them. In the estimates no account is taken of the permanent injury to young trees and the destruction of partial or complete vines and plants.

Novel methods were taken in many districts to save the strawberry and vegetable crops. People stripped their beds of blankets, employed table linen and everything else they could find to cover the gardens and vines. Damp straw, tar smudges and anything else that would create heavy smoke were burned in the orchards and gardens to check the frost.

Owing to the unusually warm March and April, all early vegetable crops were at least a month in advance and in most places there is no chance for a second crop.

IN ILLINOIS.
Springfield, Ill.—All records for late cold weather in Central Illinois were broken Sunday. It was 19 degrees below freezing here and other central Illinois points. Only once for the entire month of April for any previous year has the temperature been so cold, and that was on April 1, 1899, when the mercury dropped to 19 degrees.

IN KANSAS.
Topeka, Kan.—There were slight frosts in low-lying fruit sections of Kansas, but most parts of the state the high winds prevented frosts.

IN OHIO.
Cleveland, O.—"Killing frosts" have been reported from practically all the principal points in Ohio. In Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland the mercury fell below the freezing point on Saturday night, and according to United States Forecaster James Kenaley, frost, snow and rain is the immediate outlook.

"It is impossible to estimate at present the damage to the crops," said Mr. Kenaley, "but I have received reports of killing frosts from all over Ohio, Indiana and Illinois."

IN NEBRASKA.
Omaha, Neb.—The high winds prevailing in this vicinity since Friday subsided Sunday after noon. With the subsiding of the wind the temperature moderated considerably, ranging from 31 to 48, the latter degree at 7 P. M.

IN OKLAHOMA.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—A light frost prevailed in the lowlands of Oklahoma. J. F. Slaughter, of the United States weather station, says the temperature of the last few days is the coldest ever recorded at this season.

IN TENNESSEE.
Nashville, Tenn.—At times approaching storm proportions, hurries of snow were intermittent here throughout Sunday. The government thermometer registered 41 degrees at noon.

IN KENTUCKY.
Louisville, Ky.—Unprecedented low temperatures for the season and steady snowfall throughout Western Kentucky and Western Tennessee marked the beginning of the cold wave which now has spread as far south as Northern Mississippi.

IN MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Mo.—Heavy snowstorms and high winds with a temperature several degrees below freezing are reported throughout Missouri and Southwestern Illinois.

A report from Lebanon, Mo., in the heart of the apple district, states that farmers have given up the crop and have ceased marketing.

The peach and berry crop, according to the St. Louis weather observatory officials, probably are also destroyed, although there is slight hope that a rising temperature will save a portion of both.

IN MINNESOTA.
St. Paul, Minn.—The temperature has been slowly rising in the Northwest since midnight, and indications are for warmer weather.

Reports from the entire northwest indicate that barley, oats, rye and corn were badly damaged, but the soil is in fine condition for plowing, and it is not too late for reseeded. Small gardeners and fruitgrowers suffered heavily.

IN WISCONSIN.
Milwaukee, Wis.—The backbone of the storm in Wisconsin has been broken and normal conditions restored, according to Mayor H. B. Hersey, of the Weather Bureau.

"The shifting of the wind to the northeast was all that saved a disastrous frost," Mr. Hersey said. "The present temperature, which is above the freezing point, will undo much of the damage wrought to vegetation by Saturday's storm."

IN IOWA.
Burlington, Ia.—Snow fell lightly all day in this part of Iowa. The cold is moderating.

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS
New Tribunal Appoints Its Important Officers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—All the important officers of the new Court of Customs Appeals were announced at a meeting of that tribunal, Mr. Arthur B. Shelton, of Washington, now clerk to the Senate Finance Committee, was appointed clerk, with Charles M. Ayer, of Michigan, as his assistant.

For reporter the court appointed Thomas H. Clark, of Alabama, and for marshal John R. Elder, of Athens, O. Redford L. Homes, of Missouri, and R. D. Lillie, of Michigan, were named as stenographers.

MONEY IN AN OLD STOVE.
Package of Gold Pieces Drops Out After It Was Sold.

New York (Special).—After she had sold an old stove for 30 cents, Miss Nora Sullivan, aged 70, of Newark, N. J., learned that it was really worth \$600. A package which dropped from the stove, unnoticed by the purchaser, was picked up by two boys and found to contain 60 ten-dollar gold pieces.

AMERICA'S HUMORIST AND PHILOSOPHER DEAD

Mark Twain's Remarkable Career Ends Peacefully.

BUT HE HAD SUFFERED VERY MUCH.

The Heart Trouble Which Caused His Death Developed Soon After The Tragic Death of His Daughter Last Christmas Eve—In His Varied Career He Had Been Printer, Soldier, Pilot, Miner, Lecturer and Editor—A Man Who Made The World Laugh.

HIS VARIED CAREER.
Born November 30, 1835, in Monroe County, Missouri.

At 12 years started to learn trade of printer.

In 1857 became a Mississippi pilot.

1861 enlisted in Confederate Army, but only served three months.

Next tried his fortune at gold mining.

From a miner he turned reporter, then editor in Nevada and his humor began to develop.

Adopted pen name Mark Twain while working on Virginia city newspaper.

1869 after tour of Europe, wrote "Innocents Abroad" and established fame as author.

1884, invested in publishing company and lost his fortune in its failure.

Made world lecture tour and earned enough to more than pay his debts.

ed his sparse ranks, Putnam Park now encloses the memory of his camp.

Mark Twain first heard of it at the dinner given him on his seventieth birthday, when a fellow-guest who lived there mentioned its beauties and added that there was a vacant house adjoining his own. "I think you may buy that old house for me," said Mark Twain.

Sherwood Place was the delectable name of that old house, and where it stood Mark Twain reared the white walls of the Italian villa he first named "Innocence at Home," but a first experience of what a New England winter storm can be in its whitest fury quickly caused him to christen it anew "Stormfield."

The house has been thus described by Albert Bigelow Payne: "Set on a fair hill with such a green slope below, such a view outspread across the valley as made one catch his breath a little when he first turned to look at it. A trout stream flows through one of the meadows. There the apple trees and grey stone walls, the entrance to it is a winding, leafy lane."

His White Hair.
Through these lines the "Innocent at Home" loved to wander in his white flannels for homely gossip with the neighbors. They remember him best as one who above all things loved a good listener, for Mark was a mighty talker, stored with fairy tales for the little kiddies he adopted and ruder speech for more stalwart, masculine ears. It is a legend that he was vastly proud of his famous mop of white hair and used to spend the pains of a court lady in getting it to just the proper stage of artistic array.

Last summer the walks began to falter; last fall they ceased for good. The death of H. H. Rogers, a close friend, was a severe blow. The death of his daughter Jean, who was seized with an attack of epilepsy last fall while she was in an added blow from which he never recovered. It was then that the pairs in the heart began. Mark Twain died truly as can be said of any man of a broken heart.

His Last Work.
The last bit of literary work he did was a chapter of his unfinished autobiography describing his daughter Jean, who died in a shaking fever in Bermuda, where he was the guest of the American vice-consul, William Allen, whose young daughter, Helen, acted as amanuensis for what few letters he cared to dictate.

His winter was gay but not happy. When he heard of the successive deaths of his two friends, William Laffan of the Sun, and R. W. Gilder, editor of the Century, he said sadly: "How fortunate they are; no good fortune of that kind ever comes to me."

Life had no further allure for him. He had no further hope. He recognized his daughter Clara (Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitch), her husband, Dr. Robert Halsey, Dr. Quintard, Albert Bigelow Payne, who wrote Mark Twain's biography, and his literary executor and the two trained nurses. Restoratives—digitalis, strychnine and camphor—were administered, but the patient failed to respond.

Mr. Clemens did not die in anguish. Sedatives soothed his pain, but in his moments of consciousness the mental depression persisted. On the way up from Bermuda he said to Albert Bigelow Payne, who had been his constant companion in his illness: "This is a bad job; we'll never pull through with it."

On shore once more and longing for the serenity of the New England hills, he took heart and said to those who noted his embezzlement in sorrow: "Give me a breath of Redding air once more and this will pass." But it did not pass, and, tired of body and weary of spirit, the old warrior against sin and snobs said faintly to his nurses: "Why do you fight to keep me alive? Two days of life are as good to me as four."

Invererate Smoker.
It is certain to be recalled that Mark Twain was for more than 50 years an inveterate smoker, and the first conjecture of the layman would be that he had been a slave to the habit of over-indulgence in tobacco. Dr. Halsey said that he was unable to predicate that the angina pectoris from which Mark Twain died was in any way a sequel of nicotine poisoning. Some constitutions, he said, seem immune to the effects of tobacco. This was one of them. Yet it is true that since his illness began the doctors had cut Mark Twain's daily allowance of twenty cigars and countless pipes to four cigars a day.

MISS RUTH WHEELER'S DEATH IS AVENGED

Albert Wolter Found Guilty of Murder in First Degree.

DENIED THAT HE EVER SAW GIRL.

Prosecution Had Denounced The Prisoner As A Degenerate Of The Type Who Menace All Women Who Go Out To Work For A Living—Only Defense Offered Was To The Effect That Wolter Did Not Even Know The Girl—Prisoner Stood As Stone.

New York (Special).—Albert Wolter, degenerate youth of 19 years, who was "crazy" about women, must die in the electric chair for the murder of Ruth Wheeler, a pretty 17-year-old stenographer. After only one hour and 50 minutes of deliberation, a jury in the court of Special Sessions found him guilty of murder in the first degree at 10.30 o'clock, bringing to a close a trial marked by its swift movement and its testimony of horror.

The boy's counsel said with eloquence that Wolter was too tender-hearted to harm a cat, but 12 men decided that he had strangled Ruth Wheeler and thrust her while yet alive in his fire place, body soaked with oil, her cramped body written and burned.

With the same waxed-face indifference that he had shown throughout the trial, Wolter evinced no emotion when the verdict was announced. With almost inhuman complacency he had been asleep in his cell—and the jury answered in a shuddering voice: "We have." He then announced he and his associates had found Wolter guilty of murder in the first degree. All eyes immediately shifted toward the prisoner, but he was as cold as a piece of stone.

When asked if they had found a verdict, William W. Kulp, foreman of the jury, answered in a shuddering voice: "We have." He then announced he and his associates had found Wolter guilty of murder in the first degree. All eyes immediately shifted toward the prisoner, but he was as cold as a piece of stone.

KILLED HIS BENEFACTOR.
Salvation Army Officer Shot By Man He Took Into His Home.

Boston, Mass. (Special).—Turning upon the man who befriended him, Edwin Bishop, aged 70 years, shot down Lieut. George Somers, of the Salvation Army, in the bathroom of the latter's home, in Dorchester, and then, walking past the woman who had just made a widow, with a smile on his face, sought the attic and ended his own life with a bullet. The police believe that Lieutenant Somers was killed while trying to prevent Bishop from committing suicide.

Lieutenant Somers met Bishop weeks ago in the course of his work in the city, and finding that the aged man had no home, invited him to the little house in the suburbs. Bishop had shown some signs of insanity, but was never violent.

DARKNESS AT MIDDAY.
Women in Chicago Hysterical Over Strange Phenomenon.

Chicago (Special).—Sudden darkness, descending for two hours over Chicago, created consternation among the more ignorant, who attributed the phenomenon to Halley's comet. The weather department, answering calls from different parts of the city, explained that the darkness was caused by a combination of rain, wind and smoke.

In at least one street car women became hysterical, and in the immigrant quarters patrolmen were appealed to to put at rest the fears of the nervous.

KNOX SEES ERA OF DISARMAMENT

Believes It Will Ultimately Come About.

Secretary of State Is Of The Opinion That An International Court Of Arbitral Justice Will Be Established At The Hague In The Near Future And That Such A Permanent Tribunal Would Bring About The Result.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Ultimate disarmament of the nations of the world is practicable in the opinion of Secretary Knox. He believes the establishment of a court of arbitral justice to which nations of the world may appeal for the settlement of their controversies will have the effect of its own natural consequence of not merely reducing armament, but ultimately of rendering large armaments unnecessary.

His plan for the establishment of an international court of arbitral justice which was outlined in an identical note sent in the fall of last year to various nations is said to be meeting with general favor, and Mr. Knox believes that such a court will be constituted at The Hague in the near future.

By way of explanation of his plan for the establishment of the court the Secretary said that the existence of a permanent tribunal of arbitral justice would make a resort to it very easy, as, being in permanent session, it would not have to be constituted anew for each case as it arises; that the expenses of the court would be borne by the nations jointly, not as heretofore by the parties in controversy, and that the judgments of such a court would bind all parties interested in the particular controversy.

The court would be composed of judges representing various nations or systems of law, and it is expected would develop international law just as the common law of England and the United States has been developed by judicial decision.

Mr. Knox also said that while the court would be primarily intended for the powers participating in its constitution, it would nevertheless be open to any power that might wish to submit a controversy to it, thus making it in the fullest sense international. He did not propose in signing a convention for the establishment of such a court that the nations shall obligate themselves to disarm or make any move toward disarmament. The successful operation of the court, however, would have its consequence a reduction of armament, if not complete disarmament.

The Secretary gave as a familiar illustration of the successful operation of an international court the conditions on the Pacific Coast following the discovery of gold. In the absence of a tribunal to settle the citizens every man carried a pistol and himself redressed his real or fancied wrongs. Ultimately the establishment of courts rendered the carrying of arms unnecessary, and they were discarded. The Secretary foresees a like result in the nations from the establishment and successful operation of a great international tribunal.

Secretary Knox is unwilling to go into details as to the progress made toward the establishment of such a court, but it is known that reports so far received from the nations participating in the conference at The Hague in 1915.

HUNTING TRAIN ROBBERS.
Posses of Government Officers Are After Two Suspects.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Two suspects, believed to be the men wanted in connection with the train robbery late Saturday night near Banola, Cal., are being hunted through Contra-Costa County by posses of officers and inspectors, who are confident that the men wanted will be taken. This was the telegraphic report made to the Postoffice Department by Inspector Hall, in charge at San Francisco. The investigation thus far shows that only a small amount of cash was secured, he reports. The contents of the pieces registered at San Francisco, he says, indicates that the monetary loss will be small, and there were no valuable bank packages.

\$1,000,000 Masonic Temple.
Washington, D. C. (Special).—The contract for the erection in this city of the \$1,000,000 temple of the Scottish Rite Masons was awarded to John Russell Pope, of New York City. Many designs for the new temple were submitted, and a number of local architects entered the competition. The new edifice is to be completed by 1912.

Leaped 120 Feet To Death.
New York (Special).—Mrs. John Laender, wife of a musician, selected the highest point on the elevated railway and leaped 120 feet to her death from the One Hundred and Tenth Street Station. She died in an automobile on the way to a hospital. She had been a sufferer with a nerve disorder and was fifty years old.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Crop conditions are becoming more and more a vital factor in the business situation, and it is noteworthy that the nearer one gets to the actual producing centers and the further from the speculative markets the more cheerful are the reports. Even the poor winter wheat outlook is improved by rains, while as regards to spring wheat there is a larger acreage and excellent initial conditions. If the main crops are good the year should be a prosperous one in spite of political and monetary complications.

The unsettlement in pig iron, steel and heavy goods markets are talked of in the trade as a means of bringing a readjustment of conditions, still disturbs the iron and steel market. With the output during the last six months exceeding all previous records some accumulation of stocks has resulted, and prices for some time have been in consumers' favor. New low quotations are named by the leading steel iron pipe interest on its inquiries for 50,000 tons of Southern iron, while the general weakness in the market has now extended abroad.

Very few goods markets are generally quiet, but price readjustments in cotton goods stimulate business on special qualities. Export trade is slow. Curtailment in cotton and worsted mills continue. There is now a satisfactory trade in footwear and although some buyers are still out of the market, the question of prices is becoming a less disturbing element. Material activity has developed in the Boston shoe leather market. All varieties of domestic hides and calf-skins continue very strong.

Wholesale Markets.
New York.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 117c, nominal, c. f. l. o. No. 4, 116c, nominal, 1.19c, f. o. b. opening navigation.

Corn—Spot firm; steamer, 62 1/2c, and No. 4, 59 1/2c, both bid, elevator, export basis. Export No. 2, 63 1/2c, bid, f. o. b.

Oats—Spot firm; mixed, 26 1/2c, nominal; natural white, 32 1/2c, nominal; natural white, 32 1/2c, nominal; white, 34 1/2c, bid, f. o. b.

Butter—Firm; creameries, 25c, 22c; dairies, 22c, 28c.

Eggs—Steady; receipts, 33,114 cases; at mark, cases included, 18c, 20c; first, 20c; prime firsts, 21c, 22c; second, 19c; receipts, 14c, 14 1/2c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c; young Americans, 14 1/2c, 15c; long hons, 13c, 14c.

Poultry—Steady; turkeys, 16 1/2c; chickens, 18c; springs, 18c. Veal steaks, 50c to 60 lb weights, 8c, 8 1/2c; 60 to 85 lb weights, 9c, 11c; 85 to 110 lb weights, 11c, 12c.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Wheat weak and 1/4c lower; contract grade, April, 113 1/2c.

Corn—Firm, 1/4c higher; April and May, 62 1/2c.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

The United States will hold a meeting on Saturday April 30, in the courtroom, at the Capitol, to take appropriate action in memory of the late Justice Brewer.

Mr. Scott, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was presented with a gavel made of wood from the 13 original states by Francis Scott Key Chapter of Baltimore.

Corporation tax assessments up to date amount to \$15,293,136. Only \$132,047 has been paid into the Treasury on account of the tax. Corporations have until June 30 to pay up.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that the trade in domestic merchandise between the United States and the Philippine Islands increased 55 per cent. during the past year.

It is reported in administration circles that President Taft may appoint Governor Hughes a member of the Supreme Court bench to succeed the late Justice Brewer.

All the important officers of the new Court of Customs Appeals were announced at a meeting of that tribunal.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

At the death bed were only Mrs. Gabriellowitch (Clara Clemens), her husband, Dr. Robert Halsey, Dr. Quintard, Albert Bigelow Payne, who wrote Mark Twain's biography, and his literary executor and the two trained nurses. Restoratives—digitalis, strychnine and camphor—were administered, but the patient failed to respond.

Mr. Clemens did not die in anguish. Sedatives soothed his pain, but in his moments of consciousness the mental depression persisted. On the way up from Bermuda he said to Albert Bigelow Payne, who had been his constant companion in his illness: "This is a bad job; we'll never pull through with it."

On shore once more and longing for the serenity of the New England hills, he took heart and said to those who noted his embezzlement in sorrow: "Give me a breath of Redding air once more and this will pass." But it did not pass, and, tired of body and weary of spirit, the old warrior against sin and snobs said faintly to his nurses: "Why do you fight to keep me alive? Two days of life are as good to me as four."

Invererate Smoker.
It is certain to be recalled that Mark Twain was for more than 50 years an inveterate smoker, and the first conjecture of the layman would be that he had been a slave to the habit of over-indulgence in tobacco. Dr. Halsey said that he was unable to predicate that the angina pectoris from which Mark Twain died was in any way a sequel of nicotine poisoning. Some constitutions, he said, seem immune to the effects of tobacco. This was one of them. Yet it is true that since his illness began the doctors had cut Mark Twain's daily allowance of twenty cigars and countless pipes to four cigars a day.

No deprivation was a greater sorrow to him. He tried to smoke on the steamer while returning from Bermuda, and only gave it up because he was too feeble to draw on his pipe. Even on his deathbed when he had passed the point of speech and it was no longer certain that his words would be heard, he made the motion of having a cigar and, smiling, expelled empty air from under the mustache still stained with smoke.

His New England Home.
Where Mark Twain chose to spend his declining years was the first output of Methodism in New England, and it was among the hills of Redding that General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, mustered his sparse ranks.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

Explosion in Birmingham Colliery Catches 40 Men.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—Word has been received here that 25 of the 49 entombed men in the Mulga mine were killed by the explosion.

Ambulances were hurried to Mulga from Ensley soon after the news of the explosion reached the city. The explosion was of such force that the flames shot to a great height from the mouth of the shaft.

The cases in the mouth of the shaft were so badly sprung by the explosion that they cannot be used. The shaft is not on fire, and air is pumped into the mine all the time.

Digging Into Butter Prices.
Chicago (Special).—Relations between the butter boards of Chicago and Elgin, Illinois, were the subject of informal inquiry here by O. E. Harrison, a special investigator from the office of Attorney General Wickard.

Mr. Harrison's visit is said to be preliminary to an investigation by Federal authorities into some questions governing the fixing of the price of butter weekly at Elgin. Chicago dealers declare the Elgin board arbitrarily fix the price too high.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

Rubber Will Cost More.
New York (Special).—The prices of rubber goods of all descriptions will advance approximately 10 per cent., according to an announcement by the United States Rubber Company. The reason assigned for the corporation is the increased cost of the raw material.

Personal Guests of King Frederick.
Copenhagen (Special).—The plans of Mr. Roosevelt to be so changed as to permit him to spend thirty hours at the Danish capital. The Roosevelt visit is the personal guests of King Frederick at Christian VII Palace.

Publicity Bill Passes House.
Washington, D. C. (Special).—The House passed the McCall bill requiring the publicity of campaign contributions, both before and after political campaigns.

Aviator Falls 60 Feet.
Douai, France (Special).—Louis Breguet, the French aviator, who has appeared in numerous aviation contests, suffered a fractured skull from a fall when making a flight.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

Women in Chicago Hysterical Over Strange Phenomenon.
Chicago (Special).—Sudden darkness, descending for two hours over Chicago, created consternation among the more ignorant, who attributed the phenomenon to Halley's comet.

The weather department, answering calls from different parts of the city, explained that the darkness was caused by a combination of rain, wind and smoke.

In at least one street car women became hysterical, and in the immigrant quarters patrolmen were appealed to to put at rest the fears of the nervous.

A Zulu Prince Dead.
Chicago (Special).—Charles Stevens, former prince of a tribe of Zulu warriors living along the Zambesi River, South Africa, died at the county hospital. He was 65 years old. His real name probably never will be known. He was brought to the United States over 35 years ago by Charles Stevens, of Joliet, an amateur explorer. While traveling along the Zambesi River, Mr. Stevens' boat overturned. He was rescued by a powerful Zulu warrior.

Vermont Town Devastated.
Hyde Park, Vt. (Special).—Driven by a strong wind, a fire started in the county jail here spread until the jail, courthouse, town hall, Congregational Church, one store and 13 residences of tenements had been laid in ashes. Twenty families are homeless.

Aviator Falls 60 Feet.
Douai, France (Special).—Louis Breguet, the French aviator, who has appeared in numerous aviation contests, suffered a fractured skull from a fall when making a flight.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

Many Immigrants Insane.
New York (Special).—"One out of every four immigrants is found to be insane," was the startling statement made by Dr. Sidney Wilgus before the state lunacy commission. "We cannot hope," Dr. Wilgus continued, "for a desirable race from these immigrants now coming. Some are so low in the scale of humanity, like the Macedonians and the Slavs, from the Carpathian range, that they don't know their own names. They forget the names of the towns they came from; they do not know the days of the week."

Cook's Mt. McKinley Failure Proved.
Washington, D. C. (Special).—Governor Walter E. Clark, of Alaska, who is in this city, received a telegram from E. W. Griffin, at Fairbanks, Alaska, declaring the proofs of the ascent of Mount McKinley by Thomas Lipton and party on April 3 were absolute and that those proofs show the "absolute failure of Cook's party."

There were fewer deaths to the thousand of population in Philadelphia last year than ever before in the city's history.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market strong.
Steers, \$8.25 to \$8.65; cows, \$4.85 to \$7.25; heifers, \$4.25 to \$7.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.50; calves, \$3 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$6.85.

Hogs—Market weak to 10c lower.
Choice heavy, \$9.95 to 10c; butchers, \$9.95 to 10.05; light mixed, \$9.95 to 10.15; packing, \$9.90 to 10c; pigs, \$9.50 to 10c; bulk of sales, \$9.90 to 10c.

Sheep—Market 15c to 25c higher.
Sheep, \$6.50 to \$8.25; lambs, \$7.75 to \$9.75; yearlings, \$7.65 to \$9.65.