THE NEWS

Domestic

Signs of cyanide in the stomach of Col. Thomas H. Swope might have resulted from the mingling of formaldehyde, injected in embalming fluid, and the natural amomnia in the body, testified Dr. Walter M. Cross in the Hyde trial.

On representations that the United States Life Endowment Company is totally insolvent, the concern was placed in the hands of the Central Trust Company, of Illinois, as receiver.

Seven passengers were injured when a street car of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company plunged into a mine cave-in at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The American Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has received a gift of $500,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage.

The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs demands the appointment of a woman as an assistant district attorney.

Frank T. Minor, a wealthy grain broker of St. Louis, was sentenced to the penitentiary for conducting a bucket shop.

Three firemen were killed and three injured in a wreck of a new automobile fire engine at Macon, Ga.

A piece of tattooed flesh was exhibited in a murder trial at Montesano, Wash.

As a test of the constitutionality of the Ohio primary law, a suit was filed in Cleveland to restrain the board of election from placing the name of United States Senator Charles Dick upon the Republican ballot.

Operations of a clever forger, who secured almost $5,000 in cash, have just been revealed to the Boston police authorities by the officials of the National Shawmut Bank, which lost that sum through bogus checks.

William Randolph Hearst filed additional suits for damages owing to the Hearst-Gaynor controversy, against Adolph Ochs, Henry Waterson, Melville E. Stone, Herman Ridder and seven Boston daily newspapers.

Blue-print charts showing how Heinze made good his famous bet that United Copper would pass Amalgamated were introduced in the trial in New York by the prosecution as its trump card.

H. F. Laflamme told the Men's National Missionary Congress in Chicago that a knowledge of dentistry added to the success of a missionary in heathen lands.

Mrs. Margaret Potter Black, better known as Margaret Horton Potter the authoress, was declared insane by a court in Chicago.

Progress is being made in the arrangements for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1913.

Will Johnson and Charlie Walker, negroes, were positively identified by Conductor W. H. Bryson as the highwaymen who shot him and murdered Motorman S. T. Brown in the holdup of an Atlanta street car a week ago.

Former United States Senator William E. Mason, in an interview given out in Chicago, declared that 50 per cent. of the seats in the United States Senate have been practically purchased.

Owing to the great variety of shades which have hitherto been used on flags and sweaters as the Harvard University color, the corporation has decided on a single official crimson.

Mrs. Mary A. Harriman, widow of the late E. H. Harriman, will neither deny nor confirm the report that her daughter Mary is engaged to Charles Cary Rumsey, of New York.

Mary S. Moore, a Boston dressmaker, pleaded guilty to defrauding the government of customs in the "sleeper" trunk cases, and was fined $500.

The freight steamer Santurce and the oil tank Ligonier were in collision during a fog off Cape Cod.

George A. Trost, of Cumberland, Md., was awarded a metal by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

The Wesleyan College, acting upon its own initiative, adopted a resolution abolishing hazing.

Suffragists plan to tour the State States Steel Corporation amounts to $12,000,000.

Suffragists plan to tour the Stast of Illinois in automobiles.

Foreign

Several hundred bodies of victims of the earthquake at Cartago, Costa Rica, have been taken from the ruins. The injured number three or four hundred. The American Red Cross has cabled $5,000 for the sufferers.

The body of Miss Estella Reid, the American woman who recently was found dead on the beach at Naples, and the cause of whose death remains a mystery, was shipped to New York.

King Frederick's University conferred upon Colonel Roosevelt the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Mrs. L. M. Stevens, president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, presided at a session of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union Congress in Glasgow.

King Edward is suffering from a severe bronchial attack and was unable to go to the railway station to meet the Queen on her return from the continent.

The present friendly relations between Russia and Japan indicate the probability of an agreement affecting the Far East.

Commander Peary presented the British Royal Geographical Society with one of the sleds which he took to the North Pole.

Max Beerbohm, the writer and critic, and Miss Florence Kahn, an American actress, were married in London.

It was officially announced that the second international exhibition of aerial locomotion will be held in Paris.

Earl Grey progued the Canadian Parliment and made his farewell speech preparatory to leaving for England.

Charles Friswell offers a prize of £500 for the aviator who remains stationary in the air over a given spot for the space of one minute. Sixty seconds does not sound a long time, and yet, if Mr. Friswell takes the trouble to think it out, it is just long enough to need the annulment of gravitation for the feat to be accomplished.—Westminster Gazette.

There are about 3,000 weddings every 24 hours, taking the entire world into consideration.

Lucknow boasts of the largest room in the world without columns. It is built of a kind of concrete.

PUT CHECK ON ARMAMENTS

Roosevelt's Advice to the European Powers.

HE URGES A LEAGUE OF PEACE.

The Colonel's Voice Giving Way Under Strain Of Making Speeches Daily—Fails Him Several Times In His Address Before The Nobel Prize Committee At Christiania—He Advocated Development Of The Hague Tribunal — Scheme Of International Police Power.

ROOSEVELT.

No man is worth calling a man who will not fight rather than submit to infamy.

Something should be done soon as possible to check the growth of armament, especially naval armaments, by international agreement.

It would be a master-stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force, if necessary, its being broken by others.

JOHN LUND.

But it is not Norway alone but the entire civilized world which has reason to be grateful to the United States.

Millions upon millions from Europe, poor and often downtrodden, but capable, have found in the new world that happiness and prosperity which the old world was unable to afford them.

In many ways the United States has reached the goal for which Europe is still sighing.

Christiania, Norway (Special).—Theodore Roosevelt delivered his address on "International Peace" before the Nobel prize committee here. The former president of the United States entered upon the most difficult field of European politics, and in the conclusion of a carefully worked-out thesis advocated an international agreement that would serve to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armament, and the formation by those great powers honestly bent on peace of a league peace "not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent by force, if necessary, its being broken by others."

What Mr. Roosevelt had to say before the King and Queen of Norway and other representative personages constituted the basis of the private conversations which he is having with the statesmen of Europe as occasion arises concerning the practical possibilities of collective action by the various governments for the enforcement of universal peace.

"No man is worth calling a man," said the speaker, "who will not fight rather than submit to infamy or see those that are dear to him suffer wrong." This principle Mr. Roosevelt applied to nations. As he proceeded, Mr. Roosevelt's voice plainly showed the effect of the strain to which it has been subjected by the daily speechmaking since March 1. It failed him several times, and toward the close of his address, which was delivered with unusual emphasis, he had difficulty in making himself heard.

The whole house arose and stood with bowed heads for a moment when Mr. Roosevelt referred to Bjornson, whose death, he said, "leaves a gap in the literature of the whole world."

He alluded to Bjornson as a man who had always stood for the right as he conceived the right to be. As Mr. Roosevelt proceeded with his address the Norwegians commented one to another upon the resemblance between the ex-President and Bjornson to the same style of public speaking, to the same favorite gesture with the clinched hand.

The address was broken by abundant applause in which the King joined. At its conclusion the Queen stood and joined the audience in giving nine short cheers for Roosevelt. The Colonel proposed three cheers for Norway and led the cheering, but the house broke away and gave nine, following the Norwegian custom. The audience then sang the Norwegian national anthem and dispersed.

TO TAKE TWO-YEARS' WALK.

Rev. Augustin Jones To Travel Through China, Etc., Afoot.

Chicago (Special).—Rev. Augustin Jones, pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church, of Oak Park, a suburb, who takes pleasure walks of from 40 to 60 miles, has resigned, and after a year's study in Edinburg, Scotland, will start on a two years' walk through Southern Europe, Asia Minor, India and China. Mrs. Jones will accompany him, but she will travel by railroads, camels and other conveyances. Mr. Jones is five feet three inches tall and acquired his remarkable pedestrian ability in the Rocky Mountains, where he went for the benefit of his health.

WILL RAISE THE MAINE.

Congress Passes Bill To Remove Wreck Of Battleship.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—After twelve years the ill-fated battleship Maine is to be removed from Havana Harbor, and the bodies which went down with the vessel will be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington. A bill providing for such removal and burial which passed the House was passed by the Senate.

The bill directs the raising of the vessel by the Secrtary of War and the Board of Engineers with "all convenient speed." The bodies in the ship are to be buried in Arlington and the mast lifted above their graves as a monument.

Minister Sues Farmer.

Nashville, Ind. (Special).—Because John Henson, a wealthy farmer, called him an "old bald-headed molasses thief," Rev. David Graham, 79 years old, brought suit for $5,000 damages for slander. Henson and five other witnesses testified that Graham stole the molasses and when the aged minister came on the stand he said he "took one gallon and three quarts, but intended to return it," when he cut his sugar cane. The jury found for Henson and the grand jury at once began to investigate the case.

KING EDWARD VII., RULER OF GREAT BRITAIN DEAD

His Son Succeeds Him As King George V.—Pneumonia, Following Bronchitis, the Cause of King Edward's Death—Worry Over Political Situation Aggravated His Illness ---England In Gloom.

London (Special).—King Edward VII, who returned to England from a vacation of 10 days ago in the best of health, died at 11.45 o'clock Friday night in the presence of his family after an illness of less than a week, which was serious hardly more than three days.

The Prince of Wales succeeded to the crown immediately, according to the laws of the kingdom, without official ceremony. His first official act was to dispatch to the Lord Mayor the announcement of his father's death, in pursuance of custom. His telegram read:

I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed away peacefully at 11.45 tonight.

(Signed) George.

The physicians soon afterward issued their official bulletin, which follows:

May 6, 11.50 P. M., His Majesty, the King, breathed his last at 11.45 tonight, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria and Princess Louisa, the Duchess of Argyll.

(Signed) Laking.
Reid,
Powell,
Dawson.

Cause Of Death.

Pneumonia, following bronchitis, is believed to have been the cause of death, but the doctors thus far have refused to make a statement. Some of the King's friends are convinced that worry over the critical political situation which confronted him, with sleepless nights, aggravated, if it did not cause, the fatal illness.

The intelligence that the end of King Edward's reign had come was not a surprise at the last. The people had been expecting to hear of it at any hour since the evening's bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace and flashed throughout the kingdom. The capital received it without excitement, but sadly, for the King with his own people was unquestionably one of the most popular rulers in the world. They regarded him as one of the strongest forces making for the stability of the peace of the empire.

Notifying Other Rulers.

Within a few minutes after the death of the King, the Home Office was telegraphing the intelligence to the heads of other governments and the British diplomats and colonial officials throughout the world.

All who knew the King anticipated that his death would be sudden, and it would not have occasioned great surprise if it had occured without warning at some social function as a result of heart trouble. Almost to the end he refused to take to his bed, and was sitting up in a large chair, so the palace stories go, corroborating the description of him as an unruly patient.

One of the last utterances attributed to King Edward was:

"Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty." He seemed then to have reached a full realization that his end was fast approching. The Queen and others of the royal family and four doctors have been constantly in the sick room throughout the day. Several hours before his death the King was in a comatose condition, but he rallied slightly between 9 and 10 o'clock, and appeared to recognize his family. Then he relapsed into unconsciousness, which ended in his passing.

WRECKED BY AN EXPLOSION

All of 180 Men in Workings Are Believed to Be Dead.

THE EARTH SHOOK FOR MANY MILES.

Forty-five White And One Hundred And Thirty-five Colored Miners Entombed At Palas, Ala.—Roof Of Mine Falls In And Fan Is Demolished—Flames Shoot Hundred Feet Into The Air—A Pedestrian Blown Into The River By Force Of Explosion.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—Forty-five white and 135 negro miners are entombed in No. 3 coal mine at Palos, Ala., as the result of a terrific explosion that occurred there. It is believed that all are dead. The mines are owned by the Palos Coal and Coke Company of Birmingham.

The flames from the explosion shot up 100 feet in the air and the shock was felt for miles. Timbers were hurled several feet from the mouth of the mine. Rocks from the roof caved in and made access difficult.

Residents of Palos, which is 40 miles west of Birmingham, began at once to do what they could, but relief work was not started in earnlief until a special train from Birmingham reached Palos. This specmingham reached Palos. This special train carried State Mine Inspector James Hillhouse, J. J. Rutledge, government expert in charge of the geological station at Knoxville, Tenn., who was in the district investigating the recent disaster at Mulga; eight physicians and surgeons, four eight undertakers and a number of special helpers. The hospital relief car of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was also taken. This car contained helmets and all other necessary paraphernalia for entering gaseous mines.

The first rescuers who went into the mine after the explosion were overcome by fire damp, and had to be carried out. Mr. Rutledge was among the first to enter. After working his way 400 feet down the slope, he found the second right entry caved in. The two bodies recovered were in the main slope.

BISHOP PARET AND THE POPE

Talk in Rome About Action of the Vatican.

Rome (Special).—Right Rev. William Paret, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, has left Rome for Florence. His friends say that he was not affected by the incident with the Vatican, which is interpreted by some persons here as indicating the intention of the authorities there to snub Cardinal Gibbons, who so warmly recommended Bishop Paret for a private audience of the Pope.

The Cardinal went so far as to give the Bishop six letters—for Cardinal Merry Del Val, Bishop Kennedy, rector of the American College; Monsignor Bisleti, the papal major domo, etc.

When Bishop Paret inquired the best way to gain an audience with the Pope he was informed that his introduction to Cardinal Merry Del Val was the most important, and was quite sufficient to effect his object. He went to the Vatican, but could not see Cardinal Merry Del Val. He then wrote to the Papal Secretary of State, explaining that Cardinal Gibbons had requested that an audience be granted as a personal favor to himself (Cardinal Gibbons).

Cardinal Merry Del Val's secretary answered, regretting that the Pope was not giving audiences at that time. Bishop Paret replied that he would be in Rome for several weeks, whereupon he was informed that the Pope "is neither a picture nor a statue to be inspected and criticised," and that the requested audience could not be granted.

The friends of Bishop Paret consider this an affront to Cardinal Gibbons.

It is reported that shortly before he departed Bishop Paret was told that he might see the Pope in collective audience amid a crowd of other persons, which offer Bishop Paret ignored.

Pension Roll Decreasing.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In less than fifteen minutes' time the Senate considered and passed the pension appropriation bill, carrying about $155,000,000. Senator Scott, who was in charge of the bill, stated that henceforth there would be a rapid falling off in the amount required for the payment of pensions. He said that 31,000 pensioners had died last year.

The Albanian insurgents were reported to have defeated the Turkish troops near Diakova.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

Secretary Dickinson has designated Judge John W. Judd, of Nashville, Tenn., to visit Porto Rico and investigate the present system of granting franchises for public utilities on the island.

The Federal Grand Jury concluded its investigation into the New York end of the wire responsibility for the receipt of stock quotations by bucketshops.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and explained details of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

A Senate bill providing for the naturalization of aliens who serve four years in the Navy or the Marine Corps passed the Senate.

Heart specialists attending the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons discussed the effect of tobacco upon the heart.

Rev. John Hunter, of Glasgow, Scotland, who is making a tour of the United States, delivered the opening prayer in the House.

The Bureau of Labor submitted to the Senate a report on labor conditions at the Bethlehem Steel Works, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission ended nine years' labor and awarded damages of $1,389,845 on claims.

Postmaster General Hitchcock expects to save $10,000,000 during this fiscal year in the Postoffice Department.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the raising of the ill-fated Maine in Havana harbor.

The House Judiciary Committee ordred a favorable report on the resolution calling upon the Attorney General for information as to the action taken with reference to cotton gambling.

Ninety-two sail and steam vessels were added to the merchant marine of the United States during April, according to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, was elected president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The Senate passed the House bill to create an Art Commission in the district.

A favorable report was ordered on the banker's bill of lading bill.

The government closed down the cement plant at the Roosevelt dam because the big engineering project is nearly finished.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of General Nelson H. Henry to be surveyor of the port of New York.

Both House and Senate knocked the traffic agreement provision out of the administration Railroad Bill.

Commander Ross, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has asked for two more revenue cutters.

The resignation of Dr. Charles W. Needham as president of George Washington University was accepted by the trustees.

President Taft addressed the members of the American Society of International Law, who called on him at the White House, upon the rights of foreigners while on American soil.

The Treasury Department began issuing warrants to the beneficiaries under the law to pay off the Cherokee claims.

The resolution for the "third degree" methods was referred to the Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses.

WHY THE STEEL WORKERS STRUCK

U. S. Bureau of Labors Submits Report to Senate.

CONDITIONS AT THE BETHLEHEM WORKS.

Report Shows That 2,322 Men Worked 12 Hours A Day For Seven Days A Week—Large Percentage Of Laborers Received Only 12½ Cents An Hour—Additional Work Demanded Of Men With Shorter Houses Caused Them To Strike.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The report of the Bureau of Labor upon the conditions at the Bethlehem Steel Works of South Bethlehem, Pa., which was submitted to the Senate says that 2,322 men worked 12 hours a day for seven days a week, a large percentage of these laborers earning only 12½ cents an hour.

"While a very considerable percentage of the force had a regular working day of 12 hours for the entire seven days a week, a large part of the skilled workmen had approximately a 10½-hour day for six days a week," according to a summary of the report which was prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor. A large number of those working 10½ hours a day frequently were required, it was stated, to work overtime on week days and to do additional work on Sundays, and it was the protest against this extension of time and the requiring of work on Sundays from the employes who had the shortest hours that led to the strike which began on February 4.

The men with the shorter hours were to a considerable extent paid on a bonus system which resulted in their speeding up, and they claimed that their work was carried on at such high pressure that overtime and Sunday work were an undue tax on their strength. They advanced the further claim, according to the report, that they feared that the encroachments of overtime and Sunday work ultimately would lead to putting the 12-hour day and the seven-day week into practical effect throughout the entire plant.

The agents of the Bureau of Labor obtained their data in regard to hours and salary from the January payroll of the company. Of the 9,184 persons on the rolls, 4,725, or over 50 per cent. worked in positions regularly requiring 12 or more hours of labor per day on their regular working days. The roll showed that 2,628, or 29 per cent., were regularly required to work seven days a week, and for these Sunday work was not considered overtime.

"Of the men," the report stated, "whose normal week consisted of only six days, 1,413, or 14.5 per cent. of the entire number on the payroll, were required to do extra work on one or more Sundays during the month. Thus a total of 4,041, or 43.5 per cent. of those appearing on the January payroll, were required to work at least on some Sundays. A considerable amount of overtime work was also required of the 10½-hour men on days other than Sundays. Of all those appearing on the January payroll, 2,322 worked in positions in which 12 hours was the regular working day seven days in a week, and 2,233 worked in positions in which 12 hours was the regular working day for six days in a week. Eghty-two men were reported as havng a 13-hour day for the entre seven days."

Referring to the cause of the strike, the summary report prepared by the department says:

"The strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works started February 4, 1910, when several hundred machinists struck against the discharge of three men who shortly before had served as a committee to protest against Sunday and overtime work. There were at that time no labor organizations in the plant and one of the elements of interest in the strike is that it was a strike of unorganized workmen."

The investigation into the conditions at the plant was authorized by Secretary Nagel on March 17, in response to the request of the strikers, which was acquiesced in by the company. Commissioner of Labor Neill sent three of his special agents to South Bethlehem, where they collected their data from the books of the company.

It is said the steel works has a great amount of government work in its plant, and the report of the Bureau of Labor agents has been awaited with much interest. In the meantime delegations from South Bethlehem have been in Washington several times, making their representations to members of Congress and finally to the president of a Committee of business men of the Pennsylvania town asked Mr. Taft not to let the strike at the steel plant interfere with the granting of additional contracts by the government, while on the following day representatives of the strikers called the President's attention to the alleged labor conditions at the plant and requested that the government withhold further contracts until the conditions were corrected.

The report of the Bureau of Labor on the subject was sent to the Senate in response to a resolution by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, calling for it.

Must Carry Wireless.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Senate passed a bill requiring every ocean-going steamer carrying 50 or more persons oo be equipped with wireless apparatus capable of sending and receiving messages over a distance of at least 100 miles, night or day. The provisions of the bill do not apply to steamers plying between ports less than 200 miles apart. A fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000 is provided for the violations of the law.

Cashier Found Dead In River.

Henderson, Ky. (Special).—The body of S. K. Sneed, former president of the National Bankers' Association, was found in shallow water near the river bank here. He has been missing since Sunday, and is believed to have committed suicide by drowning. He was 72 years old and for 30 years was cashier of the Henderson National Bank.

A brilliant London audience went wild over Peary, who delivered his lecture there and received a special gold medal conferred by the Royal Geographical Society.

HUNDRED'S PEOPLE PERISH

Earthquake Destroys Cartago, in Costa Rica.

SEVERAL OTHER CITIES ALSO SHAKEN.

Hundreds Of Persons Injured By The Collapse Of Buildings—Panic Reigns As The Shocks Continue—Much Suffering And Destitution Among People In The Disturbed Territory — Wife And Child Of Guatemala's Representative To Peace Count Killed.

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua (Special).—A large part of Cartago, Costa Rica, was destroyed by a powerful seismic movement.

It is known that at least 500 persons are dead and many hundreds injured. Scores of buildings were torn down, among them the Palace of Justice, erected by Andrew Carnegie. The wife and child of Dr. Bocanegra, the Guatemalan magistrate to the Central American Arbitration Court, have been killed.

San Jose has also been shaken, some of the buildings being damaged, but no deaths are reported in that city. Some persons are slightly injured.

Earth shocks also were felt at several points in Nicaraagua, near the Costa Rican frontier. Reports reaching here state that there is much suffering and destitution at Cartago, consequent upon the disaster.

Cartago, the capital of Cartago province, lies at the foot of Irazu volcano, about 14 miles from San Jose. It has an estimated population of 10,000, and is the seat of the Central American Peace Court, for the home of which Andrew Carnegie donated a large sum.

Cartago was the capital of the country until 1823. It has suffered frequently from earthquakes, and was partially or in greater part, destroyed in 1723, 1803, 1825, 1841, 1851 and 1854.

On April 13 last a series of earthquakes, varying in intensity, swept over Costa Rica, doing considerable material damage, but practically without loss of life. San Jose suffered most severely, while both Cartago and Port Limon felt the force of the disturbance.

WIRELESS SYSTEM TESTS.

U. S. Cruisers Will Try To Communicate Over 3,000 Miles

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The cruiser Des Moines has arrived at Monrovia, Liberia, to relieve the Birmingham, which will begin a series of tests of the new naval wireless system in conjunction with the cruiser Salem, endeavoring to maintain constant communication with Brant's Rock on the Massachusetts coast over 3,000 miles of water.

The Des Moines will remain indefinitely in Liberian waters, and it is the understanding that her commanding officer will devote himself to an effort to improve the political conditions in the little Republic.

Will Not Resign.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—"If I were disposed to consider the the question of resignation, I would not do so as long as these vicious and unwarranted attacks continue against me," said Secretary of the Interior Ballinger in denying the renewed rumor that he contemplated retiring from President Taft's cabinet soon after the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation is concluded. The Secretary emphatically denied that he was considering the question at all. "I have no intention of resigning," he emphatically declared.

Sits On Hat Pins In Theatre.

Los Angeles, Cal. (Special).—Percy Van Dyke, a visitor from New York, entered a motion picture theatre, pushed his way along a row of seats occupied mostly by women, sat down and instantly leaped into the air yelling. He had struck a phalanx of long, sharp hatpins and landed in the lap of a woman in front. This woman's escort immediately jumped on Van Dyke, and there were signs of panic when the police were called. Van Dyke was found to be seriously injured and was taken to a hospital.

Victim Of Hookworm.

Newport News, Va. (Special).—The hookworm has claimed its first victim here. In the case of James R. Shippard, 15 years old, who died Tuesday, local physicians experienced their initial defeat in fighting the disease. Shippard had been suffering from hookworm for two years, and all efforts of the best obtaintainable physicians failed to effect a cure.

Local Optionist Beats Prohibitionist.

Montgomery, Ala. (Special).—Returns received from 67 counties show that Emmet O'Neal, local optionist, was nominated for governor in the Democratic primary held in this state by a majority of 12,000 over his opponent, H. S. D. Mallory. Mallory ran on a statewide Prohibition platform.

Former Prison Warden Sentenced.

Jackson, Mich. (Special). — Allen N. Armstrong, former warden of the state prison here, was sentenced by Judge Parkinson to pay a fine of $5,000 and to serve one year in the Detroit House of Correction for accepting a bribe to favor a prison contractor. Armstrong was arrested February 8, 1909, and pleaded guilty.

320,000 Seals This Season.

St. John, N. F. (Special).—With the last of the Newfoundland sealing fleet safe in port the year's total catch of seals amounts to 320,000, an unusually large number.

On Trail Of Cook.

Seattle, Wash. (Special). — Prof. Herschel C. Parker, of Columbia University, arrived to take charge of the expedition for Seldovia, Alaska, to climb Mount McKinley and disprove or verify the assertion of Dr. Frederick A. Cook that he scaled the peak. The Fairbanks climbers made the ascent without any special effort to end the Cook controversy. Professor Parker, however, goes for the express purpose of following Cook's alleged trail.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says:

"Conditions of business are still irregular, but the volume of trade continues heavy. Certain unfavorable developments have apparently been exaggerated, and their effect upon business sentiment has been out of proportion to their real significance. Much as usual depends this year upon the crops."

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Cold weather, with snow West and South, have checked retail trade and dulled reorder business in spring goods, while the reports of crop damage resulting from the return of winter have tended to discourage fall business pending clearer views of the ultimate crop outcome.

"Taken as a whole, the reports from jobbing and wholesale trade lines and industries point to a slowing down rather than a quickening of demand, and the downward tendency of many commodities does not seem to have brought out much new business, the feeling being apparently that buying to fill only actual needs is now the part of conservatism, pending clearer views of crop and price outturn.

"Business failures for the week ended with April 28 were 189, against 193 last week, 268 in the like week of 1909, 282 in 1908, 163 in 1907 and 130 in 1906."

Wholesale Markets.

New York.—Wheat—Spot weak; No. 2 red, 112c. nominal c. i. f.; No. 1 Northern, 1.16½ f. o. b. opening navigation.

Corn — Spot steady; steamer, 63½c. asked, and No. 4, 60 nominal, both elevator export basis. Export No. 2, 64½c. f. o. b.

Oats—Spot quiet; mixed, 26@32 lbs., nominal; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 45½@48; clipped white, 34@42 lbs., 46½@52.

Butter—Steady; receipts, 7,260 pkgs. Creamery specials, 30@30½c.; extras, 29½; third to first, 25@29; state dairy, common to finest, 23@29½; process, 23@26; factory, 22@23; imitation creamery, 23½@24½.

Eggs—Firmer; receipts, 32,343 cases. State, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered white, 23@24c.; do., gathered brown, 22@22½; fresh gathered storage packed selections, 22@22½; do., regular packed extra first, 22; do., first, 20½@21½.

Poultry—Alive strong; Western fowls, 20½c.; turkeys, 12@16. Dressed irregular; checkens, 15@21; fowls, 15@20; turkeys, 17@23.

Philadelphia. — Wheat — Steady; contract grade April, 109@111c.

Corn—Steady; April and May, 61½@62c.

Oats—Steady; No. 2, white natural, 49.

Butter — Firm; extra Western creamery, 32c.; do., nearby prints, 33.

Eggs—Steady; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, f. c., 22c. at mark; do., current receipts, in returnable cases, 21 at mark; Western firsts, f. c., 22 at mark; do., current receipts, 21 at mark.

Cheese—Firm; New York full creams, choice, old, 17½@17¾c.; do., fair to good, old, 16½@17; do., choice, new, 14¾; do., fair to good, 13@14.

Live Poultry—Unchanged.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; fresh killed fowls, choice, 19½c.; do., fair to good, 19; old roosters, 15½; roasting chickens, Western, 16@21.

Baltimore. — Wheat — No. 2 red Western, 106¾c.; No. 2 red, 1.06¾; No. 3 red, 1.02¾. The closing was quiet; No. 2 red spot, 106½c. nominal; May, 1.06¾ asked; July, 1.03¾ asked.

Corn—Spot, 61¼c.; May, 61⅝; July, 64⅞.

Oats—We quote, per bush.: White, as to weight, No. 2, 48½@49½c.; No. 3, 47@48; No. 4, 44@45. Mixed—No. 2, 47@47½; No. 3, 46@46½.

Rye—Quote, per bush.: No. 2 rye Western, domestic, 83@86c.; No. 3 Western, domestic, 77@78; bag lots, as to quality and condition, 70@74.

Hay—We quote, per ton: Timothy—No. 1, $20.50; No. 2, $19.50@20; No. 3, $17@18.50. Clover Mixed—Choice, $19.50@20; No. 1, $19@19.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.50. Clover—No. 1, $18@19; No. 2, $16.50@17.50.

Butter — Creamery, fancy, 30@30½c.; creamery, choice, 28@29; creamery, good, 25@27; creamery, imitation, 21@23; creamery, prints, 30@32.

Cheese—The market is unchanged. We quote, jobbing prices, per lb.: Old, 17c.; new, 16.

Eggs—The market is steady, with fair demand for fresh stock. We quote, per dozen: Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 21c.; Western firsts, 21; West Virginia firsts, 21; Southern firsts, 20; guinea eggs, 10@11.

Live Poultry—We quote, per lb.: Chickens—Old hens, heavy, 20c.; do., small to medium, 20; old roosters, 12; winter, as to size, 28@32; spring, 1 lb. to 1½ lbs., per lb., 38@42; ducks, large, 15; do., small, 14; do., muscovy and mongrel, 14; do., pigeons, young, per pair, 25@30; do., old, 25@30; guinea fowl, old, each, 25; do., young, 1½ lb. and over, 40; do., smaller, 25@30.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market steady. Steers, $6.25@8.65; cows, $4.85@7.25; heifers, $4.25@7.50; bulls, $5@6.75; calves, $3@8.60; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.

Hogs—Market 10@15c. higher. Choice heavy, $9.55@9.65; butchers, $9.50@9.65; light mixed, $9.35@9.50; choice light, $9.45@9.55; packing, $9.45@9.55; pigs, $9@9.35; bulk of sales, $9.50@9.60.

Sheep—Market steady. Sheep, $7.10@8.25; lambs, $8.35@9.60; spring lambs, $10@15.

Kansas City. — Cattle — Market steady. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $7.50@8.15; fair to good, $6.60@7.40; Western steers, $6@7.45; stockers and feeders, $5@6.75; Southern steers, $5.75@7.50; Southern cows, $5@6.50; native cows, $4.50@7; native heifers, $5@7.60; bulls, $5@6.60; calves, $5@8.50.

Hogs — Market 5@10c. higher. Top, $9.30@9.45; bulk of sales, $9.20@9.35; heavy, $9.30@9.45; packers and butchers, $9.20@9.40; light, $8.35@9.27½; pigs, $7.50@8.50.

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