

ATTEMPT TO KILL OFFICER

Governor-General of Moscow is Injured by a Bomb.

ASSASSIN WAS KILLED

Aide de Camp and Sentry Met Death Also—Several Plots Have Been Discovered.

A bomb was thrown at the carriage of Vice Admiral Doubasoff, Governor General of Moscow, as he was being driven to the palace Sunday. He was wounded in the foot and his aide de camp and a sentry were killed. The man who threw the bomb was also killed. He wore an officer's uniform.

Governor General Doubasoff was returning in an open carriage from the Uspenski Cathedral, and the outrage took place outside the carriage entrance to his palace. Several bystanders were injured.

According to the route decided upon in advance, the Governor General should have returned to the palace by the side entrance, but during the drive he changed his route and thereby ran into the peril he was seeking to avoid.

Vice Admiral Doubasoff's life was saved by the poor aim of his would-be assassin. The bomb exploded on the pavement several paces to the rear of his carriage, hurling the mutilated corpse of the terrorist several yards backward, and tearing off one arm and the face of an aide who was descending from the carriage. Governor Doubasoff was thrown from his carriage and under the horses' legs. His back was burned and his leg bruised, but he was able to walk unassisted into the palace.

The coachman's skull was fractured and he was taken to a hospital. It is thought the assassin was the student in whose room a bomb exploded Saturday, killing three accomplices, but who at the time was watching the palace from a room in the hotel opposite.

Vice Admiral Doubasoff was appointed Governor General of Moscow in December last. He is also an aide of the Emperor and a member of the Council of the Empire. Since his appointment as Governor General several plots against him have been uncovered.

SUGAR TRUST INDICTED

New York Central Railroad is Charged Also With Rebating.

The April Federal grand jury at New York City handed down seven sealed indictments in the sugar rebating cases. The indictments are against the following:

The New York Central railway, The American Sugar Refining Company.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and Nathan Gilford, vice president of the company.

The American Sugar Refining Company, of New York, and C. Goodlee, Edgar and Edwin Earle, the latter two being wholesale sugar dealers of Detroit, Mich.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and Nathan Gilford, vice president, and F. E. Pomeroy, general traffic manager.

The American Sugar Refining Company and the American Refining Company, of New York, and C. Goodlee, Edgar and Edwin Earle, Nathan Fullford, Nathan F. Pomeroy and Edwin Earle.

The first six indictments were found under the "Elkins anti-trust law," which provided penalties of a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, for giving, granting, applying for or accepting any rebate or concession from the regular freight rates, as published by a railroad company as a common carrier.

The seventh indictment found against Gilford, Pomeroy, Edgar and Edwin Earle, charges them with having collectively conspired to violate the provisions of the Elkins anti-trust law.

Alleged Fraud Involves Millions.

The American Bond Company, a \$3,000,000 corporation with palatial offices in the Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago, was thrown into the hands of a receiver, through action of the Federal court. Two applications for receivers for the company also have been filed in the State courts, and one complainant, William Sewell, alleged that the concern, on the face of its statements of business conditions, is promoting what will prove more than a \$1,000,000 fraud, as its present liabilities will exceed its assets by that enormous total.

Will Sign 1903 Scale.

It was announced in Columbus, O., that the Lorain Coal and Dock Company, owning mines in Eastern Ohio, which employ about 2,000 miners, had reached an agreement with its men and would sign the 1903 scale. The Lorain company is owned by Thomas and Edward Johnson, of Columbus. They have not been allied with the "stand pat" operators of Ohio.

President Palma and Senor Capote have been proclaimed elected President and Vice President, respectively, of the Republic of Cuba.

LOSE \$13,150,000

Hartford Insurance Companies Figure Up Liabilities Resulting From "Frisco Disaster."

The estimated net losses of the Hartford fire insurance companies in the recent San Francisco fire, as given out by the officials are: Aetna, \$2,700,000; Hartford Fire, \$5,750,000; National Fire, \$1,500,000; Orient, \$700,000; Phoenix, \$1,500,000; Scottish Union and National, \$1,000,000; total, \$13,150,000.

KILLED BY A BOMB

Russian Students in Paris Engaged in Dynamite Plots.

A bomb explosion occurred in the forest of Vincennes near Paris, killing a Russian named Striga and dangerously wounding a companion named Sokoloff.

The two men were proceeding through the woods, each carrying a bomb, with the evident purpose of hiding them for future use. While so doing the bomb which Striga carried exploded killing him instantly. Sokoloff was struck by fragments of the bomb and fearfully lacerated.

The explosion occurred in the outskirts of the forest, on the road bordering on the suburban town of Charenton, several persons witnessing it. Striga's right hand was torn off, his right leg broken and his abdomen torn open. The police found a revolver in Striga's pocket.

Striga and Sokoloff both were students of the School of Mines and members of the Russian student's union. They also belonged to the Revolutionary society. Neither of the men has figured in the police registers of suspected foreigners. The residences of Russian revolutionists have been searched, leading to the discovery of alleged incriminatory documents. Two cousins of Sokoloff were arrested.

BLUNDER CAUSES WRECK

Ten Killed and Thirty-Six Injured by Collision.

Ten persons are dead as a result of the head-on collision on the Pennsylvania railroad near Clover Creek Junction. Six were killed outright and four died as a result of injuries received. About 36 of the passengers and train crew were seriously injured. The dead are: J. W. Wagner, Mifflin, Pa.; postal clerk; J. W. Cox, Downingtown, Pa., postal clerk; Schultz, Washington, D. C., postal clerk; Jones, residence not known, postal clerk; F. G. Harder, Harrisburg, brakeman; Mrs. Trinkle, Philadelphia; Max Tarlove, South Norwalk, Conn.; D. Conover, traveling salesman, New York; unknown man; J. W. Herr, Jersey City, baggage master.

The trains were known as No. 18, the Chicago mail, east-bound, and the first or Chicago section of the Chicago and St. Louis express, west-bound. With the exception of the last named man all of those killed were on the east-bound train. Nearly all of the injured were likewise on the east-bound trip.

The official report of the collision lays the blame on Engineer J. T. Dougherty, who was hauling No. 21 west.

He received orders, it is declared, to wait at the double track at Carlin to permit No. 18 to pass, but he misunderstood them, and continued on the single track.

COW AND CALF ON TRACK

Texas Pacific Train is Wrecked and Two of Crew are Killed.

A cow and a calf threw most of a northbound Texas Pacific passenger train off the track at Sodus, La. The locomotive and all the coaches, except the chair car and a sleeping car, were thrown down an embankment. The engineer and the fireman were killed, two passengers were severely injured and several were hurt.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Superior Judge Murasky, of San Francisco, who has been sitting as committing judge of insane persons since April 18, has passed on the sanity of 83 persons whose minds have been deranged by fright.

An outrage which may have serious consequences has occurred in Zululand. Mr. Stainbank, the British Magistrate at Mahlabitini, Zululand, has been killed by Zulus while collecting taxes.

In diplomatic circles there is apprehension that war between Venezuela and Colombia is almost inevitable. Acting President Gomez repudiates the treaty affecting river rights that was conducted to conclusion by American Ministers Russell.

Congressman B. P. Birdsall was renominated by Republicans of the Third district of Iowa. Governor Cummins was endorsed in resolutions as were also the Iowa delegates in Congress and President Roosevelt.

Admiral Campion, commander of the French squadron now at New York, visited West Point. There was a reception at the quarters of Brigadier General Mills and a review of the battalion of cadets.

The National Machine Tool Builders' Association, in convention at Atlantic City, decided on a 5 per cent. raise in the price of tools for the ensuing year.

REVOLT NOT SUPPRESSED

German East African Natives Lose 400 in Battle With Troops.

Late news from German East Africa contradict the official announcement of February 2 that the insurrection had been suppressed.

The Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger's" Dar-Es-Salaam correspondent gives reports of a series of engagements extending from March 13 to April 26 in which the natives lost over 400 men and the Germans 13.

\$33.22 PER HEAD IN U. S.

Per Capita Money Circulation Beats All Former Records.

The per capita circulation of the United States has reached the unprecedented record of \$33.22. This is based on a population of 84,428,000. The former maximum record was \$31.85, attained February 1 of this year. On April 1 of this year the per capita circulation was \$31.75, on March 1 \$31.72 and on January 1 \$31.82.

STANDARD MUST ANSWER

President Arraigns the Oil Octopus in Special Message.

LODGE AMENDMENT ADOPTED

All Oil Pipe Lines Placed Under Jurisdiction of Inter-State Commerce Commission.

President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress, made a drastic arraignment of the Standard Oil Company as a gigantic monopoly disregarding the rights of all competitors, profiting enormously by conspiring with railroads to receive secret rebates and deriving great advantage through not being amenable to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The President announced that steps are being taken to prosecute the Standard Oil Company under the Elkins anti-rebate act, urged the speedy passage of the Knox bill, limiting immunity granted the representatives of corporations, and especially asking for such legislation as will give the Inter-State Commerce Commission control of the company.

The special message had been so timed as to have an important bearing on the amendment of Senator Lodge to the Hepburn rate bill, making pipe lines common carriers. Within two hours after the message had been read to the Senate the Lodge amendment was unanimously adopted, 75 Senators voting for it, and all pipe lines carrying oil were placed under the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as common carriers. This means that hereafter the Standard Oil Company must publish all its rates and submit them to the commission for approval, and they can be increased or diminished as the commission considers proper. The oil monopoly will be under precisely the same restraints as railroad corporations.

H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company made an extended answer to the President, denying secret rates or illegal methods and declaring their company is the victim of "the man with a muck rake."

WILL INVESTIGATE REBATES

Department of Justice Will Bring Action Against Corporations.

The statement is authoritatively made that the department of justice will immediately begin an investigation of the relations of the so-called oil trust and a number of railroads with a view of determining whether there have been violations of the anti-rebate law.

The basis for this investigation will be the information recently submitted to the President in a report of Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations, which is soon to be made public. This report, it is learned, deals only with the subject of rebates and does not go into the questions of violations of the anti-trust law.

If it is found rebates have been given by the railroads and accepted by the so-called oil trust, steps will be at once taken, it is asserted, to bring the matter before the grand juries in the localities where the alleged violations took place, with a view to prosecutions in the courts. It is not thought the department of justice in conducting its inquiries will require the services of any one outside of the department proper and the United States attorneys and other officers under its immediate direction.

It is stated Mr. Garfield in conducting his investigation, traveled extensively and visited all important sections covered by the oil trust, from New England to California and the south, and the evidence obtained is amply sufficient to warrant the department of justice in taking the course decided upon.

OPERATORS WILL FIGHT

Plan Campaign Against Miners of Central Pennsylvania.

Representatives of 10 of the principal coal and coke companies in the Central Pennsylvania bituminous fields whose employees have quit work pending a settlement of the differences existing between the men and the officers of the Erie & Western Coal Company met in Philadelphia and mapped out a plan of campaign against the claims of the mine workers. At the conclusion of the meeting the following statement was made: "We will fight it out at whatever cost. There will be no settlement and we will not recede from our position. This is final and is the unanimous decision of the operators."

Miners Will Not Strike.

There will be no strike in the anthracite coal mines. The miners' convention at Scranton, Pa., decided to return to work under the old award of the anthracite commission for a period of time to be determined by the operators and representatives of the miners.

Longshoremen Strike.

Dispatches from Lake Michigan and Lake Erie ports indicate that there has been an almost unanimous response among the unions to President Keefe's strike order. Unofficial estimates set the figure at 20,000. It is estimated that about 40 vessels are tied up in Milwaukee, and that 800 men are idle as a result of the longshoremen's strike. The strike of the longshoremen put an effective embargo on Lake Erie commerce and is expected traffic will stop at all upper lake ports.

MANY INJURED IN ONSLAUGHTS

Soldiers Suffer From Attacks of the Rioters—Police and Military Act With Tolerance.

The long-dreaded May Day failed to bring the revolution which inflammatory journals predicted in France, but none the less it brought scenes of extreme violence.

The labor districts, which thousands of troops controlled with difficulty, and even central portions of Paris have taken on the appearance of a siege, with regiments of infantry and cavalry camped about the Arc de Triomphe, the Bourse, the Bank of France and the great railway station, while military sentinels paced before the banks and private establishments. The main thoroughfares in the residential portion of Paris remain tranquil.

In the West End, far removed from riotous scenes, people were disposed to treat the events in the labor quarters as harmless effervescence. It was, however, much more than that. Throughout the afternoon dragoons, republican guards and cuirassiers charged disorderly masses, sweeping the Place de la Republique and the boulevard de Magenta. Toward nightfall cavalry charged with drawn swords and many persons were wounded on both sides. The manifestations overturned omnibuses and threw up hasty barricades.

Over 1,000 arrests were made during the day. At no time did the demonstration reach the magnitude of a revolt, but was rather a leaderless tumult in which the serious labor element, struggling with revolutionists, anarchists, roughs and a large number of the curious, was hopelessly confused.

Reports from the provinces show that there were violent demonstrations at Marseilles, Brost, Bordeaux, St. Etienne, Lyons and Rouen. At Marseilles processions carrying red flags and creating violent disorder came in collision with the troops and a number of persons were injured. At Bordeaux processions paraded the streets singing revolutionary songs and the cavalry charged them, wounding many.

At Lyons a crowd of manifestos attacked the street cars, breaking the glass windows down, whereupon the dragoons charged the rioters, wounding a large number. There were lesser disturbances at many points.

IRON WORKERS STRIKE

Move Promises to Stop Work on Large Buildings in Chicago.

Just as the wreckers started the demolition of old structures to make room for \$6,000,000 of new buildings in the Loop district of Chicago, a strike was called which promises to tie up the building industry of Chicago. One thousand structural iron workers, following orders dropped work and their idleness will precipitate the first important labor disturbance in the building trades since the 1900 lockout.

The strike promises to stop nearly all construction work of a large character.

Boston Wool Market.

Foreign wools attracted the trades this week in the absence of domestic, which are especially scarce. The bulk of sales has been in foreign crossbreds, both South American and Australian, and a demand was noted for New Zealand. The firmness of the foreign markets is reflected here. Territories are so scarce that there are hardly enough sales to make a price. Pulled wools are quiet, although some transactions of a superior grade at 60 to 62 are made. Leading quotations follow: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 34 at 34 1/2; X, 32 to 33; No. 1 and half-blood, 39 to 40; one-eighth and one-fourth blood, 39 to 40; fine unwashed, 25 to 26.

Public Debt Statement.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business April 30, 1906, the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$984,413,247, which is an increase for the month of \$2,789,809.

INDICTED FOR LAND FRAUDS

Five Lumbermen Accused of Defrauding Government.

Five lumbermen and bankers, representing an aggregate wealth in excess of \$1,000,000, were arrested at Oshkosh, Wis., by Federal officers on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government by means of alleged land frauds in Oregon.

The men arrested are Leander Choate, James Matt, Bray, Benjamin Doughty, James Doughty and Thomas Daly. Each was placed under bonds of \$2,000 and the hearing adjourned to May 11. The charge contained in the Federal Grand Jury indictments under which the men were arrested, is conspiracy to defraud the Federal Government by having furnished money to Oregon parties to make entries and buy homesteads in Oregon.

A. W. Bell of Donaldsville, La., aged 75 years, has been awarded \$2,000 damages by the courts of that parish in a breach of promise suit which he brought against a woman of the same age.

Oil Lands Sold.

The Fisher Oil Company has sold to the Pure Oil Company all of its producing properties, located in Greene county, Pennsylvania, Marion, Wetzel, Monongahela and Tyler counties, West Virginia, and in Monroe, Washington and Belmont counties, in Southeastern Ohio. The leaseholds consist of about 20,000 acres in the counties named, on which are 300 producing wells with an aggregate net production of 1,000 barrels a day. The consideration was \$1,000,000.

RUSSIAN PREMIER RESIGNS

Czar Supplants Count Witte With a Reactionary Politician.

NEW MAN IS A WEAKLING

When Fresh Crisis Comes Czar May Be Obligated to Call Count Out of Retirement.

Premier Witte has resigned and former Minister of the Interior Goremkyin has succeeded him. Minister of Justice Akymoff is also booked for retirement.

M. Goremkyin's elevation to the premiership created amazement. He is not only regarded as a reactionary, but the general opinion is that he is not equal to the task of facing the coming crisis. Count Witte's retirement from public life is complete.

There is now no question of his appointment to be president of the council of the empire. He will again assume the role of a spectator of the great events which are taking place, returning to private life, from which he was summoned last summer to negotiate the peace of Portsmouth.

While reasons of health are assigned for his retirement, it must be accepted as a victory for the reactionists at court.

Count Witte simply served the emperor's purpose as a barrier between him and the people, during the trying months of the revolution, and now that the uprising is suppressed and the treasury again replenished, the count has been ignominiously dismissed.

PANIC IN WALL STREET

Prices of Stocks Fall Rapidly on Enormous Transactions.

Wall street on May 2 passed through the most exciting crisis since the great panic of May 9, 1901, when Northern Pacific sold at 1,000, and when a short time half the great banking houses in Wall street were insolvent. The transactions, aggregating 2,500,000 shares, were the largest since that memorable day.

Rumors of houses in trouble added to the excitement, but investigation proved them to be the invention of the bears. Only one failure was announced, that of Charles W. Sacke, which created comparatively little comment. His total liabilities are estimated to be between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Prices crumbled rapidly with each offering and stocks continued to pour out in enormous amounts until into the afternoon, when just before 1 o'clock the bears began to notice that everything they offered was being absorbed.

The turning point had come: London was buying stocks by the thousand. The banks sent in an abundance of call money at 4 per cent. In the last hour a complete change of sentiment took place and at the close the general belief was that the crisis had passed.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB

Three Foreigners Shot Down in Anthracite Coal Region.

The first serious collision in the anthracite coal regions since mining was suspended April 1 occurred at Mount Carmel, Pa., between a mob of idle mine workers and a platoon of the state constabulary force, and resulted in the injuring of 29 men, three of whom may die. The disturbance was caused by an attack on a detail of the constabulary by several hundred foreigners, who became incensed at the presence of the police. The crowd threw stones at the officers, who were forced to fire on the crowd.

IRON STRIKE AT BUFFALO

Ten Thousand Men Demand Increase, Which is Refused.

All the employees of the iron foundries of Buffalo, Depew, Tonawanda, Lockport and Niagara Falls, including molders, coremakers and helpers, went out on strike. Thirty-six corporations, employing about 1,200 molders and coremakers, are affected. Altogether about 10,000 employees are involved.

The cause of the strike is a demand for an increase of wages for the molders and coremakers. The former want an increase of 20 and the coremakers 25 cents a day.

CLARK WILL RETIRE

Montana Senator Not a Candidate for Re-Election.

In a signed statement appearing in the Butte "Miner," his own paper, Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, announces that he is not a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. He says he will return to Montana to operate his interests at the close of the present term.

Big Lumber Failure.

The National Lumber Manufacturing Company, having large interests in West Virginia and Alabama, was placed in the hands of a receiver on a petition filed in the United States District Court at Chicago, by a number of small creditors. The assets of the company are said to be \$100,000, but the liabilities are not given. The failure of the Bank of America in Chicago several months ago is said to have been responsible for the embarrassment of the lumber company.

ANOTHER TEXAS TORNADO

Three Counties Struck by a Hard Wind Storm and Much Damage Done.

A tornado swept over parts of Brown, Wise, Denton and Greyson counties, Texas, doing damage to crops and farm property, killing two persons and probably two others. At the village of Cowen one house was destroyed and a Mrs. Parks killed. Two other occupants of the house were badly injured. Half a dozen other houses were partially demolished.

At the village of Stofey the house of Joseph Foster was blown down on the family and the ruins took fire. Mrs. Foster and the children crawled out of the ruins safely, but Mr. Foster was pinned down and so badly burned he died.

At Sherman a Methodist church was blown down and at Brownwood several houses were partially wrecked. At the last-named place and in the surrounding country there was a terrific fall of hail which did much damage to all kinds of crops and hurt much live stock.

Some of the hail stones measured 10 inches in circumference and weighed eight ounces after having laid on the ground for a period of 10 minutes.

Western Maryland Buys Cars.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company has awarded a contract for 700 steel car cars to the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg. The contract represents an outlay of \$750,000. The cars are to be delivered about the latter part of the year.

CURRENT NEWS EVENTS.

Gov. E. W. Hock was renominated by the Republicans of Kansas.

A band of robbers in the guise of soldiers robbed the treasury at Dushort, near Tiffin of \$117,500.

The bottle blowing plant of the Evansville, Ind., Glass works burned, causing a loss of \$110,000.

The Norwegian authorities expect Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth to be present at the coronation of King Haakon.

James C. Dahlgren, Democrat, was elected mayor of Omaha over Erasmus A. Benson, by a surprising majority.

Sir Henry Taschereau, chief justice of Canada, has resigned. He probably will be succeeded by Charles Fitzpatrick, minister of justice.

The isthmian canal commission met and decided to ask for an appropriation of \$25,493,231 to continue the construction of the canal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

The Tenth regiment of the Pennsylvania volunteers, which was camped in San Francisco at the time of the Spanish war, has sent a donation of \$10,000 to the relief committee.

Max Dietrich, a leather worker, of Dresden, Saxony, who was arrested recently on the suspicion of murder, confessed that he had killed eight persons in the course of seven years.

Steamers which arrived at Leith from Iceland, report that Mount Hecla has been in eruption, ashes being scattered over a wide area. The disturbance, however, was not serious.

The Allan Steamship Line has placed an order with a Glasgow firm for the construction of a 10,000-ton passenger steamer for the company's service between Liverpool and Glasgow.

Professor Israel C. Russell, aged 54, head of the geology department of the University of Michigan, died of pneumonia. Professor Russell was widely known as a scientist.

By the explosion of a large quantity of dynamite which they were engaged in thawing out over a fire, four river drivers were killed and their bodies horribly mangled at a point on the Aristook river, about five miles above Oxbow, Me.

According to Coroner Walsh of San Francisco, the deaths in the earthquake and fire of April 18 will total 1,500 when the debris is cleared away and a final accounting of the bodies already recovered and those yet missing, is made.

According to a preliminary report on the production of anthracite in 1906, made public by the United States geological survey, the tonnage during that year was the largest in the history of the industry. The amount was 69,239,152 long tons; value \$141,379,900.

New Zealand Offers Aid.

President Roosevelt has gratefully declined New Zealand's offer of \$25,000 for San Francisco on the ground that outside assistance is unnecessary. Premier Seddon has consequently sent \$6,250 to New Zealand's agent at San Francisco for the relief of the New Zealanders there who suffered from the earthquake.

L. & N. Gets Panama Contract.

One of the first large contracts for material for Panama, anticipation of which has led the Pennsylvania, New York Central and other systems to seek lines to Gulf ports, has been awarded to the Louisville & Nashville, which will haul 20,000 cars of cement from Louisville to New Orleans. The road's management figures on putting a car of cement into New Orleans every 45 minutes.

Peasants Dispersed and Two Killed.

A number of peasants invaded the town of Kallianis, Russia and demanded the release of one of their number, who had been arrested. The authorities thereupon summoned troops, who fired upon the peasants and dispersed them with their bayonets. Two peasants were killed and one was wounded.

The volcano of Stromboli, after a period of quiet, is resuming activity and is emitting smoke and solid material.