

THE SHOOTING OF GROGAN

NOTHING TO SHOW A MOTIVE ON EASTMAN'S PART.

Bungling Execution of "Black Jack"—The State Rested in the Callahan Case.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 26.—Several scores of spectators, mostly women, had very little to interest them at the trial of Charles Eastman, the Harvard instructor, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Richard Grogan, Jr., today. The government produced six or eight more witnesses, only one of which could throw any light upon the affair, while not one could show any motive on Eastman's part.

After three days given up to what may be called "evidence" testimony in the Eastman case, the prosecution directed attention to the revolver which figured in the tragedy. Karl A. Longin, Jr., an employee of the Clarke lens factory, who knew both Eastman and Grogan, identified all the revolvers which have been submitted in connection with the case as



Professor Charles Eastman.

those he had seen and handled on the Clarke estate. Policeman Howe testified relative to the account given by Eastman of the shooting of Grogan, the statement having been made in the presence of Rowe, the chief of the Cambridge police force, and Mrs. Eastman. According to this, Eastman, having exhausted his supply of center-fire cartridges, took up an old pistol of the rimfire pattern, and, finding it rusty, tried to fire it, when it was discharged, Grogan's pistol being discharged simultaneously. Grogan, according to Eastman's statement, as repeated by the witness, fell to his knees, but quickly rose and rushed toward Eastman with such an expression on his face that Eastman seized Grogan's pistol hand. A struggle followed until Grogan staggered and fell. Eastman said he did not leave Grogan, but did all he could to help him.

THE STATE RESTED.

Thirty-five Witnesses Examined in the Callahan Trial.

OMAHA, Neb., April 26.—R. K. Munshaw, who lives near the Melrose Hill home, was the first witness called today in the trial of James Callahan in the Cuddey kidnapping case. He identified the picture of Crowe as that of a man who came to his house about three weeks before the kidnapping and wanted to know who owned the Schneiderwind house. Munshaw said he told him, and the man came back later and said he had rented it and paid \$1 down, and would pay the balance when he moved in the following Monday. Munshaw testified that he saw Crowe there on the day before the kidnapping, and talked with him again, and the latter said he would move in the next Monday. Munshaw added that on the night of the kidnapping the dogs barked late in the evening, and he went out by the well and saw a buggy or spring wagon drive past and draw up to the steps of the Schneiderwind house. He was down hill from there, and the persons were outlined against the sky. The night was dark, but he could see the outlines. He saw what he thought was two men go up the steps and into the house, and he thought they were moving some of their goods. Crowe, Munshaw testified, was accompanied by a woman when he called the first time in a buggy and inquired about the house.

Detective Savage was recalled. He testified that he talked with Callahan at Fourteenth and Douglas about three weeks before he was arrested. Callahan claimed that he was going to work switching for the Omaha road on the following morning. He talked about the kidnapping, and Callahan expressed his belief of Crowe's innocence, and said he had taken Crowe with him to his sister's house and introduced Crowe to her as Mr. Johnson. Callahan said, was just after the Northwestern train robbery, when Mrs. Kelly was living in Council Bluffs. Savage testified that later Callahan admitted to the Chief of Police that he had introduced Crowe to his sister as Johnson. He testified that Callahan said he could not turn up Crowe, and that he would not if he could.

After examining 35 witnesses the state rested this evening. The defense at once moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the state had failed to prove the kidnapping. The motion was denied. At the afternoon session, Frank Deuberry, one of the detectives who arrested Callahan, was called. He met Callahan at the hotel, and invited him out to drink. Callahan then told him to arrest a man named Charlie Maynard, who worked in a gambling house at South Omaha, and young Cuddey would identify him as the kidnaper.

"BLACK JACK" HANGED.

When the Drop Fell, the Bandit's Head Was Severed From Body.

CLAYTON, N. M., April 26.—Thomas E. Ketchum, alias "Black Jack," the notorious outlaw who has terrorized the people of the Southwest for the past 15 years, was hanged here this afternoon for the last of his many crimes, and his head was severed from the body by the rope as if by a guillotine. The head was then pitched forward toward the spectators and blood spurted upon those nearest the scaffold.

Ketchum spent the greater portion of the morning reviewing his past life. He displayed perfect control, frequently referring to his momentarily expected death in a jocular manner. He cursed the railroad and the express companies and their officers who were instrumental in his conviction, and the people of New Mexico in general, and their laws. He acknowledged that he planned and led a gang in many robberies accredited to him, including the robbery of the Southern Pacific at Steel's Pass in 1897, and that on the Colorado and Southern near Folsom in July, 1898. He said he knew who killed young Sherman at Liberty, Tex., in 1896, but would give no names, claiming the guilty persons were alive. He also said that he knew who killed A. B. Powers in Tom Green County, Texas, in 1896, and that Bud Upshaw, who is accused, had no knowledge of that crime. Ketchum declared he was not the original "Black Jack," and said that outlaw is still alive and enjoying his liberty.

"There are a dozen men in Southern Arizona," said Ketchum, "who will swear that 'Black Jack' is not a live different person. But he was the cause of my becoming an outlaw. Lee Dow, the officer, saw 'Black Jack' at the Deer Creek tank affair in 1896. He told me that if I was ever tried for 'Black Jack's' crimes I would never get free, for I looked too much like him. I thought, if I were going to be hanged for another man's crimes, I might as well have some of my own. The

real 'Black Jack' got the same because he was very dark, and on the Erie round-up in Arizona there were two Jacks. They called him 'Black Jack' to know him from the other. He held up the Nogales Bank, and was in the Wacusa Siding affair when the soldier's money was taken." Ketchum said that Frank Herrington, the conductor who shot him, causing him to lose his right arm, L. C. Fort, the Wells-Fargo attorney, and W. H. Reed, the Colorado and Southern Railroad detective, who effected his capture, will be killed in a year.

Smooth Work of Utica Robbers.
UTICA, N. Y., April 26.—Two men in the guise of workmen got away with diamond jewelry estimated to be worth from \$500 to \$10,000 at the home of Henry P. Crouse, in the fashionable residence district. No one but the servants was at home when a man rang the bell and said he had been sent from the electric light company to remedy a defect in the wiring. He was admitted after some hesitation on the part of the servants. He was in the house an hour, his partner in the meantime being on the street in case the family carriage was seen approaching.

Express Train Robbed.
MACON, Ga., April 26.—An express car of the Central Georgia Railroad going from Atlanta to Savannah was robbed this morning by two men who boarded the train at Macon. After the train pulled out of Macon the two men, who had secreted themselves in some way, entered the express car and confronted Express Messenger J. N. White. They seized and bound his hands and feet and threw a sack over his head. They then went through his packages and secured about \$350, but left a \$1000 package lying on the floor. The safe resisted their attempts to open it.

Swindlers Heavily Fined.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26.—Stephen A. Weltner and Joseph A. Kelly, ex-president and ex-secretary of the "Weltner Institute of Magnetic Healing," at Nevada, Mo., who recently pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with using the mails to defraud, were today each fined \$1500 by Judge Phillips, in the United States District Court.

The men gave "absent treatment," and their mail, which reached a tremendous volume, was stopped by the Postoffice Department at Washington on a fraud order.

Burglars Driven Into the River.
OMAHA, Neb., April 26.—Hard pressed by the Constables, a burglar, thought to be Z. C. Worley, leaped into the Missouri River at Penton, Ia., and perished in mid-stream in full view of his pursuers. By chance a farmer and companion upon a burglar's booty, hidden in his field, and for two nights several men lay in wait, surprising the thief last night. The thief made a bold dash for liberty and was chased to the Missouri River, where he plunged in.

Burglars Carried Off a Safe.
ANACONDA, Mont., April 26.—Two burglars entered the Alaska saloon early today by forcing the main-street door. Bodily picking up a 200-pound safe, they loaded it onto an express wagon. Driving outside the city limits they broke the safe open and secured \$10,000 in gold. Putting the broken safe back into the wagon, they started the horse toward the city and made their escape.

Houghteling Is Dead.
CHICAGO, April 26.—R. D. Houghteling, who shot Officer William Messinger in the Harrison-street police courtroom Wednesday, died at the county hospital here today of wounds inflicted by Messinger's fellow officers. Messenger died yesterday.

Michigan Bank Robbed.
BRIGHTON, Mich., April 26.—The bank of G. J. Baetke & Co. was entered by thieves early today, who dynamited the safe and secured about \$4000. The force of the charge demolished the interior of the bank. The loss to the bank is considerable.

THE RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

Subsidy-Hunters Quote It, but It Is Dead Against Their Theories.

New York Journal of Commerce.
Persons interested in making out as good a case as possible for ship subsidies are seeking to get an undue amount of comfort from a Consular report on the merchant marine of Russia, in which the mention of the exclusion of foreign shipping from the coastwise trade is followed by the statement that "government aid is not limited to such laws." But what does the government aid amount to? The exclusion of foreign vessels from coastwise commerce have been practiced from the beginning. The government pays the Suez Canal tolls on Russian ships between ports of European Russia and Asiatic Russia, and two-thirds of the canal tolls on vessels bound from Russian ports to foreign Asiatic ports. The exclusion of foreign shipping from the coastwise trade, by the way, is suspended as to Asiatic Russia at the present time on account of the pressing need of shipping tonnage for the Russian navy.

For 10 years from such anchors, chains, wire, cable and sailing vessel tackle may be imported free of duty, but our shipbuilders can get foreign materials duty free if they wish them. Foreign-built iron vessels for use in the foreign trade and on the Danube, where they encounter foreign competition, may be imported duty free. This is the free-ship measure to which American subsidy advocates are so intensely opposed. Foreign-built iron ships for use on Russian rivers and the Caspian Sea may be imported at rates of duty ranging from 25 to 35 per cent for the first 100 tons, to 75 per cent for excess above 100 tons. The report is a very apparent.

It is an aid to the operation of ships under the Russian flag, but it is not an aid to the building of ships in Russian yards. A proposal that foreign-built vessels for the foreign trade might be bought by Americans and put under the American flag without charge, and that a foreign-built steamer of 3000 tons might be put under the American flag, and employed in our waters upon the payment of a duty of a little more than \$5,000, would not be regarded by American subsidy advocates as a measure of encouragement for domestic shipping. And yet we observe that some of the organs of subsidy legislation are saying that the rapid growth of the Russian merchant marine is attributable to the care of the government. One of these reprints a portion of the Consular report referred to under headings informing the reader that, fostered by government aid, Russia's fleet has increased from a few steamships to more than 300; but the extracts from the report printed under this caption do not include any mention of the free admission of ships for the foreign trade, or the admission at a low rate of duty of foreign-built vessels to domestic waters. A judicious expurgator of the dispatch and an ingenious headline maker could easily make the case for the Government. How much our merchant marine would grow under like encouragement by the Government we do not undertake to say, but if our merchant marine needs encouragement by the Government, we suggest that the Russian plan be tried; it might result in quite an increase of shipping.

THE FRANKFORT FIRE

FIRST ESTIMATES OF THE KILLED WERE EXAGGERATED.

Sixty Persons Were Hurt—Fearful Effects of the Explosions—Other Foreign News.

FRANKFORT, Germany, April 26.—By 11 o'clock this morning it was reported that 80 bodies had been recovered from the debris at the electro-chemical works near Griesheim, but there are still many missing. The work of fighting the flames proceeded throughout the entire night, though the danger of further explosions was regarded as averted at midnight. The search of the ruins continues. The scenes which occurred throughout

Millanah, in Oran Province. The deputy administrator of the province and some native horsemen are reported as prisoners of the rebels. A Spaniard was killed, and the village of Marguerite was looted. Several persons were wounded, and troops were ordered to the scene of the disturbance.

One report, which is yet unconfirmed, is to the effect that 10 Europeans were killed at Marguerite. On the arrival of the troops, the rebels were repulsed and fled into the mountains. One of the soldiers was killed and two officers were injured. A battalion of Zouaves left Algiers tonight and a squadron of chasseurs from Bidaud Orlanville will repair to the scene of the trouble tomorrow morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Leer will command the column. The rebellion is solely for pillage, and has no political aspects.

EMPEROR'S BONN SPEECHES.
Hailed Enthusiastically by the German Religious Press.
BERLIN, April 26.—Emperor William,

WILL BE UNVEILED MAY 2.



State monument which will mark the spot at Champeau where the provisional government of Oregon was organized, May 2, 1843.

the night were most distressing. Villagers and survivors were groping about the ruins in search of relatives and comrades and endeavoring to recognize in the charred bodies or dismembered and mutilated corpses the identity of missing friends.

The flames gutted Marx & Mueller's chemical factory and a part of the Griesheim clock works. A number of children who were hurled by the explosion into the River Main were drowned before the rescuers could reach them. Several persons are among the victims. A special train with relief freemen and additional doctors and nurses was sent to the scene of the disaster this morning. A number whom it was feared had perished reported themselves this morning.

There was a fresh outbreak of the flames among the ruins at Griesheim, which revived apprehensions, and after the explosion of a great benzene reservoir, at 11 o'clock this morning, orders were issued that every one in the village of Griesheim and its vicinity must vacate their premises forthwith. The inhabitants fled, panic-stricken, with such possessions as they could hastily collect, most of them going to Frankfort. Even the firemen, salvagers and soldiers left the scene of the disaster. The railroad service to Griesheim is suspended on account of the danger. During the panic this morning a number of women and children were thrown down and trampled under foot. The revised estimates of the killed indicate that the figures given out this morning were exaggerated, because the fragments of bodies were counted as each representing individuals. Her Lang, the manager of the works, and four chemists are among the injured. Sixty persons were hurt. Many persons are homeless. The effects of the first two explosions are described as fearful. An immense cloud of wreckage was thrown by the former into the air, plunging the whole district into darkness, which was followed upon the later explosion by an outbreak of flames in many quarters. Scarcely a house in Griesheim escaped without shattered windows, while in many cases walls and doors were burst asunder.

REBELLION IN ALGIERS.

Native Revolt Broke Out for Purpose of Pillage.

ALGIERS, April 26.—The natives broke out in revolt today, near the town of

who, in company with Crown Prince Frederick William, attended the inaugural session of the Students' Union in Beethoven Hall, Bonn last night, in which he presided, remained in the presidential chair until 1 o'clock this morning. According to custom, the inauguration of a new member of the union is attended by the cries of "fuchsa" (fox). This was done to the Crown Prince, whereupon the Emperor laughingly clapped his Crown Prince upon the back and was greatly amused at the jocular allusion made upon the occasion. Emperor William and the Crown Prince are looking pale after the celebrations of last night. The Crown Prince today took his first lessons in exercises with the student's sword. He wore plain civilian dress.

The Emperor's speeches, delivered yesterday at Bonn, and which again contained strong pro-religious passages, do not find approval in the Liberal press, but are hailed enthusiastically by the Protestant and Catholic organs.

Disloyal Utterances Suppressed.
BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, April 26.—The Provost-Marshal, presiding over a court of summary jurisdiction, has announced his intention of suppressing disloyal utterances. He has ordered a British subject named Mitchell to be deported to Capetown for abusing an army officer in exercise of his duties. He has suspended a board outside of their doors giving the names of all the occupants of that particular house.

Tolstol's Letter to the Czar.
BERLIN, April 26.—The National Zeitung today prints Russian special correspondence, which contains another version of the letter Count Leo Tolstol today addressed to the Czar and Cabinet. The letter protested against the system of

DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER
30 DAYS TREATMENT
for 25 CENTS
Dr. BURKHART'S
VEGETABLE
COMPOUND.

In the abodes of the rich and the poor Dr. Burkhardt's Vegetable Compound is as a positive cure for all Blood, Stomach and Skin Diseases. Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Night-Malaria, Night Sweats, Pimples on the Face, Gravel, Gout, 10 days' trial free. All Druggists.

forcibly suppressing intellectual and political progress, and counseled the liberation of the peasants from despotic treatment, the removal of all barriers of enlightenment and the free profession of any faith.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung prints a St. Petersburg special which says the University situation has suddenly grown worse. From Moscow University would have been given to persist in passive opposition until all the sentenced students have been pardoned.

The Vorwaerter published a joint protest from the proletariat to the world bearing the signatures of the leaders of the socialist movement, including those of the United States dated from Brussels against the brutalities of Czarism.

The Japanese Bank Failures.
LONDON, April 26.—The London managers of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation informed a representative of the Associated Press that they do not fear anything serious will develop from the bank failures in Japan. They say the majority of the banks involved are very small concerns, with a capital of not more than £500 or £600 apiece. They are more in the nature of money-lending agencies than banks, and apparently only themselves are involved. Some trouble may be expected for a long time, owing to the stringency of money in Japan, which now costs about 15 per cent. In the opinion of those quoted, this is entirely due to the present balance of trade being so much against Japan, the imports greatly exceeding the exports. Some relief is hoped from the additional taxation authorized by the new Japanese budget.

Stole Industrial Secrets.
PARIS, April 26.—The spy who has been arrested here on a charge of having communicated to Herr Krupp the secret of the manufacture of guns at the Commeny arms factory, is a Pole named Ivanovitch. He was a head waiter at the Hotel Champs, in Paris. During an absence last winter he was at Commeny, where it is said he surned a number of employees of the arms factory into betraying for Krupp the secret in the process of manufacturing a certain metal employed for cannon and shot in the factory. Four of the factory workmen have been arrested. Much interest is displayed in the Pole's arrest, but there is no excitement over it, as the divulged secrets are industrial, and do not concern the state.

Condition of the Shah of Persia.
BERLIN, April 26.—The Cologne Gazette's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the condition of the Shah of Persia is becoming worse. His liver and kidney affections and difficulty of respiration are assuming more acute forms. The correspondent also says considerable excitement exists among the population of Tehran because of the heavy taxes recently imposed upon meat and other food-stuffs.

Rioting in Russian Towns.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—During the Easter celebrations, scenes of riot and disorder occurred in the town of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov. Incidents of drunken violence were almost continuous for several days. Apparently, however, the disturbances did not arise from political causes. In Ekaterinodar, riots occurred at the same time, and the authorities have suspended public gatherings in the town for three months.

Stole Native Girls.
VICTORIA, B. C., April 26.—H. M. S. Icarus returned last evening from a cruise through the South Seas, during which she visited all the American and British islands. Her officers say there was much talk at Tahiti over the action of officers of the French cruiser Protege, who carried off a number of native girls and took them on a trip on the vessel.

Narrow Escape of Crispi.
LONDON, April 26.—Francesco Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman, has just had a narrow escape from serious injury. According to a dispatch from Rome, he upset a lamp in his study. The flames spread rapidly, and the servants rescued him only with the utmost difficulty.

"University Extension."
The trustees of Harvard University have decided to extend the campus of the university to be used as a camp where surveying and railroad building will be taught during the summer months. The land is near Center Harbor, and borders upon Squam Lake. The land is especially adapted for topographic and hydrographic work. During the first summer the students will probably live in tents, but a house will be built to serve as dining-room and kitchen.

Stole Industrial Secrets.
PARIS, April 26.—The spy who has been arrested here on a charge of having communicated to Herr Krupp the secret of the manufacture of guns at the Commeny arms factory, is a Pole named Ivanovitch. He was a head waiter at the Hotel Champs, in Paris. During an absence last winter he was at Commeny, where it is said he surned a number of employees of the arms factory into betraying for Krupp the secret in the process of manufacturing a certain metal employed for cannon and shot in the factory. Four of the factory workmen have been arrested. Much interest is displayed in the Pole's arrest, but there is no excitement over it, as the divulged secrets are industrial, and do not concern the state.

Condition of the Shah of Persia.
BERLIN, April 26.—The Cologne Gazette's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the condition of the Shah of Persia is becoming worse. His liver and kidney affections and difficulty of respiration are assuming more acute forms. The correspondent also says considerable excitement exists among the population of Tehran because of the heavy taxes recently imposed upon meat and other food-stuffs.

Rioting in Russian Towns.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—During the Easter celebrations, scenes of riot and disorder occurred in the town of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov. Incidents of drunken violence were almost continuous for several days. Apparently, however, the disturbances did not arise from political causes. In Ekaterinodar, riots occurred at the same time, and the authorities have suspended public gatherings in the town for three months.

Stole Native Girls.
VICTORIA, B. C., April 26.—H. M. S. Icarus returned last evening from a cruise through the South Seas, during which she visited all the American and British islands. Her officers say there was much talk at Tahiti over the action of officers of the French cruiser Protege, who carried off a number of native girls and took them on a trip on the vessel.

Narrow Escape of Crispi.
LONDON, April 26.—Francesco Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman, has just had a narrow escape from serious injury. According to a dispatch from Rome, he upset a lamp in his study. The flames spread rapidly, and the servants rescued him only with the utmost difficulty.

"University Extension."
The trustees of Harvard University have decided to extend the campus of the university to be used as a camp where surveying and railroad building will be taught during the summer months. The land is near Center Harbor, and borders upon Squam Lake. The land is especially adapted for topographic and hydrographic work. During the first summer the students will probably live in tents, but a house will be built to serve as dining-room and kitchen.

Stole Industrial Secrets.
PARIS, April 26.—The spy who has been arrested here on a charge of having communicated to Herr Krupp the secret of the manufacture of guns at the Commeny arms factory, is a Pole named Ivanovitch. He was a head waiter at the Hotel Champs, in Paris. During an absence last winter he was at Commeny, where it is said he surned a number of employees of the arms factory into betraying for Krupp the secret in the process of manufacturing a certain metal employed for cannon and shot in the factory. Four of the factory workmen have been arrested. Much interest is displayed in the Pole's arrest, but there is no excitement over it, as the divulged secrets are industrial, and do not concern the state.

Condition of the Shah of Persia.
BERLIN, April 26.—The Cologne Gazette's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the condition of the Shah of Persia is becoming worse. His liver and kidney affections and difficulty of respiration are assuming more acute forms. The correspondent also says considerable excitement exists among the population of Tehran because of the heavy taxes recently imposed upon meat and other food-stuffs.

Rioting in Russian Towns.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—During the Easter celebrations, scenes of riot and disorder occurred in the town of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov. Incidents of drunken violence were almost continuous for several days. Apparently, however, the disturbances did not arise from political causes. In Ekaterinodar, riots occurred at the same time, and the authorities have suspended public gatherings in the town for three months.

Stole Native Girls.
VICTORIA, B. C., April 26.—H. M. S. Icarus returned last evening from a cruise through the South Seas, during which she visited all the American and British islands. Her officers say there was much talk at Tahiti over the action of officers of the French cruiser Protege, who carried off a number of native girls and took them on a trip on the vessel.

Narrow Escape of Crispi.
LONDON, April 26.—Francesco Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman, has just had a narrow escape from serious injury. According to a dispatch from Rome, he upset a lamp in his study. The flames spread rapidly, and the servants rescued him only with the utmost difficulty.

"University Extension."
The trustees of Harvard University have decided to extend the campus of the university to be used as a camp where surveying and railroad building will be taught during the summer months. The land is near Center Harbor, and borders upon Squam Lake. The land is especially adapted for topographic and hydrographic work. During the first summer the students will probably live in tents, but a house will be built to serve as dining-room and kitchen.

Stole Industrial Secrets.
PARIS, April 26.—The spy who has been arrested here on a charge of having communicated to Herr Krupp the secret of the manufacture of guns at the Commeny arms factory, is a Pole named Ivanovitch. He was a head waiter at the Hotel Champs, in Paris. During an absence last winter he was at Commeny, where it is said he surned a number of employees of the arms factory into betraying for Krupp the secret in the process of manufacturing a certain metal employed for cannon and shot in the factory. Four of the factory workmen have been arrested. Much interest is displayed in the Pole's arrest, but there is no excitement over it, as the divulged secrets are industrial, and do not concern the state.

Condition of the Shah of Persia.
BERLIN, April 26.—The Cologne Gazette's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the condition of the Shah of Persia is becoming worse. His liver and kidney affections and difficulty of respiration are assuming more acute forms. The correspondent also says considerable excitement exists among the population of Tehran because of the heavy taxes recently imposed upon meat and other food-stuffs.

Rioting in Russian Towns.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—During the Easter celebrations, scenes of riot and disorder occurred in the town of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov. Incidents of drunken violence were almost continuous for several days. Apparently, however, the disturbances did not arise from political causes. In Ekaterinodar, riots occurred at the same time, and the authorities have suspended public gatherings in the town for three months.

Stole Native Girls.
VICTORIA, B. C., April 26.—H. M. S. Icarus returned last evening from a cruise through the South Seas, during which she visited all the American and British islands. Her officers say there was much talk at Tahiti over the action of officers of the French cruiser Protege, who carried off a number of native girls and took them on a trip on the vessel.

Narrow Escape of Crispi.
LONDON, April 26.—Francesco Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman, has just had a narrow escape from serious injury. According to a dispatch from Rome, he upset a lamp in his study. The flames spread rapidly, and the servants rescued him only with the utmost difficulty.

"University Extension."
The trustees of Harvard University have decided to extend the campus of the university to be used as a camp where surveying and railroad building will be taught during the summer months. The land is near Center Harbor, and borders upon Squam Lake. The land is especially adapted for topographic and hydrographic work. During the first summer the students will probably live in tents, but a house will be built to serve as dining-room and kitchen.

Stole Industrial Secrets.
PARIS, April 26.—The spy who has been arrested here on a charge of having communicated to Herr Krupp the secret of the manufacture of guns at the Commeny arms factory, is a Pole named Ivanovitch. He was a head waiter at the Hotel Champs, in Paris. During an absence last winter he was at Commeny, where it is said he surned a number of employees of the arms factory into betraying for Krupp the secret in the process of manufacturing a certain metal employed for cannon and shot in the factory. Four of the factory workmen have been arrested. Much interest is displayed in the Pole's arrest, but there is no excitement over it, as the divulged secrets are industrial, and do not concern the state.

Condition of the Shah of Persia.
BERLIN, April 26.—The Cologne Gazette's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the condition of the Shah of Persia is becoming worse. His liver and kidney affections and difficulty of respiration are assuming more acute forms. The correspondent also says considerable excitement exists among the population of Tehran because of the heavy taxes recently imposed upon meat and other food-stuffs.

Rioting in Russian Towns.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—During the Easter celebrations, scenes of riot and disorder occurred in the town of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov. Incidents of drunken violence were almost continuous for several days. Apparently, however, the disturbances did not arise from political causes. In Ekaterinodar, riots occurred at the same time, and the authorities have suspended public gatherings in the town for three months.

Stole Native Girls.
VICTORIA, B. C., April 26.—H. M. S. Icarus returned last evening from a cruise through the South Seas, during which she visited all the American and British islands. Her officers say there was much talk at Tahiti over the action of officers of the French cruiser Protege, who carried off a number of native girls and took them on a trip on the vessel.

Narrow Escape of Crispi.
LONDON, April 26.—Francesco Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman, has just had a narrow escape from serious injury. According to a dispatch from Rome, he upset a lamp in his study. The flames spread rapidly, and the servants rescued him only with the utmost difficulty.

"University Extension."
The trustees of Harvard University have decided to extend the campus of the university to be used as a camp where surveying and railroad building will be taught during the summer months. The land is near Center Harbor, and borders upon Squam Lake. The land is especially adapted for topographic and hydrographic work. During the first summer the students will probably live in tents, but a house will be built to serve as dining-room and kitchen.

Stole Industrial Secrets.
PARIS, April 26.—The spy who has been arrested here on a charge of having communicated to Herr Krupp the secret of the manufacture of guns at the Commeny arms factory, is a Pole named Ivanovitch. He was a head waiter at the Hotel Champs, in Paris. During an absence last winter he was at Commeny, where it is said he surned a number of employees of the arms factory into betraying for Krupp the secret in the process of manufacturing a certain metal employed for cannon and shot in the factory. Four of the factory workmen have been arrested. Much interest is displayed in the Pole's arrest, but there is no excitement over it, as the divulged secrets are industrial, and do not concern the state.

TOLSTOI AND BELLAMY

CORRESPONDENT BELIEVES THEM LEADERS OF MEN.

The One a Prophet, the Other a Martyr—Men of Force Needed to Spread Christianity.

RAINIER, Or., April 26.—(To the Editor.)—In today's Oregonian you grudgingly grant the "curious aptitude" of certain remarks of Edward Bellamy, quoting his words of 13 years ago. To say nothing of the prophetic discernment of his words, few men of today have the insight and cleverness to describe existing commercial conditions so tersely and forcibly.

Sometimes it will be discovered that America produced in Bellamy not only a literary genius, but a philosopher. The contumely she has heaped upon him will make a poor page in the light of his future lustre.

"Dr. Heidenhoff's process" was enough to establish his reputation before he wrote "Looking Backward." But its theme, the origin and treatment of physical malady, with its relation to human life and character, was too tiresome for the public of that day. They either conceived that they were not subject to such malady or that its treatment was incomprehensible and impossible. The literary style of the book is charming, and yet more indicative of the genius of the author than "Looking Backward."

The first treated of the soul, and was unnoticed, the latter of the grosser animal wants, and made him famous. The minds of the 19th century never grew complete or more sensitive instrument than the creature, Edward Bellamy.

Another tragic ingratitude, finding some expression in the Oregonian, is the punishment of Count Tolstol. I am inclined to dispute the assertions of the immorality of his teachings without evidence. It has been many years since I read "Anna Karenina" and "Kreutzer Sonata." I remember that they are subject to the feminine characters and the domestic passions to that powerful, searching and rigid analysis that constitutes with its intensity of conviction the genius of Tolstol. If he seems to conclude that marriage is naught, when uncombined with voluntary affection, and that a wife should be held in control by the husband, even to the point of physical restraint, I believe that the conclusion cannot, in the light of his teachings, be gainsaid.

A true woman is grateful that such control is there. Her husband is that part of the family organism that filters from the outside world those forces too rugged and gross for her own physical mechanism. The intelligence are as different as their functions.

Tolstol and Bellamy are two of the greatest figures produced by the 19th century. Their passions, earnest, and love for mankind and for the dignity of the race, the truth and bravery of their philosophy, should endear them to their countrymen and to the world.

That Tolstol should be driven from his home and people in his old age, our rage against him at which every true man must blush. It is the story of the martyred philosophers of history over again. I have great respect for the liberal judgment of the Oregonian, but the criticisms, or rather, denunciations, of Tolstol seem like part of a concert of service to two great powers, to serve which is no part of the function or genius of the American people.

Other things that have appeared in the columns of the Oregonian that would appear much better abashed therefrom are irrelevant criticisms of Christianity. I refer to an article appearing some eight or eight months ago, attributing the increase of crime as evidenced by state statistics to the "improvident" spirit of Christianity, and another of date April 4, on "Christian Communism."

The protests of the strenuous life and the commercial spirit against the restraints of the ethics of Christ have no place in public teaching