

important as indicating Japan's intention to place Korea and its Emperor in a position similar to that of Egypt and the Khedive.

SANK RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT

Japanese Report Destruction of a Warship in Pigeon Bay.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—An official telegram received at the Japanese legation says that a Russian torpedo boat was destroyed by a Japanese cruiser.

The Tinsin Maru led. She steered to port to the left and when she reached a point three miles southwest of the harbor entrance she was struck by one of the enemy's shells and ran ashore.

Three Japanese non-commissioned officers were slightly wounded.

Pigeon Bay is on the west side of the Liaotung peninsula, Port Arthur being on the east side.

The Russian report of last Thursday's fighting at Port Arthur said that a torpedo boat took refuge in Pigeon Bay and was not harmed by the Japanese fire.

STILL THREATEN PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Fleet Within Sight, but Did Not Attack on Saturday.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—Gen. Phug, Admiral Alexieff's Chief of Staff, telegraphs that Saturday night passed quietly at Port Arthur.

He also says that reports have been received of movements of Chinese troops west of the Liao River.

According to rumors about 10,000 troops under Gen. Ma are on the road between Tungchow, near Pekin, and Chaoyang, west of Mukden.

The military guard on the Sipingling Railway has been reinforced. Forty or fifty Chinese soldiers have been placed at each station.

Gen. Phug further says that Russian troops have entered Korea, and that the attitude of the population is friendly.

VIADIVOSTOK BLOCKADED.

Japanese Fleet There Since Thursday, Hakodate Reports.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Hakodate, dated Sunday, says that incoming steamers report that a Russian cruiser is off the island of Kinkasan, in the Bay of Sondai, on the east coast of Japan.

It is stated in Hakodate that Vladivostok has been blockaded by a Japanese fleet since Thursday.

ENGINE SINKS IN LAKE BAIKAL.

Russia's New Railroad a Dangerous Route—Refugees Crowding Trains.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—A locomotive that was being employed on the railway across Lake Baikal has broken through the ice and disappeared.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad is very congested. The trains are crowded with passengers of both sexes and all ages, who are fleeing from Manchuria.

The aspect of the passengers is pitiable, but an eyewitness informs the Norve Vremya that the soldiers are warmly clad. They have enough room to sleep.

There is a stove in the middle of each of the cars occupied by them and hot food is provided along the line. The men are in the best of spirits.

RUSSIANS KILLING COREANS?

Explanation Offered for Report That Army Has Been Ordered to Japan's Aid.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—It is reported that Russians in northern Korea have killed defenseless people because the Koreans have allowed the Japanese to conduct war in the country.

officers have shaved their heads, as indicating sorrow for the failure of the expedition.

JAPAN'S ACCOUNT OF DARING ATTACK.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Japanese Legation has received a despatch from Tokyo stating that the Navy Department announces that the steamer chartered for the purpose of blockading Port Arthur started for their destination at 4 o'clock in the morning, Feb. 24, passing along south of Lao Te Shan.

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RUSSIANS ON PAROLE.

Men Recieved After Chemulpo Fight to Be Sent Home.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 28.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says that an agreement has been reached by Russia and Japan on one side and Great Britain, France and Italy on the other, by the terms of which the Russians who were rescued from the Variag and Korietz at Chemulpo by the British, French and Italian warships will be allowed to return to Russia, the latter giving an undertaking that they will not take any further part in the war.

TRYING TO SAVE REFUGEES.

Our Consul at Newchwang Presses Russian Authorities for Information.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 28.—Admiral Alexieff has written from Mukden, where he will remain until the reorganization of the Russian forces is complete.

An American refugee from Harbin says that the Russian authorities have shown considerable bias in expelling British, American and Japanese, while other nationalities remain unmolested.

This is virtually the situation in other cities, especially Port Arthur, where nearly all the German officials have been allowed to remain, while the few British and Americans have been required to sign an agreement to leave within a given time.

The authorities say that all the Japanese left Port Arthur on the last steamer, but an English refugee says that 300 women were unable to board the steamer and were sent north again last Sunday.

These have not been accounted for, though Mr. Miller, the American Consul at Newchwang, has repeatedly inquired concerning them.

Owing to the persistent demands of the Americans and the Consul's right to make personal investigations and to take care of the refugees, the Civil Administrator at Newchwang has gone to see Admiral Alexieff on the subject.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES CUT.

Secretary for War Reduces His Budget by \$28,000,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—With the view to economizing to meet Great Britain's diminished revenue Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary for War, has reduced the army estimates by \$28,000,000 for the coming year.

POET YEATS ADDS EMMET, AND A MEMORIAL MEETING HELD AT SECRETARY HAY.

His "Open Door" Policy in China Declared to Be a Pretext for Armed Interference With Russia if England Wants It—Clara-na-Gael Views of the War.

The 12th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet was commemorated by the Clan-na-Gael last night with a great meeting in the Academy of Music in Fourteenth street, at which William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet who is visiting this country, was the orator of the evening.

Mr. Yeats was introduced by Comptroller Edward M. Grou, who presided. In his introductory remarks Mr. Grou said that Emmet's career, spanning a young life—had done more to strengthen the feeling of patriotism and love of liberty, not only among his own people but among other peoples, than many efforts to secure freedom which have been successful in other lands.

Among the things Mr. Yeats said were: One nation is bound to another by all kinds of subtle threads and no two nations are bound more closely together than Ireland and America. In the present century every Irish movement has had to look to America for a principal means of its support and every Irishman looks to Irish-Americans for a principal encouragement.

And before even emigration had become of importance the example of America was of great importance to Ireland.

When the Irish Parliament won its freedom in 1782 it was encouraged and strengthened by the example of America. Indeed, it is doubtful if the Irish ever had accomplished that great task if he had not had the example of America to encourage him—so powerful is any great achievement for liberty, even far off.

The day will some day come when the world will realize that to destroy a nation is a fountain of life and civilization; is the greatest crime that can be committed against the welfare of mankind.

An old Dutch traveler has said of the Elizabethan Englishmen that they were witty, boastful and corrupt, but how they changed in the present century. They are still, however, unlearned how to use the most corrupt means in their public life.

Out of their self-complacency the rebellion of Robert Emmet awoke the English people. Just when it seemed that the English had all that mattered in Ireland, this young man came along and he said to the English that there was something in Ireland which not all the wealth of the world could purchase.

How can you permanently triumph? What can you offer to us if we do not fear to leave even our own island?

But England has always had another weapon against Irish nationality besides bribery. She has her press.

As the greatest preacher of Emmet's ideals, John Mitchell, says, England has the ear of the world. If you will serve me, this will be done for you. You will find preference in the eyes of the world for every man who is a Judge. If you serve me against the interests of your country, wealth will come to you.

But it is not only the English who are to be united to the side of the Irish people, then England will follow him with every kind of slanders.

Her representatives in Ireland, the class who depend upon her, are to be united to him all his accusations, or if he will he will have to meet some charge which will be made by the press.

Mr. Yeats reviewed the life of Emmet and showed the portrait of him was false. In closing he said:

Ireland is thinking about herself, is living her life within her borders. A political movement can only give occupation to some two or three thousand of the people of a country. Others can only join some organization and subscribe to the meetings of it.

Like that of Irish Ireland and the intellectual awakening of the people give occupation to every man, woman and child in the country. The activity of such a movement is continuous.

It has been one of the curses of Irish public life that we have had but an intermittent activity. We have had a period of intense life, and then it dies down again.

But once you have an organization of the whole people, and that organization has some occupation that suits him, to one man the awakening of an activity, to another man the least of the people, to a third man a political activity so powerful, you create leaders so full of resource that they can do anything for their country.

Such a nation will be master of its own destiny; that no power outside itself will ever be able to oppress it. It will be a nation that desires complete nationality. It will attain it at the last, for it will be full of inexhaustible power. Full of power with Christ and for the future of my nation now that my life has come to a full and confident end. My life is short, but my work is long. Even a century of failure need not discourage it. It is but a moment in the life of a nation.

The nations of the world are like a great organ. At the same time, for centuries ago, the organ pipe that we call the Empire of Spain was sounding, and it had filled the world with its music. The organ pipe that we call the Empire of Russia is now sounding, and it has filled the world with its music. We need not doubt that the divine hand will wean again and that the pipe that is called Ireland will sound, and that its music will fill the world.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted proclaiming that "we, Irish citizens of New York, assembled to honor the memory and the principles of Robert Emmet, hereby declare his life for the liberty of his people, hereby declare:

That, as American citizens, proud of the part played by our race in the foundation, upholding and preservation of this great republic from the Revolution through the struggle and crisis of the nation's life to the present day, we are bound to the principles of government established by the Revolution; we stand by the policy of avoiding the shedding of blood; we stand by the policy of continuous and unqualified success.

We regard as detrimental to the best interests of our people the policy of the organized movement made evident by the actions and utterances of the Secretary of the American League, and we stand by the action of the State Department since John Hay assumed control of it, to reject the conditions of the policy and substitute for it one of reckless adventure in the Old World, as well as in the New.

We denounce the proposed arbitration treaty with England as a thinly disguised bribe, publicly proclaimed by the Secretary of State, and we stand by the policy of the American League, and we stand by the action of the State Department since John Hay assumed control of it, to reject the conditions of the policy and substitute for it one of reckless adventure in the Old World, as well as in the New.

The resolutions also said that America should take Russia's side in this war. After the meeting there were songs, the decorations were Irish and American flags with a few Russian flags. Among those who sat on the platform were Dr. Thomas Addie Emmet, Greenville T. Emmet, William Emmet, John Emmet, Philip, ex-Senator Towne, Col. Crowley of the Irish Volunteers, Police Commissioner McLeod, Supreme Court Justice Joseph O'Connell, Senators Howard, Amend and McCall; Senators Dowling, Fraley and O'Sullivan, and Bishop Stebbins and the Rev. Alex Holivsky of the Russian Church.

TO RECALL BENCKENDORFF.

Russia Said to Believe That Ambassador Is Too Pro-English.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times states positively that Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, was summoned from London to receive instructions respecting his future attitude toward the British Foreign Office, and also to explain his inability to prevent the publication of the Anglo-Russian exchange of views on Tibet, which coincided with the outbreak of the war.

The directors of the Russian foreign policy, according to the correspondent, have told Count Benckendorff that he is too pro-English. He is likely to be replaced.

RUSSIA'S CONTRABAND LIST.

Foodstuffs Sent at the Enemy's Cost or Order Included.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—The Russian war regulations as laid down by the Czar have been officially published. Japanese subjects are allowed to remain in Russia and pursue peaceful avocations, except those under the jurisdiction of the Viceroy of the Far East. Subjects of neutral States must observe the following points:

The flag covers cargo for a belligerent, except contraband of war. Munitions, military machinery, such as wagons, pontoons, saddles, harness of every kind, fuel, telegraph and telephone material, and foodstuffs, if sent at the enemy's cost or order, are all contraband of war.

JAPANESE REWARDED.

Naval Cadets Who Took Steamers in to Block Port Arthur Promoted.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, Feb. 28.—Twenty-five of the naval cadets who sailed on the Japanese steamers in to block the entrance to Port Arthur have been promoted to the rank of officers.

JAP WOMEN'S APPEAL.

How They Set About Preparing to Care for the Helpless Even Before War Began.

The Japanese newspaper Jiji Shimpo which has just reached here tells how, even before the war with Russia began, the Women's Patriotic League of Japan started to interest the women in the Mikado's land in a plan to care for the families of the men who would go to the front and to establish a hospital for disabled soldiers and sailors.

This appeal was sent to the women throughout the kingdom, with notes of approval from Princess Kaninomiya, honorary president of the league, and Princess Hara Iwakura, its president.

In view of the present crisis hurriedly we appeal to 3,000,000 sisters. How fortunate we the Yamato race are! We were born and bred in the domain of the Mikado, whose glory is like that of the sun. Now that the fortunate people confront a grave crisis, it is our duty to do our utmost to help our ancestors and manifest our sincere patriotism.

At this critical time activity is required of us. Oh, our 2,000,000 sisters! we do appeal to you to do your utmost to help our league and to accomplish the duty of the fortunate women of the Land of the Rising Sun.

SHOWS HOW THE JAPS LIVE.

An Interesting Exhibition Opened at Teachers' College.

An interesting exhibition of things Japanese is open to the public in the Educational Museum at Teachers' College for two weeks. Its object is to represent through Japanese works of art, wares, relics and the like the homes, customs, art, education and industries of the Japanese. Many private collectors of Japanese articles in the city have contributed generously to the exhibition, which includes the Fair East as represented by the exhibit of the army of the empire. Education in the Far East is represented by the exhibit of Japanese residents of this city.

Among other things on view are elaborate photographs illustrating the Japanese military and naval forces, the Japanese army and navy, the Japanese navy, the Japanese army and navy, the Japanese army and navy.

LOVE FISHERMAN DEAD.

Well Known Character on the Trinity River in Texas Passes Away.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 28.—W. F. Witten, noted for more than twenty years as the "love fisherman of the Trinity," was found dying this morning in an old tent near the banks of that stream and died a few hours later in the hospital ward of the county.

A passerby heard a low moan coming from under a few yards of weather-beaten canvas and found an emaciated human form stretched on a bed of dry leaves between two large logs.

A physician was summoned and the man removed to the county infirmary in the city. He held Dr. Campbell's hand for a fortnight but had no attention and the only food he had partaken was 10 cents worth of milk that he had purchased when first he had typhoid fever, but he literally starved to death.

He was then fished up and down the Trinity Valley for twenty years or more and was known by sight to scores of sportsmen. All that was ever learned by them concerning him was that he was a native of Kentucky.

AUTO IN GROCER'S WINDOW.

Frank Wilson Found It Impossible to Control His Machine.

Frank Wilson of 381 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, ran into a grocery window at Park place and Bedford avenue with his automobile late last night. The window was smashed and Wilson was thrown on his head, but not badly hurt.

CONDITIONS AT ELLIS ISLAND.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL COMMISSION.

They Find That Charges of Ill Treatment of Immigrants Are Not Sustained—Buildings Exceptionally Clean, but Inadequate—Many Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The report of the special commission appointed by the President on Sept. 16 last to investigate the conditions existing at the Ellis Island immigration station, New York, was made public to-day by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to whose department the matter was referred by the President.

The members of the commission were: Arthur V. Briesen, chairman; Lee K. French, secretary; Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes and Ralph Trautman.

The commission reports that the charges or criticisms that presented the most serious aspect were made by the Staats-Zeitung, a German newspaper published in New York city. The reporter of this paper, whose various contributions upon this subject contained many of the charges, and one of the editors of the paper containing the charges were called on to testify as to their sources of information.

The former, who has been a representative of the Staats-Zeitung at Ellis Island for a number of years, acknowledged that he had no personal experience on the subject, but had depended upon the records at the station and the information of others to justify the charges he had made. He refused to disclose the names of his informants, however, and the editor of the paper in his refusal and warned him not to reply to certain questions that were put to him by the commission.

The members of the various benevolent societies all testified, under oath, that there was no ground for complaint as to the treatment of immigrants, and the commission accordingly declares that it is forced to believe that the charges of the Staats-Zeitung had been misled by the person who furnished him information as to nearly all the charges made by him against the Government officers.

Incidentally attention is called to the fact that during the last fiscal year the arriving aliens exhibited an average of \$20 each, a total for the whole number of 631,885 aliens who applied at Ellis Island for inspection during the last fiscal year, 6,839 were excluded and returned to Europe at the expense of the Government. The causes for which the above number of immigrants were deported during the year are as follows:

On medical certificates..... 729
On certificates of insanity..... 473
Convicts..... 10
Deported after having been landed..... 630

Total..... 1,842

The conclusions of the commission follow: First—That the charge that there has been improper detention of large numbers of immigrants for special inquiry is unfounded.

Second—That the charge that immigrants have been refused permission to leave Ellis Island until their relatives have been brought to them. The causes for which the above number of immigrants were deported during the year are as follows:

On medical certificates..... 729
On certificates of insanity..... 473
Convicts..... 10
Deported after having been landed..... 630

Total..... 1,842

Third—That the charge that there has been deportation of large numbers of immigrants who have been allowed to land is not supported by any evidence, the commission finding the contrary to be true.

Fourth—That complaints about the methods of the boards of special inquiry were not sustained except on the question of the interpretation of the law, which leads to the exclusion of interested parties and representatives of the immigrants from hearings.

Fifth—That the charge that there is overcrowding in the detention rooms is in many cases well founded, but as long as larger quarters are not at the disposal of the authorities this condition cannot be overcome.

Sixth—That the charge that there are unclean conditions in and about the buildings is not supported by the evidence. On the contrary, the buildings and apartments are kept exceptionally clean, except as to the sufficient disinfection of the blankets.

Seventh—That the charge that there is too severe an interpretation of the law by the officers at Ellis Island is not sustained by the evidence.

Eighth—That the commission did not find any evidence of a general animus against the immigrants, but that there was some evidence of ill-will on the part of immigration and those under him in the performance of their duty.

Ninth—That the charge that the buildings are inadequate in their appointments and extent is fully sustained.

Tenth—That the charge that children and women and others who are detained at Ellis Island or in the hospitals thereof are not properly cared for is not sustained, although it would probably benefit those who are detained if they were given better quarters.

Finally, the commission reports, upon the evidence, that the immigrants are not treated unkindly, but on the contrary, with every possible consideration, so far as the inadequate facilities at Ellis Island will permit. The commission is of the opinion that the buildings, fairly well housed, taken care of in the hospital when sick—all without expense to the Government—should be maintained in the best possible condition.

The Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island is given authority to hear and determine appeals from the board of special inquiry, and his decision becomes final upon approval by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The provision is made for the filing of an appeal within a specified number of days after the order of deportation is rendered and commencing on the day the board of special inquiry is informed at the time the decision is rendered of this time limit that a time limit be set for the hearing of the appeal and a time limit thereafter within which the appeal should be submitted to the Commissioner for advice.

That after the expiration of the contract with the Post Office Department of the United States be given charge of the exchange of foreign money at Ellis Island.

That the United States banks that have offices at Ellis Island are not to be prevented from accepting checks or other form of payment for the transportation of immigrants, under such regulations as the Commissioner may prescribe.

That an adequate and wholesome hospital building be substituted at Ellis Island for the present one.

That provision be made for supplying each immigrant who has to stay at Ellis Island overnight with blankets that are thoroughly clean and dry, and also immigrants who are detained for a longer period sheets be supplied in addition to blankets.

The commission also recommends that in those cases which result in deportation, or for the treatment of immigrants in hospitals, that they be transported to and from Ellis Island be limited to the cabin capacity thereof.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE

Our New Illustrated Fire Booklet Sent Free Upon Request.

HARRIS SAFETY CO. FIRE EXPERTS, ALARMS - ESCAPES - NOSE - EXTINGUISHERS.



PROTECT YOUR HOME! HARRIS Fire ESCAPES (PATENTED) Steel Cable Ladder Tested 2,500 Lbs. IN HANDSOME METALLIC CASE

200,000 in Use Throughout the World For City Home or Country House CATALOGUE FREE.

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"BROKER" AGREEGOODS MAN?

Flat Owner's Theory of the Methods of a Gang of Bronx Burglars.

Adolph Wexler, who owns a string of flat houses in Webster avenue, the Bronx, and lives in the one at 1298, saw from his window last night three men on a rocky bluff across the avenue. For an hour, Wexler says, he watched them. Then it grew so dark that he could not see them.

A few moments later some of Wexler's tenants in 1296 ran in and told him that the gas in their flats and in the halls had suddenly gone out. Wexler decided that the three men had had something to do with the lights and followed by the tenants, he made a dash for 1296. They found a lively fight going on in the hallway, where all the other tenants had gathered.

Just as Wexler got in he says three men dashed by him and escaped. He called up Police Headquarters and said that a swarm of burglars had descended upon the neighborhood. The Morrisania police were notified and six men were sent to the flat houses.

When they arrived they were told that the gas had suddenly gone out in the hallways and in four of the flats, and that the tenants had started downstairs when they discovered they met three men who tried to force their way upstairs. A general scuffle followed, in which one of the tenants was punched in the face and knocked to the foot of the stairs. It was found that the gas had been shut off in the cellar.

Horse Trainer's Bullet Goes Wild.

Curt Brown, a negro horse trainer at Coney Island, had a quarrel with his wife, Mary, at 60 Merseles street, Jersey City, late last night, and shot at her with a revolver. The bullet missed and ploughed through a wall into an adjoining apartment, grazing ten-year-old James Johnson's forehead and striking Frank Nervous, 22 years old, in the right arm. Both were attended by Dr. Fitzpatrick. Brown escaped.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

See that the label has this signature in blue: Liebig

There are a dozen imitations, some adulterated and worthless and some inferior. Beware even be the name "Liebig." Avoid disappointment by asking for the genuine Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. For forty years the first.

MARRIED.

BOTTOM-MORGAN.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, 1904, at the First Presbyterian Church, South Orange, by the Rev. Dr. George L. Shinnick, assisted by the Rev. George H. Bottom, Marjorie Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Henry Addison Morgan of New Orange, to Harry Howard Bottom of New York.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, 1904, in the 78th year of her age, Charlotte A. Noyes, widow of Capt. David S. Babcock. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, 79 Park street, on Wednesday, March 2, at 10 o'clock.

CABLE.—At the German Hospital in this city, Friday, Feb. 28, Louise Stuart Bartlett, Cable wife of George W. Cable of Northampton, Mass. Funeral services at Northampton on Monday afternoon, Feb. 29, at 3:30 o'clock.

DOELGER.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, Anthony Doelger in his 53d year, beloved husband of Caroline Doelger (nee Merz) and father of Charles J. Doelger and Mrs. William Kramer, Jr. Funeral services at his late residence, 28 East 54th st., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.