

A RED HOT ANSWER

Col. A. B. Williams Takes Bishop Potter Severely to Task

SOME VERY BRILLIANT ARGUMENTS

The Editor Challenges the Slanderous New York Bishop in a Show of Hands as to Moral Condition of His Diocese and the South Generally.

Bishop Potter of New York is one of the pet superstitions of this country. He is part of the general New York superstition. Because New York is big, most of us assume that any man who becomes prominent there must be a very large and great man indeed. We persistently forget that as many fakirs, humbugs and lightweight rattle and swell around in large places in New York as anywhere else in the world. As for Bishop Potter, he has said and done as many silly things as any other old gentleman we know of. A recent experience of his indicates that his manners are as bad as his morals in some respects are defective, his judgment is bad and his arrangements extreme. Some time ago he undertook to discuss the divorce question in a New York newspaper. As we recollect, he floundered around the subject a good deal and failed absolutely to make any definite suggestion or to indicate any coherent policy for his church or legislation. In the course of his somewhat flabby and chaotic remarks, however, he said that the absolute abolition of divorce would not do. He added: "We have an example of what would result from such a measure in South Carolina, where the laws do not recognize it. Prohibiting divorce is merely putting concubinage at a premium." This does not impress us as a high or a churchman-like view. Certainly concubinage is not at a premium anywhere in South Carolina.

The editor of the Columbia (S. C.) State wrote Bishop Potter a very respectful letter, pointing out to him that he had done the homes and people of the State serious injustice, referring him to the bishop and clergy of his own church in that State for evidence and asking him to make careful inquiry into the facts and then "take such steps as equity and justice may dictate."

In reply the editor received a most insolent letter from Bishop Potter, indirectly denying that he had used the language attributed to him and describing the editor's letter and article on the subject by Judge Benet, enclosed with it as "equally unwarranted and impertinent."

The editor of the State replied with another respectful letter, in a perfectly proper and deferential way, "taking off the bishop's hide." He pointed out that the offensive paragraph had been published prominently, that Bishop Potter did not seem fit to make any denial or correction of an outrageous and shameful slander against the people of a whole State and that his denial suggested in his own letter was as evasive as discourteous. A few days later Bishop Potter printed in the New York Globe a brief statement on the subject, in which he said he had no apology to make to South Carolina and extended his slander to the people of the whole South. He is quoted as saying:

"He had simply remarked that in view of the prevalence of miscegenation in the South, the 'pose' of lofty and superior virtue on the part of his people, anywhere had in it an element equally comic and pathetic."

An accusation like this cannot be sustained or disproved by statistics or affidavits. It can be considered only in the light of general and obvious facts. Virtue is not a thing of sections or of countries. The good are good and the bad are bad everywhere and wherever human nature is, the affections and passions of men and women stray in forbidden paths. One thing, however, is certain and plain. That is that the moral tone is indefinitely cleaner and the social standards are indefinitely higher in South Carolina than in Bishop Potter's diocese. Certainly a woman divorced from her husband and married to another man inside of twenty-four hours would not be received in respectable society anywhere in the South. Yet a woman who did that very thing is a leader of New York's most exalted society. Nobody knows the secret paths of vice, but every observer who has met and known the people of New York and any Southern State knows that in the South vastly less filth is talked and written than in New York. The natural and inevitable presumption is that lives in the South are very much cleaner. The women whose conduct and conversation are so distinctly loud and bad as to justify definite criticism is tabooed in every Southern State. Bishop Potter cannot say that that is the case even in the highest and theoretically most exclusive society of his own community.

It would be interesting to know where Bishop Potter got his impressions of the morals of the people of the South and how he would go about justifying himself for circulating such a cruel and injurious charge as that concubinage and miscegenation are general in this part of the country. The truth is that miscegenation in its legal sense is impossible anywhere in the South because it is forbidden and severely punished by law. We do not hesitate to say that the charge that these vices are general or even widespread in the South is false, and in making that assertion we will do better than Bishop Potter. We will offer good evidence to convict him of falsehood if he is willing to dare the issue. We will put on the stand the Protestant Episcopal clergy of the whole South, from bishops to deacons. They live among the people and know them and have ample opportunity for knowing their life. We may assume that some of them, at least, are men who are not afraid to tell the truth in any circumstances or at any cost. For New York, we will take the combined evidence of the clergy, the courts and the newspapers. Like the editor of the State, we invite Bishop

Potter to take the evidence, or join us in taking it. If it sustains his accusations, we will come with shame, but frankly, that he is right. If they contradict him, will he be willing to confess that he has circulated an outrageous and infamous scandal and slander? We do not care whether he attributes it to ignorance, recklessness, or malice or to a mixture of the three. If he evades a simple and honest test like this, he will stand convicted of having disgraced himself by a wholesale slander unworthy of a gentleman and of having brought shame and injury upon his own church, so far as his jurisdiction extends.—Richmond News Leader.

DAMAGE BY SEVERE STORM

Houses Demolished and Unroofed, Trees Uprooted and Stock Killed Many Persons Injured, Though No Fatalities Are Reported—Path of the Storm Three Miles Long—Woman and Child Carried to the Roof of a Neighboring House.

Mooresville, Special.—A terrific rain and wind storm passed over this section of the county about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and assumed the ferocity of a cyclone. Many homes are totally destroyed, while many others are left without covering, and otherwise damaged. The clouds came from the south and west, and as they came in contact a few miles below town havoc began. The path of the storm covered a scope of about 300 yards in width, and it left destruction in its wake. The report comes that on E. C. Deaton's farm at the Reid place, a barn that had been finished yesterday was blown away. The current was heading toward town, and the next place it struck was the home of Mr. Lee Kistler, the roof of the dwelling being blown off, and the chimney going down through the house. No one was seriously hurt, and the family occupied one room at the time. Mr. James White and Mr. Rod Kistler were slightly hurt. The barn and out-houses were totally demolished. Next was the home of Mrs. Sherrill, which was lifted from the pillars and carried some distance. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill were in the house, and it is rumored that Mrs. Sherrill's jaw bone was broken. The roof of the house of Mr. Bud Phillips was carried away. The small houses of Mrs. Walls, near the lower mill, was blown down. The storm then struck Frank Beatty's house, on Cloaninger's Heights. This house was wrecked. It was occupied by three persons, a mother and two children. One girl crawled beneath a bed and escaped unharmed, while the mother and another child were found on top of the roof some distance from the spot where the house had been. Next was a cabin occupied by John Knox, where the roof and everything in the house was blown away, including a small child about 4 years old, who was found three hundred yards from the house unharmed. All the cabins in this section were unroofed and blown down. The next and most serious loss of property was at the home of Mr. J. H. Cloaninger. His big two-story house was unroofed and everything in the upstairs of the building broken to pieces. The ell was torn from the big house, and all his dining room and kitchen furniture was broken. A crib, barn, blacksmith shop, buggy shed, smoke-house and grainery and one tenement house were completely demolished. The barn of Mrs. Crawford Johnston was blown off the pillars. The home of Mr. Mack Brown is a total wreck, having been blown from the pillars and moved about six feet from the original site. This is a six-room house and was in the old picnic grounds east of town. The barn of Mr. J. Kennerly was blown down and a horse was killed. Trees were uprooted and carried a great way and pieces of timber were carried off.

Derives \$1,000,000 From Convicts

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—The organization of the bi-ennial session of the Florida Legislature at Tallahassee was completed at noon by the ratification of the caucus nominees: Park Trammell, of Polk county, as President of the Senate; and Albert Gilchrist, as Speaker of the House. Governor Broward's message treated largely of routine matters, but also recommended the passage of a uniform text-book law. It also discussed the question of the leasing of convicts. Under the present term of the lease the State will derive about one million dollars from this source during the four years of the life of the contract. The session of the Legislature, by law, is limited to sixty days.

Killed Wife and Parents.

Batesville, Ark., Special.—John Dow, a negro, went to Sulphur Rock to see his wife, who was at her father's home, and because she refused to return with him, he drew a pistol and shot her dead. Then he shot and killed his wife's mother and another negro. His father-in-law secured a shot gun and shot Dow, but not fatally, the latter being able to return the fire, killing his father-in-law.

Obstacle to Peace.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The Japanese insistence upon indemnity, rather than indisposition to include peace at this time, later information indicates, wrecked the recent attempt to bring the warring powers into negotiations. Another effort on different lines to bring Russia and Japan together is believed to be under way, the movers now being French and English financial interests.

No Indictments.

Richmond, Va., Special.—Col. Henry Hutchings, of the First Texas Regiment, and five of his officers, appeared before the Federal grand jury here Wednesday to testify in the matter of charges that there had been irregularities in the pay-roll of the regiment named during the Manassas manoeuvres. Two grand juries have now passed on the matter without indictments of any one. The first jury was at Alexandria, and the second here, the Richmond body finding no true bills.

APPOMATTOX AGAIN

Tar Heels and Virginians Hold a Love Feast on Field of Battle

CAROLINA MEMORIAL UNVEILED

Three Thousand Persons, Over Three Hundred of Them From North Carolina, Attend the Exercises Upon the Old Battlefield of Appomattox Court House—Governor Montague Enthusiastically Welcomes the Tar Heel Visitors.

Lynchburg, Va., Special.—The celebration of the Appomattox anniversary and the dedication of North Carolina's memorial to her gallant sons, who cut so great a figure there, was in every respect admirable, in conception and in execution. Genial as was the weather with all its spring softness it was not more genial than the welcome given by the old Virginia to our Governor and the veterans and the guests from the Old North State. Nothing marred the symmetry of the affair, and it was a love feast of Virginians and North Carolinians. Governor Glenn and Governor Montague met here in the morning and at once established the entente cordiale and every one of the visitors and visited followed this example. Governor Montague made a charming impression on the North Carolinians, and as for Governor Glenn every Virginian who met him sings his praise. All the speeches of the day were struck upon a high and clear note, full of devotion to both States, and yet above all a deep and enduring loyalty to their country. Virginia's daughters, in a most beautiful way, manifested their sympathy with the occasion and what it celebrated. Mrs. Garland Jones and Mrs. R. B. Hall, both of Raleigh, are the only ladies who came over with the Governor's party.

They were met here by a notable assembly representing Virginia Daughters of the Confederacy, of which they are so prominent members at home. The Virginia Daughters were made guests on the Governor's Pullman and were Mrs. A. F. Anderson, Mrs. Benjamin Nowling, Miss Mollie J. Early, a niece of General Jubal Early, Mrs. Herbert Watts, Mrs. Francis, Miss Lucy Langhorne, Mrs. James T. Carter, Mrs. Kirkwood Otey, who is the president of the Lynchburg Ladies' Memorial Association, Mrs. Arthur L. Powell, Miss Katherine Horsesley and Mrs. Hettie Bowley. These ladies are members of both Kirkwood Otey and Old Dominion Chapters, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

It was 12:30 when the band crashed into "Dixie," and after a burst of cheering the exercises began, the wait being rather tiresome and the sunshine hot amid close-set trees. Every inch of space within hearing was filled. Chairman Henry A. London, as master of ceremonies, announced the opening prayer by Chaplain James A. Weston, major of the late Thirty-third Regiment, saying that Mr. Weston, forty years ago, was a faithful soldier in an earthly war, but ever since has been a faithful soldier of the cross. Chaplain Weston's prayer was for blessing and peace for all parts of our common country, for love of union of these States and readiness and willingness to devote our highest energies to the maintenance of our union; for blessings upon every Confederate grave. He said most touchingly: "We commend to thee, O God, these survivors of our most worthy cause."

Chairman London, in a few admirably phrased sentences, referred to the memorial which marks the close of the fight for love of union of these States, and the veterans of the Stars and Bars had endured four years of suffering and privations which marked life in that army, had been brave always, constant always, self-forgetting and exhibiting the highest type of patriotism; that on this last day they were found in battle array as if on dress parade and charged as enthusiastically, with the old rebel yell, as they had done when they fought at Manassas almost four years before. He told of how General Bryan Grimes had with his troops, mainly North Carolinians, some were Virginians, had a clear road to Lynchburg, and so notified Gen. Lee; that Gen. Lee had to send three messages to Gen. Grimes to withdraw before that gallant soldier did so. As the Confederates withdrew the enemy rushed forward, when Cox's brigade charged up this hill and at this very spot fired the last volley. There is no disparagement of the bravery or the endurance of any Confederate soldier, but with the fortune of war that North Carolina should be in a position to do things that were done here, and it has so come about that Grimes planned the last fight; that last Federal battery was captured on yonder hill by Roberts' brigade; that last skirmish was fought on yonder side of old Lynchburg road by the Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiments, or rather their fragments, and the last charge made and the last volley fired by the organized Infantry of Cox's brigade. North Carolina is proud of these things, but does not boast of them, as her sons only did their duty.

Governor Montague made a splendid address and was followed by Governor Glenn, whose oration was a masterpiece of impassioned eloquence.

In closing, he told about what happened at Appomattox when the North Carolinians there. His impassioned words and forceful gestures putting the whole power of that scene on that awful day forty years ago before his hearers like a painting on a wall, bold and vivid in every particular. His eulogy of that superb soldier, Gen. Bryan Grimes, was splendid, and his tribute to the gallant Generals Cox and Roberts brought general applause, as he turned to the latter, who sat upon the stage, the younger Confederate brigadier. He told how General Lee, after Cox's charge, had asked what troops those were, and upon being told he said: "God bless North Carolina." The Governor told about the troops North Carolina furnished in the war, and how the State had lost one-third

of all lost during the war by the Confederacy; of how sixty regiments of North Carolinians had been put into Virginia. The Governor expressed his pleasure that all Virginians here by their smiles and words had made North Carolina welcome and declared that if they ever came to North Carolina to mark the grave of the humblest Virginia veteran buried there, he would open to them his arms as wide as he could stretch them and his people would be with him in such a greeting. The ode of Professor Stockard was beautiful and was read with much feeling and was highly complimented. The day was one to be long remembered.

A Thieving Baggage Master.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—Gus Emanuel, baggage-master of the Florida East Shore Railroad, who was arrested two days ago, charged with robbing the baggage of north-bound trains, waived examination, and was released under \$2,000 bond. More than a thousand dollars' worth of jewelry has been recovered, and it is said that the effects will amount to fully \$50,000. It is believed that Emanuel has been working with an organized gang of thieves, and several detectives have been put on the case.

CONDUCTOR WEAVER ARRESTED.

Placed Under \$500 Bond on Charge of Kicking a Negro from His Train, With Serious Results. Durham, Special.—Conductor Bob Weaver, of the Southern road, was brought here by Police Officer Patterson, of the Greensboro police force. He was arrested in that town on request of the Durham officers. Immediately after reaching here, Weaver gave bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance before the mayor. The charge against him is that of assault with intent to kill. Weaver is charged with kicking a negro by the name of Sammie Bridges from the top of his train while in motion.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Speaker Cannon is a great lover of green corn. At sixty-eight Grover Cleveland approaches close to the three score and ten mark. Among the Americans who recently left Paris for Monte Carlo is James Gordon Bennett. It has been officially arranged that the Prince and Princess of Wales shall visit India in November and stay until March. The Japanese emperor's yearly expense of living is limited. For this purpose he draws \$3,000,000 from the national treasury. Joseph Choate, American ambassador to the court of St. James, has now served longer in that position than any of his predecessors since the retirement thirty-five years ago of Chas. Francis Adams.

General Nogi and General Kuroki are members of the Presbyterian church, and Field Marshal Oyama's wife is also a member in good standing of that denomination. Admiral Togo is a Roman Catholic. France has a financier at the head of its new ministry. Mons. Maurice Rouvier, the new premier, has been accustomed to say that "So long as the finances of a nation are sound there is nothing to fear."

Senator Modesto Garces, former President of the State of Cauca and now special engineer for the National Government of Colombia, is examining the extensive coal deposits on the Pacific slope with a view to asking bids for their exploitation. Fifty-six years ago Louis Kossuth led the Hungarian Assembly to declare independence of Austria, and became dictator and commander-in-chief in the unsuccessful war which followed. A few weeks ago Francis Kossuth, his son, was summoned to the Austrian capital by the emperor.

Eight Miners Killed. Roanoke, Va., Special.—A special from Allisoria, Pulaski county, Va., to The Times, says: "While tamping powder in a blast Saturday afternoon at the Ardway limestone quarry, in this county, about four miles west of Allisoria, the blast was accidentally discharged. This caused the explosion of two other blasts that had been set near by and a fearful accident happened."

Eight men were instantly killed and two others wounded. The names of the victims are: Killed—John Fortner, colored laborer; Walter Miller, colored laborer; John Harris, colored laborer; Tobe Sutton, colored laborer; A. Vaughn, colored laborer; A. O. Walton, white laborer. The injured—Tom Sampson, colored laborer; William Dalton, white foreman, who was in charge of the gang of workmen.

Telegraphic Briefs. The operators in the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coalfield have signed the wage scale submitted by the miners under protest. Nichol Zavoisky, the adopted son of Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist and reformer, is in America and will make a tour, preaching socialism. De Witt Smith, president of the Chesapeake Western Company, was charged in New York with grand larceny. Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was granted a stay of execution by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, the decision being announced by Presiding Justice Burton. J. G. Phelps Stokes, a millionaire and son of Anson Phelps Stokes, a millionaire, will marry Miss Rose H. Pastor, formerly a staff correspondent of the Jewish Daily News. The Congregational ministers, in their protest against acceptance of the Rockefeller gift of \$100,000 for missions, are severe on the Standard Oil magnate. District Attorney Jerome has received the "Nan" Patterson letters that were taken from J. Morgan Smith and wife. It is now said that Vice-President James Hazen Hyde, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, will turn the tables on President James W. Alexander and try to oust him. Messrs. Hyde and Alexander gave out letters attacking each other. Thirty-seven bodies have been taken out of the Letter mine at Ziegler, Ill. President Roosevelt was cordially welcomed to Louisville, Ky., where he addressed a large assemblage, and then proceeded on his trip to the Southwest.

Hog Beats Horse in a Fight. A horse and a hog owned by Charles A. Young of Enon engaged in a fierce fight recently. The horse was so badly injured that it had to be killed.—Springfield Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Admiral Togo Seemingly Getting Into Close Quarters

VLADIVOSTOCK FLEET IS READY

Three of the Four Powerful Armored Cruisers Are Seaworthy Again and Prepared to Act in the Japanese Admiral's Rear While He is Facing Rojstvensky.

St. Petersburg, Special.—There is reason to believe that Vice Admiral Rojstvensky's entrance into the China Sea has been followed by orders for the cruisers Gromoboi, Rossia and Bogatir, which has been ready for some time at Vladivostock to put to sea. Whether it is the intention to send them south immediately or to hold them in the vicinity of Vladivostock is not known. Their appearance outside the straits of Vladivostock would constitute a potential threat against Admiral Togo's rear, which will compel the retention in, or dispatch a number of heavy fighting ships to Japanese waters. Thus Admiral Togo seems to be virtually placed between two fires. The peace influences in the government urge this favorable strategic position presents the psychological moment for offering officially the olive branch to Japan, reasoning that no matter how confident the Japanese government may be of Admiral Togo's victory, it will not overlook the possibility of defeat or fail to appreciate the complete disaster which would follow the transfer of the mastery of the sea to Russia. With so much depending upon the issue, they argue, both countries have mutual interest in avoiding an actual test, and it is not impossible, therefore, that a new movement in the direction of peace may come just as the world expects to hear the call to quarters for the greatest naval battle of modern times. Certainly the spirits of the war party have been greatly raised by Rojstvensky's success in penetrating to the China Sea; and the prospect of a naval battle, even with the odds against Russian victory, which would change the entire complexion of the situation, has aroused something like a flash of enthusiasm in many Russian breasts.

Some naval officers express the opinion that Rojstvensky having now safely navigated the straits, instead of sailing north to meet the Japanese, can afford to calmly await Vice Admiral Nebogatoff, with his division of squadron, which could arrive there in about three weeks. The Russian Admiralty on Sunday received a long dispatch from Singapore, but no intimation as to its contents has been given to the newspapers. The papers Sunday morning printed Singapore dispatches without comment. The Svat being the only exception. This paper views the news from Rojstvensky as an auspicious prelude to a decisive battle, "which may show that over Rojstvensky still shines the happy star which helped him, when a lieutenant, to save the fragile Vesta in an unequal conflict with a Turkish battleship." The Svat expresses the hope that Rojstvensky is destined to turn the tables, and that even in case of defeat, some of his vessels will be able to break through and reach the Sea of Japan.

Invate Cemeteries. St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The efforts of the police to smother the political agitation have led them even to invade the cemeteries in their search for evidence of treason. It has become the practice of students to place on the graves of comrades who were active in the struggle, wreaths bound with ribbons, on which political sentiments are inscribed. The other day a harmless inscription, in Greek, simply expressive of sympathy, was placed on Wednesday a red ribbon attached to a wreath, although upon the grave of a well-known official, being interpreted by the police as a revolutionary emblem, was not only cut off but created so much alarm that a general order was sent out to all vendors of mortuary wreaths, prohibiting the sale of red ribbons.

Red Flag at Funeral. St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The workmen of the village of Smolensk made a demonstration Friday, the occasion being the burial of an employee of the Pahl factory, who was killed by a steam boiler a few days ago. Six thousand persons assembled early in the morning in a heavy snowstorm and awaited the funeral procession. There were red flags everywhere, and a wreath deposited by Socialists on the coffin was inscribed: "Died an innocent victim in the struggle for victory." The wreath was seized by the police and military, which later arrived on the scene.

Had 6,000 Chinese Bandits. St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Chief of Staff Karkevitch, in a dispatch to the general staff, says: "Yesterday our sharpshooters forced the Japanese cavalry to retire from Erdazehe and Tsulushu. "One of our detachments, on arriving in the morning of April 4 at the Santung, engaged the enemy, who had 6,000 Chinese bandits with them. I have not received a report of the result of the battle."

Russians Resume Retreat. Tokio, By Cable.—The main force of the Russians, which was recently defeated in the neighborhood of Chinchiangcheng, has deviated towards Shumiencheng, and a part of it has retired along the Fenghua road. On the evening of April 5 no Russians were to be seen south of Hsinlinin, eight miles north of Chinchian. A small force of Russians is occupying Talisvo, 26 miles east of Welyuanpoamen.

490 Entombed by Earthquake. Lahore, India, By Cable.—Four hundred and seventy men, of Gurkha Regiments, were buried alive as a result of the earthquake at the hill station of Dharmasala, according to the latest information from that place. The report adds that it is impossible to rescue the entombed men. The Kangra valley is believed to have been devastated, and it is reported that the town of Kangra was reduced to ruins with great loss of life. No confirmation of the report is obtainable, as the telegraph station at Kangra is wrecked.

Turpentine Operators. Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Turpentine operators held a meeting Thursday, but the public was excluded, and no definite information regarding their actions were made public. About the only thing accomplished, it is stated, was to complete the capital stock for a million dollars for the Export Naval Stores company. About 200 operators were in attendance.

Losses Number 107,000. Harbin, By Cable.—Complete returns received at headquarters give the total Russian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners at the battle of Mukden as 107,000. The wounded are being taken away from here over the Siberian Railroad as rapidly as possible, in order to free the hospitals preparatory to a renewal of the fighting. By General Linevitch's order, the bands play daily at all the Russian positions.

HE DIDN'T PARADE

The Czar of All the Russians Takes No Risks

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY LAY LOW

For the First Time the Autocrat of All the Russians Did Not Venture to Attend the Annual Parade of His Own Regiment, and Only the Younger Grand Dukes Emerged From Their Palaces.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The annual parade of the Horse Guards, always heretofore one of the most spectacular military ceremonies, as well as social functions, of the year, was chiefly notable Friday by the absence of Emperor Nicholas and the imperial family. The Horse Guards is the Emperor's own regiment, and never before has he failed to attend its annual parade. With the Empress, Dowager Empress and the entire court, the Emperor remained at Tsarskoe-Selo.

The only Grand Dukes who ventured out of their palaces were Nicholas, Boris and Alexander Michaelovitch, the first named representing the Emperor. Even Grand Duke Vladimir, commander of the military district, present, the explanation being that he was detained at the palace on account of sickness. The danger to the imperial family was regarded as especially great, at it happened that this was the festival of the Immaculate Conception, one of the strictest religious holidays. All business was suspended. The entire population was in the streets and the fear of an untoward incident, in view of the activity of the terrorists, induced extraordinary precautions. The police made a number of arrests, but both military displays, happily, passed off without disturbances.

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