

WORK OF ANARCHIST

Attempts to Kill Chief Shippy, of Chicago Police.

FIGHTS HARD TO THE VERY LAST

Assailant Slain by Chief After Wounding Four Persons—Dead Man Had Plotted Long.

Chicago, March 3.—The would-be assassin of Chief of Police George M. Shippy was last night identified as Lazarus Averbuch, a Russian student of presumably anarchistic tendencies.

Chief Shippy, attacked in his home, No. 31 Lincoln place, at 9:30 a. m. yesterday by Averbuch, shot and killed the latter, but not until his assailant had stabbed him in the arm and shot and dangerously wounded Harry Shippy, a son of the police official, and had wounded James Foley, a member of the police department detailed as driver for his superior.

The younger Shippy was said at a late hour last night to have a good chance of recovery. Neither of the other men was dangerously hurt.

Averbuch's attempt upon the chief's life was the fourth effort he had made to accomplish his purpose. Twice on Sunday he visited the house, but was unsuccessful in finding his intended victim at home. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning he made his third appearance, but was informed by a servant that the chief could not be seen till 9 o'clock. When he returned at 9 o'clock the chief was on the point of leaving for his office. When admitted at the front door Averbuch handed the chief an envelope bearing his name and address, but the latter, having heard of the previous visits to his home, suspected that something was wrong and seized him by the arms. The envelope which was found later to be only a ruse to gain entrance, contained only a blank sheet of paper. The quickness with which the chief acted upon his suspicion doubtless saved his life. Averbuch, though slight in build, proved in his desperation almost a match for the chief, who is much larger, and the latter found himself unable to hold his assailant and search him for weapons at the same time. He therefore called to his wife, who was in the next room, asking her to ascertain whether the man had a weapon in his pockets. Mrs. Shippy discovered a revolver in Averbuch's pocket, but before she could remove it he struggled loose from the grasp of the chief and, drawing a long knife, stabbed the chief in the arm. Thereupon the chief grappled again with his assailant, who drew a revolver.

At that moment Harry Shippy, 19 years old, came rushing down the stairway to his father's aid. Averbuch fired two shots, one of which struck young Shippy, who fell seriously wounded. Before Averbuch could fire again, James Foley, the chief's driver, attracted by the shooting, ran to the door and seized Averbuch. The assassin struggled loose from the embrace and fired a shot, which pierced Foley's hand.

Thereupon both Mr. Foley and Mr. Shippy emptied their revolvers into Averbuch's body. One bullet entered the man's breast near the heart and another passed through his head. The revolver dropped from his fingers and he died without a groan.

FATE IN DOUBT.

Seattle Fair Bill May Not Get By Its House Opponents.

Washington, March 3.—The members of the Washington congressional delegation are somewhat concerned over the manifest unpopularity shown by the Republican leaders in the house toward the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition bill. While they feel reasonably certain that they will ultimately secure an appropriation for government buildings and exhibits, they realize that the opposition of the "strong men" of the house is likely to make it difficult to get as much money as they really need, and they believe that a further reduction in their bill will be injurious.

When the senate passed the Piles bill it went to the house, and should have been referred to the committee on industrial arts and exhibitions, before which the Humphrey bill was pending. Instead it was referred to the committee on ways and means on the lame excuse that the bill contained a provision authorizing the admission, free of duty, of exhibits from foreign nations. This committee is antagonistic to the bill.

Gets Evidence On Rebating.

San Francisco, March 3.—Raymond Benjamin, assistant attorney general of the state, returned yesterday from Los Angeles, where he had been investigating the alleged rebating practices of the Santa Fe and Salt Lake railroads. He brought with him a long report prepared during the fortnight he spent in the Southern city. On Thursday the railroad commission will begin its investigation of the rebating methods of the Southern Pacific company.

Averse to Japs as Citizens.

Vancouver, B. C., March 3.—Wholesale objections to the naturalization of Japanese, which it is expected will be a test of eligibility of the brown men to citizenship and the rights of fishing on the British Columbia salmon grounds, have been filed by E. A. Lucas and were today announced at the opening of the March sitting of the County court.

NEVADA POLICE GET ARMS.

All Ready to Take Place of Soldiers at Goldfield.

Carson, Nev., March 2.—The members of the Nevada police who are to take the place of the United States troops at Goldfield on March 7 received their arms today. They consist of Winchester carbines, 30-30 Colt's revolvers and 20 automatic Remington shotguns. The armory in this city has been used as a drilling room for the past week, and 35 men are in shape to go into the field. Target practice has also been indulged in.

Captain Cox stated today that he had not decided just when the police would move to Goldfield. The police will not occupy tents, but a hotel or some large house. Captain Cox stated this afternoon that he would leave with at least 25 trusted men, others to follow as fast as they were drilled and shown their duties. Instructors will be maintained in this city to qualify the reserves for service in the camps. The officers of the police received their first pay this morning.

The uniforms, which are dust colored, are expected to arrive in a few days. Each member is given a card signed by the governor and Captain Cox, and is also decorated with a large nickel star bearing the words "Nevada State Police."

BUTTE MINES TO RESUME.

Great Smelting Works at Anaconda Also Fire Up.

Butte, Mont., March 2.—John D. Ryan, managing director of the Amalgamated Copper company, who returned home at noon from the East today, announced that the mines of the company will resume Monday, when fires will be lit in the great Washoe smelters at Anaconda.

One minute after the announcement was made the mine whistles on Anaconda hill began to blow, which was the first announcement the city had of the decision to resume. The order means the employment of a full force in the various mines and at the smelter.

Roughly speaking, about 12,000 hands are affected. When going full blast, the Amalgamated payroll runs from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 monthly. The Great Falls smelters have been going full time, but the Anaconda smelters have been closed entirely, while in Butte, of all the Amalgamated properties only the Boston & Montana mines have been operated.

The shutdown has never been complete, and was gradual, beginning last October. Married men were provided for, but in all only about 40 per cent of the normal force could be employed. The Amalgamated is reported to employ about 20,000 people in Montana, in mines, smelters, mills, coal mines, logging camps, etc.

BRITAIN ANGRY WITH JAPAN.

Obstructions to Trade in Manchuria Cause Distrust.

Shanghai, March 2.—There is a growing distrust in British commercial circles on the Chinese coast of the entire policy of the Japanese government in the Far East, and of recent months there has been a succession of complaints regarding the obstruction of foreign trade in Manchuria. This particularly affects the British steamship companies, and officials of these lines say that obstacles are placed in the way of their steamers going to Port Dalny. The opposition of Japan to the extension northward of the Hsin Min Tun railroad also is adversely criticized here, it being contended that her sole object in this regard is to eliminate any possibility of opposition to her lines in Manchuria.

Great Britain is now negotiating at Tokio on the question of trademarks, and one newspaper says:

"It is difficult to convince Japan that no satisfactory solution can be constructed upon the existing laws, which are at variance with the commercial morality of civilized nations."

It is considered essential in English circles here that Great Britain should press new trademark laws upon Japan.

Busy Times at Mare Island.

Vallejo, Cal., March 2.—The presence of large cruisers on the coast has materially increased the work at Mare Island navy yard, from which all stores and provisions are being issued. Owing to the orders for the Washington and Tennessee to sail south today, all requisitions for these ships have been filled under rush orders. Over 120,000 pounds of stores have been delivered to the Washington, comprising provisions, clothing and ship stores. The Tennessee received 160,000 pounds of stores, which were sent to the lower bay by yard tugs.

Drives Tack in Tongue.

Stevensville, O., March 2.—Miss Clara Sterling, teacher at Tuscarora county children's home, who, it is alleged, drove a tack into 6-year-old Sampson Fowler's tongue, is accused of other cruelties in a report filed with the probate judge today. The board says that Miss Sterling forced several boys under her charge to take ground mustard into their mouths until their mouths were burned, and several of them were made violently ill.

First German Dreadnaught.

Berlin, March 2.—Germany's first Dreadnaught, the 18,000-ton battleship Bayern, which was laid down last March, will be launched at Wilhelmshaven on March 6. The emperor will attend the ceremony and his guests will include Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and the prince consort, and Prince Rupert of Bavaria.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Wednesday, March 4

Washington, March 4.—Currency legislation was the subject of consideration in the senate today. Heyburn opposed the Aldrich bill and declared it was useless and he would not vote for it.

Perkins spoke at length in support of the bill. Bailey stated that he would speak on the bill Monday and Depew will speak on Friday. Aldrich announced that he hoped to have a vote on the measure next Wednesday.

A canvass of the senate made to ascertain the sentiment in regard to the bill indicates that there will be more Democratic senators for it than Republican senators against it. Since the speech by Smith, of Michigan, in opposition to the railroad bond feature it has been stated persistently that there is a Republican defection that endangers the passage of the bill.

Washington, March 4.—The agricultural appropriation bill has been agreed upon by the house committee on agriculture and probably will be reported to the house tomorrow. The bill carries a total of \$11,431,416, which is a reduction of \$1,420,000 from the departmental estimate, and an excess of \$1,948,056 over the amount appropriated for the current year.

Tuesday, March 3

Washington, March 3.—Senators McCumber, of North Dakota, and Newlands, of Nevada, today spoke at length on the Aldrich bill.

Mr. McCumber was opposed to any expansion of the currency except to save the country from a catastrophe, he said. He favored a government guarantee of deposits in national banks. During a colloquy with Senator Carter the latter, commenting on savings banks, said:

"There ought to be a clear way opened from the back door of the failed banks to the penitentiary."

Washington, March 3.—The startling charge that the railroads of the country carrying mails had robbed the people of \$70,000,000 was made in the house today by Lloyd, of Missouri. He declared that the new system of weighing mails was an admission of the postmaster general that the weighing in the past 27 years had been fraudulent. He called for an investigation of the Postoffice department, and Wagner, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee to control the expenses of that department, promised that an inquiry would be conducted.

Others who spoke were Moon, of Tennessee; Goebel, of Ohio; Briggs, of Georgia; Murdock, of Kansas, and Smith, of California.

A strong plea for an ocean mail subsidy to steamers plying between the United States and South American ports, the Philippines, Japan, China and Australia was made by Goebel. Since last March the foreign steamships engaged in trade with the Orient have been reduced to eight, with no new ships building, and he urged the subsidy in order to revive those sailings.

After an argument by Smith in opposition to the plan for a rural parcels post service, the bill was laid aside.

Monday, March 2

Washington, March 2.—A bill to reorganize the consular service passed the senate today. It will close 28 consulates and create 15 new ones, but not one consul will be dropped. The law will take effect July 1, 1908.

The mail shipping bill was made the special order for next Thursday.

Senator Smith, of Michigan, spoke against the railroad bond features of the Aldrich currency bill.

Most of the day was devoted to the passage of bills on the calendar which were not of general importance.

Washington, March 2.—A variety of subjects was considered by the house today. A resolution was passed authorizing the immigration committee to investigate charges of peonage in certain states. Four hundred pension bills and a few other private bills were passed at the rate of 10 a minute, and the remainder of the time was consumed in considering the postoffice appropriation bill, which will be discussed for several days.

An important bit of legislation was offered by Hepburn, of Iowa, through a bill imposing a tax of 50 cents per hundred shares on stock or agreements to sell.

Saturday, February 29

Washington, Feb. 29.—Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, said today that this committee would report adversely on Senator Fulton's bill, providing that no interstate freight rate shall be increased until the Interstate Commerce commission shall hold such increase to be reasonable.

Mr. Elkins says this adverse report will be based on a letter which he has received from Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce commission, saying it is the opinion of that commission that such legislation is inadvisable.

Washington, Feb. 29.—There was a suggestion of "graft" in the house to-

Will Fight for His Bill.

Washington, March 5.—Senator Fulton declared today he would get a report on his rate law amendment bill. He proposes not to "lay down," but is prepared to fight for his measure.

It is learned that some members of the Interstate Commerce commission are displeased that Chairman Knapp committed them against the Fulton bill. Considerable feeling may develop in the commission over the aspect the case has assumed.

day in considering a paragraph in the army appropriation bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of 6,000 acres of land near Washington, D. C., for a target range. Mann, Illinois, opposed the proposition and ridiculed the idea of paying \$40 an acre for such property.

After the provision had been further debated, it was stricken out on a point of order by Mann.

The last paragraph of the bill also met an obstruction in Mann, who vigorously attacked the proposition it involved of giving the chief of ordnance discretion in purchasing ordnance supplies without publicly divulging their ingredients, and the provision went out on a point of order.

The bill then was passed, carrying a total appropriation of \$84,757,566.

Friday, February 29

Washington, Feb. 28.—Long Winters spent in isolated sections of Alaska have so greatly increased the percentage of insanity that the senate today passed a bill authorizing large expenditures for the maintenance of the Alaskan insane. The 5 per cent of the license moneys collected outside of the incorporated towns for road building, schools and the care of the insane has been found insufficient for the demands.

Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and a speech by Smoot, of Utah, on the currency bill, consumed nearly the entire time in the senate today. The Indian bill was passed.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Without a dissenting voice the house early in the day, under a special rule restored to the army appropriation bill the provisions to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and men and to prohibit the private employment of army musicians for pay, both of which yesterday went out on points of order.

The house took up an amendment offered by Foster, of Illinois, appropriating \$1,500,000 for joint maneuvers of the militia organizations of the several states and the regular army. It provoked extended debate, Hull and Tawney leading in opposition.

The amendment was altered so as to limit the amount to \$1,000,000 and as modified was agreed to, on division, 56 to 48, but on the vote being taken by tellers it was lost, 59 to 60.

Thursday, February 27

Washington, Feb. 27.—One of the most dramatic scenes in the senate was enacted today when Owen, of Oklahoma, insisted, in tragic tones and with face showing much emotion, that the five civilized tribes of Indians were dead and that he, as a member of the tribe of Cherokee Indians, was not under the control of the secretary of the interior. The event was rendered all the more interesting by the fact that Owen was sharply engaged in controversy by Curtis, of Kansas, himself a Kaw Indian.

It was the first time that two men with Indian blood in their veins had ever locked horns as senators in the senate chamber. The controversy arose in connection with the consideration of the Indian bill and was precipitated by a motion on the part of Owen to have the bill, so amended as to recognize the citizenship of five civilized tribes of Indians by putting the word "late" before this designation, calling them the "late five civilized tribes."

After further debate, in which Owen, Curtis, Clapp, McCumber and Lodge participated, Owen's proposition to designate the Indians as the "late five civilized tribes" was voted down. Owen's vote was the only one in its support.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Representative Lilley, of Connecticut, today introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy to inform the house of representatives of the physical condition at the present time of the various submarine torpedo boats owned by the United States government, together with full information of reports relating to the performance of each, submarine accidents thereto and repairs thereon.

Mr. Lilley said: "I am informed that the dozen or so submarines purchased from the Holland Boat Company by the Government are practically all sick, broken and tied up at wharves, out of commission, and that the Octopus which outstripped its competitors in the trials off Newport last year, is in such a shape of dilapidation that acceptance by the navy department has been refused."

Treaty With Switzerland.

Washington, March 3.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Switzerland was signed today by Secretary Root and Minister Levoget. It is understood that the treaty follows the lines of treaties negotiated recently between the American government and several European countries.

Times Extended to Irrigators.

Washington, March 3.—The house has passed a bill extending until May 15 next the time in which homestead entrymen may establish their residence upon certain land within the Huntley irrigation project, Yellowstone county, Montana.

Subig Bay Not the Naval Base.

Washington, March 4.—That Olongapo, on Subig bay, in the Philippines, is not to be hereafter considered in any estimate or plans or allotments under consideration by the navy bureau is indicated by the revocation of a formal order which instructed that preference be given to that place as a naval project. Recently the joint board of the army and navy decided that the naval base for the East should be at Cavite instead of at Subig bay.

HAVE BOUGHT ALDEN HOUSE

Decendants of John and Priscilla Are Owners of Old Homestead.

The Alden kindred of America, which comprise descendants of John and Priscilla Mullins Alden of Duxbury, who are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, have at last obtained possession of the old Alden homestead here, says a Duxbury (Mass.) dispatch in the Philadelphia Record. The house has nine rooms and a number of acres of land about it. It is near the railroad station. During the 254 years of existence of this property it has always been occupied, with one exception, by a person named Alden.

The old homestead, according to the story generally told to visitors in Duxbury, was not built by John the Pilgrim. A site east of the present house is pointed out as having been the place where John and Priscilla dwelt, and it is commonly stated that the house built by John's own hand was destroyed by fire, and the exact spot is pointed out. John W. Alden, the tenth in a direct line of Johns from the pilgrim forefather, and now occupant of the old homestead, says this story is not correct. He declares that John and Priscilla occupied a house of which the ell on the present house was a part, and that timbers from the first house are now in existence in the present house.

The ell, which is a story and a half high, is undoubtedly older than the main house, which is two and a half stories, and has all the marks which distinguished the old-time Plymouth houses. There are the small diamond-paned windows; there are the beams, running across the low ceiling and throughout the house; there are the old-fashioned latches on the doors, the step-up or step-down between connecting rooms, the large square chimney, and many other old-fashioned and quaint characteristics.

The tiny "set-in" cupboards, in all the rooms, are things to make the modern dweller full of envy! the low ceilings make even a short person reach to see if it is possible to touch them.

A tiny bedroom on the ground floor is shown to visitors as the room in which Priscilla died, and it is commonly believed that John, too, died in the present house. The Alden story is that the house was built by Jonathan, the son of John and Priscilla.

"NEFARIOUS SCOUNDRELS"

Lawbreakers are frequently denounced, and rewards are offered for the apprehension of especially troublesome or dangerous offenders, in the newspapers of to-day; but it is not the custom to mix denunciation with advertisement after the fashion of our ancestors. With them, righteous wrath would not be denied the comfort of epithets, even in purely business communication.

No modern advertising column is likely to contain an advertisement as vigorous in its language as one published in an old Newburyport Herald of just a century ago, threatening with "public exposure"—no mention is made of prosecution—if he should repeat his raids, the "Nefarious Scoundrel, void of either manners or breeding," who had stolen apples from a certain orchard.

Whether or not the remainder of the crop was spared, it is impossible not to feel that the satisfaction of seeing "Nefarious Scoundrel" in good black print must have proved eminently soothing to the spirit of the peppery old gentleman who penned the advertisement.

The disproportion between the language and the offense reminds one of that trial, in another old colonial town, at which a pompous judge had discoursed so eloquently on the offended majesty of the law and the wickedness of lawbreakers in general, that the plaintiff, who was simple-minded, began to fear the special larceny in question would be lost sight of.

"Don't ye hang him, judge," he broke in. "No, don't ye hang him! Mebbe he deserves it, for goin' agin the Law and the Prophets, but I don't want he should forget he stole my three biggest pumpkins! I want he should set sorrowin' in jail, and remember what bring him there. Try and forgive him his other villainies, judge, and jest you jail him for them pumpkins!"

The Moslem Faith.

Myths of the most bewildering kind spring up and flourish and often bear a ripe harvest in the minds of ignorant Mohammedan populations during times of crisis. A saint or two can work wonders among them at the psychological moment, and saints of the most truculent type are as common in Morocco as blackberries are in England. These people have no ideas of evidence or of probability. Though they lie freely themselves, their credulity in the word of a holy man is boundless.—London Times.

Receptive Mood.

The dark horse was inclined to be noncommittal. "I'm not asking anything of anybody," he said, "but only a fool horse would kick a bucket if oats over."

Thereupon his followers announced him as in the fight to win.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Huge Nest of the Mound Bird.

The Australian mound bird builds the biggest nest in the world. It sometimes makes mounds 150 feet in circumference, in which it buries its eggs five feet deep.

NEW MINISTER HERE

Wu Ting Fang Does Not Seek Our Intervention.

LANDS WITH LARGE RETINUE

Admits That There Is Some Friction With Japan—No Change in Exclusion Laws.

San Francisco, Feb. 29.—Wu Ting Fang, for the second time appointed Chinese minister to this country, arrived yesterday on the Pacific mail liner Siberia, with a large retinue of secretaries and legation and consulate attaches numbering 70 persons. He brought with him new consuls for Mexico, Havana, New York and San Francisco, besides three nephews and three secretaries and five other attaches for the Chinese legation at Washington and 24 young students, who will enter various schools and colleges in this country.

At the Pacific mail dock, where the Siberia made fast, shortly before 1 o'clock, a large number of Chinese from the local colony were on hand with a brass band to greet their minister. From the dock the minister and his party were taken to the Fairmount hotel, where a large number of suites had been reserved.

Minister Wu denied the report that he was the bearer of an appeal to Washington asking this country to assist in preserving the interests of China in Manchuria and protesting against the alleged agrandizement of Japan in that Province, but admitted "there was some local friction."

He professed to be ignorant about the Kan Tao boundary dispute between China and Japan and the extension of the Hsinmintin-Pukemen railroad, which has caused friction between the two countries.

Asked whether he would endeavor to secure some modification of the exclusion law, Minister Wu said that he had no particular instructions from his government with reference to that.

WILL SHOW TEETH.

Japan Sends Cruiser to China to Investigate Seizure.

Tokio, Feb. 29.—The Japanese armored cruiser Izumi sailed yesterday from Shanghai for Hongkong, where, it is understood, she will investigate the seizure on February 7 by the Chinese customs cruisers of the steamer Tatsu Maru.

This movement is possibly intended as a demonstration against the Chinese officials, although the foreign office denies it has such an object in view; adding that negotiations are proceeding at Peking and that the Japanese flag has been restored to the Tatsu Maru.

The whole question of the seizure of the Tatsu Maru, which carried a cargo of arms and other munitions, now turns upon the character of the merchant to whom the arms were consigned. It is believed that he is a sympathizer of the revolutionists in China, for whom the arms were possibly intended.

KENTUCKY ELECTS SENATOR.

Legislature Elects Governor Bradley After Six Weeks.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 29.—Four democrats, who have stood out from the party machine, swung into line with the republican members of the general assembly yesterday, resulting in the election of ex-Governor William O. Bradley, a republican, to the United States senate. The election followed a deadlock that has held up more than six weeks, the democratic organization supporting ex-Governor Beckham, while the republican members have been a unit for Mr. Bradley from the first. The four democrats who made possible an election have persistently refused to vote for Mr. Beckham, and when they were convinced that their party would unite on no other man, they withdrew their support from scattering candidates and centered it on the republican choice.

Union Men Refused Pardon.

Washington, Feb. 29.—The President has denied pardons in the cases of P. D. Lenihan, M. J. Plunkett, Joseph Shannon, William Cutts and A. Edwards, members of a labor union, convicted some months ago of violating an injunction issued by a United States court judge enjoining them and others from interfering with the operation and business of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, at Butte, Mont. The penalties imposed were from three to four months imprisonment and, in some cases, fines.

States Canada's Position.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 29.—Dr. Thomas, of the Yukon, in the house today discussed the question of Canada having the right to take part in the negotiation of all treaties between Great Britain and the foreign countries. Referring to the British-Japanese alliance, Dr. Thomas said, in the event of trouble between the United States and Japan, the sympathy of Canada would go out to the United States and against the ally of Great Britain.

New Claims Bring Big Prices.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 29.—Advices received in this city today state that the two original claims at Hart, San Bernardino county, where a camp was established six weeks ago, following a discovery of gold, have been sold for a deposit of \$20,000 cash and a bond for \$250,000. The claims were owned by James Hart and Bert Hitt and were sold to Colonel Hopkins.