

F. W. Faulkes.

Last week F. W. Faulkes, editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette, died at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where he had gone a short time before in quest of health.

Mr. Faulkes was a conspicuous representative of the best element in journalism. While intense and sometimes impetuous in his likes and dislikes, his heart was as tender as a child's. He believed in clean newspapers and practiced what he believed. No one ever saw even in the advertising columns of the Gazette, that which was of a questionable nature. In every struggle he sided with the weak, the poor and the distressed. He made their cause his own and from his big, kind heart he struck giant blows in their defense.

We loved Fred Faulkes, and if he had had a thousand faults we could not have helped loving him for his devotion to humanity.

John Temple Graves is right when he says that real democrats "cannot too strongly impress, or too frequently repeat the truth that the democratic organization has many men who, by interest or conviction, belong to other parties. Don't commit the radical error of thinking that these men are essential to success. Don't be afraid to let them go. Believe me, we will never succeed until they are gone. Men with republican convictions in democratic assemblies may not be traitors, but they are assuredly marplots, for they stand obstructive in the construction of platforms which carry our real principles and promise our real and durable success. For every man of this type who leaves us for the party of spoils and privilege, there will be found two to come in from the ranks of the Roosevelt republicans, who are learning liberty and popular rights at the feet of the paradoxical President."

The new movement among nature lovers and sportsmen for the substitution of the camera for the gun is looked upon with favor by President Roosevelt, who says in a letter to Herbert K. Job, published in the Review of Reviews for April, that the older he grows the less he cares to shoot anything except "varmints." The President does not think it at all advisable that the gun should be given up, nor does it seem to him that shooting wild game under proper restrictions can be legitimately opposed by any who are willing that domestic animals shall be kept for food; but he declares that there is altogether too much shooting, and he welcomes the camera and the evolution of the sportsman into the hunter and the lover of wild things.

Some of the overseers of the roads to kingdom come are not to be faulted, having their ways sprinkled by John D. Rockefeller with money illegally procured by him. They probably feel that the receiver of stolen goods is about as bad as the thief.

District Court. The following business has been done during the present session of the district court, up to the time of going to press:

Frank Goerdt vs John Scheckman. Dismissed. Settled, each party to pay his own costs.

Lizzie Lawrence, administratrix, vs J. A. Cooley. Settled and costs paid.

J. H. Wangst vs Greeley Horse Importing Co. Withdrawn by plaintiff.

Jas. Miller vs W. J. Roberts. Settled and costs paid.

Valentine L. Schmitt vs Dubuque County. Continued.

Hannah Schmitt vs Dubuque County. Continued.

Chas. Worley vs A. W. Sheppard. Default of defendant, trial by court, judgment against defendant for \$956.12, interest at 8 per cent, attorney fee of \$49.40, and costs.

Heter Boardway vs G. W. Belknap. Settled and costs paid.

International Harvester Co. vs P. T. Tebebin. Default of defendant, trial by court, judgment of \$929.56, with interest from October 1, 1904, and costs.

John E. Lewis vs Erwin L. Lewis. Settled and costs paid.

Application of Clarence Klonus for permit to sell intoxicating liquors. Permit issued for term of five years.

Furman Bros. vs August and Chas. Speck. Default of defendants, trial by court, judgment for \$187, interest at 8 per cent, and costs.

Ryan State Bank vs John Reinburg. Default of defendant, trial by court, judgment against defendant for \$196.78, interest at 7 per cent, attorney fee of \$13.62 and costs.

S. B. Thorpe vs Marie Ochler. Settled and costs paid.

Chas. Swindle vs J. J. and Rebecca Reinburg. Continued for service.

B. Clark vs Am. Ex. Co. At the close of the evidence the court took the case from the jury and directed a verdict for the defendant.

E. H. Claus vs Chicago Great Western Ry. Same entry.

O. Z. Wellman vs L. L. Wellman. E. C. Perkins appointed guardian for Olive Wellman. Trial by court. Interest of parties found as stated in petition. E. B. Stiles appointed referee to make sale and division of proceeds as prayed.

Robt. A. Edwards vs Eliza J. Schoeum. Report of referee approved and distribution ordered. E. C. Perkins allowed attorney fee of \$119. Referee's fee fixed at \$10.

Levis Weinand vs Unknown Claimants. Default against all de-

fendants. Trial to court. Plaintiff to pay costs. Permission for plaintiff to withdraw abstracts.

Casper Riesburg vs Wm. Riesburg. Default against Wm. Riesburg, Anna and Arnold Krieger, Anna and Wm. Ripper, Anna Riesburg and Henry Riesburg. Trial to court and title quieted as prayed and plaintiff to pay costs.

Lamont Savings Bank vs Lewis Wiemand. Continued.

John E. Lewis vs Unknown Claimants. Default against all defendants, trial to court, plaintiff to pay costs. Leave granted to withdraw abstract.

Bellevue County State Bank vs Harvey A. Bridell. Default against H. A. and Eunice S. Bridell.

E. Matrice vs Great Western Ry. Co. Trial to court, decision to be rendered in vacation.

Probate. Estate of B. H. J. Funk. Petition for order. Auditor directed to draw warrant for \$7.15 to cover money due Henry Rahe, if that amount is in the hands of treasurer and due Rahe.

Estate and guardianship of Henry Holler. Petition for leave to sell real estate. J. W. Malvin appointed guardian ad litem for defendant.

Guardianship of Terrance M. Gaffney. Petition for sale of real estate. F. B. Blair appointed guardian ad litem for minor.

Guardianship of Olive F. Wellman. Sale of real estate authorized. E. C. Perkins appointed guardian for Olive Wellman, and guardian directed and authorized to execute articles as prayed in petition.

Guardianship of Edward Sherlock. Final report approved, guardian discharged and his bondsman released.

Estate of Frederika Heyden. Report approved. Guardian authorized to loan funds on hand to mother on statements as prayed, and authorized to pay mother \$49.60 on approval of attending physician.

Estate of Wm. H. Malvin. Will admitted to probate. S. S. Malvin appointed administrator. Bond fixed at \$100.

Estate of G. P. Blaisdell. Will admitted to probate. Catharine Blaisdell appointed administratrix, bond fixed \$1,000.

Estate of Herman D. Fensterman. Will admitted to probate. A. T. Hartbeck appointed administrator, bond fixed at \$2,000. Adm. authorized to sell personal property on farm at public sale.

Estate of Christopher Smith. Final report approved, executrix discharged and bond released.

Estate of J. W. Vessel. Will admitted to probate.

Estate of Ariel A. Baker. Final report approved. Administrator discharged and bond released.

Guardianship of Pearl Harvey. Guardian to compromise as prayed in petition.

Guardianship of Lucinda A. Sheppard. F. A. Grimes appointed administrator. Bond fixed at \$1,500.

Estate Ziba Wheelock. Final report approved and executor discharged.

Estate Mary J. Hardy. John H. Hardy appointed administrator. Bond \$8,000.

Guardianship of Bessie and Mildred McGee. I. A. McGee appointed guardian. Bond \$1,400.

Guardianship Robt. G. Harris. Sherman Harris appointed guardian. Bond \$700.

Guardianship Dennis Delay. Report approved. Guardian directed to loan funds on hand at not less than 5 per cent.

Estate Mary J. Peterson. A. E. Peterson appointed administrator. Bond \$400.

Guardianship V. H. Buchanan. Report of guardian approved.

The grand jury returned indictments against Fred Froelich, J. E. Grundridge, Frank Smith, John Sheppard, Earl Wacker, Roy Hamblin, Jasper Pratt, Cornelius Pratt, Charles Pratt, John Verb, William Kern, Jerry Mahoney and William Kearney.

THORPE. Miss Bess Robertson visited with Hazel Fretness over Saturday and Sunday.

Everybody invited to a card party in the hall, next Wednesday evening.

W. D. Robertson called on Chas. Kellogg last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Martin visited with Geo. Martin last Sunday.

J. Robertson was in Dundee last Saturday.

John Carpenter moved grain from his farm near Strawberry Point last Saturday.

Miss Grace Woughton visited at home the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John White were Manchester callers Saturday.

Bess Robertson returned Wednesday last from a visit with Manchester friends.

John Robertson and wife drove to Manchester last Friday to attend the funeral of Miss Priest.

Well Known Boiler Maker Dead. St. Louis, March 27.—John Rohan, aged 72 years, well known in boiler trade, throughout the United States, is dead at his home here from valvular disease of the heart. Mr. Rohan was the oldest boiler maker who had been continuously in the business, in the United States.

Carpenters Demand More Pay. Chicago, March 27.—The 9,000 carpenters in Chicago voted to demand an increase in pay from 50 to 55 cents an hour after April 1. Individual contracts will be sought from employers and strikes probably will be called against those who refuse to accept these conditions.

Dropped Dead Over Wash Tub. Cincinnati, O., March 27.—While working over a wash tub Mrs. Anna Ellsworth Werner, wife of a contractor, dropped dead from heart trouble, and in preparing the body for burial \$2,500 in bonds and \$101 in cash was found in the bustle she wore at the time.

Death of Jules Verne. Amiens, France, March 25.—Jules Verne died at 2:30 p. m. His family was at his bedside.

BOMB THROWERS BUSY AT WARSAW

Chief of Police Badly Hurt as One of the Results of a Plot.

Attacks on a Police Station Preceded the Attempt to Kill the Chief, and Wounds Six.

Officer Is Hastening to That Point When He Meets the Assassin, Who Escapes, After Killing a Pursuer.

Tobko, March 24.—An official report from the Imperial army headquarters says:

"Our detachment pursuing the enemy entered Changu on March 21, at 2:30 p. m. A large body of the enemy, in disorder, is retreating toward the northeast, along the line of the railway. A part of the enemy's cavalry has halted at a point within two miles of Changu."

Warsaw, March 27.—A bomb was thrown into the carriage of Baron Von Nolken, chief of police of Warsaw, at 8 o'clock last evening. The attack on Baron von Nolken was the result of an elaborate conspiracy of the revolutionary party. Shortly before 8 p. m. an elegantly dressed man went to the police station at Praga, a large suburb of Warsaw, on the other side of the Vistula, and threw a bomb into the assembly room of the station, wounding six persons, two of them dangerously. The man started to run away, but was caught by the captain of the station. He was found to be a Jew, but his identity has not yet been discovered.

Second Bomb Is Thrown. A telephone message was immediately sent to Baron von Nolken at the city hall, informing him of the outrage. Baron von Nolken, accompanied by a police official, took a carriage and started immediately for Praga. When passing the castle where the governor general resides a man standing on the pavement threw a bomb at the carriage. Baron von Nolken, who was sitting on the side nearest the assailant, received the full charge of the bomb, while his companion escaped unhurt. The coachman was thrown from the box and the carriage was smashed. Baron von Nolken was removed to the city hall, and doctors were summoned who found he had received injuries to the head, neck, arm and leg which are believed to be serious.

Bomb-Thrower Gets Away. Meanwhile the police official accompanying Baron von Nolken saw the bomb thrower fleeing, and pursued and caught up with him, but the criminal proved the stronger and tore himself away. Another policeman fired twice after him without result. Half an hour later the bomb thrower was seen in a street near the city hall, and was followed by a police officer who was seen pursuing Baron von Nolken's assailant. The police believe that the latter turned on the policeman and shot him dead. Baron von Nolken's injuries are serious, but it is thought that he will recover. A girl who was passing the spot when the bomb was thrown was wounded by splinters, and had to be taken to the hospital.

How the Plot Was Laid. According to the theory of the police the revolutionists calculated upon Baron von Nolken going to Praga on learning of the explosion of the bomb at the station there, and knew he must pass the castle, that being the only road by which he could reach the only bridge across the Vistula. A popular rumor says the revolutionaries adopted this course of informing the police that they have more bombs besides those discovered in the Powonski cemetery Saturday.

Poles Hate the Baron. Baron von Nolken is very unpopular. He is hated by the thousands of the Polish population, who hold him responsible for the sanguinary suppression of the disturbances here at the end of January. He has been here only a year, having come from St. Petersburg, where he was chief of the mounted division of the police.

PEACE TALK CONTINUES. No Fighting at the Front—Russians Against the Indemnity.

St. Petersburg, March 27.—There is no fighting reported anywhere along the line in Manchuria, and a similar report is made to Tokyo by the Japanese commander. Peace talk continues.

As showing the views of Russian merchants, the following is interesting: "With the exception of the Moscow Gazette practically all the newspapers of this city are for peace on condition that there be neithercession of territory nor payment of indemnity. At a banquet prominent merchant declared that the happiest end of the war would be immediate peace, but if the government consents to indemnity we will throw the bomb. Enough Russian gold has been spent in Manchuria."

A Paris dispatch says: "It is stated in diplomatic quarters here that among the conditions of peace which Japan might ask would be that Russia give a pledge to build no more warships for a term of years." A diplomatic official said that such a condition would be the most effective means of assuring Japan against Russia's carrying out her cherished project of naval rearmament for the renewal of hostilities under better conditions than those at present existing.

London, March 27.—St. Petersburg dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company states that the majority of the council of ministers is agreed to announce to the principal of the opportunity of initiating steps in the direction of peace; and correspondents in the principal European capitals all report that peace is in the air.

ORDER REGARDED AS BLUFF. Car Sold To Be Playing to Gain Concessions from Japanese.

London, March 27.—While Russia wants peace, and while it is doubtless true that tentative negotiations are under way, Russian diplomacy is determined to minimize as far as possible the concessions that will be necessary to bring the war to an end. Proceeding along this line the czar has announced that an additional force of 250,000 men

will be mobilized and sent to Manchuria at the earliest possible moment. War experts do not take this latest announcement from St. Petersburg with any amount of seriousness, as it is well known that the Trans-Siberian railroad can not handle this vast number of men so as to be of any practical aid to the disheartened force of Linvitch.

Trustworthy information shows the entire strength of the Russian force in the far east is only about 120,000 men capable of real service, and these are unaided by the actual spirit as the result of the constant series of Japanese victories.

Linvitch, it is believed, will be enabled to reach Harbin in safety, as Oyama is keeping his main army at the Russian port of warships from French waters of Madagascar several days ago.

See Russia's Gold Reserve. London, March 27.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of The Daily Mail reports that he accepted the invitation of Finance Minister Kokovosoff to inspect the gold reserve in the Imperial bank and says he saw the reserves and was invited to count the whole pile—\$325,000,000 in gold. He declined, but admits that it is all there.

All About Rojostevsky's Fleet. Paris, March 27.—The foreign office confirms the news of the departure of the Russian fleet for the Mediterranean. The fleet consists of the Russian battleships of Madagascar several days ago.

Suez, March 27.—The whole of Vice Admiral Negobartoff's squadron has sailed southward.

Battle Flies Are Going Back. Washington, March 27.—Acting under authority of a special act of Congress General Alnsworth, the military secretary, has begun the delivery to the governors of all the southern states affected of all Confederate battle flags captured by the Union forces during the war of the rebellion.

Death of Maurice Barrymore. New York, March 27.—Maurice Barrymore, the actor, is dead at a sanatorium at Amityville, L. I. Mr. Barrymore had been in failing health for several years. Of late he failed rapidly in mind as well as in body and his last years were spent in the closest seclusion.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL SITUATION. Men Who Never Took Part in Politics Are Now Active Liberals.

St. Petersburg, March 27.—A very significant and important feature in connection with the political situation is the fact that the disaster and ruin with which trade and industry are threatened is forcing the merchant and commercial classes of the big cities into politics. Heretofore as a matter of course they have carefully refrained from meddling in the liberal movement, but the situation is now so serious that they feel compelled to denounce their attitude, and everywhere they are pronouncing in favor of the liberal movement, and in favor of the war and for a constitution.

The peasant movement in south and west Russia continues to spread. There has been a renewal of the burning and destruction of property in the villages of government, the peasants attacking especially the property of M. Terechenko, a rich sugar refiner who has been a member of the Duma. Several handbills have been murdered. The peasants in other sections are taking armed possession of forest land, on which they had the right of cutting wood before emancipation, and are offering resistance to the police.

Reference to the Warsaw account of the attempt on the life of Baron von Nolken to bombs found in a cemetery is to the fact that the police at Warsaw discovered eighty bombs hidden in a brick grave in the Powonski cemetery in Warsaw. A revolutionary movement of considerable proportions is making itself manifest in connection with the industrial disturbances in the region around Siedlec, Belsk, Miedzylak, Bolin and Lakow, south and southeast of Warsaw. The country has been flooded with proclamations of foreign and local origin calling for a rising in Poland.

At Moscow an organized depot of arms and bombs was discovered recently on the premises of a rich merchant named Barassoff. Investigation disclosed a conspiracy to distribute arms. There have been over 800 arrests in connection with the affair.

NEWFOUNDLAND HITS US. Our Fishermen Can Get No More Haul There Since We Turned Down Reciprocity.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 25.—The Newfoundland government has ordered the customs collectors throughout the island to refuse American fishing vessels licenses to procure bait in colonial waters, the government intending to introduce legislation at the session of the legislature to prohibit the practice of enforcing the bait act against Americans as stringently as it is now enforced against the French, because the American senate buried the Bon-Hay treaty.

Advocates of retaliation against Americans say they can make the crusade as effectively against Gloucester as they have already made it against St. Pierre.

TRADING STAMPS SUSTAINED. Grocers' Association Enjoined from Trying to Persuade Retailers to Violate Laws.

St. Paul, March 27.—Judge Lewis, of the district court of Ramsey county, has filed his decision in an action brought by a local trading stamp company against the Retail Grocers' association of St. Paul, to prevent the officers and members of the association from repudiating their contracts with the trading stamp company for the purpose of doing away with the giving of trading stamps with purchases.

The court holds that the trading stamp business is legal, and enjoins the association from trying to persuade retail grocers to break their trading stamp contracts.

Bungle at Double Execution. Pittsburg, Pa., March 24.—Two men were hanged here and the first unsuccessful hanging was recorded in American annals. The man who was to be hanged first and his neck was broken. William J. Byers followed him and when the trap was sprung the loop of the noose pulled away, precipitating him to the ground.

He was not badly hurt as the result of the fall. The rope was again adjusted and Byers, pale and trembling, was again placed on the scaffold, and the trap sprung. This time there was no mishap and death resulted from strangulation.

VERY TIGHTLY SEALED

What Is Going on in the United States Grand Jury Room at Chicago.

NAMES OF A FEW WITNESSES. Subjects of the Examination Are Known or Guessed at—Standard Oil Man Talks to Governor Hoch.

Chicago, March 24.—Twelve out-of-town witnesses, supposed to be men employed by various packing firms and retail meat dealers, have thus far testified before the special grand jury which is hearing evidence against the so-called "beef trust." The evidence sought was concerning the price retail dealers in meats were forced to pay the packers and the price some of the packing concerns have been paying the cattle raisers for beef on the hoof.

Three Important Witnesses. The three most important witnesses before the jury along this line were H. C. Rowe, general manager for Armour & Co., at Omaha; T. W. Kelly, retail meat dealer at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Robert Hall, in the same business at Kansas City. Other witnesses heard were Francis Meighan, of Kansas City, and a man of the name of Crumley.

Seven of the men who have testified have received their pay and have left Chicago. The district attorney is swamped with names of would-be witnesses for the inquiry.

Gov. Hoch and the Oil Trust. Topeka, Kan., March 24.—A. D. Eddy, of Chicago, general counsel of the Standard Oil company, conferred with Governor Hoch regarding oil legislation in this state. Eddy stated that the Standard would not reciprocate proceedings he started against the Prairie Oil and Gas company until the ouster case against the same company, now in the supreme court, is decided.

Eddy said the Standard would show evidence in its favor during the hearing of the ouster case. Governor Hoch would make no promises, saying that he would act as the best interests of the state appeared to demand.

Standard "Only Wants a Square Deal." Eddy assured Governor Hoch that the Standard was not trying to punish Kansas, and only wanted a square deal; that the Standard's position is governed by the law of supply and demand, and that as the Kansas daily production of oil exceeds the Standard's capacity for refining, the Standard cannot take all the oil offered. He says the building of a refinery by the state will not help matters, but that when the fields in Indiana and Ohio are exhausted more oil will be taken from Kansas.

Trouble for Coal Men. Altoona, Pa., March 24.—The proposed tax of 3 cents a ton on all coal mined in Pennsylvania is likely to call a halt in the negotiations for a wage scale between the operators and miners of central Pennsylvania. Neither side is willing to carry the burden of the proposed tax.

No Divorce for Buffalo Bill. Buffalo, N.Y., March 25.—"Buffalo Bill" has lost his suit for divorce. The district court decided against Colonel Cody, holding that he had failed to prove any of the charges made against his wife. Incidentally the court gave high praise to Mrs. Cody's severe reproof of her husband's conduct.

Buffalo Bill charged desertion and also claimed that Mrs. Cody tried to poison him. In her reply Mrs. Cody entered a general denial, and also accused Buffalo Bill of wrongdoing with several women, one royal, both in this country and abroad.

No Senator from Delaware. Dover, Del., March 24.—Immediately after the reassembling of the joint session, Senator Rose, Democrat, moved that the joint assembly separate. A viva voce vote was taken and President Fry, Governor declared the motion carried. The vacancy in the United States senate from Delaware will therefore continue until the next session of the legislature, which convenes in January, 1907, unless there is an election by an extra session.

Indiana Banker Convicted. Fort Wayne, Ind., March 27.—E. L. Hobbins, former cashier of the Farmers' bank of Auburn, which failed Jan. 13, 1904, was found guilty by a jury of receiving \$435 from Elizabeth Thrub, knowing the bank to be insolvent. Punishment may be fined at least from one to three years in the penitentiary and \$100 fine. The trial of A. C. Robbins, a brother of the cashier, will begin at Columbia City April 4.

Outlaws Christian Science. Lincoln, Neb., March 24.—By a lame constitutional majority—seventeen to fifteen—the senate passed the house bill outlawing the practice of Christian Science. A single amendment by the senate permits osteopaths to continue practice, and the house managers announce, will be concurred in. The bill then goes to the governor.

Jockey Has Fatal Accident. New Orleans, March 27.—Jockey Charles McCaffery, a son of the well-known horse owner, Tony McCaffery, was fatally injured in a fall in the second race at the fair grounds in the afternoon. He died at the hospital. McCaffery was riding Court Crier and was about in the middle of the field when the accident occurred.

BROCKTON PAYS TRIBUTE TO DEAD. Street Cars Stopped During Funeral Services—Only Fifteen of Fifty-Five Corpses Identified.

Brockton, Mass., March 24.—Public funeral services were held for more than two score of persons who lost their lives last Monday in the explosion and fire which created the greatest calamity in the history of the city and one of the greatest New England ever has known. Twenty thousand of Brockton's inhabitants took part in the great show factories of the city, and all that vast number joined in the public manifestation of sorrow.

Sixty factories closed their doors. Business so far as possible was suspended. Street cars did not run during the funeral services, and traffic on the streets was almost entirely stopped. Everywhere flags at half staff and buildings draped with long, black streamers attested to the presence of a great universal bereavement. Marching bodies of silent men, accom-

IRONCLAD VESSELS.

The First Ones Seen to Have Been Built by France in 1855.

The kind of protecting ships by means of armor appears to have originated in the United States, but the French were the first to adopt it. Five floating batteries were constructed in France with oak sides eight inches thick, protected by armor four and three-eighths inches thick. In March, 1855, the first of these, the Tonante, mounting sixteen guns, was launched at Brest, and the other four were all launched in the same year. These vessels were first used at the bombardment of Kinburn in the Black sea on the 17th October, 1855. Two English vessels—the Erebus and Terror—were at once built on similar lines, but did not arrive at Kinburn until the 24th of October, too late to take part in the bombardment.

The results of this experiment were so satisfactory that the French government fitted a wooden frigate, then building, with armor of the same thickness. In November, 1859, the first ironclad frigate, La Gloire, of 5,000 tons displacement and 800 horsepower, was launched.—Pearson's Weekly.

It would be a much more progressive world if we economized the time we give to other people's business.—Pack.

MEXICAN DIPLOMAT DEAD

Manuel de Aziproz, Ambassador to the United States, a Victim of Inauguration Day Weather.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Don Manuel de Aziproz, Mexico's first ambassador to the United States, died at the Mexican embassy surrounded by the members of his family. Although a sick man since last fall the ambassador's death was due to a relapse caused by exposure on inauguration day.

Against the advice of his physicians Senator de Aziproz left his sick room on March 4 last and attended the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol where he came near fainting. For years the ambassador has suffered from gastritis and this weakened his heart. He was 69 years old.

CASTRO REFUSES TO ARBITRATE. Denies Venezuela Has Questions Pending with the United States of America.

Washington, March 25.—Minister Bowen cables the state department from Caracas that President Castro had flatly refused to arbitrate the pending issues between Venezuela and the United States. President Castro replied to Minister Bowen's final proposal for arbitration, denying that Venezuela has questions pending with the United States, and saying the case of the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company must remain in the courts.

Funeral of Mrs. Stanford. Stanford University, Cal., March 25.—The body of the late Mrs. Jane Stanford, who recently died at Honolulu, now rests in the Stanford Mausoleum between the bodies of her husband and son, near the institution of the same name, their names. Before the final commitment of Mrs. Stanford's body to the stone sarcophagus simple services were held in the great Memorial church, erected by her in loving memory of her husband. The church was filled with thousands of people from all over the state who came to pay their tribute of respect.

SIX MEN DIE IN A MINE. Four Others Injured, Two Probably Fatally—Explosion of Powder Said to Be the Cause.

Princeton, Ind., March 23.—Six miners died and four injured, two probably fatally, is the result of an explosion in the mine of the Princeton Coal and Mining company. The dead are: Hudson Weatherly, Edmond Geiser, Albert Geiser, Harry Taggart, William Biggs, George Dill.

The injured are: John Dill, son of George Dill, who probably died; William Jones, who probably died; Joseph Ward and General Cole. Of the dead all but Dill were dead when found in the mine. The cause of the disaster is known, and that it resulted from powder explosion. The miners were making their blasts previous to leaving the mine and the greater part of the mine had ascended. Whether it was a premature shot or an overcharge is not known now, nor is it known who fired the shot.

This is the second serious disaster for this mine. Nine years ago an explosion in the mine killed nine. The mine was then the property of the Maule Coal company. The city is in gloom as a result of the disaster.

HISTORIC STRIKE IS OFF. One That Started the Trouble in Colorado That Caused So Much Turbulence and Loss.

Denver, Col., March 25.—At a meeting of the local miners' union the strike in the Globe and Grant smelters was declared off by unanimous vote. The passage of the eight-hour law recently by the legislature influenced the action. The members believe that the provision of the law which says that all men coming in contact with noxious gases shall work only eight hours can be interpreted to include all smelters.

Eight hundred men employed in the Globe and Grant smelters struck on July 9, 1903. The Grant has been idle continuously since the strike, although the Globe has been operating. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the demand of the men for an eight-hour day.

CONSERVATIVE COURSE TAKEN. Denver Union Labor Refuses to Endorse an Anti-Gov. McDonald Demonstration.

Denver, March 27.—The Denver Trades and Labor assembly voted down a resolution setting aside April 3 as a day on which organized labor throughout the state should assemble at the state capitol and demand the resignation of Governor McDonald in favor of the "rightfully elected" governor, Alva Adams.

A resolution condemning the action of the legislature in unseating Adams was adopted.

Britons Win at Checkers. Boston, March 27.—The Britons won the international checker tournament, which has concluded after ten days' play with a total score of seventy-three games won by Americans; 34 games won by the Americans; 283 games were drawn, eight games were canceled on account of the illness of Dearborn, and two games were called off, making a total of 330 games played.

Cigar Lighter Ignites Hat. Pittsburg, Pa., March 27.—While Miss B. G. B. Speer of Philadelphia was buying a paper at the Hotel Henry her hat caught fire from a cigar lighter. She fled in panic to an elevator followed by G. D. Grues of Chicago, who put the fire out.</