Showers and colder.

"The absurd man is the one who never changes." —BARTHELEMY.

Don't be like Mr. O'Dadd,
Who scorned the newspaper ad.
Facts—fun—and news
He failed to peruse.
And his career—well—it was sad.

We find it necessary to advertise

Every Day

for there is always something new in our stock to tell you about

AT THE WHEN

It's the Balbriggan Undershirt and Drawers, at $1.00 per suit.

Pearl Buttons

Big and little, are in active demand and in generally limited supply, especially the big ones. Our Notion Department offers from open stock for immediate shipment more than 1,000 GROSS.

"FRESH-WATER," "Fish-eye" and "Four-hole" Fcy's, in self and metal shanks, plain and carved tops.
"ORIENTAL PEARL," "Cat's-eye" and "Flats," with self shanks.
"MOTHER OF PEARL," with riveted shanks.
PEARL BLOUSE SETS, ten ass'ments.
All in "24," "30," "36," "40" and "45" Lignes.

Complete ass'ment "Quarter," "Half" and "Full Ball Pearls," plains and Fcy's. Staple Dress and Trimming Pearls, half fines to supers, all qualities, shapes and sizes.

The representative of a prominent importing firm recently proffered us assurance that we had more large pearls in open stock than he had observed, collectively, in the four leading jobbing houses of an adjoining market, and at the same time offered to take over all or any part of our stock at an advance on our present selling list. Samples and quotations if requested.

Hibben, Hollweg & Co.
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS.
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS, ETC.
(Exclusively Wholesale.)

WE OFFER—
$50,000
F. M. BACHMAN CO.
6%
Preferred Stock

CAPITALIZATION

Common Stock	$50,000
Preferred Stock	$50,000
Assets	$200,000
Liabilities	NONE

Interest payable quarterly—Aug., Nov., Feb, and May 1.

$10,000 maturing May 1, 1905
$10,000 maturing May 1, 1906
$10,000 maturing May 1, 1907
$10,000 maturing May 1, 1908
$10,000 maturing May 1, 1909

Dated May 1, 1903.

Subscriptions will be received until May 1, at par.

J. F. WILD & CO., Bankers
205 Stevenson Building.

Employer's Liability,
Personal Accident,
Boiler and Fire
INSURANCE
THOS. C. DAY & CO.,
805-14 Law Building.
SOLICITORS WANTED.

LOANS

Money in any sum over $500 on Indianapolis improved property, at from 4 to 6 per cent. interest, according to amount wanted, and character of security, with privilege of prepayment.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO
46 North Pennsylvania St.

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS
Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinals, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Stomach Tubes and Shower Baths, Bath Cabinets.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

STEEL BILLET SHORTAGE

ONLY DRAWBACK IN THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Mercantile Collections Slow in Spots—Activity in Outdoor Industries—The Week's Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, April 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade to-morrow will say:

Trade responded promptly to better weather in many sections of the country, notable activity appearing in seasonable lines of wearing apparel, yet wholesalers report conservatism as compared with earlier months this year, although business is more active than it was a year ago. Some branches are still backward and there is more or less complaint regarding collections, while renewals are frequently asked. Outdoor work is vigorously prosecuted, agricultural communities endeavoring to make up lost time, and structural indications call for large quantities of lumber and building materials, sustaining quotations. Labor problems are being solved with encouraging celerity. Lake navigation has had the expected effect in reducing rail freight congestion, and shipments are more prompt, yet there is no diminution in the splendid increase of gross railway earnings, which show a gain of 13.1 per cent. over last year's figure for April, thus far, and 25.3 per cent. over 1901.

Three facts are especially noteworthy as to the situation in the iron and steel industry. Scarcity of coke is no longer cause for complaint; on the contrary, in some cases deliveries are so large as to threaten accumulation, and predictions as to the permanence of high prices have ceased. Ample supplies of fuel make it possible for blast furnaces to turn out pig iron in abundance, as this was the only drawback, and a new high-water mark of production may be expected for the month of April. Augmented stocks of coke and pig iron, however, fail to result in sufficient steel as yet; billets being in urgent request. A rail mill has begun work on billets and other similar changes are contemplated, which indicates the pressure, as steel rails are more readily marketed than any other product. Settlement of structural labor troubles has renewed activity on bridges and buildings, which revives interest in steel. Billets will be brought from abroad at the earliest possible date, but there is difficulty in securing sales, as foreign producers are also holding large contracts. Pig iron is still unsettled as to price, with buyers placing contracts conservatively.

While dry goods markets have enjoyed a better spot demand because of the fine weather, conditions at the leading textile mills have not materially improved. Increased orders are chiefly confined to specialties. Until cotton can be purchased more cheaply there is little prospect of generally lower quotations for goods, and, on the other hand, purchasers exhibit no inclination to advance bids or even buy freely at present lists. Last week's slight improvement in heavy woolens has been barely maintained. Clothiers complain of tardy deliveries of samples, which may affect business.

New England manufacturers of boots and shoes report a seasonable lack of new business and further contracts from jobbers are not expected during the next fortnight. Sole leather is more active at unchanged quotations. Increased activity and strength has come in Chicago packer hides with the advancing season.

Fluctuations in quotations of the great staples have been less extensive during the past week, with a slightly higher level as the desult, and only a fair degree of activity.

Failures were 166 in the United States against 212 last year, and 15 in Canada, compared with 18 a year ago.

Bradstreet summarizes the grain movement as follows: Wheat (including flour) exports for the week aggregate 3,888,542 bu, against 2,977,777 last week, 3,750,559 this week a year ago, and 4,252,129 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 185,079,093 bu, against 210,556,333 last season and 171,660,338 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 1,499,906 bu, against 1,677,621 last week, 376,186 a year ago and 1,344,356 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 53,169,795 bu, against 25,399,921 last season and 154,266,545 in 1901."

BANK CLEARINGS OF A WEEK.

Gain at Indianapolis, but Loss of 19.7 for Country at Large.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended April 23, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
*New York	$1,311,320,957	....	30.7
*Chicago	172,504,033	4.0	....
*Boston	130,515,016	3.3	....
*Philadelphia	126,825,531	....	2.9
*St. Louis	54,547,958	15.0	....
Pittsburg	52,080,945	18.9	....
*San Francisco	27,770,478	21.6	....
*Baltimore	23,393,792	....	8.8
*Cincinnati	15,843,136	12.9	....
*Kansas City	22,868,931	25.3	....
Cleveland	15,843,136	12.9	....
*Minneapolis	11,379,495	3.2	....
*New Orleans	12,992,316	1.4	....
Detroit	9,974,915	14.7	....
*Louisville	10,125,815	1.3	....
Omaha	7,129,200	7.5	....
*Milwaukee	6,832,781	12.4	....
*Providence	6,755,200	....	11.3
*Buffalo	6,288,252	12.8	....
*St. Paul	5,245,491	3.8	....
Indianapolis	5,636,200	20.3	....
Los Angeles	5,710,954	22.0	....
*St. Joseph	4,730,837	11.1	....
Denver	5,121,586	25.1	....
Richmond	4,376,483	....	2.3
Columbus	3,920,300	....	5.9
Memphis	3,989,251	63.6	....
*Toledo	2,631,027	12.1	....
Peoria	2,373,881	5.2	....
Dayton	1,771,043	38.5	....
Evansville	1,279,377	24.9	....
Springfield, Ill	753,446	42.3	....
Springfield, O	395,480	2.8	....
Bloomington, Ill	306,954	1.3	....
Decatur, Ill	208,336	....	18.4
Totals, United States	$2,156,068,407	....	19.7
Outside New York	844,747,450	6.4	....

*Balances paid in cash.

ILLICIT STILL BETRAYED.

Willie Tumbled Into the Brook and His Clothes Smelled of Whisky.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 24.—Willie Brown's tumble into the brook which passes through the Holler estate, at Claremont terrace, was the cause of a raid by revenue and police officers on an illicit still, which had been operated in a barn for two months. Although the moonshiners escaped, the largest illicit still ever operated in Westchester county was unearthed. Willie went fishing recently and fell into the brook. When Willie went home his mother said:

"Willie, there is an odor of whisky on your clothes."

Willie said the water of the brook had the same odor. Mr. Brown, suspecting the cause, reported to the police. Detectives were set to work and located the still. The moonshiners were away when the raid was made. The police found a large copper condenser, forty barrels of mash, several barrels of whisky and quantities of brown sugar and molasses.

MILLER IN TROUBLE

ILLINOIS HOUSE VOTED "NO CONFIDENCE" IN ITS SPEAKER.

Did Not Think His Committee Would Thoroughly Investigate the Bribery Charges He Made.

ENLARGED THE MEMBERSHIP

WITH VIEW OF PREVENTING RETURN OF "WHITEWASH" REPORT.

Subpoena Issued for a Chicago Editor Who Charged Attempts at Bribery Had Been Made.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—The Illinois House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of seventy-two to sixty, declared "No confidence" in its presiding officer, Speaker John H. Miller, whose alleged unwarranted use of the gavel in furthering a proposed enactment affecting rich street railway franchises in Chicago led to the riot yesterday. A committee of five, all personal followers of the speaker, had been appointed by him to investigate the charges of attempted bribery in connection with the passage of the Mueller traction bill. There was a strong feeling among the anti-Miller legislators that there was a possibility of a whitewash, and steps were taken to increase the committee in such a manner as to have the speaker's appointees in a minority, if anything in the line of a whitewash should be attempted. The Miller men fought hard to retain the committee as originally appointed, but were outvoted, and the report of the committee was made a special order for next Tuesday morning. At the same time, a subpoena issued for George W. Hinman, of Chicago, was made returnable at the same time. It is the intention of the House to interrogate him regarding the facts upon which an editorial in the Inter Ocean, of Chicago, alleging bribery in connection with the Mueller bill was based.

The anti-Miller men came into representative hall to-day determined to force the speaker to prove his charges or withdraw them. If he could not readily be induced to act, they had decided that no business should be transacted in the House until he had complied with their demand. They had their own way in everything, from first to last, and the speaker's forces were defeated at every point.

Speaker Miller's action in opposing a committee of five to investigate the bribery charges was the result of a conference. He named as members of the committee Representatives Wheeler, Kopf, Morris, Johnson and Farley. All five are personal friends and adherents of the speaker. The fact that Speaker Miller failed to appoint as a member of the committee of five Mr. Rinaker, who on Thursday moved the appointment of the committee, stirred the anti-Miller people to wrath, and Clarence S. Darrow, of Cook, moved that the committee of five be increased to eleven, and that Representatives Rinaker, McKinley, Trautmann, Bundy, Shurtleff and McManahan be made additional members. The motion was carried by a vote of 72 to 60.

The opening of the session to-day was calm after the storm of yesterday, although there was a decided undercurrent of feeling against Speaker Miller, which threatened to break out again if anything similar to the tactics of yesterday was attempted. The chief interest in the traction question centered about the appointment of the committee to investigate the charges of attempted bribery in behalf of the Mueller bill, made yesterday by Speaker Miller.

At 10:20 Mr. Lindley asked the unanimous consent of the House for consideration of the Lindley bill, and requested further that the consent should cover all the amendments. The consent was obtained, and Mr. Lindley entered upon an exhaustive discussion of traction legislation, past and present.

Stewart, of Cook county, requested permission to ask a question of Mr. Lindley. Having received it, he said: "I understand that the first amendment to the Lindley bill is under discussion."

"It is," said Mr. Lindley.

"Then why," demanded Mr. Stewart, "did you not make this speech yesterday?"

"I can only say," replied Mr. Lindley, "that it is the habit of some men to ask questions which they conceive to be embarrassing, when they find themselves in danger of being overwhelmed by argument." This remark called forth loud jeers from the Cook county representatives.

At 11:10 Representative Schlagenhauf made an attempt to force the bribery question before the House by calling a point of order on the length of Mr. Lindley's speech.

"I have the consent of the House," said Mr. Lindley. "Does the gentleman want me to sit down?"

"I do," replied Mr. Schlagenhauf. "There are more important matters before this House than any traction question." He was induced by his friends to withdraw his point of order, however. Mr. Lindley continued his speech.

Mr. Schlagenhauf soon rose once more to a point of order, saying that charges had been made that bribery had been used to advance the interest of the Mueller bill, and he thought the honor of the House of Representatives required that such charges be investigated before any action was taken on the traction bills. He then submitted a resolution calling for the investigation of the charges made by George W. Hinman, of Chicago, and published in the Inter Ocean.

Mr. Schlagenhauf, in speaking to his resolution, urged its adoption, declaring that in his opinion nothing further should be done on the traction question until the charges of bribery had been investigated. There were loud shouts of "Roll call," "Roll call," and the speaker ordered the roll call. The resolution, which calls for Mr. Hinman's presence in the House not later than next Tuesday, was adopted unanimously, eight members being absent or not voting.

Speaker Miller last night went before the investigating committee and was on the stand long after midnight. He did not give the names of any person who had approached him with offers of money, saying that he did not know the identity of the men who had told him that money could be made by urging the passage of the Mueller bill. A member of the committee announced early this morning that unless stronger evidence was produced the committee would be compelled to make a report to the effect that the charges did not warrant further investigation.

RUSSIA'S BIG GRAB.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

The Kentucky and the Oregon are the only American battleships on the Asiatic station, but there are twenty-four other smaller American warships, including two monitors and some small gunboats in Philippine waters. Japan has a strong naval force on the coast.

JOINT PROTEST PROBABLE.

Britain, United States and Japan May Offer Objection.

LONDON, April 24.—The Associated Press has learned that there is in contemplation a forcible joint protest on the part of Great Britain, the United States and Japan against the Russian demands in the matter of the sovereignty of Manchuria.

Sir Ernest Satow, British minister to China, in a dispatch to the Foreign Office, confirmed the synopsis of the note addressed to China by M. Plancon, Russian charge d'affaires at Peking. Further official advices regarding the intentions of the Chinese government and explanations from St. Petersburg are awaited anxiously. In the meantime the British government is not taking active measures, although Foreign Secretary Lansdowne intends to circulate pourparlers looking to joint action from Washington, London and Tokio, provided further information sustains the present abstract of the Russian demands.

The Associated Press is authorized by the Foreign Office to say that if the Chinese government correctly represents Russia's claims these claims constitute an absolute breach of all the undertakings given in connection with Manchuria and utterly abrogate the principles of the open door, territorial division and international comity to which the British government constantly and publicly has committed itself. It is added that in these principles Great Britain has always acted with the United States, and it is presumed that similar feelings exist at Washington. Nothing, however, is definitely known, as, with the exception of the British minister to China, no British ambassador has yet reported.

It is pointed out that Russia's explanation may throw a different light on her demands, although in official circles here there is a frank expression of the belief that Russia has no intention of evacuating Manchuria and that she hopes, after demanding the maximum, to secure a compromise.

The Foreign Office has heard nothing confirming the reported dispatch of Japanese warships to Nieu-Chwang. It received no information to-day regarding initiative steps on the part of Japan, actual or contemplative, although no doubt was expressed that Japan would join in the protest.

Both on account of international political conditions and King Edward's approaching visit to Paris, where Russian sympathy is strong, the announcement from Peking came like a bombshell to London. It is discussed with considerable reserve.

France Will Stand by Russia.

PARIS, April 24.—Owing to the absence of Foreign Minister Delcassey Foreign Department officers maintain reserve in the matter of the Russian terms for the evacuation of Manchuria, but the belief appears to be generally accepted that the strong ties existing between France and Russia assure at least sympathetic support of Russia's position, or else silent acquiescence. It is pointed out that France and Russia have been in accord throughout in the matter of policy towards China; furthermore, the view prevails in well-informed circles that the continuance of the bonds of amity between Russia and France is of far greater importance than any question relating to China. It is also pointed out that French interests in southern China are identical with those of Russia in northern China, as the Chinese territory abutting on French Tonquin bears the same relation to France that Manchuria does to Russia.

Foreigners Not Menaced.

LONDON, April 25.—Cabling from Peking, the correspondent of the Times confirms the statement that there is no justification for the alarmist reports and rumors that the legations anticipate outbreaks and are preparing for trouble. Messages from every province in the empire report that foreigners of all nationalities are traveling unmolested and with a sense of safety and protection exactly opposite to the conditions which preceded the Boxer outbreak Even the disorders in Kwang-Si province should disappear under the new viceroy and Tung Fuh Siang lives alarmed for his life, fearing an attack upon himself. He is not concentrating any aggressive movement for which he is unprepared.

Prince Ching Urged to Be Firm.

PEKING, April 24.—According to the Chinese story, when Prince Ching, the grand secretary, received the Russian demands he returned the document setting them forth to M. Plancon, Russian charge d'affaires, and refused to consider them. W. B. Townley, first secretary of the British legation, and Ouchida Usuya, the Japanese minister, counseled Prince Ching to remain firm and to insist upon the restoration of Manchuria according to agreement, which stipulates that the Chinese government shall be replaced in Manchuria in all respects as it was before the war.

If War Is Declared.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 24.—Recent arrivals from North China, including well-posted army officers, say Japanese engineers, disguised as laborers or commercial men, have stored large quantities of explosives along the Russian railway in Manchuria, ready to blow up the line if war is declared between Japan and Russia.

SIGNATURES HAVE FADED

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE NOT TO BE EXHIBITED AGAIN.

Viewed by Scientists, Who Advised It Be Kept in an Air and Light Tight Case Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Declaration of Independence is to be seen no more by the public. An order has been issued that henceforth the historic manuscript shall be kept under lock and key in a great fire and lock-proof safe. The declaration will never be exhibited again at any of the great international fairs. This decision was reached to-day as the result of an examination of the document by the committee of the American Academy of Sciences, now in session in this city, which acted at the instance of Secretary Hay, whose attention has been called to the sad state of the famous document by Andrew Allen, librarian of the State Department. Most of the text of the declaration is still legible, but only one or two of the signatures can be made out. There is only a trace of the autograph of John Hancock, the first to sign.

The committee, equipped with powerful miscroscopes, made a careful examination of the declaration. It was found that the ink used was not of the first quality. The fact that the engrosser (now unknown to history) used a sharp pen and bore steadily upon it accounted in a measure for the better preservation of the text as compared with the signatures. The great damage sustained, however, was in 1820, when a copy was taken by the crude letter press process. This was done in order to secure a facsimile for the surviving signors (one of whom was Thomas Jefferson), and their families. The committee recommended that the declaration be shut in an air and light-tight case and kept from exhibition.

To-day the document was photographed and then locked up. The committee has recommended that at certain long intervals of time it be taken from its case and photographed, the purpose being to measure as nearly as can be done the result of the protective steps.

AN ELEPHANTINE DERELICT.

Body of Jingo Has Been Floating on the Atlantic Since March 12.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The British ship Colorado, from Hull, which arrived here to-day, reports that on April 17 the body of the elephant Jingo was sighted. The vessel was at that time in latitude 45:26, longitude 36:45. This is the animal which died at sea while being transported from Liverpool for New York in the steamer Georgic, and was said to have been the largest beast in captivity. The elephant was thrown overboard from the Georgic on March 12, and up to the time of being sighted had been floating for thirty-six days. The position in which the animal is reported to have been seen is about 700 miles east of Cape Race or about 1,500 miles from New York.

Mayor's Resignation Demanded.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 24.—Governor Hunt to-day sent a letter to Senor Fajardo asking for his immediate resignation. Fajardo is the mayor of Mayaguez, who has been charged with municipal frauds. The Governor took this step upon receipt of a report from Treasurer Willoughby, who made a personal investigation of the affairs in Mayaguez, to the effect that there has been gross frauds and wrong on the part of employes and officers of Mayaguez.

Suicide of Annie Day Kellogg.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 24.—Miss Annie Day Kellogg, adopted daughter of former President Kellogg, of the University of California, to-day committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. Miss Kellogg was twenty years old.

MUST LEAVE GERMANY

MORMONS ORDERED EXPELLED BECAUSE OF THEIR TEACHINGS.

German Manufacturers to Boycott the St. Louis Exposition—Britain's Commission.

BERLIN, April 24.—The governments of Prussia and of the Grand Duchy of Mecklinburg have decided to expel the Mormon missionaries, of whom there are 145 in Germany and ninety in Prussia, on the ground that they are propagaiing a form of religious belief in conflict with the laws of the state and public morals, and because polygamy is not exluded from their doctrines. The missionaries, who are all Americans, will be allowed sufficient time to settle up their personal affairs. None of the Mormons has yet been deported.

Germans to Boycott the Fair.

NEW YORK, April 24.—German manufacturers and exporters, cables the Berlin correspondent of the Herald, propose to boycott the St. Louis exposition. Out of eighteen large firms allied to the Essen Chamber of Commerce, all but one have resolved to refrain from exhibiting, and a report just received from Solingen announces that all the manufacturers and large industrial firms belonging to the Chamber of Commerce of that city have resolved unanimously not to exhibit. Only a few weeks ago German publishing houses agreed to boycott the St. Louis exposition because of defective copyright laws and the wholesale translation of German publications in the United States, equivalent to literary piracy. The firm of Krupp, of Essen, which was the largest German exhibitor at Chicago, obstinately refuses to exhibit at St. Louis. Similar resolutions have been carried by numerous Chambers of Commerce, especially in the industrial regions of the Rhine, Westphalia and Silesia. In Saxony, it is learned, the feeling against exhibiting at St. Louis is acute.

Newly Wedded Couple Missing.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A great sensation has been caused all along the Riveria by the mysterious disappearance of the pleasure yacht Reine Victoria, says a Nice dispatch to the Herald. The vessel had on board M. and Mme. De Esmenard, the sister of the latter, Mlle. Marguerite Gourio de Refuge, and two sailors, LaFont and Bartin. The Esmenards were married only a month ago and were on their wedding tour. They were residents of Cannes and made frequent excursions on the Reine Victoria. On April 20 the party embarked on the yacht for Nice. Mme. De Esmenard carried all her jewels and her husband had with him several thousand francs. Since their sailing nothing has been heard of them. They should have reached Nice the same day. As the weather was magnificent, no reason can be assigned for the disappearance of the vessel. All kinds of extraordinary stories of murder and piracy are current, but there is nothing to justify them beyond the fact that M. and Mme. De Esmenard carried thirty or forty thousand francs in money and jewels.

Britain's St. Louis Fair Commission.

LONDON, April 24.—The royal commission for the St. Louis exposition was gazetted to-day. The Prince of Wales is president and Viscount Peel is chairman. There are thirty-five other members. The notification of the appointment of the commission is couched in the usual quaint phraseology, according to which the King is pleased to issue a commission under the royal sign manual to "our most dear son and councilor, his Royal Highness, George, Prince of Wales, president; our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councilor, Arthur Wellesly, Viscount Peel, chairman." Among the other commissioners, who are variously described as "our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councilor" and "our trusty and well-beloved cousin," or "trusty and well-beloved," are the Earl of Jersey, Earl Howe, Baron Castletown, Baron Inverclyde, Baron Alverstone, lord chief justice of England; Lord Avebury, Baron Plunkett, the Hon. C. Laurence and Sir W. Fremantle.

The President's French.

PARIS, April 25.—The Figaro publishes an interview with Theobald Charantran, artist, about his experience while painting the portrait of President Roosevelt. M. Charantran says: "It was difficult to get the President to sit still. I never had a more restless or more charming sitter. He speaks French like a boulevardier, and wittily." Mr. Charantran did not try to depict the official Roosevelt, but rather the private man. The portrait will be exhibited at the coming salon.

Bashi Bazouks Slaughtered.

VIENNA, April 24.—Dispatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, announce that a band of Macedonians recently surrounded and slaughtered forty bashi bazouks and fifteen gendarmes near Petrich, Macedonia, out of revenge for the murder of their leader, Captain Saeff, who was recently killed in an engagement in the district of Melnik. The band subsequently captured the district chief of Petrich and twenty-five soldiers, whom they stripped and released.

Another Russian Consul Attacked.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch from Belgrade to a news agency says that M. Machkof, Russian consul at Uskub, who is also fulfilling the duties of the late M. St. Cherbina at Mitrovitza, has been attacked and wounded by Albanians. M. St. Cherbina was assassinated at Mitrovitza.

Wireless Message from a Train.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Tageblatt to-day printed a hundred wireless telegrams sent by a correspondent from a moving train between Berlin and Zossen.

Cable Notes.

King Christian, of Denmark, has decorated Captain Sverdrup, the Arctic explorer, with the golden medal of merit.

According to the latest statistics, fifty-two persons lost their lives as a result of Sunday's storm in the eastern provinces of Germany.

Special permits are now required for travel in Central Asia, excepting certain portions of the military defense. Travelers may proceed direct from any part of Russia without giving notice of any kind, the passport regulations being just the same for Central Asia as for the rest of the empire.

A meeting of the National members of the British Parliament in the House of Commons, Friday, appointed a committee of twelve to draft amendments to the land bill in accordance with the resolutions of the national convention recently held in Dublin. John Redmond is chairman of the committee. Among the members are John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Conner and Edward Blake.

The physicians in attendance on "Jimmie" Michaels, the bicycle rider, who suffered a severe fall from his wheel while training at the Berlin suburb of Friedenau for the international races next month, said on Friday that he was progressing favorably towards recovery. Michael was thrown thirty feet and when picked up he was senseless and blood was flowing from his ears. The accident was caused by the bursting of a tire.

Disorders have been reported from various points in France, in connection with the expulsion of the members of the congreagtions who have remained in France. At Versailles a police magistrate attempted to close a Capucine establishment and a crowd of about 500 persons drove him from the building. The police then occupied the surrounding streets and dispersed the manifestants.

Dispatches from Halsingfors, Finland, announce that further expulsions have been ordered under the decree published April 16, describing measures for the maintenance of order in Finland. The persons who have been instructed to leave the country include ex-Senator Mechelin, two editors, a former British consul, Eugene Wolff and several leaders of the young Finnish party. They have received notice to leave Finland within a week, otherwise they will be deported.

RAIDED BY THE POLICE.

Ten Alleged "Get-Rich-Quick" Concerns Closed at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Ten alleged "get-rich-quick" concerns were raided to-day by the police and a wagonload of stationery and literature was taken to the Harrison-street police station. The raids followed complaints of alleged victims to Chief O'Neill. The following places were raided: Kendall Specialty Company, Curtis Novelty Company, Sporting Novelty Company, Gem Art Needle Company, Curtis Remedy Company, Leslie Novelty Company, Home Industrial Company, General Supply Company, Textile Manufacturing Company and the Era Manufacturing Company. H. W. Curtis is said by the police to have control of all the concerns, and his offices at 901 Wabash avenue were the ones raided.

NO COURT OF INQUIRY

GEN. FUNSTON'S REQUEST FOR AN INVESTIGATION DENIED.

Secretary of War of Opinion the Kansan Did Not Direct the Killing of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—By direction of the secretary of war, Judge Advocate General Davis to-day addressed a letter to Brigadier General Funston, refusing his request for a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct in the Philippines. The text of the letter is as follows:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th ult., in which your request that a court of inquiry be appointed to investigate certain allegations contained in a letter addressed to the President by Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, in which it is charged that on or about Feb. 10, 1899, certain orders in respect to the treatment of prisoners of war were given by you to the regiment of which you were at that time the colonel; as a consequence of which two prisoners of war were put to death during the passing of an engagement with enemy at Calocan, province of Luzon, P. I., by officers or enlisted men of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers.

"The secretary of war directs me to express his satisfaction with your attitude in respect to the above mentioned allegations as expressed in your urgent request that the incident be made the subject of an exhaustive investigation by a tribunal having power to administer oaths and to compel the attendance of witnesses. He is especially gratified at the disposition manifested by you to waive all technicalities which stand in the way of a thorough inquiry and with the statement with which your letter concludes that, 'If a court of inquiry finds that I have any orders before the engagement at Calocan or before any other engagement in which I participated in the Philippine islands that would justify the giving of no quarter, that I will at once resign my commission in the United States army.'

"The matter has already been made the subject of official investigation upon three separate occasions. In one of these investigations, which occupied sixteen days of continuous examination, an officer authorized to administer oaths to witnesses and exercising his authority wherever necessary examined over 200 witnesses. Neither in that nor in any other investigation was there any testimony elicited showing or tending to show that orders directing the killing of prisoners of war had been given by you at any time, or under any circumstances; on the contrary the evidence leaves no reason for doubt that the charge was without foundation. The secretary is therefore of opinion that the public interests will not be served by a further prosecution of the inquiry and directs that you be so advised."

PENSIONERS' MAIL.

Revised Rule for Its Delivery Issued by Mr. Ware.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Commissioner of Pensions, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has promulgated a revised rule for the delivery of mail to pensioners. The new rule is as follows:

"Pensioners and claimants for pensions desiring their mail sent to cities or towns having free mail delivery must give their postoffice addresses by street and number, number of postoffice box, rural free delivery route, or general delivery, as the case may be. General delivery addresses will be accepted only in case it is shown that no such other address as above specified is available. Addresses in care of another person will not be accepted for the transmission of pension certificates or anything of value, or which might be improperly or wrongfully made use of by another person; nor will any communication be mailed to a claimant for pension for delivery at a street and number or postoffice box address which is the same as that of the attorney prosecuting the claim."

The new rule is a modification of the old rule which was found to be so strict as to be impracticable of enforcement in some cases. Commissioner Ware believes that the modification will afford sufficient safeguard and at the same time give more liberty to pensioners in the receipt of their mail.

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The body of Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of former secretary of the navy, to-day was given final burial at the Rock Creek Cemetery.

Chanler P. Anderson, of New York, has been appointed assistant counsel for the United States in the presentation of its case to the joint commission which will consider the Alaskan boundary question. Mr. Anderson was secretary of the United States, attached to the high joint commission and occupied a like place with the Bering sea arbitration which met in Paris. General Foster, who is preparing the case of the United States, expects to be able to submit it early in May.

Secretary Root and the Rev. Edward J. Vattmann, chaplain of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, had a conference to-day concerning affairs in the Philippines. While both parties to the conference were reticent as to details, it is known that it related to the friar question and to the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the "Americanizing" of the islands. No decision was reached.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

Men Who Have Dropped Out of Sight and Never Been Heard From.

New York Tribune.

The most remarkable instance of disappearance ever known," were the words used by a detective a few days ago when speaking of a case he was employed upon. It was not a haphazard expression, nor was it original, for it has been used of many in the list of those who have mysteriously disappeared. A report of the commissioner of police of London recently noted that 174 men and women of that city had sunk out of sight of their friends in the year. Many persons disappear every year in this city. One of the most remarkable cases of disappearance was that of Lieut. Edward W. Remey, of the navy, a brother of Judge Advocate William B. Remey and Rear Admiral George C. Remey. The last seen of him was when he walked down the gangplank of the steamship Roanoke in this city on Feb. 17, 1887. Every effort was made to find him, but no trace was discovered. Had he been a man of irregular habits there might have been some suspicion as to the cause of his disappearance, but he was a sober, straightforward officer, and no officer had a better record, stood higher in the profession or was more greatly esteemed.

Another naval officer who disappeared a few years ago was ex-Passed Assistant Engineer Richard H. Buel, an officer who had served in the civil war with distinction. He started for Boston on Dec. 20, 1889, after which no trace of him could be discovered. His father was the Rev. Samuel Buel, at one time dean of the General Theological Seminary, of this city.

There are many who will recall Stillman S. Conant, one of the editors of Harper's Weekly, who started from his sanctum for his home in Brooklyn on Jan. 16, 1885, and though search was made for him in various parts of the United States and Europe, where he was reported to have been seen, nothing about him has ever been learned.

Thomas W. Fisher's disappearance more than ten years ago attracted a great deal of interest. He was a real-estate broker in Washington, and, as was his usual custom, he one evening went to Baltimore to visit the young woman to whom he was engaged. The couple became involved in a dispute over a trival matter, and the young woman declared their engagement off. Mr. Fisher left the house, and, after wandering about the streets for some time, left Baltimore for New York. He at once wrote to his former fiancee, apologized for his rude conduct and begged her forgiveness, but she was bent upon punishing him and did not reply to his letter. Fisher then left New York and went to Albany, from which place he wrote again to the young woman, saying that he would not burden her again with his petitions, and that he intended to commit suicide. The young woman then replied to his letter and asked his forgiveness, but the letter was returned with the stamp upon it, "Not found," and nothing has been heard from the young man since that day.

Among other "mysterious disappearances" are those of Dr. Richard C. Brandles, William J. Phillips, a member of the Produce Exchange; Alexander F. Oakey, a frequent contributor to Harper's Weekly and Harper's Magazine, and William M. Rapalje, a well-known artist and architect of Syracuse, N. Y.

ARISTOCRATIC SERVANTS.

Having Noble Titles, They Find It Hard to Get Situations.

Paris Letter in Philadelphia Press.

In many parts of the Continuent the father's title is inherited by all his children, and there are several villages in Austria, Poland and Russia in which all the peasants are legitimately descended from some princely ancestors. They are legally described as "princes" in all official documents, and on leaving their homes many of these peasant princes find themselves sadly hampered by the burden of a high-sounding title.

They cannot get rid of the titles, however, as they are purely personal ones and not marketable commodities, like so many in Italy and Portugal, and by the police regulations no employe can be engaged without his papers, in which his rank, age and occupation are stated. Needless to say, few people are willing to engage a workman of legally far higher rank than themselves.

The newly-married French wife of a wealthy Russian noble was about to engage a Russian maid at St. Petersburg, when, on seeing the papers, she discovered that the girl was a princess and a member of a well-known but ruined family. The girl had been vainly seeking employment for months, but the lady declined to engage her. On reaching her country seat, however, the lady discovered, to her amazement, that the housekeeper was a countess and the hewwife a princess, while the farm bailiff, blacksmith, and coachman were possessed of titles equally imposing. As their homes were situated in the vicinity of the rich woman's estate, their real social position as little farmers and peasants was well known.

A New Day.

From "In Tune with the Infinite."

Each morning is a fresh beginning. We are, as it were, just beginning life. We have it entirely in our own hands. And when the morning with its fresh beginning comes all yesterdays should be yesterdays, with which we have nothing to do. And again, when the morning with its fresh beginning comes all to-morrows should be to-morrows, with which we have nothing to do. Sufficient to know that the way we live our to-day determines our to-morrow. Simply the first hour of this new day, with all its richness and glory, with all its sublime and eternity determining possibilities, and each succeeding hour as it comes, but not before it comes. This is the secret of character building.

Catarrh
Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials.

No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

A Happy Assertion After Using

PAINE'S Celery Compound

The Popular Manager of the Lehigh Oil Company Says:

"I Am Fifty-five Years of Age, but Do Not Feel as if I Were More than Thirty-five."

The many marvelous cures wrought for the sick, suffering and diseased by Paine's Celery Compound, should compel the attention of every prudent and judicious person who feels that he or she is out of health in the springtime. The run down, weak, sleepless, dyspeptic, rheumatic and those afflicted with blood troubles, should realize at once that Paine's