[illegible] News.

[illegible] McMenemy, [illegible] Backus. | Editors and Pubs.

The United States of America has [illegible] holds the most conspicuous place in international conversations.

American shoes are steadily growing in favor in the markets of Europe. There is naturally a good deal of kicking at this, but it does no good.

Many Spaniards have been appointed to places on the new police force of Havana. They and the Americans will club together for peace.

Great Britain has ordered two new battleships, each to have a displacement of 14,000 tons, and cost $5,000,000. That is what England thinks of the disarmament scheme.

The hauling down of the Spanish flag in Havana the other day has been supplemented fittingly in Madrid by the abolition of the office of minister for colonies. This was the final act of abdication for which more than four centuries of misrule were the preparation. The shutters were put up as the proprietors had decided to go out of the colonial business.

Two hundred cities and towns in Germany are preparing granite columns surmounted by braziers in honor of Prince Bismarck. On the anniversary of the late chancellor's birth fires will be lit in these. It would be interesting to know what the kaiser thinks of the scheme. If he is wise he will insist on designing the pillars himself. That would show that he had a real sense of humor.

The greatest gain of all from the departure of the horse will be in cleanliness. When he goes, the larger part of the work of the street-cleaners will have come to an end. The cleaning of the roadbeds will be a very simple matter, and can be done almost entirely by flushing them from the water mains. The same electricity which gives us the motor vehicles will give us in steadily increasing measure better lighting of our streets and houses, and better heating as well. Even the bicycle may return to its former favor and exceed it even, for with good pavements everywhere thousands of men and youths could use it on all pleasant days as their most enjoyable and most healthful method of transit to and from their places of occupation.

The expenditure of money for education is advancing, and the people are getting more for their outlay than ever before. In 1871 the disbursements for the public schools amounted to $1.75 per capita of the total population, but in 1898 they rose to $2.62. This means that we have more schools, better schools, better buildings and better teaching. The average expenditure for each pupil in the public schools in 1871 was $15.20, while in 1898 it was $18.57. The number of pupils in these institutions has almost doubled in twenty-five years, rising from 7,561,582 in 1871 to 14,652,492 in 1897. This splendid system of public schools cost the taxpayers $69,107,612 in 1871, but in 1898 the money required to maintain it amounted to the colossal sum of $187,320,602.

A report on the work of the Agricultural Experiment stations for the fiscal year 1898, has been forwarded to Congress by the secretary of agriculture. According to the report the stations have, as a rule, steadily pursued their investigations, have accomplished much useful work and have increased their facilities for investigations. This has been partly owing to an increase in the number of officials competent to undertake such investigations. As a result, there has been a gain in the importance and thoroughness of the original inquiries pursued. Arrangements are being made to have in the future a more practical application of the results of investigations made so that farmers can be taught to make best use of discoveries. Aid from [illegible] is [illegible] to be necessary [illegible] as a matter of fact, [illegible] has been afford[illegible] displayed by the [illegible]

[illegible] of Labor.

Work, work, work,
In meadow and mill and mart;
Work, work, work,
Till the dews of labor start.
Where the sailors launch their ships,
And plow the waves apart,
Work with a song on the lips,
And work with a prayer in the heart.

Let the dreamer lie at ease,
And gaze at the bright blue sky,
Lulled by the murmuring bees,
While the summer winds go by.
Though its skies be cold and gray,
Be this thy heart's content,
That thine is the sweeter day
In useful labor spent.

Better to delve all day
With the blessing of peace at night,
Than to fritter the time away,
With fingers idle and white.
For labor is God's good gift,
Though it be the curse of the fall;
And the hands that struggle and lift
Are the noblest hands of all.

—Ola Moore, in Youth's Companion.

A CIRCUS TRAGEDY.

I.

Gugusse, the favorite of the Winter Cirque, which stood in the shadow of the Kremlin, in Moscow, Russia, was not a handsome fellow. He had neither the wit of the clown, the grace of the chariot driver nor the versatility of the ringmaster, yet he was more popular with the Muscovites than all the three together. He owed his popularity a good deal to nature, who had sent him into the world, equipped with an enormous head, large, fanlike ears, and a hunchback balanced upon slender legs, which bowed beneath their weight. He was the king of the dwarfs and the idol of the mob—for, to a mob, grace, wit and strength are nothing compared with hideous deformity.

Yet he was a man. He had passions like other men. He had a heart within his bony body as capable of human affection as that possessed by any of the public who applauded his tricks. And this heart he had thrown at the feet of Mlle. Nina, daughter of Adolphe, the equilibrist, the handsomest horsewoman in the circus.

When she appeared at the circus for the first time he was dazzled by her beauty. She danced into the ring in a cloud of gauze, among which spangles glittered like diamonds. A white rose, suspended from pearly teeth, contrasted with the rich red of her cheeks and coils of jet black hair, which streamed luxuriantly down to her waist. She was proudly, insolently beautiful, and the dwarf—whom the whim of a circus manager had taken from the cobbler's lapstone—was completely dazzled by the sight of such radiant lovelinesss.

As time went on the star dropped from the sky. The distance between them grew less and less as the illusion faded from his eyes. Every morning he used to see the dazzling beauty of the previous night, in a dirty morning wrapper, patching her scanty wardrobe as she watched the pot boil in the open air. He began to talk with her, and then he began to dream, and in his dreams he saw Nina walking by his side radiant with happiness.

Nina laughed at his gibes, screamed at his jokes and shouted "Encore, Gugusse!" when the love-stricken dwarf made some grotesque movement, which, he hoped, would be interpreted as an exhibition of affection. The fair horsewoman occasionally caressed him as she would have caressed a dog. He was less than a dog in the eyes of the circus people. Jealous of his popularity, they cuffed him whenever they met him, and the dwarf found it useless to protest.

One evening he told Nina that he loved her. The girl stared at him a moment as if she had not heard aright and then burst into a fit of laughter. Gugusse frowned, and drew himself up to the full height of his little figure, hoping perchance to impress her. Then he told her how he had loved her from the moment he first saw her, and how life was impossible without her regard.

Every word the dwarf uttered was like a jest to the merry-hearted girl. She sat in her chair and shook with the exuberance of mirth. Gugusse stepped forward and took one of her white, plump hands in his horny palm. Nina jumped up with a gesture of disgust, drew her hand away, and struck the dwarf a blow in the face.

A few hours later the circus rang with cheers as Gugusse entered. But the dwarf had no heart for his work that night, and he was hissed from the ring.

I.

The next day the circus bills bore the imposing announcement:

"Unparalleled Novelty. Stupendous Attractions. The Tragedy of Usande; or, the Martyred Maiden. Mlle. Nina and Gugusse."

At 7 o'clock the house was crowded. The usual exercises took place—tight rope, trapeze, horizontal bar—but they passed almost unnoticed. The people were waiting for the promised tragedy. They wanted to see the white-robed maiden devoured by the bear.

At last Gugusse and Nina entered the ring, and the pent-up enthusiasm of the crowd found vent in cheers. Nina was witchingly beautiful in her white toga, over which fell tresses of rich, dark hair. She looked like the white-souled martyrs of old, for whom the stake had no terrors. She advanced to the center of the ring, and Gugusse, looking as hideous as the headsman of the restoration, bound her securely to the post. Nina clasped her hands together, and lifted her large eyes skyward in an attitude of prayer.

Gugusse disappeared and reentered the ring with a tame bear, which had been his playfellow since he left his Polish home. He held the animal by the ear, and as the brute struggled and growled menacingly, the people applauded to the echo.

They watched Gugusse approach the maiden, and heard some words uttered, which they took to be an appeal for her recantation. In reality Gugusse was murmuring a passionate declaration.

"Nina, I love you. Have pity on me. Can you not hear me? Have pity on me or I will let Biska fly at you. I have made him drink brandy, I have beaten him, and this morning I stole his meat from him. He is hungry; he is mad; he will tear you to pieces. Will you be mine?"

Nina shook her head with a gesture of impatience.

"Nina! Nina! I am a man—I have a right to love you. I love you with my whole soul. I cannot live without your love. Be mine! Do not make me desperate. Ah! you shake your head. You will not! You despise me. I know it. You shall pay dearly for it now!"

As he finished speaking the dwarf bent down and unmuzzled the furious brute which pawed the ground viciously at his feet. Nina turned pale. There was desperation in the dwarf's face—there was murder in his eyes. Her cheeks blanched with terror, and from her lips came the cry:

"Help! help! help!"

With a rapid movement Gugusse unmuzzled the bear, and the famished animal dashed past him, sprang upon the helpless girl and rent her with his claws.

The scene was so realistic, so strikingly rendered, that the audience applauded until the circus was filled with a deafening roar. They little knew that a tragedy was being enacted, and thought it was part of the "business" when a beautiful head dropped down and blood spurted from the white, unclothed arm.

What passed just then in the mind of the wretched creature who stood watching the horrible sight? Was he conscious of his infamy? Was he seized with pity at the sight of so much youth and beauty being ruthlessly torn to pieces? Did he wish to undo what he had done?

No one can tell, but just as the bear was planting his cruel claws upon the white shoulders of the half-conscious girl the dwarf sprang forward and seized the brute in his muscular arms. With a mighty effort he pulled the bear off his victim and flung him to the ground.

The passion which famine and excitement had aroused in the bear caused him to turn with furious force upon his master. As they rolled over together in the sawdust the bear caught the dwarf in a terrible embrace. There was a cracking of bones, and before the people belonging to the circus had time to run to his aid the infuriated beast had planted his fangs into his neck.

And the crowd, little suspecting that a grim tragedy had taken place before their eyes, jumped on their seats and howled out, amid a storm of applause:

"Encore, Gugusse! Encore, Gugusse!"

The Police at Shanghai.

A well ordered British-American quarter at Shanghai, China, the strong force of police is an interesting feature. Some of these are Englishmen; others are Chinese who have been trained to deal firmly with the great coolie class which throngs in all parts of Shanghai; and there are besides the Sikh police, chosen men from the Punjaubi regiments, who patrol the city and its lonely outskirts on horseback. In the French settlement the guardians of the peace are wholly different, being fairly faithful copies of the typical gendarmes of Paris. They are assisted by a certain number of Gallicized Chinese, but the affairs of the French quarter are not, on the whole, so well administered as those of its Angle-Saxon neighbors.

England's Honey Supply.

English bees are unable to produce as much honey as England needs. Every year we have to import 2,250,000 pounds, of which the declared value is $165,000 or about six cents per pound. Among the countries engaged in supplying our markets with this product, the principal are the United States, Chili and Peru, the other contributors including the British West Indies, France, Australasia, Canada, Germany, Italy and the Spanish West Indies. No statistics of the quantity of honey produced in the United Kingdom are obtainable, but it is quite evident that bee-keeping is capable of being much more profitably developed than it is.—Westminster Gazette.

Crows as Clam Diggers.

An Interesting Sight Witnessed by a Coaching Party.

A coaching party from Lakewood, N. J., to Asbury Park, received a novel and amusing lesson in natural history a few days ago. All except H. W. Merford, who drove the coach, were astonished at the number of crows that were hovering about the banks of the Shark River. That there was something out of the ordinary going on among the crows was apparent to the most superficial observer. Their antics were weird and fantastic, and their loud cawing denoted that they were excited.

There was method in their madness, as was discovered after a little observation. Acting on the advice of Mr. Merford, who had brought his four horses to a standstill, a crow was closely watched. He worked vigorously in the soft mud for several minutes, and finally extracted a lump nearly a third as big as himself. He flew high in the air with his prize, and when near the centre of the river, which was covered with ice, Mr. Crow dropped his trophy. It fell upon the ice with a report. Mr. Crow was close upon its wake, and reached the ice a few seconds later. He at once showed fight to other crows that came near, and, having driven them away, he proceeded to devour the fragments of his prize.

"What is he eating?" was asked.

"Soft clams," was Mr. Merford's retort. "The crows," he continued, "dig them out of the mud and carry them into the air by seizing the tentacles which protrude from the shells. They are, however, unable to open the clams. The shellfish scents danger and closes its shell in self protection. Mr. Crow has by his wonderful intellect succeeded in overcoming this difficulty. This he does by letting the clam fall on the ice from a distance high enough to give sufficient impetus to shatter its shell and place the fish at his mercy."

The crows do clam-digging every fine day, and a number of coaching parties have been organized for the express purpose of seeing the ingenious birds earn a fish meal.

An amusing feature of the performance is the "hanger-on crow." There are at least five crows that do not work to every one that does. These fellows keep a sharp eye on the industrious crow and try to profit by his labors. Like all loafers, they are cowards, and when the rightful owner of the clam shows fight, they retreat to a respectful distance, and content themselves by sorting over what is left.

Two Famous Horses.

There were two horses belonging to highwaymen which were famous in their time. One of them belonged to the celebrated knight of the road, Paul Clifford. He was called Robin and was Irish. In color iron gray, he was reputed by judges of horseflesh—and there were some who were quite as competent to give an opinion, if not more so, as any of the present day—to be absolutely without blemish and to be second to none. Another famous horse, or rather mare, was Black Bess. Her owner, Dick Turpin, or, to give him his correct name, Nicks, committed a robbery in London at 4 o'clock in the morning, and, fearing discovery, made for Gravesend, ferried across the river and appeared at the bowling green in York the same evening, having accomplished his ride of 300 miles in sixteen hours on one horse. At least, so says the legend, and this is certain—that on his trial he was acquitted, the jury considering it impossible that he could have got to York in the time.—London Standard.

Taxes in Europe.

The least heavily taxed country in Europe is Great Britain, which, with a population of 40,000,000, spends for national purposes about $500,000,000 yearly. On the Continent, where large standing armies are maintained, France, with a population of 38,000,000, spends annually $700,000,000; the Empire of Germany and its component kingdoms, having in the aggregate, a population of 52,000,000, spend nearly $1,000,000,000, and Austria-Hungary, with its 40,000,000 of population and no navy to speak of $550,000,000. In spite of their great national expenses these countries, while not rapidly growing rich, are not growing poorer, Germany especially during the last few years having immensely extended its commerce and increased the capital invested in manufactures.—New York Sun.

The Fair Maid of Perth.

In the north part of the city of Perth, in Scotland, is a building that has long been known as the Fair Maid's House. Tradition insists that this is the house in "Couvrefeu, or Curfew, street," which was formerly inhabited by old Simon Glover and his daughter, Catherine. Sir Walter Scott made the latter his heroine in the "Fair Maid of Perth," describing her as "universally acknowledged to be the most beautiful young woman in the city or its vicinity." Tradition, however, has little historical basis to stand on. Nevertheless, the building is an interesting relic of old Perth, and as such the Town Council will soon acquire it and purchase it from its present owner at the price it cost him.

Daytime Rest.

All women who can spare an hour in the afternoon to themselves, says Woman's Life, should cast off all household and social cares for this period and enjoy a complete relaxation, previous to dressing. It is not absolutely necessary that an hour should be spent in sleep, but it should be spent in resting in a recumbent position. Working women should make some sacrifice to obtain a regular rest at midday, if only for a few minutes. While they may not be able to spend as much time as women of leisure, it is comparatively easy to contract the habit of a ten minutes' nap directly after dinner, and this short daytime rest will be of more value than an hour's sleep at night. After the habit of the daytime sleep is once established, the moment she dons a loose wrap and lays down she will easily fall asleep, and such is the control of the mind over the body that, if she looks at a watch or clock and firmly determines to awake at a certain hour, she is quite sure to find herself wide-awake at that time.

Pretty Underwear.

The variety of pretty silk and woolen underwear to be had at such reasonable prices is very tempting to dainty women, yet many refrain from purchasing such on account of their liability to injure in laundrying. If the work is properly done this trouble may be avoided. When ready to begin fill a tub half full of warm water, in which dissolve a fourth of a bar of Ivory Soap, and wash the articles through it with the hands, rinse in warm water, and squeeze, but do not wring. Hang on the line and press while still damp.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

According to the most reliable statistics there are at present 808 families in Greater New York which are made up of twenty-one persons or more.

As a result of dairy progress in Great Britain the import of Canadian cheese fell last year to the extent of about $2,000,000.

Bears have been more plentiful in Hungary lately than at any time within the last fifteen years.

Street railway companies in Philadelphia pay the city yearly about $70,000 for car licenses.

Eight hours' sleep will prevent more nervous derangements in women than any medicine can cure.

In 1900 Iceland will celebrate the 900th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into the island.

Coughs Lead to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Humility is not an enforced grace; it is a growth of the spirit.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A letter travels from Khartoum to London in seventeen days.

Easy Chances.

A slip may sprain, a thump may bruise, easy chances for pain and trouble. An easy way to cure right off is to use St. Jacobs Oil. It takes no chances and knows what it can do.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, chews gum incessantly.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 5c., $1. All druggists.

A man may know his own mind and still not be very wise.

Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer has no equal for Colds.—PAUL L. MILLER, Cohoes, New York, Nov. 17, 1897. 25c. a bottle.

"Hamlet" has made more money than any other play in the language.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Florida and Cuba.

Via Pennsylvania, Southern Ry., F., C. & P. and F. E. C. The only route operating through Pullman sleeping car service New York to Ormond, Rockledge, Palm Beach and Miami. Connections for Havana, Key West and Nassau. Route of the "New York and Florida Limited." Finest train in the world, operated solid between New York and St. Augustine, exclusively of dining, library and observation, compartment and drawing room sleeping cars. Two other fast trains, 4:20 p.m. and 12:05 a.m. Full information from J. L. Adams, G. E. A., F., C. & P. R. R., 353 Broadway, New York, or A. S. Thweatt, E. P. A., Southern Ry., 271 Broadway, New York.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

For Whooping Cough Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

To Florida [illegible]

The Plant System [illegible] in Florida, Cuba, Jamaica [illegible] Tickets by both rail and water [illegible] Five steamships weekly between [illegible] Key West and Havana. [illegible] trated literature, maps, rates [illegible] plication to J. J. Farnsworth [illegible] Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, New York.

The poorer students at the University of Vienna have a mensa [illegible] mica, at which they can get dinner and supper for $4.40 a month.

The destruction of stores and shipping by both armies during the civil war exceeded $100,000,000.

The two richest prima donnas are Adelina Patti and Sibyl Sanderson.

Write It Down.

Write it down in a book, so you can see it every day, that St. Jacobs Oil is as sure to cure Lame Back or Lumbago as you write it down. It does its best with it and leaves behind a cure that stays.

Among the Egyptians embalming ceased about 700 A. D.

Small nostrils are said by physiologists to indicate small and weak lungs.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggist refund money.

During 1897 Nebraska marketed $140,772,494 worth of products.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A man is always discovering things that others knew long ago.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310, Russia, 210.

A wife should not expect her husband to be light-hearted if her biscuits are heavy.

Very old people shorten in stature as they increase in years.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Driver Hughes of the Fire Department of New York city saved ten lives at a recent tenement-house fire.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE F[illegible] [illegible] Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. [illegible]

[illegible] CHOSEN

M. Loubet [illegible] to Succeed [illegible]

DISORDER AT THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

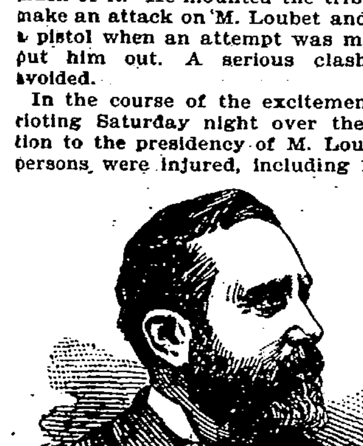
[illegible] Is Accused [illegible] of Dreyfus. [illegible] Also [illegible] Election.

[illegible] Feb. 18.—By a vote of 483 to [illegible] for his nearest competitor Emile Loubet becomes the seventh president of the French republic. The fact that as he passed through the streets of Paris to the palace of the Elysee he was honored by insults and derision from the public enemies of the present form of government in France may not be a happy augury, but it is an incident of which he may be proud and not ashamed.

The new president is a genial, honest and sincere gentleman, whereas France needs above all else at this moment in her history a man of iron. It is not necessary, however, to give expression to foreboding when the new chief magistrate has scarcely undertaken his herculean task. The record of Saturday's events suffices for the occasion.

The ballot for president Saturday afternoon at Versailles was taken without debate, as is the custom, and it was plain from the first that M. Loubet would be elected by a large majority. M. Meline, his chief opponent, withdrew his ballots early in the vote. There was some disorder during the balloting, Paul Deroulede being responsible for much of it. He mounted the tribune to make an attack on M. Loubet and drew a pistol when an attempt was made to put him out. A serious clash was avoided.

In the course of the excitement and rioting Saturday night over the election to the presidency of M. Loubet 46 persons were injured, including 14 policemen.



M. LOUBET.

One journalist received a blow on the head with a loaded stick and was so badly injured that he was removed to a hospital, where he now lies in a serious condition. Two hundred and fifty arrests were made, and 142 of those taken into custody are still at the station houses, being held on charges of carrying concealed weapons.

Sunday morning editions of the anti-revisionist papers accuse M. Loubet of being a defender of Dreyfus and express the deepest dissatisfaction with the result of the election, while the revisionist organs are surprised that the election of a man who never expressed an opinion regarding Dreyfus' case is not better received.

Police measures for the maintenance of order have been taken on an extensive scale, and the city is quiet. M. Loubet did not quit his residence at the Luxembourg until 6 o'clock last evening.

Toward 7 o'clock demonstrations occurred in front of the office of Sebastian Faure's anarchist paper, the Journal du Peuple, on the Boulevard Montmartre, for and against Loubet. There was a collision between the rival factions, and several persons were injured. The partisans of the newly elected president were worsted in the conflict and moved to the Cafe Brebant, where they were again attacked and dispersed by their opponents. Many arrests were made.

Similar encounters occurred at about 8 o'clock at the offices of the Libre Parole and more serious disorders later at the Brasserie Maxeville, on the Boulevard Montmartre, where several women were trampled and injured.

Toward midnight crowds broke the windows of the Rothschilds' offices, in the Rue Lafitte, and another group wrecked the offices of the Anti-Juif.

Today M. Dupuy, the premier, will ask the chamber of deputies to vote [illegible]400 ($32,000) for the obsequies of M [illegible]ure. This was the amount voted for [pr]esident Carnot's funeral. President [Lo]ubet, following the precedent set by [Pr]esident Casimir-Perier, will attend [th]e obsequies.

M. Loubet will preside at the first [ca]binet council of the new administration tomorrow.

In the course of the demonstrations [th]e Dreyfusards attempted to invade [the] offices of the Petit Journal. Finding the doors barred against them, [the]y smashed the windows.

[A]t the Hall of a Thousand Columns Bonapartists met to protest against [the] election of M. Loubet. Speeches [we]re made by Baron Legoux, M. Lasies [an]d M. Cuneo d'Ornano. Several persons who interrupted the proceedings [we]re ejected. When the meeting broke [up] there were some slight disorders, [and] several arrests were made.

King Oscar Resumes.

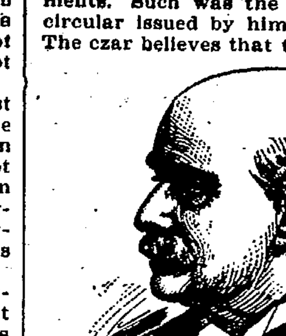
[illegible] Feb. 20.—The Daily Chron[icle] [illegible]

[illegible] Place Plan.

Ex-Minister Hitchcock Puts the Matter in a New Light.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who is to succeed Secretary Bliss as the head of the interior department, reached Washington from New York last evening. Secretary Bliss, who has been in New York, accompanied him. The new secretary expects to call on President McKinley today and will assume the duties of his office whenever it is the pleasure of the president. The new secretary in an interview last night corrected what he said was a popular wrong impression regarding the czar's so called disarmament proposal made to the powers of the world.

"This proposition," said he, "is not for a disarmament, but for the calling of a conference for the purpose of reaching an agreement not to increase armaments. Such was the intention of the circular issued by him in August last. The czar believes that the vast amounts



HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

of money required to adapt the armament of nations to new devices which are constantly being brought forward to bring them up to that of each other could be much better utilized for the benefit of the people of the countries affected. The suggestion for a conference has met with approval, and I think most of the nations of the world will be represented at the meeting to be held at The Hague very soon to consider the czar's proposition."

Mr. Hitchcock was averse to discussing for publication European politics, but he said in answer to questions that the accomplishments of this country in raising an army from 25,000 to 260,000 men during the Spanish war challenged their admiration and astounded and amazed the nations of the world. It had increased the admiration for the flag, and, he added, "The American flag never flew higher in Europe than it does tonight."

Russia, he said, was friendly to America and during the late war maintained an attitude of strict neutrality.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Porter Makes Known the Purpose of His Trip Abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In an interview last evening Mr. Robert P. Porter, who goes to Berlin today, explained at some length the objects of his mission, prefacing his remarks with the statement that since the war with Spain many continental countries had shown a disposition to make unfriendly discriminations against American products.

Referring to the recent statement in the reichstag by Count von Bosadowsky-Wehner, German imperial secretary of state for the interior, on the subject of the development of the trade of the United States with Germany, he said that a close study of the question did not warrant the conclusions drawn by Count Posadowsky-Wehner. On the contrary, it showed most satisfactory and profitable trade conditions so far as Germany was concerned.

"In 1897," said Mr. Porter, "German imports into the United States reached high water mark, £12,000,000 or £15,000,000 higher than any other year during the decade then ending. The decline for 1898 was almost wholly due to the decreased sugar importation. The healthy feature of American imports into Germany, in my opinion, lies in the fact that of the $150,000,000 in 1898 over half was composed of raw cotton, petroleum, tobacco, copper and the like, mostly for conversion into manufactured articles, giving employment to German labor.

"Large imports of raw material, especially when a country does not produce raw material itself, are a source of wealth rather than loss to a country like Germany. There can be no commercial difficulty between the United States and Germany, because apart from Great Britain America is knit more closely to Germany by bonds of kinship or mutual interests than to any other power."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Severe earthquakes continue in the state of Guerreo, Mexico.

A railway collision in Brussels caused the death of 30 passengers.

The senate has refused to extend pneumatic tube service to Chicago.

The output of gold from the Klondike for the present year is estimated at $19,000,000.

The Continental Worsted mills, Philadelphia, were damaged by fire Sunday. The loss was $20,000.

The North Carolina legislature has adopted an amendment to the constitution to disfranchise negroes.

Sir R. Lambert Playfair, formerly British consul general for the territory of Algeria and the author of several books of travel, is dead in London.

Nebraska Wheat Crop Damaged.

OMAHA, Feb. 20.—Advices to The Bee from its regular correspondents in northern Nebraska indicate that the winter wheat crop has been badly damaged by the recent cold snap. Those who have examined the fields say that [illegible]

HID IN THE JUNGLES

American Gunboats Fail to Dislodge the Filipinos.

INTENSE HEAT AFFECTS THE TROOPS

An Attack Expected at Any Moment on the Right Flank—No Philippine Port Open For Trade Except Iloilo.

MANILA, Feb. 20.—The California volunteers at 5 o'clock yesterday morning abandoned Guadalupe church, which has since been set on fire, and retired to San Pedro Macati. The rebels still hold the country in the vicinity of Guadalupe, Pasig and Patero, despite the efforts of the gunboats to dislodge them from the jungle on both sides of the river.

The heat is intense and is increasing perceptibly daily. Under present conditions it is impossible to provide shade for the troops in certain parts of the line, particularly MacArthur's division King's brigade is also exposed from San Pedro Macati to Culiculi, where it joins Ovenshine's brigade.

Mr. Higgins, the manager of the Manila-Dagupan railroad, is believed to be safe at Bayambang, although no communication has been received from him since Feb. 9. He was then housed at Mr. Clark's place, with his wife and family and about six other Englishmen, some of whom are accompanied by their wives. While it is unlikely that the natives of the locality will harm them, it is feared that others from distant provinces might wreak vengeance at their expense.

In view of the fact that the enemy are concentrating on the American right flank preparations have been made to give them a warm reception in the event of attack. General Ovenshine's line, consisting originally of the North Dakota volunteers, the Fourteenth infantry and two troops of the Fourth cavalry, stretching from the beach at Camp Dewey to General King's right, was re-enforced by two battalions of Oregon volunteers and three troops of the Fourth cavalry as infantry.

The Buffalo, discovering the rebels unusually active about 10 in the evening, signaled the flagship for permission to fire upon them, and, this being granted, bombarded the enemy's trenches for 20 minutes. The only effect of the fire was apparently to drive the rebels farther inland. Beyond a few ineffectual volleys from the trenches, which were returned with interest, the enemy was undemonstrative, and all is quiet along the rest of the line.

Scouts claim to have seen General Pio del Pilar, who commanded the rebels at Paco, with his arm in a sling, directing the troops. General Montenegro, the insurgent commander in chief, is reported to be personally conducting the movements in front of General King's line at San Pedro Macati. The signal corps is arranging signals with the navy for future operations on the left.

With the exception of the port of Iloilo trade with Philippine ports is still blockaded.

Much Gold on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In regard to the condition existing in many places in the country, except the far west, in that the supply of gold in circulation is very large while that of paper currency is too small, United States Treasurer Roberts says: "There is now in the treasury and in the subtreasuries $227,000,000 in gold and $23,000,000 in paper. Pains are being taken to distribute as much paper as possible among the subtreasuries. Applicants for paper in return for gold are informed, however, that they will be required to pay bankers' rates for transportation in such exchanges, and this information seems to prevent continued calls for paper money."

General Grant's Double Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—John S. Rockwell, long known as General Grant's double, who for 30 years was the proprietor of a hotel in this city, died at his home, 127 Lexington avenue, on Saturday morning, after an illness of ten days, from kidney trouble, which affected his heart. He had suffered from sciatic rheumatism for seven years. The Reviver hotel, at Twenty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, was personally conducted by Mr. Rockwell for more than a quarter of a century.

Miller Breaks All Records.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—One of the greatest, if not the greatest, long distance races ever contested ended here last night. It was the six day bicycle race begun in the Mechanics' pavilion on Monday night last, with 19 competitors. Of these 12 were left in at the finish, and Charles W. Miller, twice winner of similar contests in Madison Square Garden, New York, was a comparatively easy victor over a splendid field. Miller was nearly 200 miles ahead of previous records.

Ian MacLaren In New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 20.—The Rev Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren), the noted Scotch divine and writer, preached in Battell chapel, at Yale university, yesterday morning. The commodious auditorium was not adequate to accommodate all the students who came in from the several departments to hear him. Dr. Watson delivered an eloquent sermon.

A Heavy Assignment.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Feb. 20.—The Leominster Shirt company has made an assignment to D. Curtis [illegible] for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are placed at $150,000 [illegible] creditors being New [illegible]

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Much Remains to Be Done During the Next Twelve Days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The week will be a busy one in the senate. With only 12 days of the session left, all senators appreciate the necessity of very strict and close attention to business in order to get through the bills which all admit must become laws in order to prevent an extra session of congress. Very rarely has it occurred that there have been so many important measures on the senate calendar so short a time before the final adjournment of the last session of a congress. There are, however, only comparatively few of these bills outside the appropriation bills which must necessarily be acted upon before adjournment, and if the senate disposes of these with the same facility that it has used in getting rid of other important bills during the past week the session will be closed up in good order and with time to spare. The army reorganization bill and the census bill are in reality the only two measures aside from the appropriation bills upon which final action would seem absolutely necessary. The census bill has passed both houses and is now in conference and is reasonably sure of enactment in some shape. The army bill is yet to receive the attention of the senate. Other measures which will be pressed to a certain extent are the Alaska code bill, the Hawaiian territorial organization bill and various other bills pertaining to Hawaii.

The house enters upon the last two weeks of the session today with three appropriation bills—the army, fortifications and general deficiency—unacted upon and the naval bill but half completed. The army bill must be held back until the senate decides upon its course relative to the reorganization bill, but it is not anticipated that either of the other bills will cause trouble. The situation in the house, however, has been greatly complicated by the action of the senate in placing the Nicaragua canal bill upon the river and harbor bill as a rider. This will doubtless precipitate a bitter fight in the senate and may result in the loss of the bill. The failure of the river and harbor bill will not make an extra session incumbent. But the contest over it will develop bad blood and produce friction which may make it all the more difficult with the other measures which must of necessity pass to avoid an extraordinary session.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Lord Beresford Makes Some Interesting Statements In Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—In the course of a speech in this city Saturday evening Admiral Beresford said in regard to future relations between England and the United States:

"In my opinion China is certain to be bankrupt in three or four years unless they have a new source of revenue. They have a magnificent source of revenue there if they would only allow it to be developed. If we help them with their army we get our quid pro quo and something which gives a chance to all the nations of the world to invest their capital in China and develop her resources. That is a chance which the two other great powers would have which they have not at present.

"I most earnestly hope that the settlement of this question will make an everlasting friendship between the two great English speaking nations.

"We are of the same blood; we have the same literature; we have the same laws; we have the same language; we have the same—may I call it grand—honest sentiments with regard to trade and commerce, and we have the same sentiments with regard to what is good to the community at large. I believe if we keep the door open that we are adopting a policy which is absolutely fair and square to all the nations of the earth and is absolutely good for China itself. I believe that we shall do good not only to trade and commerce, but to humanity and Christianity and the whole world at large."

Reed to Leave Politics.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 20.—Weston F. Milliken, whose appointment as collector of customs here was recently secured by Thomas B. Reed after several years' opposition by Senators Hale and Frye, is reported to have received a letter from the speaker, in which he announces his intention of withdrawing from politics. Mr. Milliken will neither deny nor affirm the report and declines to discuss the matter, but several of his intimate friends positively assert that he has received such a letter and that in it Mr. Reed declared his fixed purpose not again to accept a renomination to congress and outlined a plan to form a partnership with a Portland lawyer and open an office in New York.

Honor For Captain Evans.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Captain Robley D. Evans will be the guest of honor at the banquet of the Stamina Republican club here on Washington's birthday. He will be tendered a public reception at the Burnet House during the forenoon and a reception by invitation at the Queen City club in the afternoon. At noon he will be escorted to the Chamber of Commerce. Governor Bushnell, Lieutenant Cole, members of the Loyal Legion and others will be guests at the banquet Wednesday night.

Secret Society Founder Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Luther Chapin, the founder of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics, died yesterday at his home in this city. He was 83 years old. His death was due to general debility. His organization of the first lodge followed the Native American riots of 1844.

Frank A. Vanderlip Very Ill.

[illegible]

ARMY LEGISLATION.

War Department Issues Statement of Present Needs.

TWO BILLS BEFORE THE SENATE.

Present Strength of Regular Army Is Sixty Thousand Men, or One Soldier to $2,500,000 of Property—In 1870 It Was One to $800,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The following statement from the war department on pending army legislation and the needs of the service was issued yesterday, with a request for its publication:

"On Monday the senate will take up what is now conceded to be the most important subject before congress—the reorganization of the regular army. The military committee has submitted two bills for its consideration. One of these, the house (known as the Hull) bill, is reported with but few amendments by its chairman, Senator Hawley, an expert in matters relating to military organization. It has been perfected by the committee, including the Democratic members, in several particulars, the most noteworthy and valuable being perhaps the provision increasing the corps of cadets by 100 and insuring an adequate source of supply for vacant second lieutenancies. The measure preserves the present organization and slightly strengthens the cavalry, augments the artillery and organizes that arm on a scientific basis suited to our conditions, gives to the infantry the much needed three battalion organization and makes only such additions to the staff as are absolutely indispensable. Under its provisions entrance to any branch of the army cannot be obtained until after the candidate for a commission has demonstrated his fitness for it to the satisfaction of a competent examining board. There is a clause empowering the president to extend or contract the enlisted strength according to the necessities of the country, providing for the first time a scheme adopted long since for all modern European military systems.

"The other bill is brought forward by Senator Cockrell. Its first section directs the disbandment of the volunteer army within a specified period after the peace treaty shall have been ratified by Spain. Sections two and three contain its principal provisions. By the former authority is conferred for continuing the regular army at its war strength until July 1, 1901, while the third section authorizes the president to raise military forces to the number of 35,000 in Cuba, Porto Rico and the islands of the Pacific, to be known respectively as the army of Cuba, the army of Porto Rico and the army of the islands of the Pacific, to be composed of the inhabitants of such islands.

"The returns of the war department show the strength of the regular army at this time to be only a few less than 30,000 enlisted men. Of these there are nearly 14,000 in Cuba and a like number in or en route to the Philippines and in Porto Rico 4,586, leaving the total enlisted men of the regular army in the United States 24,000. Of these 6,000 are held in readiness for dispatch to re-enforce the army at Manila. This would leave the total enlisted strength of the army within the United States less than 18,000, or nearly 4,000 less than is necessary to furnish a single relief to man the guns now on our seacoast fortifications.

"As shown by the last census there was one soldier for every $2,500,000 of property, in 1880 there was one soldier for every $1,500,000, and in 1870 there was one soldier for every $800,000.

The statement concludes as follows:

"The natives of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines do not understand our purposes and ways of government sufficiently to admit of their being made part of our military establishment to the extent of organizing them into companies, battalions and regiments at once. Our officers of greatest experience with them are of this opinion. In time this could doubtless be done, but it will require education."

Agoncillo Going to London.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Senor Agoncillo and his compatriot, Senor Marti, left Montreal at 6 o'clock last evening bound for New York, en route to London, expecting to sail on the American liner St. Paul on Wednesday. Their decision to depart was sudden, for the two latest additions to the Filipino embassy in the United States, E. R. de Rios and H. Revera, who arrived here last night from Chicago, were surprised at meeting Agoncillo and Marti on the station platform. Agoncillo recognizes now that the treaty has been passed and signed that his mission to the United States is ended, and so he will take up the next move in the game, an attempt to interest the powers of Europe in the Philippines.

Expecting a Freshet.

SARATOGA, Feb. 20.—The springlike weather of the past two days is rapidly melting heavy snow deposits in the northern mountainous section. As the water cannot enter the ground by reason of the great depth of the frost a heavy freshet is probable within the next 48 hours unless a cold wave interferes.

Coffee Injured In Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Feb. 20.—The coffee plantations in this part of the country have been badly damaged by the severe cold wave. North of here there was a heavy snow, the first known in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The severe cold weather extended to the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Transport Sherman Sails.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The [illegible]

[illegible]

Relief Party [illegible] in the [illegible]

SEVENTY [illegible]

Seattle, Feb. 20.—[illegible] berg and J. A. Ritchie [illegible] returned here from an [illegible] fort to relieve a party of [illegible] the head of Porcupine river [illegible] gone over six weeks and suffered [illegible] starvation, as they took provisions [illegible] 30 days only. For six days [illegible] practically without food. All the [illegible] shoe lacings and spare skins were [illegible] to their dogs. Ritchie, who led the relief party, had been a member of the party that was to be rescued. It consisted of Ritchie, D. A. McPhee of Winnipeg, Ray Moffatt of Pembroke, Ont., Philip Billneu of Duluth and Alex Holmes of Fresno, Cal.

They went in over the Edmonton route and last fall found themselves at the headwaters of the Porcupine river too late to descend in boats. Without a guide they started across the country to the Yukon, 200 miles away. Holmes had both feet frozen at the outset. Believing himself unable to continue the journey, he decided to go into camp [illegible] Fish branch, on the upper Porcupine, and trust to getting enough salmon through a hole in the ice to keep off starvation until help should come. Moffatt and Billneu remained with Holmes. Ritchie and McPhee, with four dogs, pushed on for relief. Five days later their food gave out, and they were reduced to the necessity of toasting beaver hides and eating them one after the other.

At the end of ten days they reached a cabin at the mouth of Big Sheep creek, where they found Pate and Sternberg. Pate, Sternberg and Ritchie started in a few days to relieve Holmes and his companions, with the result above stated. They found the camp on Fish branch, where Moffatt had left a note saying that they had been unable to replenish their supply of game or fish and, fearing that assistance might be delayed in reaching them, had decided to attempt the return trip to La Pierre Souse, some 200 miles down the Porcupine. Ritchie thinks they were able to make the trip, though they started with so little food that they would have to eat some of their dogs, of which they had three.

The Pavonia at Azores.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores Islands, Feb. 20.—Yesterday morning the passengers of the steamer Pavonia, from Liverpool for Boston, which was towed into St. Michael's Saturday by the steamer Wolviston, when requested to leave the ship, unanimously declined to do so; but, the terrible gale continuing, they have now all landed. The Pavonia is still anchored in the roadstead, unable to enter the harbor. Her position is insecure, as her engines are not in workable condition. The Italian bark Cinco has been wrecked in the roadstead, and her crew were saved with the utmost difficulty, and it is feared that the British bark Thomas Thompson will meet the same fate.

West Indian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The commission named by the president to consider questions pertaining to the civil affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico is busily engaged in completing preparations to leave for the islands, the purpose being to sail late this week or early next week. Henry G. Curtis, a member of the commission, has not arrived yet from Iowa, but General Kennedy and Charles W. Watson, the other members, are proceeding with the work. The chief questions before them are those of taxation, public schools, public highways and franchises for private enterprises.

The Saengerfest Building.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Ground will be broken today for the great international Saengerfest building. The centennial of this great organization will be celebrated here next June. The contractors are under bond of $10,000 to complete the building by June 10. The stage is to be ready for rehearsals June 1. Chairman Schuller of the committee on reception announced that quarters had been secured already for 1,125 singers, most of them being from Germany. Most of the musical societies of this country will send representatives here to secure quarters.

Four Found Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Charles Fahrenkamp, aged 33 years, her two children, Florence and William, aged respectively 10 and 9 years, and an unknown woman, aged about 35 years, were found dead yesterday in a room in Mrs. Fahrenkamp's home, 1416 North Fifty-second street. The gas was turned on, and life had apparently been extinct for several days. Scattered about the first floor were remnants of cigars and cigarettes and empty beer and whisky bottles. The last heard of the inmates of the house was on Thursday.

London Makes Suggestions.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "It appears that Germany has protested to the Washington government against the action of Chief Justice Chambers in Samoa, while America has [illegible] counter protest against the [illegible] the German consul. It is [illegible] influential circles here that the [illegible] solution of the difficulty would be [illegible] avowal through their representatives by all three powers, thus clearing the way for a unanimous decision [illegible] the future."

The Steamer [illegible]

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., [illegible]—The hauling of the Boston [illegible] pany's new steamer, the A[illegible] ey, Saturday afternoon [illegible] ous position on the [illegible] hunk was none too soon [illegible] a westerly gale [illegible] fearful [illegible] where the steamer [illegible]