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STREETS FLOODED

HARTFORD CITY SUFFERS FROM A DELUGE OF WATER.

Cloudburst Covers the City's Thoroughfares to Depths Ranging from Eighteen Inches to Ten Feet.

TAKEN FROM SECOND STORIES

RESIDENTS WHO HAD NO TIME TO ESCAPE OTHERWISE.

A Hundred Homes Ruined by the Flood, and Much Damage and Discomfort Caused on All Sides.

FATALITIES IN CLARK COUNTY

AFTERMATH OF THE SATURDAY NIGHT FLOOD AT PORTLAND.

Immense Damage at Pittsburg—Victims of Lightning Shafts—News of Severe Storms at Other Points.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., April 12.—This city was visited by a cloudburst last night which flooded the entire city and caused thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

From 3 to 8 o'clock the rain fell in sheets and within half an hour water stood 18 inches deep on the streets around the public square, the highest point in the city. The sewers were overtaxed and on East Main street water raised ten feet and flowed in torrents through the doors and windows of the residences in that section of the city.

John Crabtree and his wife, who were both sick in bed, were rescued from drowning by being ferried to the home of a neighbor. Horses were saved from drowning in their stalls by the owners swimming in and releasing them. In that part of the city in the rear of the Lake Erie station, Lick creek overflowed until it spread over thirty acres. The people who took refuge in their second stories were rescued by skiffs. These sections were still inundated this morning, and chickens, hogs and horses could be seen clustered on the high places. All the basements in the city were filled to the depth of several feet.

Interurban traffic was delayed several hours on account of the water standing several feet deep over the track where it runs under the Pennsylvania tracks on South Jefferson street. A hundred homes were ruined by the flood.

Vincennes Streets Flooded.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., April 12.—A cloudburst this evening flooded several of the principal streets. Shade trees were greatly damaged by wind and lightning. Several smaller buildings and two greenhouses were partly demolished. A severe hailstorm accompanied the cloudburst and damaged gardens and fruit trees.

Electrical Storm at Evansville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 12.—An electrical storm lasting for an hour prevailed in this part of the State early this evening. The streets were flooded here and street car traffic was impaired. The storm extended north of this city for fifty miles. No serious damage has been reported.

RECEDING WATERS AT PORTLAND.

Cloudburst North of the City Caused Saturday Night's Flood.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Ind., April 12.—Since the alarming flood of last night the waters have receded greatly and the city has recovered from the furore into which it was thrown by the unexpected torrent through the thoroughfares. Basements were cleared and pumps started so that the damage suffered was not nearly so great as was at first feared. A stretch of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad was washed out a little way from town, delaying trains for three or four hours. Sidewalks in many parts of town were washed out, and the damage to loose property cannot be calculated.

It was not until this morning that the flood was accounted for. The news of a cloudburst just north of the city, which overflowed every stream in that direction, explained the unexpected situation. Portland was merely in the edge of the great rainfall, and did not receive enough to be prepared or to expect anything so terrific as came. The fall was so heavy that the channels of drainage were all inadequate to carry the volume of water, and of necessity the heavy torrent surged madly through the city as the shortest cut to the river.

A heavy rain is falling to-night, and on account of the surprise of last night some little apprehension is naturally felt.

MAN AND WIFE DROWN.

Clark County Citizens Caught in a Cloudburst Near Henryville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 12.—County Commissioner and Mrs. T. P. Raymond were drowned in Logue creek, near Blue Lick, as they were returning home from church at noon to-day.

They drove from their home, one mile east of Henryville, to the Blue Lick Christian Church, three miles west of the town. No rain had fallen when they went, but before they started home a heavy wind and rainstorm passed over the country, causing the streams to swell rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond are supposed to have tried to cross Logue creek, and their buggy was overturned. The horse was found a quarter of a mile down the stream, and the buggy half a mile from the crossing. The vehicle was overturned and one wheel was off. Two miles down the stream the body of the commissioner was found, and a short time later Mrs. Raymond's body was found, half a mile from the buggy.

Mr. Raymond and his wife were born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, he sixty-four years ago and she fifty-seven years ago. He was re-elected commissioner at the last November election. He served two terms as trustee of Morris township. The family moved from Kentucky fourteen years ago, and he bought one of the best farms in the county. They left six sons and three daughters.

MUCH DAMAGE AT PITTSBURG.

Terrifying Rain, Wind and Electrical Storm—Victim of Lightning.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—With terrifying swiftness the thunderstorm which came out of the west this evening crashed over Pittsburg, pouring miniature rivers through streets, flooding cellars and inflicting damage that will reach thousands of dollars. One man was killed by lightning and many buildings were struck. Irvin T. Wilson, of Dubois, Pa., while walking from one building to another at the Dixmont Insane asylum, where he is employed, was struck down by a bolt. He was dead when picked up.

The congregation of Christ Methodist Church, on Center avenue, was stormbound. The street for blocks was flooded. Street car traffic was almost entirely suspended in the eastern portions of the city.

In Wilkinsburg the cloudburst poured through the valley. People were driven into the second stories of their homes. The loss to property in the Thirty-seventh ward was great. A house in Coal street was almost swept from its foundation. Street-car tracks were lost under two feet of water. Thousands of feet of lumber were carried away from a Pitt-street yard on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A signal tower of the Pennsylvania Railroad was struck by lightning, and the adjoining passenger station was fired.

The only warning of the approaching storm visible to the thousands that filled the streets of the city was the sudden rush of clouds darkening the sky that a moment before was radiant with the Easter sun. In an instant torrents fell. Alarm swept through the city that the storm would be a repetition of the hurricane which descended upon Pittsburg on Easter day a year ago.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Three Farm Residences Destroyed, but the Inmates Escaped.

LINCOLN, Ill., April 12.—Three farm residences were destroyed, several persons were injured and grain and machinery were blown away to-day by a tornado which swept over the country east of Lincoln. The storm followed Deer creek and passed from southwest to the northeast. The homes of Samuel V. Baldwin, Adam Schanauer and Gustave Knecht were wrecked, and the families and visitors escaped by rushing to the cellars on hearing the roar of the approaching storm.

The wind is reported to have struck the town of Waynesville.

Fatalities Near Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—One death, a fatal injury, and a score or more of injuries resulted from a tornado that swept over Logan, Dewitt and Platt counties this afternoon. The home of Clifford Halsadarzer was demolished and after the storm Halsadarzer's infant son was found dead 300 feet from the place where the house stood. The baby was lying in bed when the wind struck the house. Mrs. Halsadarzer was hurled across the village street and fatally injured. Mrs. J. B. Martin's home was destroyed and several guests were painfully injured.

Deer creek, in Logan county, where the storm first struck, was swept dry of water. Reports from this district state that three houses were destroyed and a number of people more or less injured.

Snowfall in Colorado.

DENVER, April 12.—About three inches of snow fell along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains in Wyoming and Colorado Springs last night and early to-day. It will prove of great benefit to the grass on the ranges and a boon to the stockmen and farmers. The storm was unaccompanied by wind, and there is no danger to exposed stock.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BECK

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL PRACTICE IN NEW YORK.

Cordial Exchange of Letters Between Him and the President—Has Argued Important Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—It is announced that Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt before the President's departure for the West. In tendering his resignation Mr. Beck took occasion to express his pride and gratification at having been privileged to serve under the President's administration and that of his predecessor. In accepting the resignation the President wrote the following letter, dated March 31:

"My Dear Mr. Beck—I regret to receive your resignation as assistant attorney general, which is accepted to take effect April 30 next, as indicated. I appreciate your expression of the satisfaction you have taken in your public services. It is a pleasure to me to say that you have performed your duties with marked ability, and I hereby extend my best wishes for your continued success in your professional work and for your health and prosperity.—Theodore Roosevelt."

When questioned with reference to his resignation Mr. Beck said: "I have become a member of the law firm of Shearman & Sterling, of New York city, and expect to commence my work there on May 1, and shall after that date be a resident of that city. I shall retain my present connection with my Philadelphia law firm. I leave the department with very great regret. My association here have been most pleasant. It is a matter of especial pride that, in association with Assistant Attorney General Day and Special Council D. T. Watson, I was privileged to take part in the recent 'merger' case."

Mr. Beck was appointed by President McKinley in July of 1900. He had been previously United States attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. As assistant attorney general he had argued a number of important government cases, among which, in addition to the merger case, may be mentioned the lottery cases and the Neely extradition case, in which the power of the United States to govern Cuba after the treaty of peace was confirmed.

Mr. Beck's successor has been selected, but the appointment will not be announced for several days.

FLOODING THE MINE.

Colliery Fire in Nova Scotia Fought with Ocean Water.

SYDNEY, N. S., April 12.—Through a sluice cut from a dam made on the shore of the Atlantic ocean, and opening into the old working, water is now pouring into the burning colliery No. 1 of the Dominion Coal Company at the rates of nearly three and a half million gallons an hour. The pit is flooded up to the seventh level, and there are four more levels to be flooded before the fire is reached. This will require an estimated 650,000,000 gallons of water.

The depth of water to-day at the lower end of the pit was about 170 feet, and it is backed up toward the shaft to a distance of over 2,500 feet. It will take five more days to flood the mine to such an extent that the entire fire area is submerged.

HUG DISLOCATED SHOULDER.

Now a Pretty Pana, Ill., Girl Wants $2,500 Damages.

PANA, Ill., April 12.—In the Circuit Court of Christian county, Miss Stella Nichols, of Palmer, is trying to prove that an embrace from a man dislocated her shoulder, thereby entitling her to damages of $2,500.

The defendant is E. F. Colwell, a school teacher, who is forty-five years old.

Miss Nichols is a comely young woman seventeen years old. She says Colwell embraced her against her will. Colwell declares the affair was done playfully and in the presence of the girl's mother.

Henequin Exhibit for St. Louis.

MERIDA, Yucatan, April 12.—The government is having prepared a large and varied exhibit of articles manufactured from henequin for the St. Louis exposition in 1904. Special attention will be given to hats made of henequin, which will rival the famous Panama manufacturers.

Business Resumption at Mazatlan.

MAZATLAN, Mex., April 12.—The city continues free of the plague and business assumes its usual aspect. There are seventy-nine persons in quarantine. No measures are omitted to prevent a recurrence of the pest.

WORLD'S TRAFFIC

GREAT FIGURES OF TRADE FOR PAST THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

Tremendous Changes in Trade Balances in All Countries, with the Greatest Affecting United States.

IMMENSE GROWTH OF EXPORTS

THIS COUNTRY LEADS ALL THE WORLD IN THIS RESPECT.

Its Trade Balance Is Greater than Those of All the Other Countries on the Globe Combined.

MANY DECAPITATIONS PENDING

AX WILL BE APPLIED SEVERELY IN INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Smaller Appropriations Made This Necessary—Financial Question to Occupy the Next Congress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The story of the world's commerce, past and present, as told in the "Statistical Abstract of the World," the first chapter of which has just made its appearance in the monthly publication of the treasury Bureau of Statistics, is interesting. This first chapter presents the figures of the commerce of every country of the world so far as obtainable, extending back as far as possible; in some cases only a decade or two, in others a full century. The figures are expressed in United States currency, and the subsequent chapters, which will discuss quantities as well as values, will also be expressed in terms of United States weights and measures.

These figures tell the story of the growth of commerce in the various countries and sections of the world, and a comparison of the progress made by the various countries makes a very satisfactory showing for the United States. The countries discussed are grouped by grand divisions. In Europe a very large proportion of the countries show larger imports than exports. In America, and indeed most of the younger countries, the exports exceed the imports save in a few instances in which the country is so extremely young that it has not developed its producing powers. In the Orient some countries, notably India, export more than they import, while in other cases, notably Japan and China, the imports exceed the exports.

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Taking the European countries in the alphabetical order in which they are arranged Austria-Hungary shows a growth in imports from $210,000,000 in 1870 to $325,000,000 in 1901, and in exports from $192,000,000 to $383,000,000, showing an excess of exports in 1901 amounting to $58,000,000. Belgium's imports grew from $177,000,000 in 1870 to $428,000,000 in 1901, and her exports from $133,000,000 to $353,000,000, the balance showing an excess of imports amounting in 1901 to $75,000,000. France increased her imports from $553,000,000 to $843,000,000 and her exports from 541,000,000 to $774,000,000, the trade balance being an excess of $69,000,000 of imports in 1901. Germany's imports increased from $775,000,000 in 1872 to $1,290,000,000 in 1901 and her exports from $551,000,000 in 1872 to $1,054,000,000 in 1901, the trade balance being in 1901 $236,000,000 of imports. Italy shows a growth in imports from $172,000,000 in 1870 to $331,000,000 in 1901, and in exports from $146,000,000 to $264,000,000, the trade balance being $67,000,000 excess of imports. The Netherlands increased her imports from $187,000,000 in 1870 to $818,000,000 in 1901 and her exports from $153,000,000 to $696,000,000, the trade balance being $122,000,000 excess of imports. Russia's imports grew from $201,000,000 in 1870 to $322,000,000 in 1900 and her exports from $216,000,000 to $369,000,000, exports exceeding imports in 1900 by $47,000,000. Spain shows a growth in imports of from $101,000,000 in 1870 to $183,000,000 in 1901, and her exports increased from $77,000,000 to $152,000,000, the trade balance being $31,000,000 excess of imports. The United Kingdom increased her imports from $1,259,000,000 in 1870 to $2,210,000,000 in 1901 and her exports from $971,000,000 to $1,363,000,000, the excess of imports over exports in 1901 being $847,000,000.

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Turning to Asia and Oceania, the figures of the trade of India show a growth in imports from $160,000,000 in 1870 to $264,000,000 in 1902, and in exports from $255,000,000 to $403,000,000, the trade balance being $139,000,000 excess of exports in 1902. China's imports grew from $100,000,000 in 1870 to $190,000,000 in 1901, and her exports from $87,000,000 to $120,000,000, imports exceeding exports in 1901 by $70,000,000. Japan increased her imports from $35,000,000 in 1870 to $127,000,000 in 1901, and her exports from $15,000,000 to $125,000,000, the trade balance being $2,000,000 in excess of imports in 1901. The trade of Australasia is shown separately for each of the various colonies, but, summarized, shows $201,000,000 of imports and $223,000,000 of exports in 1900, exclusive of the intercolonial trade, the balance thus being $22,000,000 in excess of exports.

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Considering the principal American countries, the figures show for Mexico a growth in imports from $20,000,000 in 1873 to $62,000,000 in 1901, and in exports from $28,000,000 in 1877 to $33,000,000 in 1901, the excess of imports in 1901 being $29,000,000. This adverse trade balance, however, is largely made up by exportations of silver, which in 1901 amounted to $35,000,000. The British West Indies increased their imports from $21,000,000 in 1870 to $32,000,000 in 1901, and their exports from $23,000,000 to $29,000,000, the excess of imports in 1901 being $3,000,000. The figures include interisland commerce. Taking up the principal British West Indian colonies separately, it may be said that the imports during 1901 were: Barbadoes, $5,000,000; Jamaica, $8,000,000, and Trinidad, $12,000,000; and the exports in that year, Barbados, $4,500,000; Jamaica, $9,000,000, and Trinidad, $11,500,000. Canada's imports increased from $74,000,000 in 1870 to $212,000,000 in 1902, and her exports from $73,000,000 to $211,000,000, the trade balance being $630,000 in excess of imports in 1902; though in most of the years since 1894 the figures show an excess of exports ranging from $2,000,000 to $23,000,000. Argentina's imports increased from $47,000,000 in 1870 to $169,000,000 in 1901, and her exports from $29,000,000 to $161,000,000, exports thus exceeding imports in 1901 by $52,000,000. Brazil increased her imports from $89,000,000 in 1870 to $96,000,000 in 1901, and her exports from $89,000,000 to $197,000,000, the trade balance being an excess of $101,000,000 of exports. Chile's imports increased from $28,000,000 in 1870 to $50,000,000 in 1901, and her exports from $27,000,000 to $82,000,000, exports exceeding imports in 1901 by $12,000,000.

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For the United States, the figures show a growth in imports from $436,000,000 in 1870 to $903,000,000 in 1902, and in exports from $376,000,000 to $1,355,000,000; the trade balance, which in 1870 was $60,000,000 in excess of imports, was, in 1892, $462,000,000 in excess of exports. The excess of exports over imports for the United States alone is greater than that of all other countries of the world combined.

AX WILL BE APPLIED.

Internal Revenue Forces Will Be Cut Down in All Departments.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The spirit of reform in the Treasury Department has extended to the Internal Revenue Bureau and hence will be felt in every corner of the land. Instructions have just been issued by Commissioner Yerkes to collectors throughout the country calling for a reorganization of the various districts for the coming fiscal year, with a view to deciding upon the number of persons that should be employed both in the collectors' offices and in the field. Collectors are directed to limit their recommendations for the coming year to such force as may be absolutely necessary for a prompt and proper prosecution of the public business. In this connection collectors are advised that the appropriation for the collection of internal revenue for the next fiscal year is materially less than that allowed for the current one. Especially is the case in regard to employes paid from the appropriation known as the "war appropriation." The diminished appropriation necessitates a reduced force, and the ax will fall in the internal revenue service on July 1.

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The conviction is beginning to impress itself upon competent observers in Washington that one of the principal contests between the two parties in the next Congress will be over the financial question. This, at least, is the opinion of many leading Democrats and Republicans. It is known that President Roosevelt in his message next winter will make strong recommendations for the enactment of some measure to correct recognized evils in the present system of finance and currency in the United States. Whatever the Republicans propose will be bitterly fought by the Democrats, as was evidenced by their attitude toward the Aldrich bill in the closing days of the last Congress. A subcommittee, consisting of Senators Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich of Rhode Island and Spooner of Wisconsin, is now engaged in the task of framing a bill which will be presented for consideration early in the next Congress. It is understood that the measure will embrace some of the features of the Fowler

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 5.)

UNMITIGATED BLESSING

FEDERAL COURT DECISION IN NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

Southern Railroad Man Says It Will Safeguard Both Large and Small Roads and Conserve Interests.

AN AID TO INDIVIDUAL EFFORT

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHTS ALSO ARE MADE SECURE.

Will Be a Boon to the Commercial Interests of Whole Country—Attorney General Knox Commended.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Northern Securities case, Mr. John Skelton Williams, president of the Seaboard Air-line railway system, says he regards as one of the greatest blessings and the brightest promises for the railroad interests and general business that the country could have. In an interview today, when asked his opinion of the decision, Mr. Williams said:

"I am satisfied that when they come to study the matter carefully railroad men and thinking men of all classes, not only in the South but in the country generally, except those whose ambitious schemes are directly hindered, will be united in the feeling that the decision is sound law, good sense, and for the advantage of all legitimate interests, and for the country's welfare. From a legal standpoint it accords with the opinions of many of the ablest lawyers of the country, and it seems to be fortified with authorities and reasoning too strong to be shaken. I have no fear that the Supreme Court will reverse or seriously modify it. Public policy, public sentiment and established principles and precedents of law combine to sustain the Circuit Court. From a commercial and practical railroad standpoint the soundness of the court's position is indisputable. It voices the judgment of, probably, nine-tenths of the most conservative business men of the country. Last November, in New Orleans, in an address before the trust-company section of the American Bankers' Association, I took the ground that there must be a check to the processes of merger and combination. I found my position was heartily approved by most of my hearers and by the public generally if I may judge from press comments, and I am satisfied the country at large will welcome the court's action.

"The independent roads and systems are, by this decision, assured that connecting lines with which they interchange business cannot be bought up by some powerful competition of their own and of such friendly connecting lines, and the holders of securities in the independent systems will be assured that their interests cannot be jeopardized by the sale of a majority share to rivals whose interests may be to divert the business of the road to other channels at the expense of minority holders. The larger systems, on the other hand, are protected against the building of parallel lines built to force them to buy to protect themselves.

"Instead of disturbing our prosperity this decision, if sustained, as I believe it will be, will establish, secure and protect the commercial situation; it will encourage and foster legitimate extension and growth and expansion, and stimulate enterprise and industry and local effort by guaranteeing them against oppression and forced absorption."

WORDS OF COMMENDATION

For Attorney General Knox by Those Who Had Criticised Him.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—An executive committee of the American Anti-Trust League, through its secretary, H. B. Martin, has sent Attorney General Knox a letter in which they congratulate the Department of Justice of which the letter says the league heretofore has complained because of what the league considered its dilatoriness in enforcing the Sherman anti-trust act, on "the conspicuous success its efforts have achieved in securing a vital and far-reaching judicial interpretation of the act of 1890." The letter then declares it is essential that the injunction obtained be followed up if its benefits are to be realized by penal prosecutions of the officers and individuals who form the Northern Securities Company.

The attorney general is also urged to institute "proceedings, both civil and criminal, against the anthracite coal trust."

THEY PAY THEIR FINES.

Five Packers Mulcted Under the Anti-Trust Law in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—The five Missouri packing companies which were fined $5,000 each on March 20 for violation of the anti-trust law, through their attorney, Frank Hagerman, of this city, have mailed to the State Supreme Court a draft for $27,136 in payment of fines and costs incident to the action against them.

The firms fined are the Armour Packing Company, Cudahy Packing Company, Hammond Packing Company, Swift & Co. and Schwarzchild & Sulzberger. The payment was made before it was due.

EN ROUTE TO AFRICA

PRESIDENT LOUBET LEAVES PARIS FOR ALGERIA AND TUNIS.

Much Political Significance Attached to the Trip, Which Is the First of a French President to the Colonies.

BRIEF VISIT AT MARSEILLES

IMMENSE FOREIGN FLEET WILL WELCOME HIM AT ALGIERS.

Visit of King Edward to President Loubet Considered in the Light of a Blow to German Hegemony.

STRIKE DISORDER IN RUSSIA

SHOE FACTORY AND RUBBER WORKS EMPLOYES RESIST POLICE.

New Theatrical Censorship in Austria—Posthumous Honors for a Chinese Statesman—European Finances.

PARIS, April 12.—President Loubet, accompanied by M. Fallieres, president of the Senate; Foreign Minister Delcasse and M. Pelletan, the minister of marine, left Paris this evening for Marseilles, on his way to Algeria. The President was warmly cheered as, accompanied by an escort of cuirassiers, he drove across Paris from the Elysee Palace to the Lyons Railway station. Premier Combes and those ministers who do not accompany the President were present at the station to bid him farewell. After a short stay in Marseilles, where great fetes will be given in his honor, President Loubet will embark next Tuesday on the new warship Jeanne d'Arc, and, accompanied by MM. Fallieres, Delcasse and Pelletan, and escorted by the battleship Saint Louis, will proceed to Algiers, where a large French fleet is assembled to receive him. Squadrons of British, Italian and Russian warships also are assembling at Algiers in his honor.

The President will remain in Algeria until April 26, visiting important points in the colony both on the coast and in the interior. It is expected that during his stay a meeting will be arranged with the Sultan of Morocco, the latter coming to some point in Algeria, near the Moroccan frontier for that purpose. Everywhere throughout the colony splendid fetes are being organized in honor of President Loubet, this being the first time since Napoleon III's visit that a ruler of France has visited Algeria.

The French President will embark again on the warship Jeanne D'Arc for Tunis. He will land on April 27 at La Goleta, the port of Tunis, where the Bey of Tunis and all the high officials of the regency will be assembled to receive him. After spending three days in visiting the various parts of Tunis, President Loubet will embark at the naval port of Bizerta on the evening of April 29 for Marseilles. He will arrive in Paris in time to receive Edward VII on the arrival of the King of England here.

Besides Ministers Delcasse and Pelletan, M. Maurejouls, minister of public works, also will be of the presidential party. He has gone in advance to meet the President at Algiers. A number of senators and deputies will accompany the presidential party throughout the trip, being accommodated during the trip across the Mediterranean on board the battleship Saint Louis. Much political significance is attached to the journey, as it is the first time that any President of the French republic has visited its African possessions, and it will be the first meeting on African soil between a French ruler and a North African Sultan and the Bey of Tunis.

While the international attention shown to President Loubet by the assemblage of a powerful foreign squadron in Algerian waters to salute him on his arrival is not without significance, the fact that the Bey of Tunis will go to receive the President on his landing, an honor that potentate has never before paid any royal visitor, doubtlessly has made a powerful impression on the Tunisians, who consider this a complete acknowledgment of French sovereignty.

The Czar's Welcome at Moscow.

MOSCOW, April 12.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here on Saturday to spend Easter. Their Majesties had a simple, semi-state reception, which was in great contrast to the receptions in former years. Not a soldier was seen along the whole two miles of the route from the railway station to the Kremlin, and there was no sign of the usual precautions. A palm fair was in full swing and the streets were crowded. The Czar had a thoroughly popular welcome. Afterward the little princesses drove around, hugging the cheap dolls bought at the fair and arousing great enthusiasm.

ISOLATION OF GERMANY.

It Is Portended by King Edward's Visit to President Loubet.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The London correspondent of the Evening Post, cabling under yesterday's date, says:

"Once again the English sovereign is acting as the advance agent of English statesmen. He first visits Portugal and cordially acclaims her as England's ally, because British statesmen deem it time to remind Europe of England's foothold at her vital southwest corner; because, also, a friendly Portugal, holding the side doors of South Africa, means so much to England's newest colonies during the next decade.

"His visit to the King of Italy at Rome is accepted as an indication of England's desire to close the chapter of half-estrangement which marked so much of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy, while even the nonconformist Daily News finds no objection to the King's visit to the Pope, which, it declares, will be as readily understood in Italy as in England.

"But most importance is attached to the King's official visit to Paris, which will be the first formal interchange of courtesies between an English monarch and a French President since the advent of the Republic. It is even expected that President Loubet may pay a return state visit to London late in the summer.

"All this coincides with that undefined, yet undoubted, Anglo-French national rapprochement which the statesmen at Paris and London will hardly fail to utilize. There are diplomatic disputes awaiting settlement in North America, North Africa and the far East; but, above all, there is the question of the ruinous increase of armament which England, France and Italy, in agreement and with the assurance of the Czar's personal sympathy, could induce all Europe to consider seriously.

"France now is engaged in cutting down her naval estimates and reducing the period of service in her army, while, under a monarch who is free from the desire of military aggrandizement, Italy also is rigorously pruning down her expenditures.

"The Czar, animated by his The Hague ideals, would gladly see Russia join, while King Edward must realize that there is a strong English national revolt against the maintenance of taxation at a war level in a time of peace, and with no remedy in sight. As an American politician is quoted as saying in the Paris correspondence of the Times to-day: 'The world would like a rest; but,' he adds, as many Englishmen would at this moment add, 'it will get none, so long as the German Weltpolitik is not kept within its legitimate bounds.'

"Germany does, in truth, appear to Englishmen as the one disturbing element in Europe, and it is this suspicion which leads the Paris correspondent of the Times to foreshadow Germany's isolation as the outcome of the changes now afoot in the grouping of the powers."

FINANCES OF EUROPE.

Better Tone in London and More Hopeful Feeling in Berlin.

LONDON, April 12.—While business lasted the atmosphere of the stock market last week was decidedly more cheerful and it is pointed out that the fact that, notwithstanding the disturbing reports from the Balkans, the public is demanding all the best investment stocks, is an earnest of better times after Easter. The improvement in consols was reflected in the other leading securities, home rails showing especial strength. Americans also strengthened last Thursday and showed a general advance.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Boerse had a quiet week of a holiday character, but values were well maintained. Industrials indicate a continued recovery in prices and it is regarded as a favorable omen that the demand for structural iron is increasing in a marked manner, owing to extensive building operations. The money market showed a further improvement and rates were lower.

MORE TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.

Student Disorders Succeeded by Shoe and Rubber Works Strikes.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Official Messenger gives details of the recent revolt of women students against the new examination regulations of the medical institute. Three hundred and seventeen of the students were reprimanded and twenty-three others were severely punished and excluded from the institute. Sixty male students also were expelled for attending a meeting in protest against the punishment of the women. The medical institute and the university were temporarily closed, but now have been reopened.

Strikes have broken out at the Morhine shoe works and the Russo-American rubber works here, and bloody encounters have taken place between the strikers and the police. The Czar's advisors are endeavoring to dissuade him from taking his intended journey to Italy, for fear of Anarchists.

Collapse of Amsterdam Strike.

AMSTERDAM, April 12.—The strike has collapsed. The aged Socialist leader, Domela Niewvenhuis, who emerged from his retirement in order to run the strike agitation, was present at a stormy meeting of the labor organization which sat during the whole of the night and until half past six o'clock this morning. He proposed to terminate the agitation since the cause of labor had been betrayed. The meeting acquiesced in this view and de-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 7.)

WILL BE INVESTIGATED

CHARGES AFFECTING CONTRACTS IN THE RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE.

Superintendent Machen Says Every Care Is Exercised to Prevent Leaks—How Information Is Sent Out.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Postoffice inspectors engaged in the investigation of department affairs will make a careful inquiry into the charges that certain wagon manufacturers have been given preference in advance information about the establishment of rural free delivery routes. These charges come from a firm in Peoria, Ill. Mr. A. W. Machen, superintendent of the Free Delivery Bureau, to-day said:

"We have been very careful in enforcing a rule in the free delivery division that no advance information about the establishment of routes shall be given. I cannot say what any one of about one hundred and thirty-five men may actually have done in a given instance, but I know they all have instructions not to furnish advance information and that they know the giving of such information would be under penalty of dismissal from the service.

"I have a list of approximately three hundred names to whom bulletins are sent whenever it is decided to establish rural free delivery routes. These names include newspapers, wagon manufacturers, box manufacturers, guaranty companies that are engaged in the business of bonding carriers and all others who signify to the Postoffice Department that they would like to have the earliest available information about those new routes."

Mr. Machen added that some firms secure information about the routes only by watching the county papers closely. These papers print accounts about the visits of rural free delivery inspectors to their vicinity and often gather information from congressmen and others about prospective routes.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Long List of Eminent Speakers for the Atlanta Meeting.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.—The programme for the National Conference of Charities and Correction, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., on May 6 to 12 inclusive, has just been issued. The conference headquarters will be at the Piedmont Hotel. The annual address of the president, Robert W. Deforest, of New York city, will be delivered on Wednesday evening, May 6.

Among those who will present papers or deliver addresses during the sessions of the conference are W. H. Allen, secretary of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; J. J. Kelso, superintendent of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children, Toronto, Canada; Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; the Hon. Hoke Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Willett, Anniston, Ala.; Edgar Gardner Murphy, chairman Alabama committee on child labor; Dr. J. T. Searcy, superintendent State Hospital for Insane, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Homer Folks, commissioner of charities, New York city; Mrs. E. E. Wilson, New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, Elizabeth, N. J.; George L. Sehon, superintendent Kentucky Children's Home Society, Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. Hastings H. Hart, superintendent Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago; Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumers' League; the Rev. C. Breckinridge Wilmer, Atlanta, Ga.; Mayor J. F. Hanson, Macon, Ga.; D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C., and Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.

NATIONAL BANK MERGER.

Two Atlanta Institutions, One the Capital, Are Amalgamated.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—The Capital City National Bank, whose collection clerk, G. Hallman Sims, confessed a defalcation of $94,000 one week ago, has been amalgamated with the Atlanta National Bank. The deal was finally consummated a little after midnight.

The details have not been made public, but it is stated that affairs of the Capital City Bank were in excellent condition in spite of the heavy drain caused by Sims's defalcation. The bank was capitalized at $250,000.

NO WORD FROM ROOSEVELT.

The President Isolated in the Park, with the Wires Down.

CINNABAR, Mont., April 12.—Secretary Loeb received no news from the President to-day. Most of the telephone wires in the park are down, and if the secretary wanted to communicate with the President it would be necessary to send a messenger to Major Pitcher's headquarters.

A soldier came into Fort Yellowstone today from the President's camp. He reported that the President was well and that he had seen a large quantity of game.

DIED LIKE A HERO

NATHAN MORRIS PERISHED TRYING TO RESCUE OTHERS.

Position of Body Indicates Clearly He Might Have Saved Himself Without Difficulty.

INJURED WILL ALL RECOVER

MEMBERS OF HAAS FAMILY SURVIVE BURNS AND TERRIBLE SHOCK.

At the Kaufman Home They Are Resting Easily Under Tender Ministrations of Friends.

STORY OF FIRE VIVIDLY RETOLD

HOW MEMBERS OF FAMILY ESCAPED ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH.

Firemen Displayed Heroism in Rescuing Young Women—Incidents of the Fire—Funeral To-Morrow.

"Box 8, New Jersey street and Massachusetts avenue; 2:42 a. m., 523 North Alabama; two-story brick building; Joseph Haas owner and occupant; origin, explosion of furnace; loss not estimated."

The above brief report of the fire early yesterday morning which gutted the residence of Dr. Joseph Haas and robbed him of a twelve-year-old son and bereaved him by the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Nathan Morris, who was suffocated and burned to death in making a heroic attempt to save the lives of the inmates of the burning house by warning them of the danger, is noted on the records of the Indianapolis fire department in the description of one of the most horrible catastrophes from fire which has visited the city in years. The early Easter morning fire was the subject of conversation in all homes yesterday where the legion of friends of the Haas and Morris families live, and the cause of gloom and sorrow in the neighborhood of Alabama and North streets, where the family of Dr. Haas is so well known.

The smiling face of little Frank Haas, the twelve-year-old son of Dr. Joseph Haas, burned to death and suffocated by smoke, was remembered by his playmates in the neighborhood, who were stupefied at the misfortune which befell him, while their parents, gazing fondly on their own children, speculated on the uncertainty of life and the seeming injustice of the visitation of death.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

After being cared for in the home of Robert Keller and Mr. John Edmunds during the hours of the morning after the fire, the wife and two daughters of Dr. Haas were taken to the home of a relative of Dr. Haas, Mr. J. B. Kaufman, 519 East St. Clair street, and attended by the family physician, Dr. E. F. Hodges. The patients were attended during the night by Drs. Hodges, Clevenger, Brill, Pantzer, Burkhardt, Goodwin and Towles, and their injuries dressed and sufferings ministered to by a host of friends and neighbors, who imposed upon themselves the task of attending them. Mrs. Haas was found to be more or less injured from inhaling the smoke and the two daughters were no more badly injured than by the nervous prostration with which they were afflicted after their rescue.

Dr. Hodges attended them yesterday at the Kaufman home and says that they are getting along nicely. After the fear and excitement has subsided somewhat they will be all right again, it is believed. A rumor to the effect that two of the women had died prompted many anxious inquiries at the Kaufman home yesterday and to the newspapers, but it was set at rest by the statement that they are on the road to recovery.

Louis Haas, the boy whose ankle was fractured by his fall, was taken to the Protestant Deaconess Hospital, where the broken bones were set by the surgeons. He is progressing rapidly to recovery and is not in a critical condition. Miss Grace Lemon, the governess, was taken to the home of her mother later in the day and is nearly recovered. The girl suffered severely from the smoke and heat, but will recover.

FUNERAL TO-MORROW.

The bodies of Nathan Morris and young Frank Haas were taken in charge by Coroner Tutewiler and prepared for burial. They were taken to the home of Mrs. A. Cohn, 1211 Park avenue, a relative of Mr. Morris. The funeral will be a double one and from the Hebrew Temple on East Market street Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rabbi Messing will conduct the funeral and burial service, and the Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, an intimate friend of Mr. Morris, will come from Chicago to deliver the funeral oration and assist Rabbi Messing. Delegations from the Indianapolis Bar Association and other organizations of which he was a member will attend the funeral. The Indianapolis Bar Association will meet this morning in the United States Court room to take the customary action on the death of a member of the body.

Dr. Joseph Haas will return from Lima, Ind., with his son