

FEW CHANGES IN THE IRON SCALE

MILL PRICES THE GUIDE,

Fixed at Last Year's Figures, With Little Alteration—Steel and Tin Scales Next.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, at Columbus, O., continued on April 28, their consideration of the wage scale committee's report. It seems probable that the committee's recommendations, which contemplate a few changes, will be accepted without amendment. One cent per ton for 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 tons, 64 4-10 cents; 1 3/4 to 2 3/4 tons, 1 4-10, 67 cents; 1 5/8 to 2 5/8 tons, 1 4-10, 70 cents; 1 7/8 to 2 7/8 tons, 1 4-10, 72 1/2 cents; 1 9/16 to 2 1/2 tons, 72 cents; 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 tons, 75 cents per ton. Catching on a bar mill shall be five-eighths of the price for rolling on the same kind of a mill. Heaters on 12-inch mills are to be paid by the company. Five per cent less than the above scale shall be paid for rolling and heating steel, to apply only to rollers and catchers' wages after roughing price has been deducted, except on straight two high bar mills. The guide mill's scale adopted is about the same as last year. It is agreed that the base price at a one-cent card rate, based on actual sales of bar iron, as per conference agreement, with extras, shall be the straight \$1.21 per ton for rolling, 67 1/10 cents for heating, 2 1/2 cents per ton each for roughing and catching on guide, 10-inch hoop and cotton tie mills, with 2 per cent additional for each 1-10 advance or decline on said card from 1 to 2 per cent card rate. After the iron scale is finished the steel and tin scales will have to be taken up and adjusted. The officers of the association laugh at the report that members of the organization in western cities have called a meeting to be held in Milwaukee for the purpose of withdrawing from the Amalgamated Association and forming a new union.

Baldwin Victim of Fake.

Col. Mills, who was sent to Denver to investigate the interview in which Gen. Frank D. Baldwin was represented as saying that he preferred negro and Filipino soldiers because it did not matter how many of them were killed, has reported to Secretary Root that the interview never took place, and that the man who talked it has been discharged from the paper.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The treasury department received a concisely contribution of \$73.50, enclosed in an envelope postmarked Rome, Italy.

Some interesting statistics bearing on hard coal miners were presented to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in session in Washington.

Admiral Devey and his staff sailed April 28 on the government yacht Mayflower to inspect the North Atlantic squadron off the coasts of the Chesapeake.

In a report to the state department Consul General Bittinger at Montreal says that never before in the history of Canada has the industrial outlook been so bright as now.

James N. Tyner, recently dismissed from the government service while holding the position of Assistant Attorney General for the postoffice department, is critically ill.

The Comptroller of the Currency issued a certificate authorizing the First National Bank of Derry, Pa., to begin business, capitalized at \$50,000. E. L. Brown is President; B. W. Brown, cashier.

Information has reached the State Department from Caracas to the effect that the Venezuelan government has refused the extradition of several foreign consuls, on the ground of alleged interference in the internal affairs of the country.

Queen Wilhelmina has notified the United States government that she has appointed Dr. Charles Augustinus Henri Borge to act as umpire in the arbitration of American claims in Venezuela, at Caracas. Dr. Borge was formerly the Dutch governor of Curacao.

The Swift-Westinghouse syndicate has offered \$600,000 for the ice plant at Manila. Government officials at Manila say it is worth \$1,000,000. The plant is owned by the insular government, but a question has arisen concerning the advisability of the government continuing in private business.

Negotiations are progressing with a number of European governments for parcels post agreements with this country, and Postmaster General Payne regarding the looting of the safe by Mrs. Tyner. The case will be laid before the grand jury, but it is not likely that the jury will report for at least two weeks.

George C. Ward, vice president of the Pacific Cable Company, was in Washington to confer with the officials of the navy department on matters pertaining to the completion of the line. The Pacific cable, now being laid by the Postal Telegraph Company, will be opened for business for the first time July 4.

M. O. Chance, private secretary to Secretary Root, turned over to Postmaster General Payne the \$6,000 that was found on F. W. Neely when he was arrested for postal frauds in Cuba. The money was taken by the postoffice inspectors at that time, but was turned over to the war department to be used in evidence for the prosecution of Neely.

George L. Lorillard, a son of the late Pierre Lorillard, has been appointed secretary of legation at Havana, in place of Henry F. Fletcher, who has been transferred to Peking, to replace William E. Britton, who has been promoted to act as United States arbitrator in the approaching Caracas arbitration. William J. Pike has been appointed consul at Sittau, in place of the deceased, transferred to Posen.

ENTERS STRONG DENIAL.

President Baer insists That There Never Was a Meeting to Fix Anthracite Scale.

President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and of the Temple Iron Company, resumed testifying April 30 at New York before the Interstate Commerce Commission at the hearing on the complaint of William R. Hearst that roads are charging excessive freight rates for carrying anthracite coal from the mines in Pennsylvania to tidewater and are a combination in restraint of trade. He said the coal roads and coal companies developed an agreement for mining and distributing coal in summer from all mines on a percentage basis. The owners of mines were willing to restrict the output, so the coal roads agreed to carry all coal in summer as soon as mined, but in no case was it found the market would take more were the cars refused. Mr. Baer said there had never been any meeting or agreement to make uniform freight rates for anthracite on the coal roads. Railroad charges, he said, should be such as to enable roads to earn profits representing a percentage equal to the prevailing rates of interest. It was a matter of the greatest satisfaction to him that he had never been a party to over-capitalization. E. B. Thomas, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, followed Mr. Baer in the witness chair. He said he was present at a conference of the presidents of the coal-carrying roads to consider the congestion at terminals. The percentage of coal tonnage carried by each road was discussed, and a division of percentage or allotment of them was tentatively agreed upon. The tentative percentage agreement had no reference whatever to the amount of coal any operator was free to mine. There was no intention to reach any of the output, but to settle the trouble arising from the impression of the independent operators that the roads were favoring their own mines. Mr. Thomas said that unrestricted and unrestricted competition was one of the worst evils to which the country could be exposed. The witness was asked if he no longer detected his road as to avoid competition of that sort and he replied he had not been successful in conducting his road so as to avoid such competition. The witness said there could be no comparison between hard coal and soft coal rates. Commissioner Clegg asked if a new independent operator would be on an equal footing with the other operators, and Mr. Thomas replied that he did not know when a new investor would be able to locate a new hard coal mine. He said new coal mine investors would be welcomed by the Lehigh Valley road and given all possible encouragement and got the same freight rates as operators who sold their entire product to coal companies controlled by coal roads for 65 per cent of the market prices.

TROOPS AGAINST STRIKERS.

Six Hundred Canadian Militia Protecting the Workmen.

Police at Montreal, Canada, drove back at the muzzle of revolvers 300 union laborer strikers who went along the wharves crying, "Kill the Jews." Most of the non-union men who are loading the ships are Jews and Italians. Six hundred militiamen were stationed at the harbor front, guarding property and protecting non-union men at work on the five ocean liners loaded at the docks. Six hundred strikers overpowered the small force of city policemen at the wharves and went on board the steamers where non-union men were working and chased them ashore. Joseph Lavigne, a French Canadian striker, was shot in the leg by Stevedore William Quinn, who was attacked by the man he wounded. A furious mob chased Quinn, but he escaped. Before the troops reached the wharves strikers set fire to the cargo of the Leyland liner Alexandrian. The fire was extinguished before it made much headway. Seven arrests were made in connection with the disturbances. The troops were accompanied by an ambulance corps and are provided with 50 rounds of ammunition and strike cartridges.

NO ATTEMPT TO BRIBE.

Report of Legislative Committee After Investigating.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in the Illinois legislature submitted a final report to the house at Springfield. The report declares that no real attempt was made to bribe Speaker John H. Miller, whose attempt to gavel a traction bill through the house led to a riot, and whose explanation was that he believed bribery had been resorted to in the interest of a rival bill.

Is Now a Countess.

Miss Alice C. Thaw and Geo. F. Seymour, whose title in England is Earl of Yarmouth, were married in Pittsburgh April 27. The parents of the groom, the Marquis of Hertford and wife, were present, also a number of distinguished guests from Washington, D. C.

Vandalia Must Pay \$557,500.

Judge Baker, in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis ordered the Vandalia Railroad Company to pay \$557,500, the amount of defaulted bonds of the Terre Haute and Peoria railway.

Leishman Wins on Pork.

Minister Leishman reports from Constantinople that the Turkish government has removed the prohibition on American pork, which has existed five years. Pork will be admitted after the customary inspection.

The Largest Locomotive.

What is probably the largest locomotive in the world has just been completed at Schenectady, for hauling freight over the Rocky mountains. It measures 70 feet, and on a level track can haul a train of cars a mile and a

SHOOT AND TO KILL IS HIS RIGHT

ECHO OF THE STRIKE.

Supreme Court Upholds Position of National Guardsmen in Discharge of Duty.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court in an opinion at Philadelphia April 27, discharged from custody Arthur Wadsworth, a member of the Eighteenth regiment, National Guard, of Pittsburgh, who was arrested for the shooting and killing of William Durham, a union miner at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, during the anthracite coal strike. Within its necessary field and for the accomplishment of its intended purpose the government has and must have the power of martial law, sufficient and effective for its ends, and the enforcement of law, the peace and security of the community as to life and property. The resort to the arm of the government means that the ordinary civil officers to preserve order are subordinated and the rule of force under military methods is substituted to whatever extent may be necessary in the discretion of the military commander. To call out the military and then have them stand quiet and helpless while mob law overrides the civil authorities would be to make the government contemptible and destroy the purpose of its existence. From the opinion handed down in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Justice Mitchell.—"The question of a soldier's right to shoot—and shoot to kill—in the discharge of his duty without involving his criminal liability was decided in the affirmative by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in a decision written by Justice Mitchell. The case was regarded as one of the most important that ever came before the highest tribunal of the State, and upon it rested the whole fabric of the National Guard. The decision was eagerly awaited by not only the Keystone militiamen, but by the guardians in every State. It is in effect the upholding of martial law over civil government. The case decided was that of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Wadsworth. The issue was brought before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus directed against the officials of Schuylkill county for the discharge of one Arthur Wadsworth, who had been taken into custody on a charge of manslaughter growing out of the killing of a man by the soldier while on duty during the strike of the anthracite coal miners last year. Wadsworth is a private in Company A, Eighteenth regiment. On the night of October 8, he was one of five or six soldiers, under the charge of a corporal, sent to guard the home of a non-union man in Shenandoah. The house, occupied by the miner's wife and several children, had been dynamited on the preceding night. About midnight a man was about to enter the yard of the house by the gate. Three times Wadsworth called upon the intruder to halt, and as his challenge was not heeded he placed his rifle to his shoulder and fired, killing the citizen, who proved to be William Durham. Wadsworth was arrested, after a long struggle, on a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, and the habeas corpus was secured to prevent a trial on a murder charge.

GOOD ROADS PROGRAM.

Convention Calls Upon the National Government for Money Aid.

The good roads convention at St. Louis, Mo., adopted resolutions declaring that the building of good roads is of paramount importance to National prosperity and commercial supremacy; recommending the harmonious co-operation of township, county, State and National governments; that the association believes that National appropriations for the improvement of highways have become necessary to promote a high order of citizenship and meet the ever-growing necessities of agricultural interests, and suggesting the establishment throughout the United States of a complete organization from the Nation down to the township, which organization shall make a complete National association. The resolution also favored increased appropriations for the road division of the Agricultural department and the appointment of a committee of one from each State to appear before Congress to secure National aid in road building.

BRITISH TERMS TO MORGAN.

Majority of Directors Steamship Combine Must Be British.

The agreement between the British government and the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Morgan combine of Atlantic steamship companies, has been concluded. It provides that a majority of the directors of the combination are to be of British nationality, and the vessels purchased in Great Britain are to fly the British flag. The officers are to be British, a reasonable proportion of their crews are to be drawn from Great Britain, and at least half of the tonnage hereafter to be built for the combination is to be constructed in British yards and fly the British flag. In the event of the combine pursuing a policy hostile to the British mercantile marine, the British government is empowered to terminate the agreement, which is for 20 years and renewable on five years' notice from either party.

More Pay for Blacksmiths.

An agreement was reached between the Chicago Metal Trades Association and District Council No. 1 of the blacksmiths, whereby 2,000 men will receive a nine-hour work day and an increase in wages ranging from 2 1/2 to 10 per cent above present rates. Time and a half will be paid for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

New York Quarantine Season for Coastwise Vessels Will Extend from May 1 to November 1.

Professor Gibbs, of Yale University, is dead. Express agent of Britt Ia., was robbed of \$10,000. Banks were wrecked and many killed by dynamite in Bulgaria. Rain marred the reception to President Roosevelt in Des Moines, Ia. Ice winds chilled guests at dedication of St. Louis world's fair grounds. Russian foreign office issued statement of their position in Manchurian matter. Three hundred persons were killed in the anti-Jewish riots at Kishineff, Russia. Martha Lawrence, a 19-year-old girl, was murdered at a farm house near Laporte, Ind. J. P. Morgan paid last dividend to United States Steel Corporation flotation syndicate. Safe crackers and citizens had running fight near St. Louis and the burglars escaped. Stated Clerk Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts announced that two-thirds of the presbyteries had voted for revision. President Lorge of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad announced important changes in officials of the company. The Wabash and Texas Pacific filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission reasons for raising freight rates. Deputy Game Warden B. B. Spafford, of Cadillac, Mich., shot and killed Christ McLean, who had speared him. Forest fires threaten the destruction of Onaway, Mich. The lumber camps near the city were surrounded by the flames. The German reichstag was finally adjourned by Emperor William, and the campaign for the next reichstag has begun. Six members of the French commission to the St. Louis Exposition arrived at New York on the steamer La Gasconne. Hartwell Stafford, of Brooksville, Mass., fired three bullets into Stillman Bishop, who had threatened dispossession proceedings. A Catholic missionary in Shan Tung, China, says that a new sect, similar to the Boxers, has assumed enormous proportions. S. R. Guggenheim has given \$50,000, and James Loeb \$25,000 to the country sanitarium of the Montefiore Home, New York. A thousand houses in the town of Marquina, Philippine Islands, were destroyed by fire believed to have been started by insurgents. The syndicate that promoted the big steel combine was dissolved, the members receiving their final dividends, the total profits being 200 per cent. Russia is increasing her naval force in Far Eastern waters. Japanese advices state that the Russian fleet will soon be composed of 42 vessels. Great Britain has withdrawn her contention that the question of paying the Venezuelan blockade expenses should be submitted to The Hague tribunal. Gen. Baden-Powell in an interview declared that the British cavalry is superior to the American. He thinks we live too well; and that we lack physique. New York experts are surveying the city of Richmond, Va., with a view of finding a way to stop the destruction of the city's water and gas pipes by electrolysis. Several rustic summer houses and a large portion of the woods near the mansion on William K. Vanderbilt's estate of Idle Hour, Long Island, were destroyed by fire. Seven Boston Italians asked for protection against the Mafia, by which they had been ordered to contribute to the defense fund of the New York barrel murder case. Part of the Brighton abattoir, near Boston, was burned, causing a loss of \$150,000, of which \$100,000 falls upon the Learned & Bird Company, manufacturers of oieomargarine oils. In an engagement between a British force commanded by Major Gough with the natives near Danop, Somaliland, 13 of the British, including two officers, and 200 of the natives were killed. Mr. Irving M. Scott, vice president and general manager of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, the builder of the famous battleship Oregon, died at his home in San Francisco. The lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature passed, by a vote of 60 to 27, a resolution calling for constitutional convention to provide for election of United States Senators by direct vote. The United States Court at Buffalo, N. Y., refused the injunction asked for by the Chicago Board of Trade to prevent the Buffalo Consolidated Stock exchange from using the quotations of the Chicago board. The Macedonian Committee has informed the American missionaries that they need not fear being levied upon, as they regard the ransom of Miss Stone as an American contribution to the revolutionary fund. Two hundred Filipinos were killed in the operations of pacifying the rebellious Philippines in Rizal, Bulacan and Cavite Provinces, Luzon, Philippines. The conditions in Albay are unsatisfactory. Secretary Cranborne stated in the House on Commons, England, that negotiations were still proceeding at Washington in the matter of the reference of the Venezuela dispute to The Hague arbitration tribunal. Cholera is again threatening the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands. The Casayan valley is infected and it is feared the disease will extend over all the islands. Past epidemics have generally lasted over three years. Hugh J. Cannon, the Mormon missionary, will appeal to Emperor William for permission for the Mormons to remain in Germany. He has sent to the Emperor and Empress copies of the Book of Mormon in Germany. In Chicago the Board of Arbitration decided that the City Railway Company must place no obstacles in the way of the labor union strengthening its rank and that the employees must not discriminate against non-union men.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Professor Gibbs, of Yale University, is dead. Express agent of Britt Ia., was robbed of \$10,000. Banks were wrecked and many killed by dynamite in Bulgaria. Rain marred the reception to President Roosevelt in Des Moines, Ia. Ice winds chilled guests at dedication of St. Louis world's fair grounds. Russian foreign office issued statement of their position in Manchurian matter. Three hundred persons were killed in the anti-Jewish riots at Kishineff, Russia. Martha Lawrence, a 19-year-old girl, was murdered at a farm house near Laporte, Ind. J. P. Morgan paid last dividend to United States Steel Corporation flotation syndicate. Safe crackers and citizens had running fight near St. Louis and the burglars escaped. Stated Clerk Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts announced that two-thirds of the presbyteries had voted for revision. President Lorge of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad announced important changes in officials of the company. The Wabash and Texas Pacific filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission reasons for raising freight rates. Deputy Game Warden B. B. Spafford, of Cadillac, Mich., shot and killed Christ McLean, who had speared him. Forest fires threaten the destruction of Onaway, Mich. The lumber camps near the city were surrounded by the flames. The German reichstag was finally adjourned by Emperor William, and the campaign for the next reichstag has begun. Six members of the French commission to the St. Louis Exposition arrived at New York on the steamer La Gasconne. Hartwell Stafford, of Brooksville, Mass., fired three bullets into Stillman Bishop, who had threatened dispossession proceedings. A Catholic missionary in Shan Tung, China, says that a new sect, similar to the Boxers, has assumed enormous proportions. S. R. Guggenheim has given \$50,000, and James Loeb \$25,000 to the country sanitarium of the Montefiore Home, New York. A thousand houses in the town of Marquina, Philippine Islands, were destroyed by fire believed to have been started by insurgents. The syndicate that promoted the big steel combine was dissolved, the members receiving their final dividends, the total profits being 200 per cent. Russia is increasing her naval force in Far Eastern waters. Japanese advices state that the Russian fleet will soon be composed of 42 vessels. Great Britain has withdrawn her contention that the question of paying the Venezuelan blockade expenses should be submitted to The Hague tribunal. Gen. Baden-Powell in an interview declared that the British cavalry is superior to the American. He thinks we live too well; and that we lack physique. New York experts are surveying the city of Richmond, Va., with a view of finding a way to stop the destruction of the city's water and gas pipes by electrolysis. Several rustic summer houses and a large portion of the woods near the mansion on William K. Vanderbilt's estate of Idle Hour, Long Island, were destroyed by fire. Seven Boston Italians asked for protection against the Mafia, by which they had been ordered to contribute to the defense fund of the New York barrel murder case. Part of the Brighton abattoir, near Boston, was burned, causing a loss of \$150,000, of which \$100,000 falls upon the Learned & Bird Company, manufacturers of oieomargarine oils. In an engagement between a British force commanded by Major Gough with the natives near Danop, Somaliland, 13 of the British, including two officers, and 200 of the natives were killed. Mr. Irving M. Scott, vice president and general manager of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, the builder of the famous battleship Oregon, died at his home in San Francisco. The lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature passed, by a vote of 60 to 27, a resolution calling for constitutional convention to provide for election of United States Senators by direct vote. The United States Court at Buffalo, N. Y., refused the injunction asked for by the Chicago Board of Trade to prevent the Buffalo Consolidated Stock exchange from using the quotations of the Chicago board. The Macedonian Committee has informed the American missionaries that they need not fear being levied upon, as they regard the ransom of Miss Stone as an American contribution to the revolutionary fund. Two hundred Filipinos were killed in the operations of pacifying the rebellious Philippines in Rizal, Bulacan and Cavite Provinces, Luzon, Philippines. The conditions in Albay are unsatisfactory. Secretary Cranborne stated in the House on Commons, England, that negotiations were still proceeding at Washington in the matter of the reference of the Venezuela dispute to The Hague arbitration tribunal. Cholera is again threatening the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands. The Casayan valley is infected and it is feared the disease will extend over all the islands. Past epidemics have generally lasted over three years. Hugh J. Cannon, the Mormon missionary, will appeal to Emperor William for permission for the Mormons to remain in Germany. He has sent to the Emperor and Empress copies of the Book of Mormon in Germany. In Chicago the Board of Arbitration decided that the City Railway Company must place no obstacles in the way of the labor union strengthening its rank and that the employees must not discriminate against non-union men.

MOUNTAIN OVERWHELMED A TOWN

HOMES BECOMES TOMBS.

Terrible Cataclysm in Canadian Northwest. West Village—One Hundred Lives Are Lost.

The little mining town of Frank, in the Alberta district of the Northwest Territory of British America, very near the boundary line between British Columbia and the United States, and lying in the valley of the river at the entrance of Crosses Nest Pass over the Crown Nest railroad, was overwhelmed by countless tons of rock shortly after 4 o'clock April 29, and over 100 of its inhabitants killed almost immediately. Worse, still, the town was threatened with total destruction by flood. Old Mans river, which flows through the center of the town, was dammed up by the falling rocks to the height of nearly 100 feet, and the entire valley above the town was flooded for miles. A tremendous loud reverberation shook the whole valley of the Old Mans river at 4:10 o'clock a. m., and when from the top of Turtle mountain, overlooking the settlement, millions of tons of rock were hurled. The Frank mines, operated by the French Canadian Coal Company, across the river from the town, were seen to be buried under hundreds of feet of rock. Inside of five minutes from the first thunderous shock and before half the town realized what had happened, a small force of men had started to the relief of the miners, despite the great risk they ran of being buried under the rocks which were still being precipitated from the lofty mountain top. The disaster was not confined to the dwelling houses in the town of Frank, which were demolished by the falling rock. Some of the occupants of these houses escaped death, but many others were fatally killed. The railroad track for a distance of two miles or more east of the station was covered with from 10 to 40 feet of rock and the telegraph wires down it was impossible to venture within half a mile of the mine workings. It is certain that men are buried in the workings. All hope for them has been abandoned. It is generally thought that the disruption of Turtle mountain was brought about by a seismic disturbance, although some persons declare that the origin of the upheaval was volcanic. No lava has been seen, and aside from the smoke in the mountain, the atmosphere is clear. There is, however, no explanation for the continued upheaval of rock. The eruptive influences seem to center at the crown of Turtle mountain. The following conservative estimate of the loss of life was made: Men, women and children killed in their beds as they slept, 82; miners working outside the mine and instantly killed, 12; imprisoned in the mine, 18.

ALTERED HIS TICKET.

Fine of \$100 Was Imposed for Raising Time Limit.

Charged with altering a railroad commutation ticket, August Grebe was sentenced by Judge Jobiere in the Camden county New Jersey court to pay a fine of \$100. The offense to which Grebe pleaded guilty was an attempt to extend for one year the limit of a West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company 180-trip ticket between Chesthurst, N. J., and Philadelphia, which expired March 31, 1902. The maximum punishment for this offense under the New Jersey law is three years' imprisonment or \$500 fine or both.

FRANCHISE TAX DECIDED.

Law Affirmed by the New York Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., rendered a decision unanimously approving the constitutionality of the special franchise tax law, including the provision for the assessment of the value of franchises by the State board of tax commissioners. The law includes as taxable real property the rights of street railway, gas, pipe line, telegraph, telephone and all other public utility companies.

FIRE LOSS \$1,250,000.

Chicago Plant of the International Salt Company Destroyed.

The plant of the International Salt Company at South Chicago, with three boats lying in the Calumet river, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$1,250,000, that of the salt company being placed at \$800,000. The buildings of the company covered nearly 10 acres along the Calumet river. In these buildings were stored 400,000 tons of salt, and the greater part of this is said to have been ruined by fire and water.

VENEZUELAN DOORS CLOSED.

Castro Issues a Decree That Will Shut Out Immigration.

Foreign residents in Venezuela are exasperated by a drastic decree issued by President Castro's government that is expected to end all immigration or the introduction of foreign capital. They are forbidden to mix in the political affairs of the republic, to fill public office, to take arms in domestic contentions or to make political speeches or write about politics in the newspapers.

Shooting Was Justified.

Judge Ely, at Boston, Mass., discharged Mrs. Isabella Viola, who shot and killed Lieut. Kelly, of the fire department. The judge held that as Kelly had burst open the door of her apartments and attacked her husband she was entirely justified in shooting him.

Will Arbitrate Wage Dispute.

Representatives of railroad and marine engineers met in New York and decided to leave their wage dispute to an arbitration committee.

BLOWN TO ATMS.

Nine Persons Killed in Explosion of a Powder Mill—Five Others Wounded.

The plant of the Great Powder Company at Pine Creek near Hollidaysburg, Pa., was completely wrecked by a series of explosions. Of 30 persons who were employed, nine are dead and five injured, rpt. Adam Taggart, one of the injured believed to be fatally hurt. Of the others, but one has been recovered. The others were blown to atoms, portions of their flesh being scattered upon the scene of the explosion. Eight buildings comprised the powderplant. But five are standing, the remaining six having been completely shattered. Great portions of the big timbers and sections of the masonry were hurled hundreds of yards away. The body of Charles Ross was recovered. The remains were identified by the photo. The body lay 200 yards from the powder house, having been hurled the entire distance. The dead are: Ross, Kenneth, Fisher, Lautzer, William Lyons, Gorge Simon, Frank Strasser, Fran McKierman, George Fay, Charles Jas, Giuseppe Majoro. The injured are: Geo. McCartney, cut on side and leg; Samuel P. Smith, face cut; Adam Taggart, internally injured, neck and face incised and burned; Mrs. Ann Taggart, contusion of back; Frederick S. Taggart, head cut. All the her employees sustained minor injury by being blown about the buildings which they were employed. The buildings caught fire immediately after the explosion. Because of the immense amount of dynamite stored in the plant the rescuers were unable to get to the work until late. It was believed that all danger of further explosions was past, as the fire was practically under control. The first of the series of four explosions which wrecked the plant and rocked the earth for miles around, occurred in the mixing house. It also blew atoms two punching houses. So great was the concussion that the nitrocellulose house followed, and the large boiler house was wrecked by it. The sound of the explosion was plainly heard at Hollidaysburg, 11 miles away, and at Petersburg, 16 miles distant. Every window within three miles was shattered, and the effect was somewhat similar to that of an earthquake. The dwelling house of Blair Trezona half mile away was twisted about on its foundation.

GUFFEY BARGE LAUNCHED.

Will Carry Over 1,000,000 Gallons of Texas Oil.

The steel barge Shenango, built for the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, was launched at Bath, Maine. The barge is 300 feet long, has a gross tonnage of 2,240 and a carrying capacity of 1,128,000 gallons. She will carry oil from Port Arthur, Tex., to Philadelphia, her home port.

CABLE FLASHES.

The steamer Calabria, which sailed from Naples on April 25 for New York, has been towed into port at Algerias, having lost her propeller. Private letters received at Vienna, Austria, from Czornowitz say over 30 persons were killed during the recent anti-Semitic riots at Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia. The United States European squadron, consisting of the cruiser Chicago, Albany, Cincinnati and Machin, arrived at Marseilles, France, to take part in the welcome of President Loubet.

King Edward of England reviewed 25,000 Italian troops assembled on the parade ground at Rome, Italy. It was an imposing spectacle and splendid weather contributed to the brilliancy of the scene.

Judge Holt announced his decision at San Juan, Porto Rico, in the smuggling cases against naval officers. He said the district attorney had full power to make process in cases if he desired to do so, which was done. Telegrams received from Sofia, Bulgaria, announce that a fierce fight between Turkish troops and a large band of insurgents has occurred on the right bank of the river Struma, in the district of Daehuns, European Turkey.

The expulsion of the friars from the Chartreuse monastery, Paris, France, was accomplished April 29 without any serious difficulty. Large crowds of sympathizers surrounded the monastery. A battalion of infantry and a squadron of dragons assisted the police.

At the session of the London (Eng.) Diocesan conference, the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur P. Ingram, made a statement that he had three sent for an explanation from the Rev. Mr. Hadden regarding the Vanderbilt-Rutherford wedding, and that none had been received.

Russia is reported as having every-thing in readiness to swoop down on Constantinople, and ever since the Austrian Ambassador, Baron von Clemen, and the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinoviev, made a joint call on the Sultan, diplomats have been very anxious to ferret out whether or not there is a secret understanding between these two Powers.

President Loubot arrived at Tunis from Bona, Algeria. He was received by the Bey and was given a tremendous popular ovation. The city was elaborately decorated with triumphal arches and the flags of France and Tunis. The crowds which filled the streets were a strange medley of French, Mussulmans and Jews.

A riotous outbreak occurred at Marseilles, France, in the streets surrounding the Capuchin convent, where the friars barricaded themselves. A crowd of several thousand persons gathered about the place, many of them carrying banners having anti-clerical inscriptions. During a charge made by a squad of police Commissary Souchen was struck on the head and badly hurt. A number of policemen were injured and many arrests were made.

The Funny Side of Life.

A Paradoxical Affair. When I am riding on the train, in ecstasy I roar, To think that I am going where I've never been before. But when I reach my station just An hour late, I find That where I'd never been before I have arrived behind!

CRUEL PERVERSION. She—"Do you recall the day we were married?" He—"I wish to gracious I could!"—Yonkers Statesman.

HIS GOOD TASTE. She—"You'd say was trying to bite me, sir." He (touching his hat)—"Yes, madam; he has a sweet tooth."—Yonkers Statesman.

COMPASSION. "I pity the poor birds that haven't even got a roof under their feet this weather."—New York Sun.



TAX ENOUGH. She—"What would you think of a tax on bechevets?" He—"Oh, pshaw! Don't we have to buy wedding presents?"—Detroit Free Press.

CAUTION. Raising his hand the minister said: "I baptize thee John Henry!" "Thay," the child interrupted, "hath thith water been boiled?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

REMEMBERED IN TIME. Carroll—"Oh, by the way, Miss Westcott, there was something I wanted to say to you. Now what was it?" Ethel—"Can't you think?" Carroll—"Wait a minute! Oh, yes, I remember now. Will you marry me?"—Sacramento Journal.

SO WAGS THE WORLD. Crabshaw—"I'm thinking of getting my life insured for \$50,000. If anything happened to me that would insure your comfort in the future." Mrs. Crabshaw—"Indeed, would, my dear. With that much money I'd be sure to capture another husband."—New York Herald.

WINS. "Ah," she sighed, "the great men are all dead." "But the beautiful women are not," he answered. Then she looked soulfully up into his eyes and told him she had said it just to be contrary, and not because she thought it for a moment.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WAITING FOR THE CHANGE. "It was too bad to keep you waiting so long for your change," said the smiling shopgirl, as she counted it out. "I am afraid I have given you a bad quarter." "What?" exclaimed Mrs. Tye-Phist, in alarm. "—of an hour." "Oh!" she said, considerably relieved.—Chicago Tribune.

GETTING EVEN. Doctor's Wife—"Aren't you going to take your instrument case?" Doctor—"No; the patient is a plumber. I'm going to send back for the instruments and charge him for the time."—New York Journal.

IN A QUANDARY. "Mary gets so excited when she reads history." "Does she?" "I should say she did. She's been reading English history, but she had to stop when she got to the Wars of the Roses." "Why did she stop?" "She couldn't tell which Rose she preferred to have win."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Doctor's Wife—"Aren't you going to take your instrument case?" Doctor—"No; the patient is a plumber. I'm going to send back for the instruments and charge him for the time."—New York Journal.

IN A QUANDARY. "Mary gets so excited when she reads history." "Does she?" "I should say she did. She's been reading English history, but she had to stop when she got to the Wars of the Roses." "Why did she stop?" "She couldn't tell which Rose she preferred to have win."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Doctor's Wife—"Aren't you going to take your instrument case?" Doctor—"No; the patient is a plumber. I'm going to send back for the instruments and charge him for the time."—New York Journal.

IN A QUANDARY. "Mary gets so excited when she reads history." "Does she?" "I should say she did. She's been reading English history, but she had to stop when she got to the Wars of the Roses." "Why did she stop?" "She couldn't tell which Rose she preferred to have win."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.