

M. Roger Ballu, a French deputy, proposes to have all art works bought by the government every year sent upon an exhibition tour to the chief cities of the country before they find a permanent home in the Luxembourg or other national galleries.

According to Mrs. Frank Armstrong, of Nevada, Mo., Cole Younger, the noted bandit recently pardoned from the Minneapolis penitentiary, was a great Bible student during his youth and committed a large portion of the New Testament to heart.

Some time ago a custodian of the Archeological museum in Florence became suddenly insane and smashed a world-famed old Greek vase. Some of the fragments disappeared and were advertised for. The other day the thief brought them back and left them on a table in the museum. The vase can now be reconstructed.

For the first time, it is believed, in the history of surgery a baby has been operated upon for the removal of the vermiform appendix. The infant is two months and 20 days old, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fourres, of New York. Dr. Canac-Marquis, chief surgeon of the French hospital, successfully performed the operation.

Two French doctors have been investigating the case of bearded women and they have discovered about 200 out of every 1,000 sane women are bearded. Of these 230 have only a slight down; 40 have a quite visible beard and ten are unmistakably adorned with a hirsute appendage. Among 1,000 insane women examined, 491 had slight beards and 56 had them well grown.

The funeral of the late Count Otani Koson, lord abbot of the Hongonji, took place at Kyoto on March 7. Many hundred thousand priests and lay people were present. The following casualties were reported by the police: Injuries, 311; faintings, 75; fights, 7; thefts, 121; pickpockets captured, 374; lost articles, 1,021, while 79 persons fell into creeks or ditches.

Charles Wingate, who is the oldest alumnus of Dartmouth college, recently passed his ninetieth birthday at his home in Brooklyn. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1832. Mr. Wingate comes of a long-lived race. His father lived to be 97 years old, and a member of the family, Moses Wingate, of Haverhill, Mass., lived to be 102. Mr. Wingate is in good health and says there is no reason why he should not pass the century mark.

A suggestion has been received at exposition headquarters for the reproduction at the world's fair of the old fort at Boonesboro, Ky., with a realistic reproduction of the capture of the Boone and Callaway girls by the Indians, the pursuit and rescue by the fathers and a sham battle representing the later attack on the fort by the Indians and their repulse. M. Boone, of Danville, Ky., further suggests that the old home in Missouri, where Boone died in 1820, be also reproduced.

"There is not a part of the world," says an English traveler, "where you can not get an egg." While in western China, however, he at first had some difficulty in getting even eggs. The natives could not understand him and refused to recognize the pictures he drew as pictures of eggs. "The way I got out of the difficulty," he adds, "was that I squatted down on my haunches, flapped my wings and cock-a-doodle-doo'd until the entire nation grasped what I wanted, and I was simply deluged with hundreds of eggs."

The last relic of the white house gardens was removed the other day. It consisted of the white painted office building which was formerly occupied by the head gardener and which adjoined the camelia conservatory. It fell just outside of the line for the new executive offices of the president, and was not disturbed before. Then it was jacked up onto a dray wagon and hauled through the streets of Washington to the Smithsonian Institution, frightening the horses all along Pennsylvania avenue en route to its new location.

That lemon juice is fatal to the bacillus of typhoid fever is asserted by a London physician. On the strength of this discovery, which has been widely reported and commented upon, we are advised to stop boiling suspected water and simply make lemonade with it. Medical authorities, however, are somewhat cautious in speaking of the matter. A medical paper remarks that if there is protection in lemonade, it is hardly fair to assure us that we may eat infected oysters with safety, merely by sprinkling over them the customary few drops of lemon juice.

The "Invisible Man," accomplished his purpose by discovering a method of making his body transparent and giving it the same refracting power as that of the atmosphere. Unfortunately, his secret perished with him, but an ingenious British army officer has discovered what may be regarded as a substitute under certain conditions. He finds that, if objects are painted with irregular streaks or daubs of various colors, they so melt into the landscape, at comparatively short distances, that they are indistinguishable.

STARTS ON HIS LONG TRIP

President Roosevelt Leaves Washington for His Tour Through the Western States.

GAREFULLY GUARDED ON EVERY SIDE.

First Step Is Made at Harrisburg, Pa. Where State Legislature Greets Him—Spends a Day in Chicago and Makes an Address in the Evening—Resumes Journey at Midnight.

Washington, April 2.—President Roosevelt at 9:05 o'clock Wednesday morning started on his western trip under the most favorable auspices. The Pennsylvania station and platforms were crowded with people anxious to extend to the chief magistrate their good wishes for a safe and successful journey. Notable precautions were taken to insure the safety of the president. Uniformed officers, headquarters detectives, plain-clothes men and secret-service operatives surrounded the president and covered every point.

Stops at Harrisburg. Harrisburg, Pa., April 2.—President Roosevelt's train arrived here at 1:10 p. m., and remained for nine minutes. The president was greeted by a great crowd, including the members of the Pennsylvania legislature and city officials. Senator Focht, of Union, on behalf of the senate, presented greetings to the president who showed evidence of surprise at the reception, and he spoke for more than five minutes, thanking the senator and the speaker of the house for their kind words.

In Chicago. Chicago, April 3.—At the beginning of a trans-continental trip of 14,000 miles, the most extensive ever undertaken by an executive, President Roosevelt reached Chicago yesterday and by midnight he was continuing on his 66-day journey over the breadth of the country. In the 15 hours filled with events, the president was chief actor and was almost constantly in motion. Arriving at 8:40 o'clock in the morning he was whirled away to Northwestern university; from Evanston he was carried back to Chicago for luncheon; then away again on a seven-mile drive over boulevards to the University of Chicago, where he received the degree of LL. D.; hurrying back he attended an elaborate dinner, and then came the climax in his address on the Monroe doctrine to citizens crowded into the Auditorium in the evening.

Wants Powerful Navy. In his address the president said: "We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but as the surest guaranty of peace. If we have such a navy—if we keep on building it up—we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this nation, and we may likewise rest assured that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe doctrine."

Work of Congress. In pointing to the work of congress the president said his object was to show what had been done to "make good" the nation's position in accordance with the Monroe doctrine. In succession he pointed to the ratification of the treaty with the Colombian republic by which the isthmian canal is assured; the settlement of the trouble in Venezuela through the efforts of the United States which resulted in the dispute being referred to The Hague peace tribunal, and the performance of the nation's promises toward Cuba.

Growth Is Beneficial. Recent events had demonstrated, said the president, that it was the purpose of the United States to use their influence and power to the benefit of their sister republics whose strength is less. "Our growth, therefore," he said, "is beneficial. We do not intend to assume any position which can give just offense to our neighbors."

After the address an impromptu reception was held, and then the president left for his train. In Wisconsin. Madison, Wis., April 4.—The special train carrying President Roosevelt was met here yesterday by a party of state, legislative and city officials, headed by Gov. La Follette and Mayor Groves, and the president was escorted to the capitol, where he addressed the legislature in joint session and about 700 guests invited by card. The president then made a second address to a large crowd on the outside.

In Milwaukee. Milwaukee, April 4.—Upon arrival here the president was met by Mayor Rose and others and the party were assigned to carriages and driven to the national soldiers' home. Upon arrival the 2,000 veterans were reviewed by the president, who afterward addressed them from a bandstand. In the evening President Roosevelt was the guest of the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' association at a banquet at the Plankinton house. In his speech the president devoted his attention exclusively to the subject of trusts, giving a review of what has been accomplished in the way of remedial legislation during his administration. He counseled against hasty action that would injure legitimate enterprises and declared that the cutting down of the tariff instead of killing the trusts would only kill our own manufactures.

Weekly trade reviews report that favorable weather has brought about great activity in mercantile business.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

Sweeps Over Southern Indiana, Destroying Property and Causing Loss of Several Lives.

Washington, Ind., April 4.—One of the most destructive tornadoes in years swept over southern Indiana shortly after noon Friday. Great damage was done in this county. The storm came from the southwest and after crossing White river swept through the country, carrying barns, houses, trees and general destruction with it. At the Watha district school 40 children were eating their dinner. One end of the building gave way and fell inward. Those present were on the opposite side of the room, but a child named Carrie Smoot was struck by a flying brick and fatally injured and several others were badly hurt. Alexandria, Ind., April 4.—During a storm and high wind here Friday afternoon Oscar Cummins was perhaps fatally injured and his ten-year-old daughter was instantly killed by a falling tree. He and his two daughters were returning from a short visit to a neighbor and found the water over the road. He carried one child over and had returned for the other when the high wind blew a large tree over on them.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

American Marines Landed at Santo Domingo to Guard Consulate—Bloody Battle.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, April 3.—The situation in Santo Domingo city is very critical. The commander of the United States cruiser Atlanta, which has arrived at Santo Domingo from this port, on Monday landed a detachment of 50 bluejackets to guard the United States consulate in that city. A battle lasting three hours took place Wednesday morning between the government troops and the revolutionists on the banks of the River Ozama, which flows into the Caribbean sea at Santo Domingo. A hundred men were killed or wounded.

President Vasquez demands the surrender of Santo Domingo city, but the revolutionists are disposed to resist up to the last moment.

FATAL COLLISION.

Disaster on the Big Four Road in Indiana—Engineer Killed—Brakeman Missing.

North Manchester, Ind., April 2.—Big Four passenger train No. 26 crashed head-on into a south-bound freight at full speed three miles north of here Wednesday night at ten o'clock. Engineer Havy, of Wabash, Ind., was instantly killed, and brakeman Willhagen is missing and believed to be under the engine. Baggage man Seavy sustained probably fatal injuries. The engines were almost demolished, and several passengers are reported injured.

To Inspect Canal Route.

Washington, April 2.—The isthmian canal commission has appointed a subcommittee to visit Colombia for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the route of the proposed Panama canal with a view to completing the preparations for the transfer of the canal property to the United States when the final details for such transfer have been completed.

Hall of Fame.

New York, April 2.—At the suggestion of Ernest Thompson Seton, the directors of the St. Louis fair have decided to establish a western hall of fame, in which there are to be statues of 50 of the men who distinguished themselves in the winning of the west. The selection of those to be honored, it is proposed, shall be determined by popular vote.

Prize Fighter Killed.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 2.—In the last round here of his bout with Mark Holmes, of Bridgeport, in the arena of the East End Athletic club, Joe Stearke, of Philadelphia, was knocked out by a punch on the jaw, and died five hours later without having recovered consciousness. Holmes is under arrest on the charge of manslaughter.

Treaty Ratified.

Washington, April 1.—Ratifications of the Cuban reciprocity treaty were exchanged at the state department yesterday by Secretary Hay and Senator Quesada, the Cuban minister. There was little formality about the exchange. One copy of the treaty served, and this was delivered to the Cuban minister.

Former Senator Dead.

Portland, Ore., April 1.—H. W. Gorbett, ex-banker and former United States senator from this state, died at his home in this city Tuesday from heart trouble. While his death was sudden it was not entirely unexpected, as he has been in poor health for some time.

Thousands of Strikers.

Chicago, April 2.—Dispatches show that fully 100,000 men went on strike in various parts of the country yesterday, April 1 being the date usually set by labor unions on which new wage scales or other changes in the relation of employer and employee take effect.

Fatal Explosion.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 1.—Six men were killed and 14 were seriously burned in an explosion in blast furnace 1 at the Edgar Thomson steel plant of the Carnegie Company at Braddock, Pa. Two men are missing.

Constable Killed.

Quincy, Ill., March 31.—James E. Pearl and his wife, he colored and she white, were driving a blind horse across an electric railway track, when their buggy was struck by a car running at full speed, and both were killed.

FEAR OF AMERICA GROWS

Old World Nations Warned of Increasing Power and Influence of the United States.

NATIONS OF EUROPE MUST COMBINE.

Delegates to the International Historical Congress at Rome Hear Significant Address from Prof. Villari, an Italian—Says America Takes Lead in Congress.

Rome, April 3.—The international historical congress, attended by delegates from all nations interested in modern civilization, was opened here yesterday in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. The feature of the address of the president, Prof. Villari, was his prediction that the overwhelming preponderance of the United States and Russia would compel the nations of Europe to combine for self-protection. He declared the twentieth century would witness a great change in the map of Europe.

Growing Power of America. Prof. Villari said Europe was shut in between two great powerful coun-

CLUBS ARE NOT TRUMPS.



John Bull and Ireland Bury a Few and Will Set Out the Irish Land Bill on Their Graves.

tries, Russia on the east and the United States on the west. The latter from a population of 30,000,000 had risen to 80,000,000, and no one knew what number its population eventually would reach. The United States also had taken the lead in all the works of progress and civilization.

These two forces, acting on Europe, were likely to render necessary a union of the different European countries, which would completely change the geographical situation, to the universal advantage of Europe. The senator added that he foresaw and predicted the twentieth century will perhaps see the solution of many problems.

Race Problem Uppermost. "The mixing of the white and black races," he continued, "brought about the war of secession in the United States and the liberation of the negroes from slavery, but this had not harmonized or amalgamated the two races, which hate each other now, perhaps, more than ever before. "The United States probably will be the first to give us an indication how to deal with such grave and important questions which Europe must meet throughout the two immense continents of Africa and Asia."

One American Present. Prof. William Roscoe Taylor, of Harvard university, was the only American delegate present, but others are expected to arrive. Andrew D. White, one of the delegates, is ill at San Remo. The president of the congress, Prof. Villari, is an Italian, and all the vice presidents are Europeans. The new world was ignored in the matter of offices, although it sent many delegates.

Rejected by Bowen. Washington, April 4.—The principal feature of the Venezuelan protocols by which German, British and Italian disputes were to be submitted to The Hague peace court, has been rejected by Minister Bowen. Payment of blockade cost by Venezuela is objected to.

Four Men Killed. Dubois, Pa., April 4.—Four men were killed and several injured at London mine, near here, by a fall of rock and earth. The dead are: Earl Waggett, Edward Fye, George Truax and William Phipps.

Cambridge the Winner. Putney, England, April 2.—The Oxford-Cambridge annual boat race took place here, and Cambridge won by six lengths.

Post Office Robbed. Auburndale, Wis., April 2.—The post office here was robbed of \$1,100 in money and stamps. The thieves got away on a railway velocipede. There is no clew.

DENIES A REPORT.

Ex-President Cleveland Will Not Go Farther Than St. Louis on His Coming Trip.

Princeton, N. J., April 2.—Former President Cleveland made the following statement Wednesday night relative to his intended visit to St. Louis to attend the dedicatory exercises of the Louisiana Purchase exposition: "I have had no intention of going any farther than St. Louis, and intend returning as soon as possible by the most direct route, and yet in some way it has been given out that I was to go to the Pacific coast and visit Colorado and California, and I don't know how many other states and territories, and in consequence of this, I have received numerous letters from good people living in those localities making requests based entirely upon the truth of these reports. It may be amusing to those who start such rumors, but it produces a reverse effect on those who are made the victims of such an absurd canard."

POINTS TO PENNELL.

Verdict in Burdick Inquest Shows He Would Have Been Arrested for Murder If Alive.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 1.—Justice Murphy's verdict in the Burdick inquest shows that Arthur R. Pennell would have been arrested and tried

WABASH ORDER REVOKED.

Judge Adams Dissolves the Injunction Against Officials of the Trainmen's Unions.

CLAIMS OF THE COMPANY ARE DENIED.

Court Says the Assertions That the Men Were Satisfied Were Not Sustained—Had No Intention of Restricting Commerce—Peaceful Settlement Looked For.

St. Louis, April 2.—In the United States district court Wednesday Judge Elmer B. Adams handed down a decision dissolving the injunction granted March 3, restraining officials of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Railroad Trainmen and other labor leaders from influencing in any way or ordering the men employed on the Wabash system to strike. The temporary injunction had been granted by Judge Adams on allegations made by officials of the Wabash system that the defendants were conspiring to interfere with interstate traffic and the transmission of mails.

Analyzes Complaint. In his decision Judge Adams first analyzes the bill of complaint upon which the provisional restraining order was issued, showing that the gist of the conspiracy coming within the jurisdiction of the federal courts as charged in the bill was to precipitate a strike undesired by the men and thereby, and by other means specifically charged in the bill, to interfere with interstate commerce and the mail service of the United States.

Why Order Was Issued. Upon the showing made that the first step of the conspiracy, namely, the ordering of such a strike, was contemplated by the defendants, and that irreparable damage would necessarily befall the railroad unless a restraining order was forthwith issued, the same was done for the purpose of holding the property and the parties in statu quo until both sides could be fully heard on the motion to set aside or modify the order. Leave was given to file such a motion at any time within 15 days.

Defendants Made Answer. Within the time allowed by the restraining order defendants duly appeared and filed their sworn answer, denying the alleged conspiracy in all its phases, and particularly denying any purpose to interfere with interstate commerce or the mails of the United States, and specially denying that the employees were satisfied with wages and conditions of their service; and denying the practice of any and all coercion or false representations to bring about a strike; averring that the only purpose of the present defendants in consenting to a strike was to better the condition of their members who were in the employment of the railroad, by the exercise of their undoubted right to peacefully withdraw from such service until such time as their demands of wages, etc., should be conceded.

Statements Not Supported. The court, after fully considering all the proof, finds that the statements of the bill of complaint, to the effect that the employees were satisfied with their wages and conditions of service, are not supported; that a real difference of opinion existed between the railroad and a large majority of its employees, members of the brotherhoods, with respect to their wages, and that the defendants, as officers and committees of the brotherhoods were fully authorized to make an effort to secure higher wages and change conditions of service, and that the proposed strike, instead of being officious, ordered by defendants, was a result of the vote of the employees, acting without coercion and directly authorizing the same.

Was No Conspiracy. The court further finds after a full examination of the evidence that the charge of conspiracy to interfere with the interstate commerce of the United States, or the mail service of the United States, is not sustained.

The court finishes its opinion by stating its conclusions with a summary of the situation pertaining to the controversy.

No Strike Probable. F. N. Judson, of St. Louis, special counsel for the brotherhoods, stated in an interview here that he and Col. W. H. Blodgett, general solicitor of the Wabash, were making efforts to bring all the parties interested together, and that in his opinion an amicable agreement would be arrived at, and that there would be no strike.

To Pay Big Fines. Jefferson City, Mo., April 4.—Attorney Fred Hagerman has arranged for the payment of the fines and costs in the supreme court—the beef packers' cases. The fines are \$5,000, or a total of \$25,000, and the costs are \$2,136.75, making a grand total of \$27,136.75. The fines go into the state treasury for the benefit of the revenue funds.

Janitor Murdered. Peoria, Ill., April 4.—John Porter, the janitor at the high school, was found early Friday morning in the basement of the building lying in a pool of blood with two bullet holes directly over the heart. The discovery was made by the wife and daughter of the dead man.

Two Men Killed. Agron, O., March 31.—A double head freight crashed into the caboose of another freight train on the Erie railroad in a cut near Ashland, derailling 15 cars and killing F. L. Seif and W. H. Winie, of Gallon.