

THE FLOOD'S FURY SPENT.

The Situation in East St. Louis and Vicinity Improving, But a Gigantic Task Remains.

St. Louis, June 13.—The flood has at last spent its fury against cities on the Illinois side of the river in the vicinity of St. Louis and passed on toward the gulf. Forecaster Bowie's prediction Friday night was that the river would fall one foot by Saturday. His forecast is proving true, and the fall continues steadily. At Hannibal the river has fallen more than one foot in the last 24 hours, and at Herman the Missouri river has fallen more than two feet in 24 hours.

The situation has been greatly relieved in East St. Louis, but the gigantic task of feeding and clothing refugees now squarely confronts relief committees. President Al Keechler of the East St. Louis committee says that the greatest need now is to get reports of the refugees in East St. Louis, so that they can be reached. Blankets and clothing are being distributed in boats to those who are in need. Food is on hand in plenty for present needs, but more will be needed soon. Money is needed to buy many things that have been overlooked in the contributions and to provide transportation for persons wishing to go to their homes after losing all their personal property.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Mayor Cook of East St. Louis Issues an Appeal for Aid.

St. Louis, June 13.—Mayor Cook of East St. Louis has issued the following appeal in behalf of the flood sufferers in that city:

"The want and suffering caused by the flood in East St. Louis have assumed proportions too great for the citizens to successfully relieve without outside assistance.

"Our citizens are responding nobly, both in financial contributions and the gratuitous rendering of personal aid.

"Notwithstanding their tireless efforts and liberality, there remains much to be done, and for a time, the want will grow greater.

"In view of our great need, we appeal to the generosity of the public for succor.

"SILAS COOK, Mayor,
"A. L. KECHLER,
"Chairman Relief Committee.

"Contributions may be sent to the committee for St. Louis, J. G. Van Riper, president Illinois State Trust Co., or Thomas L. Fekete, vice-president First National bank, East St. Louis, Ill."

THE FLOOD'S RECORD.

The Mississippi River at St. Louis Rose Eleven Feet in Ten Days.

St. Louis, June 13.—Following is the flood record at this point since June 1:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Height. June 1... 27.8 feet, June 2... 30.0 feet, June 3... 31.1 feet, June 4... 32.1 feet, June 5... 33.5 feet, June 6... 34.9 feet, June 7... 36.3 feet, June 8... 37.5 feet, June 9... 37.4 feet, June 10... 37.9 feet, June 10, 7 p. m. ... 38.0 feet, June 11... 37.9 feet, June 12... 37.7 feet.

A fall of a foot is predicted by Saturday morning.

A SHARP REBUKE TO WARE.

Invited to Kansas City, Kas., to See If His Conclusions are Correct.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—Mayor Gilbert has sent the following telegram to E. F. Ware, commissioner of pensions, at Washington:

"The relief committee invites you to come to Kansas City, Kas., and see if you were correct in the statement that Kansas needs no aid. Four thousand families—20,000 people—homeless here. It is right for us who are not in need to let our pride prevent charity coming to those who are really suffering when we can not furnish it?"

FLOODS IN NEW MEXICO.

The Rio Grande, Chama, Pecos and Other Rivers Overflowing.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 13.—Flood conditions prevail throughout northern and central New Mexico. The Rio Grande is flooding the lowlands, and settlers are taking to the high grounds for safety. The bridge at Barranca has been swept away. No train from the east has entered the city for the past 48 hours. The Santa Fe railway had to suspend track laying, as the water on the Estancia plains is even with the top of the grade. Rain is still falling, and this, with the melting snow, will cause a further rise of the Rio Grande, Chama, Pecos and other rivers.

ERECTING A CITY OF TEXTS.

Hundreds of Houses in North Topeka Are Uninhabitable.

Topeka, Kas., June 13.—Hundreds of houses in North Topeka are as yet uninhabitable. To-day work was started on a tent city which shall shelter the refugees until their houses are ready for occupancy. The relief fund is growing slowly, but is not nearly enough to relieve the distress of the refugees. Gov. Bailey has not yet designated a time for the special session of the legislature.

DANGER APPEARS NEAR CAIRO.

Farmers on the Missouri Side Abandon Work on Dikes.

Cairo, Ill., June 13.—The upper part of Alexander county is partly under water, and at East Cape Girardeau the situation is serious. Farmers have removed their families and stock to places of safety. Samuel Whitner, while driving out his stock, was drowned. Farmers who have been working on the dikes on the Missouri side of the Mississippi river have given up the work.

INTERMENT OF THE DEAD.

The Bodies of King Alexander and Queen Draga Interred in the Family Vault.

AT ANY RATE, SO SAYS ONE ACCOUNT.

Another Says They, Together With Their Murdered Relatives and Members of the Ministry, Were Ignominiously Buried in a Large Pit at Rakovica.

Belgrade, June 13.—The bodies of King Alexander and Queen Draga, who, with their ministers, were assassinated Wednesday, have been buried. The interment took place at night. One account says the bodies were placed in the Obrenovitch family vault and other says they were buried in a large pit dug in the village of Rakovica, and that as a mark of ignominy the bodies of their murdered relatives and those of the ministry killed were placed above them and then the common grave was filled with earth.

Revolting Story in Detail.

The following is a narrative of the revolution, given by men who took an active part in it:

Army officers to the number of 90, having formed a project of a revolt, among them being delegates from almost every garrison in Serbia and the majority of officers of the Sixth regiment, Lieut.-Col. Maschin invited his comrades, on Wednesday evening at 11 o'clock, to meet in the Kallimaden garden, and there the immediate carrying out of the intended deed was organized. At 1:40 a. m. the officers, in eight groups, went to the konak, the royal palace. Each had a cue and special directions regarding his part in the revolution. In the palace itself the revolutionaries had two important partisans in the king's bodyguard—Col. Alexander Maschin, Queen Draga's cousin, not brother-in-law, and the king's personal adjutant, Lieut. Naumovics.

The Appointed Hour.

Two officers of the high military academy appeared at the appointed hour, 2 a. m., at the gate of the konak, where the king's adjutant, Panajotovic, who was in the conspiracy, handed them the keys to the garden gate, which is always kept locked. First, stepping before the guard at the door, one of the two officers called "Throw down your arms." A fight ensued, with shots from both sides, in which several persons were wounded. The revolutionists then entered the front garden entrance and reached the courtyard of the old konak, where Lieut. Naumovics was awaiting. He opened the lock of the iron door leading to the front room on the first floor. By this time it was seen that the konak was carefully closed and that danger was suspected.

Royal Couple's First Alarm.

Hurrying up stairs to the first floor the revolting officers attracted the attention of the palace attendants, and the royal couple by the noise of the shooting. Lieut. Lavar Petrovitch, alarmed by the unwonted hubbub, hurried forward with a drawn revolver in one hand, and in the other a sword.

"What do you want?" he cried. "Show us where the king and queen are," came the reply.

"Back," cried Petrovitch, and at the same moment a ball stretched him on the ground. The revolutionaries pressed forward, when suddenly the electric light gave out. All stood in darkness. In the greatest excitement, and feeling their way, the revolutionaries climbed the stairs and got into the dark ante-room to the king's apartment. Here they found candles and lit them.

Search Made With Candles.

This seemingly slight circumstance was decisive to the whole action. Without the light they could not have found the victims, who fled from their sleeping apartment through corridors and numerous rooms, and might have escaped, but part of the officers with burning candles and others with pistols, commenced to search for the royal couple. In breathless haste the conspirators ran through the rooms, opened wardrobes and looked behind curtains in vain. In the ante-room connecting with the corridor between the old and new konak the sergeant of the gendarmes was sleeping. Awakening, he stepped before the revolutionaries, who felled him.

At last Queen Draga's servant was found. He wounded Capt. Dimitiev severely, but he was spared because he was needed in finding the fleeing couple. Indeed, this servant showed the officers where King Alexander and Queen Draga had gone to secrete themselves. When he had told this he was shot.

King and Queen in a Closet.

Col. Maschin now joined the revolutionaries, and led them back to the sleeping apartment, where the king's adjutant tried to hinder the search. He shot Lieut. Naumovics, who fell dead. The others killed the adjutant. After a long search, a small door leading into the alcove was discovered, but it was found locked. It was broken in with an ax, and here the royal couple were found in undress. The older officers first intended forcing the king to abdicate, but the young officers were in no mood to be held back, and shot at the royal couple. Nobody knows in the excitement who shot first, but it is generally said it was Lieut. Kistics.

Draga's Body Badly Torn.

After the murder, King Alexander's body was found entirely covered with blood. That of Queen Draga was badly torn by bullets. The report that the bodies were thrown out of the window into the garden is untrue. The young officers intended to do so, but Col. Maschin prevented it, exclaiming "that would be barbarous."

All the servants of the royal couple fled when the first shots were heard, with the exception of Queen Draga's servant, who was found dead. At 12 minutes past two all was over. Col. Maschin issued from the gate of the

konak, around which great crowds had collected, and made a speech, saying:

"We have now destroyed the dynasty of the Obrenovitchs and have got rid of the dishonorable woman who was the king's evil spirit. Long live Serbia."

The people responded: "Long live the army."

Fortunes Left By the Dead.

The government has laid claim to the possessions of the late monarch. It is not known whether he left a fortune, but it is supposed that he had considerable savings, having lived economically during the last decade. It is reported that as the greater part of his money was deposited in England, it is questionable whether the capital would be delivered to the Serbian government. The opinion here is that all belongs to the state, even including the king's foreign investments. It is possible that ex-Queen Natalie may also appear as an heiress. Queen Draga was in receipt of 30,000 gulden monthly and also had great savings, which will be handed over to her three sisters.

The burial of the dead king and queen was a pitiful sight. All day long the victims were reposing in rough coffins, and had lain exposed to the gaze of those who had killed them and to the privileged curious. There have been unpleasant evidences of the public resentment against the late royal couple. Some persons even spat on the remains. Outside the palace a vast crowd awaited the removal, not only of the corpses of the king and queen, but of the bodies of all the other victims, which were simultaneously interred, being conveyed in hearses to the Belgrade cemetery.

Dead Silence in the Streets.

In the streets there was a dead silence, and the public were kept back by the troops. The burial service was brief. Two priests were present, but no high ecclesiastical dignitaries. Inside the cemetery none was allowed except a strong force of gendarmes and a few officers. Not a single friend or relative of the deceased was present. The remains of the royal pair were interred in a vault in the cemetery. Two wooden crosses alone denoted the spot, marked "Alexander Obrenovitch" and "Dragina Obrenovitch." The other bodies lie outside in the cemetery in rough graves.

Late Queen's Relatives Expelled.

Friday the sisters and the niece of the late queen, who had been arrested by the military authorities, were expelled from the country. Her sisters, late Thursday night, were permitted to take a farewell look at the dead queen's remains. They were subsequently conveyed by the police on board a Serbian ship, which brought them down to Pancsova. They were lucky to escape with their lives. Another niece of the queen, who was on her way from Paris to Belgrade, was compelled to stop at Semlin. Ex-Queen Natalie was desirous of coming to Belgrade to see the body of her son, but was dissuaded by the government.

Floors Drenched With Blood.

The autopsy held has proved that the late king received 30 shot wounds, many of them deadly. Queen Draga had numerous shot and sabre wounds, and it is alleged that her body was torn in a barbaric fashion.

The appearance of the royal apartments is indescribable. The doors and the floors are shattered and the ruins drenched with blood.

Joyful demonstrations were indulged in by the populace throughout the day and business has not been disturbed. The radical leaders have made fiery speeches to thousands of people in the open air, declaring that the act was the will of the people as well as of the military.

ONCE EXPELLED FROM SERBIA.

The New King's Finances Kept in Shape By Other Rules.

Geneva, Switzerland, June 13.—The new king of Serbia, Peter, received his early education in Belgrade, during the reign of his father, being 13 years old when the family was expelled from Serbian soil. Later, he went to school in Pesth and Temesvar, and besides repeated visits to Russia, spent several years at the small court of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro at Cetinje. While there he became the suitor of the latter's daughter, Princess Zorka, and married her in 1883. She died several years later. The issue of this marriage are three children, a daughter of 19, and two sons, aged, respectively, 15 and 13. Since 1891 Peter has been residing in Geneva. Because of his dissipated and spendthrift habits, Prince Peter quarreled with his father-in-law of Montenegro and also lost the good graces of Alexander III. of Russia, from whom he received large gifts of money on several occasions. Since the accession of the present czar, however, there has been a sort of reconciliation with St. Petersburg.

KING WILL BE PETER THE FIRST.

Interview Given Out By the New Premier of Serbia.

Belgrade, June 13.—In the course of an interview to-day Premier Avakumovics said:

"We ministers only accepted office in order to avoid the country falling into a condition of anarchy. As soon as a king is elected he will have to appoint a definite cabinet. The skuptschina can decide the fate of the country quite independently of the army, although an agreement seems probable. In the event of the election of Prince Karageorgievitch, a deputation will go to Geneva, inform him of his election and invite him to come to Belgrade. He will be Peter the First. The constitution of 1901 will be the basis of the future governmental system. As to the present position of the country, calm prevails everywhere. There have been no disturbances and the situation promises to become better in the future. Those who speak of excited popular sentiment and predict further changes are entirely wrong."

Italian Ministry to Resign.

Rome, June 13.—The cabinet ministers decided to announce their resignations in the chamber Friday.

TURNING POINT REACHED.

The River at St. Louis and Vicinity Reached Its Highest Mark, 37.95 on Thursday.

THEREAFTER BEGAN TO FALL SLOWLY.

East St. Louis, Ill., an Island in a Lake of Three Hundred and Twenty Square Miles, Extending From Alton, Above, to the Bluffs Below—Danger to City Lessened.

St. Louis, June 11.—The Mississippi has reached its highest mark, and remained stationary Thursday.

Except for a strip of land running to the bluffs the north half of East St. Louis is today a damp island in a lake of 230 square miles. With the exception of deep water in the cellars and low places this part of the city is dry.

The lake is 32 miles long, from Alton to the bluffs below East St. Louis, and averages ten miles in width, making its extent 320 square miles.

With the danger of further inrush of water somewhat lessened the relief committees are taking up their work with energy, under the direction of Chairman Al Keechler, and offices in the Arcade building are open.

Patrols have been organized for the dry as well as the flooded parts of the city, and boatmen report, after thorough inspection of the flooded district, that all persons wishing to leave their homes have been taken away, and the others are provided with food.

The crowds on the streets are tranquil, the relief committees are at work and have sufficient provisions for the immediate necessity, and those in need are being reached as rapidly as possible.

The levee across the main part of the city still holds, and the water on the Relay depot levee has dropped one inch.

South of Broadway the water has risen slightly, and is still seeping through crevices, but at no place has the street ceased to be dry.

From Broadway to Missouri avenue the low places are filling up, and most of the residences in that section have water on the lower floors, having been built before the new street grades were established.

Along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad embankment, as far as Cole's station, the embankment remains intact, with no seeming dangerous points.

On this levee the water has fallen and the current has turned toward the main river. At points where the current had been against the levee the water has fallen from two to three inches, and the levee watchers are relieved of the strain of the past three days.

The shortened line of levees has been carefully patrolled, and all breaks reported were soon stopped, except that at Hunter's switch, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad embankment, from which water reached the northeast part of East St. Louis at noon.

Two hundred non-residents of East St. Louis were lined up in front of the city hall on Main street at four o'clock Thursday afternoon, and at the points of bayonets in the hands of a dozen members of the national guard were marched over the viaduct and the Eads bridge into St. Louis. They were not wanted in the town, and the best way to get rid of them was adopted, it was believed, by the East St. Louis officials.

The city officials feared that many of the gang were there for loot. All claimed that their missions over the river were for humanity's sake, but they were not believed. A dozen or more of them showed an inclination to resist being sent out of the city. They were given to understand that they would be roughly handled, and they quickly concluded to make the trip.

The river at midnight showed a stage of 37.85, fall of one-tenth of a foot in 24 hours.

BAILEY CRITICISES WARE.

Kansas Governor Says Relief Funds are Needed in Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., June 12.—Referring to Pension Commissioner Ware's refusal to allow clerks to contribute to the Kansas flood sufferers, Gov. Bailey said to-day:

"I am surprised at the action of Mr. Ware. Kansas needs thousands of dollars more than we can raise to aid the stricken. Contributions of the Washington pension office would have been highly acceptable. I think Mr. Ware has made a mistake. A special session will not be called for in a day or so. I realize there is great need of immediate action in this direction. I desire, however, to hear from a quorum of members of both houses. The Kansas City, Kas., bridge question seems the most urgent feature."

Seven Persons Drowned.

Clarendon, Ark., June 13.—Seven persons have been drowned at Aberdeen, on White river, by the capsizing of a house boat. The victims were W. B. Moneymaker and wife, J. M. Clark and wife, and two boys and a girl.

Fire at London, Ont.

London, Ont., June 13.—The Granite block, occupied by A. M. Smith & Co.; John N. Bowman's Hardware Co.; McMahon, Granger & Co., and the Hastings Hat Co., was destroyed by fire Thursday night; loss, \$175,000.

Fardoned by President Palma.

Hanava, June 13.—President Palma has pardoned Seaman M. Reddick, of the United States cruiser San Francisco, who recently was confined in jail and fined \$50 by a court at Santiago after having been convicted of disorderly conduct.

A Cousin of the President.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 13.—Miss Ellen C. Roosevelt, a cousin to the president of the United States, has successfully been operated upon for appendicitis at her home in this city.

THE MARCUM ASSASSINATION.

Testimony at the Trial of Jett and White at Jackson, Ky., Indicate a Conspiracy.

Jackson, Ky., June 13.—The feature of Friday at the trial growing out of the Marcum assassination was the drift of evidence towards a conspiracy implicating county officials and others and tending to show that Jett and White had not such motives as conspirators, but were simply hired to kill J. B. Marcum, who was the attorney for parties contesting the election of county officials. The defense, during the forenoon, attempted to have the case continued on account of the absence of witnesses and again in the afternoon on account of the illness of one of the attorneys for the defense. In both instances Judge Redwine ordered the trial to proceed.

Many of the witnesses summoned testify with the utmost reluctance. Wiley May testified that he was passing the courthouse on a wagon just before the shooting and saw Jett follow White to the side door, but did not see Jett enter. He drove about two hundred yards down the street, and then heard the shooting. He was extremely reluctant, and refused to testify further when he was cross-examined by Attorney French.

An unusual number of correspondents arrived here to-day, including magazine writers and artists for illustrated papers. They will now find a quiet town. Provost Marshal Longmire has made no arrests for two nights and two days. Since he closed the "blind tigers" there has been no shooting during the night. The freeze of weapons in the carousals around these places led to reports at times of hands of feudists coming into town to attack the jail. When the court, Friday, ordered the noon recess earlier than usual, because the next witness desired was unable to go on the witness stand, it was evident that liquor is still available from some source.

HOTEL EMPLOYES STRIKE.

Ten of the Large Hotels of Chicago Are Shy Waiters, Cooks and Bar Tenders.

Chicago, June 13.—Union employees in 25 of the large hotels struck early Friday morning. Approximately 2,000 men, chiefly waiters and cooks are out. The large family hotels are the principal sufferers from the latest strike development, the large downtown establishments, with one exception, not being affected up to a late hour. At the Sherman House 350 men walked out, completely tying up the dining room and bar service. Among the other prominent establishments, most of which will make an effort to continue regular service with the aid of their guests, are the Windmere, Chicago Beach, Hyde Park, Holland, Metropole, Del Prado, Vendome Kenwood and Lakota.

The leading hotels down town are badly crippled in all departments. All of the houses are running, however, and the proprietors declare that the establishments will remain open for business at any cost.

The proprietors have agreed to submit nearly every point at issue to arbitration, but to this the unions will not consent. The unions insist upon the absolute recognition of the union. To this latter demand the proprietors say they will never agree so long as the strikers maintain their present attitude.

GEN. McD. MCCOOK DEAD.

The Gallant Old Soldier Succumbed to a Third Stroke of Paralysis at Dayton, O.

Dayton, O., June 13.—Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, U. S. A., retired, suffered a third stroke of paralysis at six o'clock Friday morning and died a half-hour later at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Craighead. Gen. McCook came from Washington a few weeks ago and shortly afterward suffered a mild stroke of paralysis. This was followed, a few days later, with a second, more serious than the first, but despite this fact it was believed that he would recover. He appeared to be steadily improving until Friday morning, when the end came suddenly.

SENT THEM ALL TO JAIL.

Merchants at Baltimore Arraigned for Conspiring to Defraud the United States Government.

Baltimore, Md., June 13.—Geo. P. Mordecai, proprietor of a sporting goods store; Frederick Oldham, a merchant tailor, and Louis Orphan, colored, steward of the British steamer Templemore, charged with conspiring to defraud the United States government by evading the payment of duty on imported goods, were brought before the United States court here Friday, and pleaded guilty. Judge Morris sentenced them to serve 30 days in jail and to pay a fine of \$500.

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A Cousin of the President.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 13.—Miss Ellen C. Roosevelt, a cousin to the president of the United States, has successfully been operated upon for appendicitis at her home in this city.

Coffin makers in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 9th, advanced the price of coffin boxes 20 per cent.

Dr. Richard Gotthel, of New York, was, on the 9th, elected president of the Federation of American Zionists.

The United Brewers' association opened its convention in Niagara Falls, N. Y., on the 10th, with 400 delegates in attendance.

Capt. Daniel W. Fisk, for many years one of the proprietors of the Helena (Mont.) Herald, died at St. Peter's hospital, Brooklyn, on the 9th.

It was learned, on the 12th, that former President Cleveland had been offered the presidency of the University of Virginia. Mr. Cleveland declined to accept.

The president, on the 9th, appointed E. Finley Johnson as associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippines. Mr. Johnson has been in Manila two years.

John M. Ross, aged 41 years, past grandmaster of odd fellows of Delaware, shot himself in the head at his home in Wyoming, Del., on the 12th dying instantly.

George B. McCarther, Sr., one of the first chiefs of the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington, died, on the 10th, at his home in Salem, N. Y., aged 71.

Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, was unanimously endorsed for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. by the Wisconsin G. A. R. in session, on the 9th, at Chippewa Falls.

Premier Balfour made an extraordinary adept non-committal speech on free trade in the British house of commons, on the 10th, and smoothed over differences in the cabinet.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's protection plans were defeated in the British house of commons, on the 9th, and a sensation followed rumors of his intended resignation.

Moses Fowler Chase, the young millionaire, who was declared to be un sound mentally, at Fowler, Ind., was, on the 12th, taken to a private sanitarium in Indianapolis, Ind.

President Palma of Cuba, on the 10th, signed the bill granting amnesty to those arrested in connection with the outrages committed during the cigarmakers' strike last November.

Bishop Seymour, at Springfield, Ill., on the 12th, issued an address to his people of the diocese of Springfield of the Episcopal church calling for aid for East St. Louis flood sufferers.

Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook died, on the 12th, at the home of his daughter at Dayton, O., the result of a stroke of paralysis. The remains were taken to Cincinnati for interment.

Rev. Wilber F. Paddock, for 40 years rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Philadelphia, died in Denver, Col., on the 11th, aged 72 years, as a result of injuries received in a runaway accident.

James C. Monaghan, professor of the commercial department of the University of Wisconsin, was, on the 11th, appointed by Secretary Cortelyou as editor of the reports of the bureau of foreign commerce.

Official reports received by State Employment Agent Gerow, at Topeka, on the 12th, from Kansas counties showed that injury done the Kansas wheat crop by the flood is not nearly so serious as at first reported.

W. J. Bryan, in a letter to President Hiram Brown of the Indiana Democratic club, on the 12th, announced that he would not attend the national convention of the Modern Woodmen at Indianapolis, Ind., as was reported.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna's youngest daughter, Miss Ruth, was married in Cleveland, O., on the 10th, to Joseph Medill McCormick, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune. President Roosevelt attended the wedding.

The jury hearing the Fowler case, at Lafayette, Ind., on the 11th, rendered a verdict that Moses Fowler Chase was a person of unsound mind. The court announced that a guardian for the young millionaire would be appointed.

President Roosevelt has named Judge William C. Hook, of the United States district court of Kansas, as the successor of Judge Henry C. Caldwell, of the Eighth judicial circuit, retired. Judge Hook is a resident of Leavenworth.

The graves of 2,260 confederate dead were strewn with flowers at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 11th. The services were held for the first time at Camp Chase under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Many union veterans participated.

The arrest of J. M. A. Watson, a clerk in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia for embezzlement of more than \$70,000, has led to public attention being called to conditions which exist in the district government which promise to be prolific of sensations.

King Alexander of Serbia, Queen Draga, the queen's two brothers, and all of the king's leading ministers were assassinated in Belgrade, on the 10th, by leaders of a military revolution. A new government was formed and Prince Peter Karageorgievitch was proclaimed king.

Russia declines to receive any representations regarding the Kishineff incident from a foreign power. The Russian government takes the same position as that held by the American government, namely, that it refrains from interference in the international affairs of another, and must insist on similar treatment for itself.