

CHINESE RIOTERS BURN PROPERTY

Governor of Province Dead and Officials in Flight.

Buildings and Missions Destroyed and Missionaries Flee in Boats—Eight Refugees Drown.

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is fled. Even yet a section of city is in flames. Six thousand men drilled soldiers are stationed and a few of these protected the governor's house for a time, but soon joined the rioters.

The riots began April 13, when the sufferers looted the rice dealers. A captain of police was wounded trying to restore order. Thousands crowded around him and his assistants, and he was obliged to flee to a room. The rioters followed and looted the place all night.

The following day the disturbance became anti-foreign. The Chinese missionaries and the Norwegian and other missions were burned. The missionaries attached to the American Episcopal Missionary church, the Wesleyan and Yale scientists, numbering 41 in all, took refuge in a room. They left after their effects.

The destruction of all foreign property, including the Japanese consulate and the British warehouses, followed. The fate of the Standard Oil company's oil-erected tanks is unknown. The rioters numbered no fewer than 100.

Eight Germans attached to the Liebig mission were in town when the trouble began, and they fled the city to seek in a junk without lights. They were run down by the British boat Thistle and drowned. Another says that the men drowned were Americans, but there is no confirmation of this.

MOVING DAY WILL BE COSTLY.

Chicago Will Pay High for Privilege of Yearly Change of Residence.

Chicago, April 19.—Chicago's great annual heira, when 35,000 families up stakes and migrate to some other flat, will be a costly process this year.

Landlords and moving van companies have so arranged leases that people move only on May 1. This year date falls on Sunday and as all moving van people are members of the labor, this means a double price everything.

This means that every one of 35,000 families, who will move on that day, will be forced to pay \$6 an hour for services of a van. In addition there will be double price for helpers.

The moving fever, peculiar to Chicago, is a sort of tragic joke. People move from one flat to another not a better, pay an average of \$40 for moving, live off the mantels and sleep in the bath tubs for a week, see their household goods wrecked and probably find themselves in a worse community than that which they left. Yet they do it every year.

Wallace Mansion Burns.

San Francisco, April 19.—Fire today destroyed the old Judge Wallace mansion on Van Ness avenue, which, after earthquake and fire of 1906, was converted into Tait's Pompeian gardens, one of the most fashionable cafes in the West.

Count de Salarazara, Spanish consul in San Francisco, whose offices were in the building, suffered the loss of nearly all his consular papers and family heirlooms. His wife's dresses, valued at \$5,000, were burned. The building was valued at \$15,000.

Lightning Hits Balloon.

Bitterfield, Prussian Saxony, April 18.—The balloon Deltzsch, which ascended here last night, fell to the earth with great force near the village of Reichenachsen, about 20 miles northwest of Eisenach, in a thunder storm. The crew of four men were killed. The balloon passed over Eisenach at midnight and soon drifted into a thunder storm. It is assumed it was struck by lightning and that the gas exploded. The envelope was in tatters.

Ballplayer Drops Dead.

Freeburg, Ill., April 19.—William Schmidt, 28 years old, first baseman of the local baseball team, was almost instantly killed by a pitched ball during a game with a St. Louis team today. He was struck over the heart while batting and fell dead after taking a few steps toward first base. A coroner's jury was empaneled on the field among the spectators and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

THREE MASKED MEN ROB CALIFORNIA TRAIN.

Benicia, Cal., April 18.—After looting the mail and baggage cars of overland train No. 1, between this place and Goodyear, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, three masked men, who escaped on the engine of the train to Suisun bay are being pursued by a sheriff's posse, through bayous in a steam launch.

The robbers had planned the hold-up carefully and had a boat secreted in the marshes when they abandoned the engine at Cygnus.

The train was stopped by a lantern signal as it slowed down on the approach to Goodyear. As the engine came to a stop, two men leaped aboard, one from each side, and covered the engineer with revolvers. An instant later the third appeared and covered the fireman.

One of the men stood guard over the engineer and fireman while the other two entered the express car.

No estimate of the amount taken can be had, but it is believed that the robbery netted several hundred dollars. There were ten coaches in the train, and the robbers locked each one as they passed through, leaving the passengers captive while they rifled the other cars.

After completing the work they returned to the engine, where their companion still stood guard over the trainmen, and ordered the engineer to uncouple the engine. He was then ordered, with the fireman, to "beat it," and as the men ran back toward the rear of the train, one of the robbers pulled the throttle wide open and the engine shot at top speed through Goodyear.

A posse was quickly organized at Goodyear and Benicia and a short time later the abandoned engine was found a few miles farther ahead at Suisun bay. A rancher living nearby had seen three men and it was learned a short time later that the men had escaped in a launch.

WARSHIPS WARN JAPAN.

British Journal Sees Hidden Meaning in Voyage of Squadron.

London, April 18.—While one section of European opinion urges Mr. Roosevelt to discuss with William and Edward an international understanding for the limitation of armaments, another cynically suggests that, if they will bring the matter up for his consideration, more may be accomplished.

The implication is, as one prominent journal sees the situation, that Mr. Roosevelt has done as much as either of the monarchs to stimulate the appetite for fleets.

Interest in this matter is heightened by Washington dispatches today that foreshadow another around-the-world cruise by American battleships, these vessels heading east from Hampton Roads instead of south.

"If the cruise is taken," comments one week-end observer, "any tyro will be able to see the connection between it and the readjustments of the Washington-Tokyo treaty and that famous final clause of article II.

"There is going to be tension between the United States and Japan when the latter presses for the privileges of naturalization and suffrage, not to mention easier immigration conditions, and Uncle Sam recalls the pacifying influence of his war dogs two years ago."

Hope is expressed that at the New York dinner to Lord Kitchener, who is thought to have "made a hit with the Americans by telling the Australians to found a military school like West Point," the guest will emphasize the value of a "lasting entente between our fleet and theirs."

Kitchener at Academy.

West Point, N. Y., April 18.—At his own request the visit of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener here today was unmarked by ceremony. After a luncheon at the residence of Colonel Hugh L. Scott, the superintendent, he passed the afternoon viewing the academy and studying its methods. Lord Kitchener came here accompanied by W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of New York, and was met by Superintendent Scott at the railroad station. The visitor watched the usual inspection and review of the cadet corps.

"Siamese" Twins from Philippines.

San Francisco, April 18.—Two Samar twins, joined together by the merest ligament, and who promise to be rivals for the fame gained by the Siamese twins, are in San Francisco today. The two children, both boys, arrived here yesterday from the Philippines, in charge of R. L. Louis, who will exhibit them throughout the United States. The infants seem to get along peaceably, although they occasionally have a spat.

Operators Will Arbitrate.

Washington, April 18.—The situation which has threatened a strike of telegraphers on the Southern railway has been compromised. Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce commission, said today all disputed points except the question of wages and representation have been settled. These will be arbitrated under the Erdman act.

Eight Nightriders Fined.

Cincinnati, April 18.—Eight of the alleged nightriders of Grant county, Kentucky, on trial in the United States District court at Covington, Ky., were found guilty by a jury today. Three others were acquitted. Fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 were assessed by Judge Cochran, who released the men on their own recognizance, pending an appeal.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, April 22.—Beginning its session at 11 o'clock today in an entanglement over the questions of a quorum, the senate adjourned a few minutes before 5 o'clock, when it was unable to muster enough members to continue business.

The debate on the section of the bill permitting the railroads to enter into traffic agreements continued throughout the afternoon, the principal participants being Senator Crawford, Sutherland, Clapp, Elkins, Cummins and Carter.

For the most part the controversy partook of what to a layman would be considered hairsplitting, the chief contention being whether the provision in the Crawford amendment making agreements "subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce commission" has the effect of requiring this approval before the agreements take effect.

After the pros and cons of this question had been presented at some length it appeared for a few moments as though a vote might be obtained. The ayes and noes had been ordered when Senator Dolliver expressed a desire to be heard on the amendment. He did not want to proceed at so late an hour and some friendly senator raised the point of no quorum.

The Dixon long and short haul amendment to the Elkins interstate commerce bill now before the senate will probably be defeated because the lumber senators, who at first glance were inclined to favor this provision, have become convinced that Coast terminal rates should not be robbed of advantages that come to them by reason of their water competition.

Washington, April 21.—Traffic agreements consumed the entire time given by the senate today to the railroad bill and they were under consideration when the senate adjourned. Senator Cummins held the floor throughout. He spoke against the section permitting such agreements and against the Crawford substitute for it.

Declaring his intention of denouncing any legislation that nullified the anti-trust law, as this provision did, he said that the ultimate purpose of the legislation was to allow the railroads to fix their own rates without first submitting them to the Interstate Commerce commission. Without the establishment of rates any traffic agreement must be vague and of little effect.

Mr. Elkins said Mr. Cummins' contention for approval of rates in advance was impracticable and absurd. He said that from 8,000 to 10,000 people were now employed by the railroad companies in establishing rates and he asserted that the Interstate Commerce commission must have great forces of experts to carry out Mr. Cummins' idea.

"I am not ready to stand here and destroy the entire freight traffic structure of the railroads," he said, "and I don't believe that the people demand we should do so."

He said he did not want the anti-trust law repealed, but he did desire to assist in relieving the executive officials of the embarrassment they find themselves under enforcing the law.

The extent of the Guggenheim control of transportation and mineral interests in Alaska was discussed by Delegate Wickersham today before the house committee on territories, in connection with a hearing on bills that would provide for Federal guarantee of bonds issued by the Alaska railroads.

Washington, April 20.—In his maiden speech in the senate, delivered today on the railroad bill, Senator Purcell, of North Dakota, sharply criticized the president and the attorney general. He practically charged a purpose of so transforming the Supreme court as to insure such construction of the proposed law as to supplant and nullify antagonistic state laws and state constitutions.

He was dealing with the merger provision of the bill, and having stated that the North Dakota state constitution prohibited the consolidation of railroad lines, he contended that under decisions of the Supreme court it had been held that questions of this character were subject to state control.

The Pickett conservation bill, authorizing the president to make withdrawals of public lands for purposes of conservation, was passed by the house today. No record vote was taken, the final passage of the bill being unanimous.

As passed, the bill is practically in the form it was introduced by Mr. Pickett, of Iowa, it being stated that in that form it had had the approval of the president. Under its terms the president is authorized to withdraw from location public lands for public uses, and for examination and classification to determine their character and value. These withdrawals, the bill provides, are to remain in force until revoked by the president or by congress.

The battle between the butter and oleomargarine interests began in congress today when the house committee on agriculture held its initial hearing on pending bills.

Representatives Burleson, of Texas, and Lever, of South Carolina, both authors of proposed remedial legislation in favor of the oleomargarine product, advocated their measures.

Mr. Burleson urged repealing the tax on oleomargarine and dairy products and substituting an annual license for manufacturers.

Washington April 19.—The announcement of the prospective retirement of Senator Hale from the senate, following so closely on a similar announcement regarding Senator Aldrich, seemed to have a stunning effect on the senate. That the oldest of the senators in point of service should voluntarily decide to retire from that body was scarcely less of a surprise than that the recognized leader should have decided upon a similar step. Most of the senators declined to make any comment. Mr. Hale was in the senate building early in the day, but kept aloof from other senators and from visitors generally.

"Who will be the leader of the senate now?" was asked of Senator Dolliver.

"I suppose the mantle of the leadership will be deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, together with other relics of a discarded and abandoned system," replied the Iowa senator.

As he was leaving the White House Speaker Cannon was asked if the retirement of Senator Aldrich and Senator Hale would have any influence on him or other members of the house. He declared that the senators had been influenced wholly by considerations of health. Politics, he believed, did not enter into their determination.

The river and harbor bill, carrying an appropriation of about \$52,500,000, was passed by the senate today. There were no material amendments but there was considerable debate over various provisions.

The house military committee, at the conclusion of a hearing today, was on the verge of favorably reporting Senator Jones' bill directing the sale of the Walla Walla military reservation to Whitman college at \$150 an acre, when the chairman received a telegram, signed by John Ankeny and one Johnson, of Walla Walla, offering to buy the reservation at \$300 per acre.

Washington, April 18.—Swept along on a flood of sharp questions as to his authority for charging members of congress and newspapers with being corruptly influenced, John M. Maxwell, former editor of the American Flag, the organ of the Merchant Marine league, today refused point blank to answer questions on his source of information.

The interrogatories again will be put to him at a special session of the house special committee tomorrow, and unless he changes his mind the attitude of the witness will be reported to the house.

Prodded by counsel for a member of congress accused by the league, Maxwell, without counsel and on the ground of editorial privileges, justified his replies, parried or declined to answer the queries.

Speaker Cannon today was sustained by the house by a vote of 120 to 162 on the question as to whether a resolution declaring that the refusal of the speaker to ascertain the presence of a quorum at the beginning of each day's session was in violation of the rules, was privileged.

The Warren irrigation bill, which passed the senate last week, was today referred to the sub-committee of the house committee on irrigation, with instructions to report next Friday.

Senator Aldrich authorized the announcement tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate and that he would positively retire at the expiration of his present term on March 3, 1911.

Washington, April 16.—President Taft today informed Senator Jones that he believed the house of representatives, before adjournment, would pass the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill that is now before the ways and means committee.

The president further said that, inasmuch as congress has begun to take an interest in his other conservation bills, he was now doing everything within his power to bring about the final passage of the \$30,000,000 bill, which he regards as one of the most essential features of his conservation programme.

Senator Jones conferred with the president on behalf of the Western senators to learn the views of the president with regard to the proposal recently made to attach the \$30,000,000 bill to the rivers and harbors bill as a rider.

The president concurred in Jones' opinion that this move would be inadvisable, as there are men in congress opposed to both measures, and by combining forces they might defeat them. Moreover, the president said, he believed it will not be necessary to make the irrigation bill a rider on any other measure.

Appalachian Bill Reported.

Washington, April 20.—The bill creating the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserve was favorably reported today from the committee on agriculture in the house. The purpose of the bill is to preserve watersheds by conservation of trees and reforestation where necessary. The bill is designed to conserve navigable rivers, but the first application contemplated is to the forest reserve mentioned.

ANCIENTS SURPASSED US.

Many Secrets They Possessed Are Lost to Modern Times.

Many secrets the ancients possessed are lost to modern times and many things they did cannot be equaled today. Thousands of years ago the Egyptians used to embalm the bodies of their dead kings and nobility so perfectly that the bodies are in wonderful preservation to-day, as may be seen at the British museum. Clever as we are in this age, we cannot do the same. The valuable secret is lost, and modern science cannot recover the lost knowledge. Bodies embalmed nowadays will not be preserved for more than a few years at most; very many of the bodies of Egyptians embalmed before the birth of Christ are still so perfect that the lines of the faces are marked as clearly as when they were first embalmed.

Sheffield turns out the finest, hardest and most perfect steel the world produces, but Sheffield cannot produce a sword blade to compare with those the Saracens made and used hundreds of years ago, and the Saracens never possessed the machinery we have, nor had the advantage of knowing so much about metals as we are supposed to know. A huge fortune awaits the man who discovers the secret which enabled the Saracens to make sword blades so keen and hard that they would cut in two most of the swords used in our army to-day.

There are a dozen different methods of making artificial diamonds, but none of the stones produced by these methods can compare with those made of old French paste, the secret of which is lost. So perfect were paste diamonds that it was difficult for even a person with expert knowledge of diamonds to tell that they were artificially produced, whereas most of the modern artificial diamonds can be detected easily, and their durability is nothing like so great as the old paste diamond.

Probably not one out of every ten thousand buildings standing in all parts of the world and built by modern masons will be standing 500 years hence. We do not know how to put stones and bricks together as the ancients did, and consequently the buildings we raise nowadays will be in ruins when the ancient buildings in Greece and Italy, which were built thousands of years ago, are in as good condition as they are now. The secret is not in the bricks or stone, but in the cement and mortar, neither of which essentials can we make as the ancients made them.

Chemistry, one might imagine, is the science which has made the greatest strides in the last five or six decades. Yet modern chemists cannot compound such dyes as were commonly used when the great nations of today were still unborn. Now and again it happens that searchers after antiquities come across fragments of fabrics which were dyed thousands of years ago, and they are astonished by the wonderful richness of the colors of the cloths, which, despite their age, are brighter and purer than anything we can produce.

Modern artists buy their colors ready made and spend large sums of money on pigments with which to color their canvases. The pictures of modern artists will be colorless when many of the works of ancient masters are as bright as they are to-day. Just as the secret of dyeing has been lost, so has the secret of preserving the colors of artists' paints. Yet the secret was known to every ancient artist, for they all mixed their own colors.

COUNSELS SON BY WIRELESS.

Marconi Connection Between Father and Boy at College.

"10:20 p. m.—Joe, what are you studying now? Don't forget your French. Good night. DAD."

This message, or one somewhat like it, the Philadelphia Bulletin asserts, is likely to be roaming about the atmosphere by wireless any evening. At present it is likely to be transmitted only by Dr. Walter Webb of Sharon Hill to his son, Joseph S. Webb, a freshman at Swarthmore College.

The finer details of this minute-by-minute parental guidance were completed recently when a receiving station was installed in young Webb's room in Wharton Hall, the boy's dormitory at Swarthmore College. He and his father have had a station at their home for some time and they have installed one at college so that the son will not grow rusty in handling the key.

The beauty of the scheme is seen after a little thought. Suppose the young man writes home that, owing to the press of studies, he will not be able to visit the old folks over Sunday. Then on Monday his father clicks out a message inquiring whether Joe had received one which was sent the previous day. What excuse could be offered?

Of course, this is not likely in this particular case, because Webb is a diligent student and does what he says he intends to do. But when the practice of having wireless stations at all homes and all schools is common what will the average boy do?

At present Joseph Webb, at school, has only a receiving station. Dr. Webb can counsel and admonish him to his heart's content and there will be no "back talk."

And so it may go on. Inventive fathers may devise a thousand and one ways of keeping the son at college up to scratch. When such home and school connection becomes general it is hard to say how unbearable a college boy's life will become.

Take a good watch to a pawnbroker and see how quickly the time passes. Ministers and divorce judges are kept busy revising the marriage lists.



"Wind," wrote a little boy in his composition at school, "is air when it gets in a hurry."

"I never worry or hurry." "What department of the government service are you in?"—Buffalo Express.

Miss Prim—I want a husband who will be easily pleased. Miss Grouch—That's the kind you'll get.—Life.

Mrs. Benham—You have torn my train! Benham—That's all right; your train is long enough to be in two sections.—Judge.

Howard—Bridget, did my wife come in a few moments ago? Bridget—No, sir. That's the parrot you hear a-hollerin'—Harper's Bazar.

"Doctor, how do you account for the existence of rheumatism?" "The mind, my dear, evolved the disease to fit the word."—Chicago Tribune.

"Which is the harder to write, verse or jokes?" "Verse comes easier," replied the press humorist. "You have to have an idea for a joke."

Shopman (to boy who has asked for a pennorth of pills)—Do you want them in a box? Boy—Yus, o' course. Think I'm goin' to roll 'em home?—Punch.

"Were you ever in love?" asked the sweet young thing. "No," replied the bachelor, "but you can't mention any other fashionable disease that I have not had."

Teacher—Jimmy, you look very pale this morning. Are you ill? Jimmy—No, ma'am. Ma washed my face this morning herself.—Woman's Home Companion.

Farmer (at the grindstone)—Well, why don't yer turn? City Nephew—Nix! Ye don't fool me ag'in. Whenever I turn, ye go and bear down with the ax!—Life.

"How shall I break the news to my parents that I have failed in my exams?" "Merely telegraph them: 'Examination over. Nothing new!'"—Fliegende Blaetter.

"There's a masked man at the back door." "Horrors! Is he after my diamonds?" "No, madam. He only wants to borrow a can of gasoline."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Why don't you get an automobile?" "I don't know whether I could manage one or not." "A poor argument. You took the same chance, didn't you, when you acquired a wife?"

The Poet—Poetry should be written on one side of the paper, shouldn't it? The Editor—That depends on the poetry; lots of it shouldn't be written on either side.—Philadelphia Record.

"A man ought to be a good mechanic in order to get satisfactory results from an automobile." "Yes," answered Mr. Chuggins, "but it's still better to be a good financier."—Washington Star.

Poet's Wife—My husband read this poem at a public celebration before thousands of people. Alas! it was the last poem he ever wrote. Publisher—Did they lynch him or shoot him?—Leslie's Weekly.

"Ever been locked up?" demanded counsel. "I have been," admitted the witness. "Aha! And what had you been doing to get yourself locked up?" "I had been doing jury duty."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Miss Elder—The idea of his pretending that my hair was gray! Miss Peppery—Ridiculous! Miss Elder—Wasn't it, though? Miss Peppery—Yes, just as if you'd buy gray hair!—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Doctor—Mrs. Murphy, you must be at your husband's side continuously, as you will need to hand him something every little while. Mrs. Murphy—Niver, doctor! Fur be it from me to hit a man whin he's down!—Puck.

"I thought I ordered quail!" "Dat's quail, suh." "Quail nothing! That's chicken!" "It was chicken, suh, but it seed me a-comin'." "What has that to do with it?" "De sight of a cullud pusol always makes a chicken quail, suh!"

Father—Bobby, I'm surprised to see you crying because a bee stung you. Brace up and act like a man. Bobby—Y-yes; an' then y-you'd gimme a lickin'. Y-you told me w-what you'd do to me if you ever heard me u-usin' that kind of l-language.

"How can I tell," asked the customer, "whether I am getting tender meat or not?" "There's only one sure way, ma'am," said the butcher, "an' that's by eatin' of it." "But I have to buy it before I can do that." "Yes; but that's the beauty of the prescription." Guardian—You say you are going to marry a man in order to reform him. That is very noble of you. May I ask who it is? Ward—It's Mr. Colbyrd. Guardian—Indeed? I wasn't aware that he had any bad habits. Ward—Yes. His friends say that he is becoming quite miserly.—London Sketch.

"Little boy," asks the well-meaning reformer, "is that your mamma over yonder with the beautiful set of furs?" "Yes, sir," answers the bright lad. "Well, do you know what poor animal it is that had to suffer in order that your mamma might have the furs with which she adorns herself so proudly?" "Yes, sir—my papa."—B. C. Saturday Sunset.

"When I was once in danger from a lion," said an old African explorer, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapons." "How did it work?" asked his companion. "Perfectly. The lion didn't even offer to touch me." "Strangest! How do you account for it?" "Well, sometimes I've thought it was because I sat down on a branch of a very tall tree."