

NEWS SUMMARY

Joseph Arthur, the playwright, is dead in New York, aged 57 years.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Grenfell died in London last week. He was born in 1845.

St. Viator college at Bourbonnais, Ill., was destroyed by fire at night. None were injured.

The health department at Havana announces that no cases of yellow fever exist in Cuba.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining company directors have declared a dividend of \$15 per share.

King Edward opened the second parliament of his reign Monday afternoon with the customary ceremonies.

The Japanese government has declared March 10 as the date to be celebrated as the anniversary of the war.

A modified form of quarantine goes into effect against Havana and all Cuban and other tropical ports on March 1, at Mobile.

President Palma of Cuba says that he intends to recommend to congress an increase of the present force of 3000 rural guards to 6000.

The gold standard was adopted at the Algeiras conference. France does not indicate any further policy regarding the Moroccan question.

The American steamer David has been wrecked on San Andrews island, off the Nicaraguan coast. The crew was saved, but the cargo was lost.

The senate has ratified the treaty with South America relating to quarantine regulations. The treaty is similar to that with European countries.

The war department has received a cablegram from San Domingo, saying that Harmon Caceres has announced that he will serve the unexpired presidential term.

Three men lost their lives fighting fire in the shaft of the Old Dominion mine at Globe, Ariz., Tuesday. Twelve boxes of powder in the tenth level burned without exploding.

The united mine workers of Illinois have unanimously endorsed the action of the national convention at Indianapolis in demanding an increase of 12 1/2 per cent over the present scale.

The strained Franco-German situation appears to have increased somewhat, owing to the disheartened tone of the press, which, however, carefully avoids stimulating the war fever.

The senate has passed the bill authorizing the purchase of coal lands in the island of Batan, Philippine Islands; also the bill amending the Philippine tariff act on textile fabrics on shoes.

Father F. E. Leary, national chaplain of the G. A. R., who is ill at his home in Chapman, Mass., with pneumonia, is reported slowly sinking. His physicians held out no hope of recovery.

Returning to her flat to get her money Mrs. John Hanley met her death in Chicago in a burning apartment house. Mrs. Hanley had gone from the building with her son at the first alarm.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Tokio says that fire in the town of Taira, sixty miles southeast of Fukushima, destroyed 600 houses and caused the death of thirty-seven persons.

In the British house of commons the statement was made that the transfer of Port Arthur from Russia to Japan does not affect the status of Wei Wei, which was leased to Great Britain by China.

Prince Pignatelli Strongelli, aged 19, son of a lady-in-waiting to Queen Helena, committed suicide at Naples by shooting. He was to have been married in a few hours to a daughter of the Duke of Corigliano.

J. Milton Turner of St. Louis, formerly American minister to Liberia, is endeavoring to enlist the interest of Isthmian canal officials in the employment of negro labor from the United States in building the canal.

The bandits who kidnaped Colonel Robert Mannigan, the Deming, N. M., ranchman, from a stage near Silver City, N. M., are alleged to have collected \$2,000 ransom money to date, \$1,000 from the Colonel and \$1,000 from his son, yet they still hold him.

It is understood that the union miners will demand a 12 1/2 cent increase in wages in the Pittsburgh district. Mitchell, when pressed about his meaning when he said there would be no strike, said that it applied to the bituminous coal situation.

Efforts have been started at Seattle, Wash., to secure a shipload of wheat for Japanese famine sufferers, to be shipped, if possible, on the Great Northern liner Dakota, sailing March 12. Late Oriental mail advices show that nearly a million people are starving.

CZAR IN FEAR OF MORE WAR

Russians Trying to Prevent Breach Between France and Germany.

Emperor William Says He Has No Desire for War, Yet There Will Be No Back Down and Germany's Attitude Will Not Be Modified.

St. Petersburg.—Russia is using all her influence at Berlin to prevent a rupture between France and Germany. Her action has been taken at the instance of Paris, where the government is apparently convinced that Germany proposes to persist in her attitude even to the point of provoking war.

On account of the close relations existing between the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, it is believed in France that Russia will have more influence upon Emperor William than any other power. Earnest representations in favor of concessions to insure avoidance of an appeal to arms were accordingly being made, to which Germany replied that she had no desire to provoke war.

Nevertheless, she gave no indication that she proposed to modify her attitude, and Russia's latest advices from Algeiras indicate that practically all hope of an agreement had been abandoned.

UNCLE SAM ON GUARD.

Battleship Ohio Sails for China and Will Safeguard Americans.

Manila.—The battleship Ohio, flagship of the American fleet on the Asiatic station, has sailed for Hongkong, where she will dock and rush repairs so as to be prepared for possible exigencies.

Washington.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Shanghai announcing the departure from there on Monday of the gunboats El Cano and Quiros, for Klukiang, which is near the scene of the reported trouble.

Pekin.—American Consul General Rodgers telegraphs from Shanghai that the fourteen American missionaries who fled from Nanchang all reached Klukiang in safety.

WOULD COST TOO MUCH.

Mutual Life Objects to Paying for Investigation.

New York.—The Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company gave out a statement Tuesday relative to the withdrawal of the company from the state of Missouri. The withdrawal followed a discussion as to an examination of the company by Missouri examiners at the expense of the company. The Mutual Reserve objected to the expense in prospect, holding that it was excessive and illegal.

Arms for Finnish Revolutionists.

Helsingfors, Finland.—In order to check the constant attempts to smuggle arms and ammunition into Finland for the use of the Finnish and Russian revolutionists, the Finnish administration has decided to charter two steamers in addition to three revenue cutters now in commission, and to increase the number of posts and guards patrolling the firds. Four chests of bayonets and rifles consigned to the adjutant of the Red Guards were confiscated by the Helsingfors customs.

LAMP EXPLODED.

Aged California Woman Meets Awful Death.

Santa Rosa.—Mrs. Lizzie McGinnis, 75 years old, a former resident of Petaluma, was burned to death here early Tuesday morning in a fire which destroyed her home. She was seen half an hour before the fire broke out, and the condition of the body when found indicates that she had tried to carry a lighted lamp across a room and let it fall, causing it to explode.

Vast Throngs Moving West.

Salt Lake City.—The colonist movement is gaining in volume daily. All westbound trains are running with extra equipment and loaded to the doors. The reduced rates began February 15, less than two weeks ago. Since that date it is estimated that over 75,000 persons have passed through Salt Lake en route to California and the northwest. This figure is the conservative figure furnished by a railroad man of this city. Between 1,500 and 2,000 travelers are carried through this city daily.

Packers Gave Evidence of Their Own Free Will.

Chicago.—Evidence was introduced by the government Tuesday tending to show that the matter of testifying under oath or not, during the investigation conducted by Commissioner Garfield, had been left to the packers themselves. It was claimed by District Attorney Morrison that this proved that the packers were not under compulsion when they gave their information to the agents of the government.

FIRST GUN IS FIRED IN CHINESE UPRISING

Chinese Begin Attack on Foreign Missionaries, the Mission is Wrecked and Ten People Slain.

Peking.—Alarming news of the massacre of missionaries and burning of missions is received here.

The governor's report states that six Catholic missionaries were killed beside an English family of four. An English missionary named Marr is believed to have escaped, slightly injured. Bunting and Fife are also believed to have escaped.

According to the official report, the trouble arose in the course of a lawsuit in the magistrate's yamen, in which the Catholics became involved. The fight occurred in the yamen. The English missionaries were in no wise concerned, but Sunday morning a mob attacked the missions indiscriminately.

Chinese hostilities to Catholics and non-Christians has been as prevalent in the province of Kiangsi lately as in the provinces of Honan and Hupeh. Native papers report that the Catholic bishop had trouble with the authorities for issuing appeals for subscriptions for the church, which were written in an official style to which he had no right.

GARFIELD TELLS HIS STORY.

On the Witness Stand in the Packers' Case.

Chicago.—Commissioner Garfield occupied the stand all day Monday in the packers' case, and his cross-examination was finished a few minutes before the final adjournment of court. He declared while on the stand that he had turned over to the department of justice the names of several hundred witnesses at the direct order of the president. He said, however, that none of the information given to the department of justice was that received from the packers. He stated positively that there was no interchange of agents between his department and the attorney general and that all the information he secured from the packers he used for the writing of his report and not for the purpose of aiding the department of justice to prosecute the packers.

FIRST SIGNS OF FREEDOM.

Russian Parliament to Promulgate Laws for the Whole People.

St. Petersburg.—Reports from the interior showing it is possible to hold the elections in more than half the districts and open the national assembly May 10 with a working majority, the cabinet has recommended that the first meeting of the Russian parliament be held, and the long-expected imperial ukas to that effect was promulgated Monday. This definite announcement furnished a convincing answer to the revolutionary argument that the government had no intention of convoking the national assembly. It is expected to do far more toward completing the tranquilization of the country than all the repressive measures of Interior Minister Durnovo, of whose waning power the ukase is but one of several indications.

Would Defeat Philippine Tariff Measure.

Washington.—A rumor is current that one of the expected trades growing out of the desire to pass a railroad rate bill through the senate will be the defeat of the Philippine tariff bill, which is still being discussed in the Philippine committee. Republicans who are standing for the passage of the rate bill without a court review amendment, it is said, are pledging their support to Democrats and Republicans from the sugar states who are opposed to the Philippine bill to aid in its defeat.

Robbers Loot Postoffice.

San Diego, Cal.—The main postoffice here was entered by robbers Monday night and a large amount of money was stolen. Some time between 11:30 at night and 6 o'clock in the morning the vault was blown open with dynamite. The discovery of the crime was not made until morning. All the stamps were taken and the office wired for \$600 worth from Los Angeles. So far as can be learned at present there is no clue to the perpetrators.

Tried to Cheat the Hangman.

Santa Fe, N. M.—John Conley, a miner and prospector who, on January 16, 1904, killed James Redding and Charles Purdy at the Guadalupe placers, was hanged Monday at Tacos a few hours after being found in his cell with his throat cut. The wound did not sever the artery and was quickly bandaged up. He did it with a pocket knife. Limp, Conley was dragged to the gallows and slipped through the trap, dead resulting from strangulation.

Roosevelt Will Take a Hand.

New York.—President Roosevelt has again intervened as a peacemaker between the coal miners and operators, and as the result of a letter addressed by him to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, a national convention of the United Mine Workers will be held on March 15 to try to reach an agreement with the soft coal operators in the hope of averting the threatened strike of April 1 in the bituminous coal fields.

ORCHARD MAKES FULL CONFESSION

Admits Assassination of Ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

Implicates All Those Now Under Arrest, and Others, Including J. L. Simpkins—Tells the Story of Twenty-six Murders as Result of Conspiracies.

Boise, Idaho.—Governor Gooding on Sunday night issued a statement with respect to the Steunenberg assassination case, in which he says:

"I want to state officially that Harry Orchard has made a full confession as to the manner and motive of the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, telling of the plans made and giving the names of those making them.

"The assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, which occurred at his own gate on the evening of December 30th, 1905, was the third attempt that Orchard made against his life.

"This confession was made to Captain James McParland. It included a history of his life from his early boyhood up to the time of his arrest. In that confession Orchard implicated all those under arrest and others, including J. L. Simpkins. He told the story of twenty-six murders, the results of conspiracies in which all the accused parties were interested. When this story is given to the public, I believe it will be the greatest narrative of crime which the world knows.

"There has never been any doubt as to the truth of Orchard's confession among those who are familiar with the crimes committed in Idaho and Colorado and charged to the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners. I attribute Orchard's confession to the great brain of James McParland, who has been employed by the state, to run down the murderers of ex-Governor Steunenberg. I have seen Orchard myself since this confession was made. He told me that no promises of clemency or reward had been held out to him by McParland or anyone else. Mr. McParland was aided in his work by Orchard's early training. In his boyhood the bible was read night and morning by his parents. The impression of the early days came up and smote his conscience when he was brought face to face with his God. He told me that he believed in a Supreme Being and a hereafter, and that now his one thought was to make his peace with his Maker.

"The finding of the bomb at Judge Goddard's gate, and many other things which will later be made known at the trial, have proved the truthfulness of Orchard's confession beyond all question to those familiar with his story. The state desires to secure justice. There is no thought of punishing the innocent or waging war on any labor organization. The assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, a grave crime against the state of Idaho, was committed. As its executive I felt it my duty to bend every energy toward the discovery of the guilty parties and their fitting punishment.

"I wish to announce that I have withdrawn the offer of \$5,000 reward, made by the state, for the punishment of the guilty parties, and have advised that the parties who had offered rewards to do likewise. They have agreed to do likewise. There is not a single dollar of reward offered for the conviction of the murderers of Steunenberg. A reward of \$1,000 is now offered by us for information leading to the arrest of J. L. Simpkins, and this is the only reward now offered in connection with the Steunenberg assassination.

"My reason for withdrawing the reward and advising others, who had offered rewards to withdraw them, is that I felt that no detective association or anyone else is entitled to the reward offered by the state. Harry Orchard was arrested before any detectives were on the ground, on information secured by a committee of citizens of Caldwell, assisted by a few of us who left Boise on the special train a few minutes after the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. We were all the friends and neighbors of the ex-governor, and I am sure their services will always be remembered with gratitude."

BLUEBEARD HOCH HANGED.

Man Accused of Many Murders Meets Death Bravely.

Chicago.—Johann Hoch, convicted of the murder of his wife, Marie Weicker-Hoch, was hanged in the county jail Friday, February 23, at 1:34 o'clock. Three times respited, Hoch insisted to the last that he be granted all the delay that the law conceded him. Hoch met his death bravely, and just before the execution, when asked if he had anything to say, replied: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do. I must die an innocent man. Good bye."

Bluebeard Hoch's Body Rests in the Potter's Field.

Chicago.—Cemetery after cemetery was asked by telephone to permit the burial of Hoch, but all of them refused, saying that the owners of cemetery lots objected to the interment of murderers. After repeated efforts to secure a final resting place for the body of Hoch in one of the city cemeteries, the two clergymen finally despaired and shortly before noon the body was interred in the Potter's field, adjoining the county poor farm at Dunning.

EX-SPEAKER HENDERSON SUCCEUMBS TO PARESIS

Curtain Down on Life of Famous Statesman and Patriot, Who Was Stricken by Disease Last May.

Dubuque, Ia.—Former Speaker David B. Henderson of the National house of representatives, died at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Mercy hospital, of paresis, which attacked him nine months ago. He began to sink Friday afternoon, rallied Saturday morning, but in the morning lapsed into unconsciousness and failed rapidly until the end came. Colonel Henderson had been unable to recognize any one but his wife since a week ago, except on Friday, when he partly regained his mental faculties. Colonel Henderson was stricken with paresis last May and his condition grew so grave that he was removed to a hospital in September.

Former Speaker David B. Henderson, was for many years a prominent figure in the councils of his party and had a host of friends among both Republicans and Democrats in congress. Succeeding Speaker Reed in the chair, Colonel Henderson carried out vigorously the rules adopted by his predecessor for the expedition of the business of the house. He was twice elected speaker, his last term in that office closing a twenty-year service in the lower branch of congress.

NO LONGER HOPE OF AGREEMENT AT ALGECIRAS.

Predictions Made That Conference is Sure to Fail, But It is Not Believed That War will Result.

Paris.—The officials of the foreign office emphasize Premier Rouvier's statement in the chamber of deputies that "France wants peace only on condition assuring her rights and dignity," as summing up the government's intention at Algeiras. This is coupled with the view that the government's rights and dignity have already reached the furthest limits of concession and that, therefore, from the standpoint of the government authorities it is preferable that the agony of the conference be not prolonged, as France prefers to continue the status quo in Morocco as though the conference had not tried to deal with the question.

However, this attitude does not involve any thought of immediate war. On the contrary, the highest authorities here are firmly convinced that the failure of the conference will not bring war; and, second, because French official and public opinion is strongly against war. It is, therefore, the expectation in government circles that the deadlock at Algeiras will drag along until a disagreement is manifest, and then some colorless action will be taken, leaving the main German-Franco issue where it was before the conference was decided upon. The effect of this would be to establish the status quo which France prefers to anything short of the conference conceding her paramount position in Morocco.

Catholics in China Prepared for Attack by Boxers.

Peking.—The trouble in the province of Honan has subsided, the provisional governor having sent troops to the scene of the disturbance. The government acted promptly as in the case of all the recent outbreaks, but it is difficult to foresee where an uprising is likely to occur. In parts of the interior where there are Catholic missions strong Boxer organizations have been maintained since 1900, and the Catholics in the villages have lived almost in a state of siege, their houses being fortified and the inhabitants armed and constantly prepared to resist attack.

SUCCUMBED TO FIRE WATER.

Fighting Squaw War Bonnett Dies After Protracted Spree.

Lusk, Wyo.—Word received here is that Mrs. War Bonnett, a Sioux squaw, died suddenly at Bonesteel Saturday of acute alcoholism, following a protracted spree. She was the wife of the late War Bonnett, a Sioux sub-chief, who was killed in battle with Sheriff Miller of Weston county and posse on Little Lightning creek, north of here, a year ago last November.

Fifty Children Injured.

Alton, Ill.—Fifty children were injured Sunday afternoon, none seriously, in a panic following the ignition of a roll of celluloid films being used in an entertainment at St. Mary's school. The roll caught fire from a spark from the calcium light machine. The ball quickly filled with suffocation with smoke and the 400 children present rushed for the exits. The children were pupils of the cathedral orphanage, the Ursuline convent and St. Mary's sisterhoods.

Castro Would Whip World.

Willemstad, Curacao.—Advices received here from Venezuela are to the effect that President Castro says he will humble France, break the Monroe doctrine, clear out the French from Venezuela and then start on Americans, Englishmen and Germans, who, he declares, are worse than Chinese. He is reported as saying that he will clear the country of foreigners. He is very bitter against Americans, who, he says, are after his country.

INVESTIGATORS MAKE REPORT

New York Legislative Committee Roasts the Big Insurance Companies.

Legislation Suggested and Enactment of Laws Recommended to Control Operations of Companies and Curb Officials.

New York.—The committee appointed at the last session of the New York legislature to investigate life insurance made its report Thursday. The report is extremely voluminous, extending to 319 printed pages. It embraces a long review of the testimony taken by the committee, and its recommendations and conclusions as to remedial legislation. In addition there is a chapter devoted to the state insurance department, in which the committee declares it would seem the superintendent of the department has had ample power to ascertain the transactions of insurance companies, but the supervision by the department has not proved a sufficient protection against extravagance and maladministration. Instances are given of reports made on the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance company, the New York Life and the Equitable Life Assurance society, in which nothing was brought out to show the conditions developed in the testimony given before the committee. No substantial amplification of the powers of the department seems necessary, according to the committee, which holds that most of the evils which have been disclosed would have been impossible had there been a vigorous performance of the duties already laid upon the insurance department.

The remedial legislation recommended by the committee provides for the safeguarding of the rights of policy holders in mutual companies in the election of directors; recommends that stock companies be given authority to retire their stock and become mutual companies in the election of directors; recommends that stock companies be given authority to retire their stock and become mutual companies; that such mutualization shall not be compulsory. A recommendation is made limiting new business to \$150,000,000 a year. Lobbying is condemned; the committee favors the prohibition of contributions by insurance companies for political purposes. The wisdom of economical management is urged, but the committee does not deem it advisable that the legislature should attempt to prescribe the expenditures of insurance companies.

Further recommendations are made on the valuation of policies, surrender values, surplus, forms of policies, and publicity of all facts pertaining to a company's business. An amendment to the penal code is recommended to provide that the person receiving a rebate should be equally guilty with the one who gives it.

In its detailed report of the investigation, the committee says the acts of the Mutual Life Insurance company should be thoroughly examined in order that the extent to which moneys have been misapplied and the responsibility for such may be shown and determined. Concerning the New York Life company the committee found that its transactions with Andrew Hamilton showed extraordinary abuses and that the statement sent from Paris by Hamilton was without suitable specifications. In taking up the Equitable Life Assurance society the committee tells of the dissensions last February which resulted in the reorganization of that society and in the disclosures which brought about this grave inquiry. The syndicate operations of the Equitable and James H. Hyde and the relations between the society and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as brought out in testimony before the committee are referred to as is the \$50,000,000 Union Pacific pool under the management of E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff and James Stillman. Participation in this pool by the Equitable, the committee holds, was clearly an improper transaction for an insurance company.

STRANGER MANIA OF WOMAN.

Mrs. Carpenter of Tiffin Under Arrest for Train Wrecking.

Tiffin, O.—Mrs. Cora Carpenter was arrested here accused of wrecking a Pennsylvania freight train a week ago Wednesday night and attempting to wreck a fast passenger train on that night and the night following. Mrs. Carpenter is a member of a prominent family. She is supposed to have a mania for causing and witnessing wrecks.

HOPE FOR AGREEMENT.

Belief That Conference May Eventually Solve the Problem.

Algeiras, Spain.—Although the Franco-German deadlock remains unbroken the opinion of the delegates to the Moroccan conference fluctuates as to the results the view being rather more hopeful that some solution is possible. This is due largely to the German attitude that an adjustment eventually will be reached. The American delegates also continue confident despite the French and British pessimism.