STRANGE DEATH OF MANY FRIENDS

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Confession of Woman to Three Murders—Eight Other Deaths Being Investigated.

After two weeks' work Prosecutor E. C. Smith, at Kalkaska, Mich., has secured a confession from Mrs. Mary McKnight to the cold-blooded, premeditated murder of her brother, John Murphy, his wife, Gertrude, and their three-months'-old baby. Eight other persons, investigation shows, have died in the past 15 years under circumstances that, in view of the woman's confession, are now thought to be very suspicious. All of the eight were either relatives or intimate friends who died while living with Mrs. McKnight, or while she was at their homes. All are said to have shown symptoms that are believed to indicate strychnine poisoning. The eight other people whose deaths now seem to have been under most suspicious circumstances were: Ernest McKnight, the woman's husband; Jas. Ambrose, her first husband, who died at Alpena, in 1887; Mrs. McKnight, the wife of Jas. E. McKnight, who was the partner of Ambrose; Baby Teeple, Mrs. McKnight's niece; Eliza Chalker, another niece, who died at Grayling in May, 1892; Sara Murphy, Mrs. McKnight's sister, who also died at Grayling in February, 1893; a Mrs. Curry, who died in Saginaw in 1893, while Mrs. McKnight was at her mother's house, and Dorothy Jeason, a child, who died in Grayling while under Mrs. McKnight's care during the absence of her mother. Investigation of these deaths shows that all of these persons except Mrs. Curry were taken suddenly ill and showed what are now regarded as unmistakable symptoms of strychnine poisoning. The physician who attended Ernest McKnight the woman's husband, says that he is now confident that McKnight died from strychnine. Eliza Chalker and Sara Murphy were stricken at the table while Mrs. McKnight was present. Both died in convulsions in a few hours. No motive can be found for these crimes. There was no suspicion against Mrs. McKnight in connection with the death of the Murphy's until she filed a mortgage on her brother's property after his death, on which the figures had, it is alleged, been raised from $200 to $600. An investigation was then begun. The body of John Murphy was exhumed and strychnine found in the stomach. Mrs. McKnight was placed under arrest, with the result that she confessed.

COURT REFUSES CASSATT.

Want Trial Before Entire Supreme Court and Struck Jury.

The Supreme Court at Trenton, N. J., refused the application of A. J. Cassatt, E. F. C. Young and others who are under indictment for responsibility in connection with the Clifton avenue, Newark, trolley accident, in which several children were killed, for a trial before the entire Supreme Court and also a struck jury. Those under indictment are all officers of the trolley company. The decision states that the court is without power to grant either one of the two motions. One was for a trial before the entire Supreme Court and the other was for a trial before that court for a struck jury.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Increases were announced in the salaries of a number of postmasters in Maryland and Virginia.

Sir Michael Herbert left for Newport, where the British Embassy will be located during the summer.

The President has accepted the resignation of Director of the Census Merriam. Director North assumed charge.

In the Criminal Court Justice Pritchard reduced the bail of Auditor Watson, accused of embezzlement, from $30,000 to $20,000.

It was learned from Princeton, N. J., that former President Cleveland has been offered the presidency of the University of Virginia.

The Georgetown University conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on George B. Cortelyou, secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Prof. James C. Monoghan was appointed editor of the reports of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in the department of Commerce and Labor.

A civil service examination will be held at Pittsburg, July 8, for the position of assistant engineer in the custodian service in that city. The place pays $1,000 a year.

The war department announced its apportionment among the States of the $2,000,000 appropriated by the Dick bill for the equipment of the National Guard of the States.

President Roosevelt returned June 11 from Cleveland where he attended the Hanna-McCormick wedding. With the President were Miss Alice Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb and Commander Cowles.

The United States grand jury filed presentments at Baltimore against C. Ellsworth Upton and Thomas W. McGregor, employes of the Postoffice department at Washington, for complicity in the mail pouch frauds.

The Federal grand jury has found true bills against the Groff brothers in connection with the alleged offering of bribes to A. W. Machen, former superintendent of free delivery bureau of the Postoffice department.

Secretary of the Navy Moody, upon representations by Representative B. B. Dovener, of West Virginia, rescinded the order dismissing Midshipman Grafton A. Beall, Jr., of Wheeling, from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

News of the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia and the proclaiming of Peter Karageogevitch king reached the State department in a cablegram from United States Vice Consul General Christian Boeglili, at Belgrade. The cablegram is dated Zimony, an Austrian town six miles across the border.

MILLER'S BIG SWINDLE.

How Syndicate Started, "520 Per Cent" Man Testifies Against Former Counsel.

William F. Miller, better known as "520 per cent Miller," the founder and originator of the Franklin syndicate, told in court at New York the history of that monumental swindle. He appeared as a witness at the trial of his former counsel, Colonel Robert A. Ammon, who is charged with criminally receiving stolen goods—$30,500—from Miller. In outlining the case of the prosecution Mr. Nott said: "We will prove that this defendant in the summer of 1899 met William Miller. This man, Ammon, became his counsel and advised him as to the safest way in which to conduct the business. We will show how Miller turned over $195,000 to Ammon, who, after he got the cash said, 'Billy, now you had better scoot,' and when threatened with arrest himself, brought back Miller from Canada. Miller was arrested and convicted. We propose to prove four things—first, that $30,000 was stolen by Miller; second, that this $30,000 was given to Ammon; third, that Ammon knew that the $30,000 was stolen; fourth, that this $30,000 was secured feloniously. The first of these four points will be established by the persons from whom Miller stole the money, and also by Miller himself, who will take the stand and tell how he turned it over to Ammon." Miller was extremely nervous. His expression indicated that he was there to get even with his former counsel. Miller was asked how he had come to form the Franklin syndicate. "It was during the latter part of February, 1899, that I started the Franklin syndicate," Miller testified. "I went to work among my friends and acquaintances and got money from them on the promise that I would pay them 10 per cent a week." Miller then told how he hired rooms in Brooklyn and established his headquarters. Money was rolling in so fast that the clerks had scarcely time to count it. Assistant District Attorney Nott read a number of circulars. In one Miller informed his customers there was to be a big deal in Wall street whereby millions could be made. He said he had inside information that the Pullman and Wagner Companies were to be united and that he could not afford to receive a deposit under $50. Miller said that there was not a word of truth in any of the alluring circulars. He said that Edward Schlesinger became associated with him during the latter part of September, 1899. "What did you do with the money you received during July and August?" was asked. "I used part of it to pay dividends and the rest I kept for myself. We used to count the money at night, and I would place Schlesinger's share, one-third, on his desk and the rest I put in the bank." The trial is expected to occupy several days.

ARMY OF MEN QUIT WORK.

Trouble Caused by a Dispute Between Rival Labor Unions.

One of the most serious labor complications ever experienced in Pittsburg, Pa., has resulted from the trouble between the stonemasons and the bricklayers. This will involve all the men engaged in the construction trades in Allegheny county with a total representation of about 70,000 men. The trouble started with an attempt by the Stonemasons and Bricklayers' International union. The latter refused to be absorbed, causing the men of the former organization to refuse to work with members of the stonemasons' union. After repeated efforts on the part of the contractors to effect a settlement they at last decided to stop all work until the men reached some agreement and were willing to work together.

RYAN IS ACQUITTED.

President of the Defunct Turf Company Escapes Prosecution.

John J. Ryan, president of the defunct Ryan Turf Investment Company, of St. Louis, Mo., which suspended operations when the grand jury began investigating such concerns, was acquitted of the charge of embezzlement as bailee by a jury, under instructions from Judge Ryan. The court decided that the contract did not show bailment, but it was evidence that all the money given to the company by patrons was tendered as a loan. Judge Ryan examined the contract and decided that it was evidence of a loan, but not of a bailment, and then gave the order for acquittal.

ADVANCES IN WINDOW GLASS.

Jobbers and Manufacturers Agree to Send Prices Up.

An agreement was reached at a conference at New York between the Window Glass Jobbers' Association and the manufacturers relative to the purchase of glass. Jobbers will advance prices as much as 25 per cent on certain sizes of glass. The jobbers have agreed to the plan proposed by the manufacturers for pooling glass in one certain agency. The jobbers think their purchasing glass at the present time should have a tendency to strengthen the market.

"Baby McKee's" Grandpa Is Dead.

R. S. McKee died at Indianapolis, Ind., after a prolonged illness. He was the grandfather of "Baby McKee," ex-President Harrison's daughter being his daughter-in-law. He was the father of General W. J. McKee.

No Rural Mail on Fourth.

An order was issued by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General whereby all the rural letter carrier of the country will knock off work on the Fourth of July and celebrate the anniversary of their country's independence.

Twelve Persons Hurt.

The motorman was killed and 12 persons hurt in a trolley car wreck near Elizabeth, N. J., by a trolley on the Plainfield line in descending a grade trying to round a curve at a high rate of speed.

KING AND QUEEN ASSASSINATED

REVOLUTION IN SERVIA.

Alexander and Draga Were Shot Down in the Palace—New Ruler Proclaimed.

A military conspiracy, which subsequent events show had the sympathy of the Servian people, was carried out in the early hours of the morning of June 11, and King Alexander, Queen Draga, her two brothers and several ministers were assassinated at Belgrade, Servia. Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, the pretender to the throne, proclaimed King by the army, and there is every reason to believe that this decision will be confirmed by the Servian parliament, which has been summoned to meet. The following is the official list of the killed: King Alexander, Queen Draga, the Queen's two brothers, Premier Markovitch, the Minister of War, two aides de camp, two other officers. The revolution was executed without any opposition on the part of the people of Belgrade, and the capital and the country remain tranquil. While the main outlines of the events which took place within the royal palace are known, the details are conflicting, owing to the extraordinary secrecy with which the plot was contrived and carried out. The chief conspirators were all men of high rank, who acted in concert with the army. The participation of the latter in the assassinations of which blotted out the Obrenovitch dynasty, which has ruled Servia with a short intermission for nearly a century, is mainly due to the attitude of King Alexander and his consort toward the officers of the army, who he always treated with scant courtesy. His desire to remove the war school from Belgrade to Shebatz particularly gave the officers offense. A band of 30 officers, led by Col. Maschin and Col. Mischics, forced their way into the palace, shooting any who attempted to bar their passage. They were aided by treason within. The aide de camp on duty, Col. Naumovics, had been won over by the conspirators and was entrusted with the plans for action within the royal enclosure. Several doors leading to the royal apartments were blown in by dynamite. Col. Naumovics himself bursting in the door of the royal bed chamber with a bomb. Col. Naumovics and the officers then entered the room. Naumovics presented to the king a form of abdication for his signature. The king's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Naumovics on the spot. Col. Mischics picked up the document and presented it again. King Alexander waved it from him. The officers then with their drawn revolvers fired a hail of bullets and the royal couple fell together to the ground. After the assassination a new government was instantly installed and Prince Karageorgevitch was proclaimed king.

SQUADRON TO VALPARAISO.

Intimated Wish for American Ships Is Promptly Complied With.

Upon the receipt of a report from American agents in Chile that the situation at Valparaiso is unsatisfactory owing to the recent social disturbances there, the State department requested the navy department to dispatch a ship to that point in order that American interests may be fully protected in the event of an emergency. Cable orders were sent Admiral Sumner, commanding North Atlantic squadron, to proceed to Valparaiso. Orders also were telegraphed to Admiral Glass to be ready for sea and in the event that Admiral Sumner's fleet is unable to get under way at once, the Pacific squadron may be ordered to Chilean waters in its stead. Rear Admiral Sumner's fleet consists of the protected cruiser Newark, flagship; protected cruiser Detroit, and the gunboats Gloucester and Montgomery. It is understood that the British government intimated a wish that American ships go to Chilian waters because of disturbances there in connection with the recent dock strike.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

United States Soldiers and the Militia Start for Morenci.

From advices received at Phoenix, Ariz., from Morenci the strike situation was growing worse. A message to Acting Governor Stoddard says guards were disarmed by strikers who took possession and were holding the Morenci mill. Sheriff Parks wired, urging the necessity for troops. Brig.-Gen. Baldwin reported to Acting Governor Stoddard that he had ordered three troops of calvary from Ft. Grant and two troops from Ft. Huachuca to report as soon as possible at Morenci. To add to the excitement at Clifton, less lawless than Morenci, there was a cloudburst in the canyon above the town, sweeping down Chase creek in a torrent. Nine men were drowned and a large amount of property destroyed.

President Baer Again Under Fire.

President Baer, of the Reading, was before the interstate commerce commission at New York. He said the Reading lost $1,500,000 on account of the anthracite strike, and that coal cannot be carried 180 miles to tidewater for less than $1.55 a ton. He did not think "the State of Pennsylvania would allow her great corporations and her coal fields to be spoiled for the rest of the United States."

Drought Broken.

Rain June 8 ended the 50 days' drought in northern and southern New England and quenched most of the forest fires which have turned vast areas into blackened wastes.

Snow Falls in Colorado.

Snow fell June 10 in all parts of Colorado except the San Luis valley. The snowfall was heavy at La Veta, Tennessee, Marshall and other mountain passes, and in Leadville and the Cripple Creek mining districts.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Four persons drowned in river near New Kensington, Pa.

A Georgia negro lynched for murdering a white man.

Hanna-McCormick wedding was solemnized in Cleveland, O.

Eleven people were drowned by the flooding of East St. Louis.

Two were killed and four injured by lightning in school near Brookville, Pa.

Witness at Jackson, Ky., said he saw Curtis Jett murder Attorney Marcum.

Spanish minister to United States says his nation is planning a new navy.

General stock list was forced to lowest point of the year in New York June 10.

The budget bill was passed by the House of Commons of England without a division.

Clara Nichols, society editor of the Chicago Tribune, was crushed to death in an elevator.

Every postoffice in the country to be probed in connection with investigation now in progress.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has approved the plans for the three new 13,000-ton battleships.

The exchange grain elevator at Kansas City, Mo., was burned with 40,000 mushels of wheat.

New York business agent of Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's union, was arrested on charge of extortion.

Former President Olyphant of the Delaware & Hudson blamed anthracite miners for advance in price of coal.

The grand jury in Baltimore, Md., indicted three election officers for alleged frauds in the late city campaign.

Joseph Brown, of Philadelphia, was the first to be rescued from the breakers at Atlantic City this season.

Lexington lawyers refused to help prosecution in feud cases at Jackson, Ky., saying it is a useless undertaking.

A fast mail train on the Southern railway collided with a freight near Charlotte, N. C., injuring three postal clerks.

The State department was advised of the death at Cartagena, Colombia, of United States Consul John C. Ingersoll.

A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced at San Francisco, Cal., lasting over 10 seconds. No damage is reported.

The tannery of W. D. Bryon Co., at Williamsport, Md., was struck by lightning and burned, causing a loss of $200 000.

The business portion of Mays Lick, near Marysville, Ky., was burned, including the Presbyterian Church. Loss about $100,000.

James M. Watson, Jr., clerk in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia, charged with embezzlement of $75,000.

French inventor who claimed to have process for making oil out of water at one cent a gallon has mysteriously disappeared.

The Chicago and Findlay Oil Company, to develop oil wells near Findlay, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated at Camden, N. J.

The First Baptist Church at St. Paul, Minn., called Rev. R. M. West, pastor of the Lehigh Avenue Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Arrangements have been made to give the statue surmounting the dome of the capitol at Washington its first cleaning for 40 years.

A sixth alleged widow turned up at Los Angeles, Cal., to claim the fortune of the late much-married Dr. Ellerton W. Aldrich.

Ratification of Colombia canal treaty would thereafter prevent secession of states of Panama and Cauca, through which canal route lies.

Lewis Bolin, aged 60, was killed by his 13-year-old step-daughter at Sneedville, Tenn., while Bolin was chastising a step-son, the girl's brother.

Gov. W. J. Bailey, of Kansas, announced that he would call a special session of the Legislature to make an appropriation for the flood sufferers.

Arthur Flannigan, a negro, was put to death in the electric chair at Ossining, N. Y., for the murder of Keeper Hugh McGovern, while trying to escape.

An order was filed in the United States Circuit Court in Charleston, S. C., for the sale of all the property of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company.

James M. Watson, Jr., a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the District of Columbia, was arrested on the charge of embezzling government funds.

Senator Platt of New York made hurried journey to see the president about the investigation now being made into the affairs of the New York city postoffice.

The Amalgamated Foundrymen's Association, Milwaukee, Wis., elected Willis Brown, of Erie, Pa., president; and James A. Murphy, of Erie, Pa., secretary for the foundrymen's section.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court decided that the anthracite coal roads cannot be compelled to produce coal purchase contracts upon demand of the interstate commerce commission.

A volcanic eruption is reported from the Loochoo group which has caused a panic among the islanders and the provincial governor has applied to the Japanese governments to rescue the islanders.

John E. Mundy, charged with murdering his wife in Toledo, O., 10 years ago, was arrested at work at the world's fair at St. Louis, Mo., under the name of Dell Lewis.

At the annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association at Milwaukee, one of the principal addresses was that delivered by Thos. D. West, of Sharpsville, Pa.

Wholesale forgeries and frauds among ticket scalpers are alleged to have been discovered as the result of an investigation conducted from Indianapolis, Ind., by the Railway Protective bureau.

NO STARVATION IN PHILIPPINES.

REPLY TO GEN. MILES.

Governor Taft Says Government of Islands Will Be Able to Cope With Famine Conditions.

The war department made public a report received from Governor Taft replying to statements made by Lieut. General Miles after his visit to the Islands last year. Governor Taft, speaking of agricultural conditions and the means of avoiding possible famine in the Philippines, says: "That there is a shortage in the islands of the usual food supply is undoubtedly true, but I have been surprised to find thus far how little real famine or hunger there has been. I have not received a single call from a single provincial governor for rice for free distribution in the entire archipelago. In the province of Batangas, Capt. Boughton in managing the so-called war famine fund has made a very small gratuitous distribution of rice. The action of the commission in directing a proclamation by the civil governor calling upon the people everywhere to plant corn, rice and other quickly-growing food products had a wide influence. I have been greatly surprised to find the suffering so much less than we had expected it to be. It may be that in May, June and July we shall have calls for aid, but I think that we shall be able promptly to respond to them, especially now that $3,000,000 has been appropriated for the purpose. The most serious feature of the situation is the loss of the cattle from rinderpest. It is not feasible to bring cattle into the islands without making sure that they will not catch the rinderpest after coming here. The fields of the islands are infected with it so that cattle here are almost sure to contract the disease. It is necessary, therefore, that all such cattle be immuned. We have made a contract for the deliver of 10,000 carabao with immunization. These are to be brought from the Yangtse valley in China. It is exceedingly important that we shall not pauperize the people of these islands by unnecessary gratuitous distribution of rice and in anticipation of a corner we made a purchase of rice involving the expenditure of about $800,000 gold. If more than the amount we have on hand is needed for the purpose of feeding starving people we shall be able to buy it in the market and distribute it without the use of the government transports. I think generally the statement of facts in the report of General Miles is correct. The danger from famine has not been as great as I supposed it was, but in any event with funds provided by Congress now I feel confident that the Philippine government is in a position to meet any emergency of this kind which may arise."

BOUGHT FOR 30, SOLD FOR 90.

Turned Pouches Over to Government and Divided Big Profits.

The preliminary hearing of C. Ellsworth Upton and Thomas W. McGregor, charged with complicity in the postoffice department frauds was held at Baltimore before United States Commissioner Rogers. The specific charge against Upton and McGregor was that they had conspired with C. E. Smith, a trunk merchant, to furnish mail pouches to the government at an exhorbitant figure. Smith was used as a witness for the government. He testified that he bought the pouches in 10,000 lots from a firm in Worcester, Mass., paying 30 and 35 cents per pouch. On the advice of Upton he put in a bid at 90 cents, which was accepted. When he got the money he gave 40 per cent to Upton and McGregor and kept the balance of the profits for himself. He said he sent the bids to Superintendent A. W. Machen at Washington. Commissioner Rogers bound over the accused men to answer before the United States grand jury.

BIG STEEL RAIL ORDER.

E. H. Harriman Places Order for 100,000 Tons for Next Year.

E. H. Harriman closed a contract with the United States Steel corporation for 100,000 tons of steel rails for delivery next year. The rails will be used by the Union and Southern Pacific roads. They were purchased on the current year's price basis, $28 a ton. This contract represents an outlay of $2,800,000.

Under Martial Law.

The town of Jackson, Ky., where the trial of Curtis Jett, for the shooting of J. R. Marcum is being held, has been placed under marshal law and troops are on guard. Sensational disclosures made by Capt. B. J. Ewen, the principal witness against Curtis Jett, has thrown Jackson into a furor of excitement. Capt. Ewen detailed a story of attempted bribery when several days ago he was offered $5,000, and the money counted out to him, if he would agree to alter his testimony so that it would not incriminate Jett.

President Absconds.

With President T. J. Cornwall in parts unknown and short nearly $280,000, the Bessemer Savings bank, at Birmingham, Ala., one of the strongest institutions in the district, will close its doors and ask for a receiver. President Cornwall, in a letter left for Cashier Cockrill, states that he had nothing left for him to do but "wander on the face of the earth or become a convict in the state mines."

Another Charge Against Parks.

Samuel Parks, the walking delegate of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's union, at New York, was re-arrested on a charge of extortion on complaint of Josephus Plenty, of Jersey City, who alleges that Parks accepted a check for $200 to settle a strike.

Big Oil Gusher.

The Mayer Oil Company struck a well on the Widow Maddox farm in Blackfork county, Ind., that is flowing at the rate of 60 barrels an hour or nearly 1,500 barrels a day.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Big Demand for Steel—Blast Furnaces Forcing Output Beyond All Records—Coke Ovens Active.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Except in those branches of business that are always quiet at this season reports indicate a steady demand and prices of commodities are firmly maintained. Manufacturing returns are irregular, idleness in textile lines partially offsetting the good effect of activity elsewhere. Earnings of railroads reporting for the first week of June are only 3 per cent larger than last year and 7.8 per cent greater than in 1901, a condition due entirely to Western floods. That furnace stocks of pig iron increased only 40,000 tons last month, despite the unprecedented output, testifies to the great consumption of the steel industry. Quotations are without alteration, although much business is delayed by labor troubles. In case of a general settlement of these conflicts there would be resumption of work on many buildings, and, including the requirements of railroads, a heavy tonnage would be sought. It is an evidence of confidence in the future that blast furnace operators are forcing production beyond all previous maximum figures. While the demand for structural steel has diminished there is notable inquiry for rails and plates. Machinery and hardware lines are doing remarkably for the season, which is usually quiet in these departments. Coke ovens are surpassing all previous records for activity and the output of anthracite coal promises to establish a new high-water mark this year above 60,000,000 tons. Cotton goods again average slightly higher in price, the advances being insisted upon by producers on account of the raw material and in no degree attributable to increased anxiety from a more liberal demand for print cloth yarn fabrics for converting and printing purposes there is no evidence of activity. On the other hand, supplies are not accumulating at the mills owing to curtailment of production, not only voluntarily, but by strikes and storms. Conservatism prevails among buyers of staple woolens and worsteds, while little interest is shown in new lines of light weights for next spring. Insofar as market conditions are concerned carpets are the most satisfactory of the textile products. Footwear conditions continue most prosperous. Leather and hides are strong and active. Failures this week were 215 in the United States against 162 last year and 14 in Canada compared with 20 a year ago.

Bradstreet's says: Weather, crop and labor conditions all show improvement. Wholesale business generally is still seasonably quiet, but already an improvement in tone is noticeable as the result of the rather better outlook agriculturally. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending June 11 aggregate 4,191,317 bushels, against 4,708,995 bushels last week, 3,400,314 bushels this week last year and 4,791,107 bushels in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 214,472,122 bushels, against 241,425,215 bushels last season and 205,292,746 bushels in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 824,815 bushels, against 1,013,871 bushels last week, 94,891 bushels a year ago, and 2,569,254 bushels in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 63,275,527 bushels, against 68,832,323 bushels last season and 170,193,463 bushels in 1901.

CABLE FLASHES.

The Russian war minister, General Kuropatkin, has sailed for Japan.

A boiler explosion occurred on board the British armored cruiser Good Hope at Gibraltar. An officer and six men were seriously injured.

King Edward has awarded the royal gold medal for promotion of architecture to C. F. McKim, the New York architect who designed the work of altering the White House at Washington.

It is reported that the village of Enidge, in the district of Adrianople, Bulgaria, consisting of 300 houses, was attacked June 2 by Bashi-Bazouks and the population, except 200 men, massacred.

Numerous offers have reached the Russian government at St. Petersburg from American sources to aid the families of sufferers in the recent Kishineff incident. All such offers have been declined.

A dispatch from Cannstatt, Wurtemberg, announced that the Mercedes motor car works had been burned. Cars built to compete in the race for the James Gordon Bennett cup were ruined and a large stock of other cars were destroyed.

A cabinet council was summoned in England to consider the political situation. Some ministers take exception to Mr. Chamberlain's letter to a workingman, which is regarded as definitely committing the colonial secretary to the tariff policy.

Finance Minister Rouvier of France informed a deputation representing the coffee interests that budget considerations compelled an increase in the duty on coffee at $4 per 100 kilos. He added that the Franco-Brazilian treaty would be denounced before June 30 in order that a new tariff may be put in force before the end of the year.

The constabulary captured in Rizal province, Philippine Islands, Faustino Guillermo, the most notorious outlaw in the island of Luzon. Guillermo approached a detachment of constabulary and offered the men a bribe to desert and join him. During and since the insurrection Guillermo has committed many murders and robberies.

The following semi-official statement of the views of the Austrian government is published at Vienna: Austro-Hungarian policy observes complete neutrality as to events in Servia and will only abandon this standpoint in the event of being forced to do so through the immediate jeopardizing of our interests.

John D. Jackson, American minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, has also been designated American diplomatic agent to Bulgaria.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

Former Country's Policy Due to Necessity of Finding New Markets.

Along with the measures taken for the development of Russian industry there must be noted the efforts to extend the market for Russian products abroad. By conventions with foreign countries, Russia has secured entire territories free from foreign or hostile influences. The whole northern part of Asia Minor, according to the treaty between Russia and Turkey, is now placed under such conditions that Russian capitalists have the area open to them, to the exclusion of foreign enterprise. A situation analogous is found in Persia, where the entire northern portion is acknowledged to be under the exclusive economic influence of Russia. The Russian policy in Manchuria may be said to be due to the necessity of finding new markets for her industries. The marked difference between the Russian and the foreign capitalist is that the latter generally makes his venture at his own risk, without waiting for aid from his Government, while the Russian waits for the Government to smooth the way for individual enterprise. The great difficulty in carrying out Russia's ambition in the Manchurian market lies, strangely enough, in the transportation of her own merchandise. Despite her great railroad, she has no real advantage over the foreigner; under the present conditions of the road, no bulky cargo can pay for its transportation, and even under proper conditions the major part of the freight will go by sea. For instance, glassware, tobacco, and other lines of merchandise cost 1 ruble (51.5 cents) freight per pood (36.112 pounds) by sea from Odessa, but over 2 rubles ($1.03) via the Chinese Eastern Railroad. As a matter of fact, foreign goods have been in Manchuria for three years, at least, and are so favorably known that efforts are already being made to counterfeit the more prominent articles. Russian settlements are springing up in Northern and Northeastern Manchuria, but the wants of these people are not extended. It is therefore problematical whether the Manchurian market will become a large consumer of Russian goods. It will depend more on the lack of enterprise on the part of foreign merchants than on the superiority of Russian wares or Russian methods.

WISE WORDS.

Beware the fury of a patient man.—Dryden.

Remorse is the echo of a lost virtue.—Bulwer.

Good order is the foundation of all good things.—Burke.

Whatever enlarges hope will also exalt courage.—Johnson.

It is an infamy to die and not be missed.—Carlos Wilcox.

Don't despair of a student if he has one clear idea.—Emmons.

After crosses and losses men grow humbler and wiser.—Franklin.

He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.—Plato.

Manner is one of the greatest engines of influence ever given to man.—Feltham.

Before you look for something to eat, look for some one to eat with.—Epicurus.

It never occurs to fools that merit and good fortune are closely united.—Goethe.

Lying is a most disgraceful vice; it first despises God and then fears men.—Plutarch.

Malice and hatred are very fretting, and make our minds sore and uneasy.—Tillotson.

Our first impulses are good, generous, heroical; reflection weakens and kills them.—L. A. Martin.

It is a great misfortune not to have enough wit to speak well, or not enough judgment to keep quiet.—La Bruyere.

If public libraries were half as costly as public dinners, or books cost the tenth part of what bracelets do, even foolish men and women might sometimes suspect there was good in reading, as well as in munching and sparkling.—Ruskin.

A Chance For the Thick Skinned.

As skin-grafting on a large scale comes into more extensive use in surgery, it becomes more difficult to procure the best material for the purpose. In fact, a medical man well known in this city says the difficulty can only be met by treating the skin as an article of commerce and buying the amount required. He recently paid $5 for sufficient cuticle to put on the limb of a little boy who had been scalded, and the individual who "gave up" part of his bone covering declared he was "tickled to death" by the operation. He calls on the doctor every now and then to ask if "any more hide" is needed.—New York Press.

A Queer Adoption.

About the queerest adoption which has come to notice is reported from Maryville, Mo. One "Bill" Porter of that town found three young wolves in the woods near by. He brought them home and gave them to his setter dog, who had a litter of puppies. She immediately received the whelps into her family and mourned greatly when two of them were stolen. The third is doing well under its strange conditions.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Terrier and the Kitten.

In Baltimore is a fox terrier who was greatly grieved lately by the disappearance of her litter of puppies, which had been done away with. For several days she moped about. Then a small kitten was brought to her and she adopted it on the spot and is a most faithful stepmother.—New York Commercial Advertiser.