[illegible] News.
[illegible] | Editors and Pub

[An] Indiana clergyman jumped out [of his] buggy and married a runaway [couple] in the middle of the road in [order] to thwart the parents of the [bride]. Fortunately, the clergymen who get the idea that their sole duty in life is to gather in the wedding fees without regard to surrounding conditions or circumstances of the solemnity of the marriage service are very few.

Foreigners constantly complain that Americans are always in a "hurry," but sometimes this trait works to the advantage of both foreigners and ourselves. Evidence of this is furnished by the action of the Great Northern Railroad Company of England in sending a Philadelphia concern an order for locomotives to be delivered within four months. The order was not given to a British concern because the locomotives could not be delivered within eighteen months. This sort of energy and enterprise is something that astonishes the average Englishman, and it is the sort that accounts for the headway that American manufactured products, especially of steel and iron, are making abroad.

The State Department has issued instructions to its diplomatic agents abroad in which it says: "This Government does not discriminate between native-born and naturalized citizens in according them protection while they are abroad, equality of treatment being required by the laws of the United States. But in determining the question of conservation of American citizenship and the right to receive a passport, it is only reasonable to take into account the purpose for which the citizenship is obtained. A naturalized citizen who returns to the country of his origin and there resides, without any tangible manifestation of an intention to return to the United States, may therefore be generally assumed to have lost the right to receive the protection of the United States." This ought to put a stop to the process of acquiring American citizenship with the ulterior object of raising trouble abroad.

The old idea that women had no proper business outside of a parlor, a kitchen or a sewing room has passed away from all liberal minds. It was a remnant of feudalism and could not live in the higher atmosphere of the nineteenth century. We now have women in almost every department of commercial enterprise and in many professions. They have won their way into these new fields by demonstrating their aptitude for them and their ability to do good work therein. We have not observed that the women who are thus engaged have lost any of that delicate and lovely quality which we call true womanliness. There is no reason why they should. The assertion that there is danger of such a result is a bugbear which is made to do duty where argument is lacking and has ceased to affright women or prejudice men. Women are progressing in many ways that are helpful to them and of vast benefit to society and government.

Visitors to the National Capital have noticed with surprise and a certain species of gratification the uniform courtesy which is extended to the President. The President may enter a theater, may walk the most public or the most private streets, may drive in any of the parks on the afternoons when they are crowded with visitors, and there will be an absence of that vulgar and oppressive curiosity which is a quality of the uneducated and thoughtless peasants of the old world, when brought into contact with royalty. Americans seem to keenly realize that their President is but one of their number, elevated by the popular choice to the head of the Government, and that such being the case, he deserves and receives that subtle courtesy which allows a citizen to pursue his private inclinations when out of the thraldom of official duty, without impertinent curiosity and interference which frequently makes political success a calamitous bore.

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[illegible]

It wasn't a house at all, you see
But only a big, flat stone;
Yet they called it a house, did the sisters three,
As they tarried there and sipped their tea;
And each was as glad as a queen might be,—
A queen on a golden throne.

And one was like a lily fair,
And one was like a rose;
And one had stolen a happy share
Of blended grace from the other pair;
And all were lovely beyond compare,—
My queens of the long agoes.

The house was close by the garden gate,
And under the apple trees;
In whose broad branches, early and late,
The robin sang to his happy mate
As a lithe limb, feeling his happy weight,
Swung low in the summer breeze.

And many a golden afternoon
The sisters chatted there,
With hearts as glad as the skies of June,
With hearts as soft as a mother's croon
With hearts that withered and all too soon
With a grief they could not bear.

I wandered far in the paths of men,
I lingered long and late
To win the golden prize and then
I set my heart for the "home" again,
But the world seemed change and cheerless when
I stood by the garden gate.

In woe I sat me down to weep,
For my heart was sad and lone,
And my gold seemed all so poor and cheap,—
There was little left I cared to keep,
And I wished I were wrapped in a dreamless sleep
And under the big flat stone.

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE STING OF THE VIPER.

BY H. S. KELLER.

"Maledictions upon that white-faced fool! The girl was interested, attracted by me ere he came. That interest which I had taken so much pains to foster might in time have ripened into love. I could be patient, for I am a Peruvian. Now, the lily-fingered dandy from the North has stepped between me and the object of my love. The blood of a Peruvian brooks no defeat. I will not submit tamely to Marie's coldness. I have her proud old father in my grasp; he must clear this white-faced fool from my path. If he be powerless to do this, then the viper's sting shall do the work for me."

Savagely, almost insanely, the words fell from the speaker's lips.

Don Jose Le Garde had taken Caracas by storm when he first appeared among its elegant high circles. Rumors of his immense wealth had preceded him, and when he arrived at the gay Venezuelian city the doors of the best society were opened to him—this fabulously rich silver king of the mines of Peru.

Impressionable mammas were completely carried off their feet by his glitter of gold, and laid many a trap, each baited by a beautiful daughter, to capture the charming Peruvian. In the wine room, the dance hall, or at the gambling table, he carried all before him. He played, not to win, so he said, but for the intoxication of the spell of chance. He drank, not because he was a drunkard, but for the spirit of triumph which came to him when he saw his boon companions drop, one after the other, while he remained clear-headed, sober as ever.

He turned upon his finger the tiny circle of gold once or twice; tapped it with his finger tips and smiled sardonically as he rung for his valet. He was quickly dressed and ready for the ball which was to take place at the spacious palace of the old Venezuelan merchant, Marie's father.

The rooms of the grand pile were filled with the elite of Caracas. Don Jose gritted his white teeth and smothered an oath under his inky mustache as he entered the ball room. There, at the farther side of the brilliantly lighted room, was seated Marie, more charming than ever, and leaning upon the back of her chair, bending over her beautiful shoulders and fanning her with a scarlet-feathered fan, was the object of the Peruvian's mad hatred—Leon Stevenson, of the United States.

"Sir, a word with you," said Don Jose touching his aged host upon the shoulder.

The old gentleman started, glanced at the pair on the other side of the room, and followed his guest into the conservatory.

"You still permit that white-faced fool to dangle at your daughter's apron-strings."

"Don Jose, not so loud, I beg of you; some guests—"

"And unless you relieve me of the hated presence of this rival, every guest under your roof shall know about the cloud hanging over the rich Venezuelian merchant."

"For the sake of Heaven, do not speak so loudly! You will ruin me!" interrupted the old gentleman, laying his hand upon the other's arm.

"Will you, once for all, command your daughter to dismiss this Stevenson?"

"I—I—can only try."

"You must succeed! You have promised me Marie's hand in marriage. I have sworn to take her back to Peru as my bride. Until this fair dandy came from the North my path was clear. I like not his presence. Remove him or—your house falls, and ruin stares you in the face!"

"I will do my best," uttered the old man, as he quivered with rage. For the sake of transient pecuniary relief he had placed himself in the man's power. The rich Peruvian held his notes, which must be met or which would be destroyed upon the marriage of Marie to Don Jose.

"And now I desire to see Marie here kindly tell her to come to me," utterd the Peruvian.

His imperious air of command made the blood of the old Venezuelian boil, but choking back his anger—for he was in this man's power—he returned to the ball room, leaving the other to pace up and down the conservator filled with rich, gaily-hued tropical nts.

A soft step caused him to turn. The beautiful form of Marie approached nearer. He reached out his hand, and the girl drew back as the thin, feverishly hot fingers almost crushed her soft hand. The grasp of those slender fingers felt to her touch like the clasp of a band of steel; the very touch sent the blood back from her heart, and her lovely face grew pale as a lily.

"Marie—for I the right to call you thus—your father has given his consent to our marriage. No, do not start. I have spoken of this before to you. It is not a new subject. Be my wife. Come with me to Peru, and I will make of you a queen among women, and surround you with the lavish adornments of wealth unlimited. What is your answer?"

"I thank you as before; but I must, as before, decline the honor," fell from the girl's lips.

"And why? Do you love the stranger from the States?"

"That, sir, you have no right to ask."

"And there was no need to ask it. I knew it! He stands in my way. I have never been defeated in my life. Still, I relinquish you, Marie. You see this ring? It's sting is sudden, sure death. I go to congratulate the more favored one." And he bowed and passed into the ball room.

Marie's eyes dilated with horror as they followed the tall, elegant form of Don Jose. She saw him bow to Stevenson. Horror of horrors! She saw their hands meet! She covered her face with her trembling hands and crouched down among the beautiful flowers to hide the fated scene from her sight.

And then a scream, a man's mad cry, came to her ears. She dashed the palms aside and peered into the ball room.

Upon the floor, writhing as though in the pangs of mortal agony, was Don Jose. Kneeling by his side, and trying to relieve him, was the fair faced Northerner.

One more convulsive struggle to catch his breath, to choke back the strange thing that was crushing his heart, numbing his brain and blinding his eyes, and the Peruvian rolled over upon his back and was dead.

Pressed into the flesh of the palm of his hand was the head of a tiny gold viper attached to a ring upon the second finger. The palm was livid, and the face assumed the same horrible color soon after he was taken away. Stevenson was as rich as the Peruvian, and he easily relieved Marie's father from his pecuniary difficulty. And a six months afterwards the elite of Caracas gathered at the wedding of their fairest tropical belle, who stood by the side of the fair-faced man from the States.

Witty Erinites.

"Bab luck to them Afraydees," said a Dublin carman the other day when an officer handed him a shilling after driving from Richmond barracks to the Kildare Street Club. "Why?" asked the officer. "Sure they've killed all the gentlemen that was in the army." The officer was so pleased with the veiled insult that he doubled the fare.

"Why are Irishmen always laying bare the wrongs of their country?" asked some one in the House. "Because they want them redressed," thundered Maj. O'Gorman.

An Irish navvy on the Holyhead boat was complaining of his foreman. "He'd not stir a finger himself to lift a red herring off the gridiron, but he'd ask you to shift the Rock o' Gibraltar."—Irish Life and Character.

Reed as a Reader.

Reed is an amnivorous reader to-day as he was in his boyhood. He is an insatiate devourer of novels which hold up human nature in its varied forms. Balzac is his favorite among French writers—whom he reads in the original—and "Pere Goriot" and "Eugene Grandet" are his favorites among Balzac's works. Thackeray he is fond of, and Thackeray's best book, to his mind, is "Vanity Fair;" he has always taken keen delight in Becky Sharp. But perhaps his favorite above all other English novelists is Charles Reade; the "Cloister and the Hearth" he regards as one of the very greatest novels ever written. In poetry he delights in Tennyson, Browning, Holmes and Whittier and the sardonic mysticism of Omar Khayyam.

BRICKS OF MANY COLORS.

Extensive Use of the Modern Light-Colored Bricks—The Brick Industry.

The more extensive use for building purposes of the light-colored bricks now so familiar to the eye was begun about fifteen years ago. Some light colored bricks were made before that, and for a considerable period there had been in the East a limited use of the buff bricks of Milwaukee; but up to that time the bricks used here were almost exclusively red. For a long time there had been used in fine buildings, especially for dwellings, the pressed bricks of Philadelphia, Trenton and Baltimore, all red; the Philadelphia brick front was classed with that of brownstone, but the use of these has been largely superseded by the demand for the modern light-colored bricks, the use of which is still increasing.

The light-colored bricks are made in yellow, buff, brown, gray, old gold, light red, salmon red and cream, and in many shades of these colors; and light-colored bricks are also made mottled, in many variations of the mottlings; and there are made, too, rough-faced. The tendency in the past few years has been toward still lighter shades in the light-colored bricks used, and there are now made many white bricks. Bricks are made to order in any color or shade that may be desired. The clays commonly found in most regions burn red. The light colors and the various shades of the modern light-colored bricks are produced by the mixing together in suitable proportions of various clays and by the firing.

Hard red bricks cost $6 to $6.50 a thousand; the light-colored bricks from $25 to $40 a thousand. While the fine bricks are now so extensively used that they are everywhere seen, and they are made in great numbers, yet the number of common red bricks used is after all a thousand times as great. The fine bricks are used for a veneer only, for the face of the wall; it would simply be wasting money to build the wall throughout with them, and they are backed with suitable common brick. Of bricks of all kinds taken together there are used in this city every year hundreds of millions, and in the country thousands of millions.

Brickmaking is very largely a local industry. There are brickmaking establishments all over the country, and local demands are in great measure supplied from plants comparatively near at hand. The use of modern light-colored bricks are not found, and in which red remains the prevailing near at hand. The use of modern light-colored bricks is widespread, but there are regions in which clays adapted to the making of light-colored bricks are not found, and in which red remains the prevailing color of the brick structures. With the growth of the country the brickmaking business has grown to great proportions, and the output of single yards has enormously increased. In old times from 200,000 to 300,000 bricks in a year would have been accounted a fair production for a brickyard. Now there are great establishments equipped with every sort of modern mechanical appliance that can be brought into use in the processes of brickmaking, and producing bricks in great variety for building and other uses, besides moulded and ornamental forms for architectural purposes, and turning out many millions of brick annually.

Some American bricks are exported to Canada. For many years common brick and firebrick have been articles of exports to ports on the Gulf of Mexico and to the West Indies, and some fine American bricks for fireplaces are now shipped to Germany.—New York Sun.

England and Fire Service.

The British towns seem to have the smallest number of paid firemen of any cities in Europe and America. The London fire brigade has about 800 men, about the same number as Berlin, which has only a fourth of the population, and less than one-half the size of the Paris corps. Glasgow has but 100 men to 800,000 population; Leeds but 33 to 400,000 people, and Sheffield 22 men to a population of 350,000. Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff, Norwich, Bromley, and other towns have no separately organized Fire Department, the work of suppressing fires being performed by the regular police force. The expenditures for fire protection are on a similarly unimportant scale. Thus Leeds spends less than $5,000 a year, and Sheffield less than $10,000 a year; Preston, with a population of 113,000, reports only $1,500 spent for its fire brigade, and Norwich, with 100,000 population, only $750 a year. A few towns, however, show a somewhat larger range of expenditures. Glasgow and Liverpool each annually expend in the neighborhood of $75,000—about 10 cents per capita—and proportionate amounts are expended by Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, and Salford. The London brigade costs about $950,000, or 20 cents per capita. But even these exceptional instances are below the per capita expenditures for fire protection in other European cities of the same size.—Municipal Affairs.

Elephant Great in Crime.

Few more impressive confidences can be imparted than one in which a Hindoo describes how he knows an elephant intends to destroy him. It is all so seemingly trivial, and yet in reality of such deadly significance. His story is so full of details that prove the man's profound understanding of what he is talking about that one remains equally amazed at the brute's power to dissemble and its intended victim's insight into the would-be murderer's character. And yet, from the psychological standpoint, an elephant never gives any other such indication of mental power as is exhibited in its revenge. That patient, watchful, implacable hatred, often provoked simply because a man is in attendance upon another animal (for it is the rule with tuskers to detest their next neighbors), speaks more conclusively of a high intellectual guide than all stories, true or false, that have been told of their ability. Such concentration and fixedness of purpose, such careful, unrelaxed vigilance, such perfect and consistent pretense, and, when the time comes, such desperate, unhesitating energy as homicidal animals exhibit, are impossible without a very irregular development.

No one can deny that if this creature is great at all its greatness shows itself in its crimes. These have caused it to be worshipped in the east, where men venerate nothing but merciless, irresponsible force, and where an exhibition of those qualities and traits described fully accounts for the formula, "My lord the elephant."—Outing.

High Speed on French Railroads.

Of late years, a few of the French railroads, notably the Chemin de Fer du Nord, have been paying particular attention to their express train service with the result that the last named now holds the leading place, running several of its crack trains at an average speed, including stops, of over 54.5 miles per hour.

Of the twenty-five expresses that are booked to run at a speed of over 50 miles an hour there are six, including one between Amiens and Calais Ville 102½ miles, with a speed of between 50 and 50.9 miles an hour; seven between 51.1 and 51.8 miles an hour; seven between 52.0 and 52.7 miles an hour, and five having respective speeds of 54.5, 54.8, 55.3, 56.3, and 57.7 miles an hour, including stops; the last-named run is made between Paris and Amiens, 81¾ miles, while the average of 56.3 is maintained on a continuous run, without stop, between Paris and St. Quentin, a distance of 59¾ miles.

What a splendid service this is will be understood when we bear in mind the fact that the five fastest trains exceed the speed of our own Empire State Express, which is timed to run from New York to Albany at the rate of 58.58 miles an hour, though they do not equal the Atlantic City flyer on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.—Scientific American.

Standing Up for Oliver Cromwell.

Whether Cromwell actually suppressed the festival of Christmas is a difficult question to decide. But he is accused of doing many things he did not do, and we may perhaps judge by analogy. He did not suppress music in all of the cathedrals, nor did he dismiss the organist of Westminster Abbey, for a new organist was appointed in 1655 by order of Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Portman, who had held the office since the reign of Charles I. Cromwell, moreover, was a great lover of the organ. Nor did he, at any rate for any so-called Puritanical reasons, suppress the drama. Theatres were closed on account of the civil wars, and the prohibition was only to last "while these sad causes" do continue.

The revival commenced in 1656, when Cromwell was at the height of his power—not, as some suppose, at the Restoration. Nor can the patron of Milton, the greatest of our poets, of Walker and Cooper, the greatest native-born painters of the century, and of Simon, the prince of coin engravers, be accused with justice of either indifference or hostility to the fine arts.—Notes and Queries.

Quick Work on the Bible.

Recent events have stirred the British and Foreign Bible Society to some prompt feats of translation, and portions of the New Testament in no less than four tongues are in preparation for the Philippines. The first three Gospels and the Acts in Tagalog, the language of the dominant native race there, are actually printed; St. Luke's Gospel in Ilocono is nearly finished; and the same book in Bicol is ready for issue. These renderings, it appears are largely due to the energy of the society's agent in Madrid, Rev. R. O. Walker, who secured the collaboration of some exiled Filipinos.

Almost the whole Testament has been translated into Pangasinan. Another notable undertaking is the printing of St. John's Gospel in Lusoga, for use in those districts east of the Nile. This version has been made by Rev. F. Rowling, of the Church Missionary Society, and is regarded for many philological reasons as an interesting addition to the 400 or so of languages and dialects in which the sacred books are circulated from Queen Victoria street, London.—Boston Transcript.

The largest State debts are as follows: Virginia, $26,747,182; Massachusetts, $12,462,378; New York, $9,340,660; Indiana, $5,200,615; Georgia, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania, [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

Jests and Verse by Funny Men of the Press.

THE.

I think this little word
Must be primeval;
The first the first man heard,
I think this little word
Earth's breeze in whispers stirred,
With Eve coeval.
I think this little word
Must be primeval.

THE CAUSE AND THE EFFECT.

"How's this? You're already advertising again a dog lost. That's the third dog you've lost in a month!"

"Oh, it's just my luck! Since my daughter has been taking singing lessons I can't keep an animal in the place!"

A SMALL BOY'S DEFINITION.

Teacher—What is the smallest state?

Little Francis—The state of a person's feelings when your ma tries to have you go free by tellin' the conductor that you ain't six years old yit.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

"Before a man is married," said the minstrel orator, "before a man is married, he is only half a man."

"There," said the married women to their escorts, "how do you like that?"

"And after he is married," continued the orator, "he is nobody at all."

THE ELEMENTS HE LACKED.

"I thought he had all the elements of a successful artist for the humorous weeklies, and yet he failed."

"Yes; he failed to make the feet and the mouths large enough to be considered real humor."

A PLAUSIBLE EXPLANATION.

Irate Pa—Ha! young man, how is it that I catch you kissing my daughter?

Young man—I believe, sir, that it was because I didn't hear you coming.

WHEN THEY WERE ALONE.

Miss Palisade—Now that I have accepted Jack, tell me honestly if he has ever kissed you.

Miss Summit—Why don't you ask him?

Miss Palisade—I have, and he says no.

THE SAVAGE BACHELOR.

"Persons who stammer," said the qseudo-scientific boarder, "do so because they think faster than they can talk."

"Is that the reason," asked the savage bachelor, "that we so seldom meet a woman who stammers?"

HER ENCOURAGEMENT.

He—'Tis said that the secret of success is constancy of purpose.

She—Yes, if you keep at it long enough you may even succeed, some day, in catching hold of that mustache you are trying to find.

LESSON OF THE WAR WHOLLY LOST.

Teacher—In what way have we been reminded of the unprotected and exposed condition of our Atlantic coast?

Boy (who had played hookey the day before)—By its always havin' so many capes, ma'am.

QUITE SURE OF IT.

Stern Parent—Mabel tells me that you have proposed to her. It is proper for me to ask if you are in a position to marry?

The Suitor—Oh, you needn't be worried about that. I am in a position where nothing short of matrimony will get me out of it, so far as I can discover.

THE DECISIVE TEST.

"Your friend has a wonderful memory."

"Marvelous!"

"Never fails him."

"I don't know about that. I never saw him on the witness stand."

WITHOUT DIFFICULTY.

Citizen—Well, how did you find the jail, Shackleford?

Shackleford (back from a two weeks' sentence)—Oh, I didn't have to hunt for it; Sheriff took me right there.

THE WORD.

"Do you mean to tell me," said the unfortunate litigant, "that the whole property in dispute has been wasted in costs?"

"I said it had been absorbed, my friend—not wasted," replied the lawyer, who got the most of it.

HIS ONE CHANCE.

"Don't you have some uneasiness as to the result of this operation, doctor?" anxiously inquired the patient.

"Not a bit," cheerfully answered the surgeon, arranging his instruments so they would be handy when needed. "My dear sir, at least fifteen per cent. of the operations of this nature are entirely successful."

OUR GROWING LANGUAGE.

"What," asked the intelligent foreigner, "do you mean by saying that one man overshadows another?"

"It means," answered the obliging native, "that he outshines him."

According to the latest list of prices, the tariff for Italian titles is as follows: That of "Prince" [illegible] of "Duke" $6,000, and of "Marquis" $5,000.

[illegible] FIFTY KILLED AND MAIMED.

[Cars] Were Crowded With Pleasure Seekers and Left the Track While Rounding a Curve at a Rapid Rate—Heartrending Scenes.

ROCHESTER, May 1.—The most disastrous railroad wreck that has happened on a Rochester railroad occurred at 2:48 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Rochester and Lake Ontario railroad, better known as the Bay railroad, at Rosenbaur's Corners, about half a mile north of the city line, when two cars on an excursion train filled with passengers left the track while going around a curve at full speed and were completely wrecked. Over 50 persons were injured, three are dead and at least a dozen are fatally injured. Besides these there were at least 25 who are cut about the face and otherwise injured, but who went home without giving their names.

The train, which was crowded with excursionists bound for different points along the shores of Lake Ontario in the Irondequoit Bay district, left the Bay depot in this city at 2:41 o'clock Sunday afternoon, about 15 minutes late. Every seat in the coaches was filled, and a large number of persons were standing on the platforms. The train was made up of an engine, one closed and two open coaches. There is a grade about 100 yards from the corner of North avenue and Ridge road, and when this grade was reached the speed of the train increased perceptibly. Those standing on the platforms clutched the railing and standards, and the passengers in the open cars clung to their hats and capes.

Down the grade swept the train, its speed increasing almost constantly. When the far curve was reached, the engine rounded it with startling rapidity. Next to the engine was the closed carriage, divided into two compartments, and when it reached the curve it veered over to the north and rode around the curve on the wheels on the left side. It had negotiated but a part of the bend in the track when it left the rails and shot straight ahead. There was a sudden crash as the couplings between the engine and coach were severed, and then it again veered over and plowed through the earth for several feet before dropping on its side in front of the Ridge Road hotel.

When the first coach left the track the engine sped on down the track and the other coaches were forced off the track. The second coach scraped along the side of the one left on the track, tearing away the platform and otherwise injuring the car. These cars, impelled by the force they had already received, ran ahead for about 100 feet. The second car had been drawn off the track by the first coach and, being tossed to one side, poised in the air as though it was ready to follow the other and topple over in the road. But the next instant it struck one of the trucks of the coach already derailed and the car was thrown back on the track, where it came to a standstill. The engine whirled on down the track and was not stopped until it had gone nearly a mile.

The scene which followed was heartrending in the extreme. The moans and shrieks of the injured filled the air, and a sickening sight met the eye. The work of rescue was energetically carried on, and as soon as each sufferer was taken out he was sent to the hospital

Lightning Causes Three Fires.

NORTHVILLE, Mich., May 1.—While a heavy electrical storm was raging yesterday lightning struck the Globe Furniture company's plant, and the four story factory building was completely destroyed. The American Bell foundry and electric light plant adjoining were also completely destroyed. The total loss is about $50,000. At Hastings the Tyden Car Seal factory was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The loss was $40,000, partly covered by insurance.

A Much Wanted Murderer.

ALFRED, Me., May 1.—The police are making a search for a man who was released yesterday from the county jail after serving a 30 day sentence for vagrancy and who is suspected of being Paul A. Mueller, who, it is alleged, killed three members of the Newton family at Brookfield, Mass., in the fall of 1896. The suspected man answers in many ways the description of the much wanted Mueller and when arrested four weeks ago became violently agitated.

Altgeld's End Near.

CHICAGO, May 1.—According to Dr. Nicholas Senn, ex-Governor Altgeld has closed his political career and may not live much longer. Dr. Senn has been in attendance upon Mr. Altgeld ever since the latter's family called him in, about a fortnight ago, when the ex-governor was ill with the grip. Dr. Senn diagnosed his patient's present trouble as locomotor ataxia, and, to use the doctor's own words, "Mr. Altgeld has fought his last battle."

War on Trusts.

TOLEDO, May 1.—The United Commercial Travelers' meeting in this city May 27 will take special action on trusts which are cutting off the traveling salesmen. Vigorous measures will be taken in the matter.

Ice Leaves the Kennebec.

WATERVILLE, Me., May 1.—The last of the ice went out of Kennebec river yesterday, and it was a record breaker for quietness. The driving of timber has fairly commenced upon the branch waters and the season is expected to be a successful one.

[illegible]

[illegible] earlier than on any previous occasion, show that the March exportations of manufactures were $36,025,733, or more than 25 per cent in excess of any preceding month and 50 per cent more than February, 1899. In March last year the exportations of manufactures were $28,214,450; in March, 1897, $25,876,861, and in March, 1896, $19,125,795. On only two occasions, March and December, 1898, have the exports of a single month ever reached $28,000,000.

Prior to 1897 exports of manufactures never averaged in any month as much as $1,000,000 for each business day. In five months of 1898 they averaged $1,000,000 for each business day, and in March, 1899, $1,400,000 for each business day.

The increase in the exportations of manufactures is apparent in nearly all lines. Of agricultural implements the March, 1899, exports were $2,379,744 against $1,470,397 in March of the preceding year. Exports of cotton cloths increased from 27,030,657 yards in March, 1898, to 45,266,959 yards in March, 1899. The exports to China alone were 23,433,596 yards against 13,635,874 yards in March of last year. Instruments for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone, etc., increased from $230,018 in March, 1898, to $481,790 in March, 1899, thus showing an increase of more than 100 per cent. Builders' hardware increased 33 per cent, sewing machines nearly 30 per cent, typewriters nearly 50 per cent, leather about 40 per cent, boots and shoes 80 per cent, naval stores 60 per cent and vegetable oils nearly 40 per cent.

During the nine months ending with March, 1899, the exports of manufactures amounted to $242,883,645 against $208,788,036 in the corresponding months of last year and formed more than 26 per cent of the total exports against 23 per cent in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

Antiexpansionists Protest.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Central Music hall was yesterday afternoon filled with an audience gathered to protest against the course of the administration with reference to the Philippine Islands. Once or twice the proceedings were interrupted by protests of those who disagreed with the sentiments of the speakers. Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, in speaking of the national policy toward the Filipinos, said, "There the flag is the emblem of tyranny and butchery." Cries of "Treason!" came from the gallery, but the cries were quickly drowned out by approving cheers. When Bishop J. L. Spalding of Peoria declared that "England has never been a friend of this country," an Englishman near the platform cried, "That's a lie!" Without noticing the interruption the bishop continued his address. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, president of Northwestern university, acted as chairman of the meeting.

Ninth Immunes Arrive.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The United States transport Meade, Captain Willson, arrived in quarantine at 7:22 p. m. last night from Santiago, having on board the Ninth United States volunteers (immunes) under the command of Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Crane. They number 39 officers and 897 men. They left New Orleans on the 17th of August, 1898, and during their stay in Cuba they have been stationed in Santiago.

General Otis Returns to His Paper.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis, United States volunteers, who arrived from Manila on the transport Sherman, came on shore yesterday. General Otis asked to be allowed to resign as soon as he foresaw the termination of hostilities with the fall of Malolos and expects to leave for Los Angeles today, where he will immediately resume his position of editor in chief of the Los Angeles Times.

Captain Coghlan's Sunday Trip.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 1.—Captain Coghlan, the commander of the cruiser Raleigh, spent the Sabbath in this city in company with his wife and Dr. J. M. Moore, Lieutenant Frank Chadwick, Assistant Paymaster H. A. Pearson and Engineer Percy Neil. The visitors were extended the freedom of the city by Mayor Thompson shortly after arriving. The captain and party returned to Philadelphia last evening.

Wealth For Dewey's Seaman.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Joseph Lynch, who was under Dewey on the Petrel at Manila and who is now in this city, has fallen heir to $50,000. William Ulysses Lynch, the grandfather of Joseph, died April 20 in Orange, N. J., and bequeathed to him one-fourth of his estate. The estate consists of railway bonds and property, and the estimated value is $200,000.

Business Dull In Spain.

MADRID, May 1.—Spain's economic situation, according to El Liberal, is unfavorable, tested by the official returns for the first quarter of the current year. The imports showed an increase of 45,000,000 pesetas, while the exports fell off 43,000,000 pesetas. The customs receipts showed a heavy decrease

The French Displeased.

PARIS, May 1.—The French papers comment acidly upon the Anglo-Russian agreement. La Liberte says: "There are millions of French capital embarked in commercial and industrial undertakings in the Yangtse region, and we refuse to believe that Russia has so completely disregarded the interests of her ally as to recognise Great Britain's sole right of commercial exploitation in that valley."

[illegible] Rapid Progress Under America's Stable Rule.

BUSINESS RECOVERING EVERYWHERE

The Estimates of the Great Staple, Tobacco, Reach Three Hundred Thousand Tons—Large Exports of the Island's Products.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has made public a very interesting report upon the commercial and industrial conditions in Cuba, showing that the future of the island under a stable government promises a wonderful development of wealth. The beneficial effects of an economical administraition of the island's affairs, such as is now being given under the direction of the war department, are already apparent. A good deal of the capital which was removed or which went into hiding prior to and during the Spanish war has returned, and new capital is being attracted by the safer and more stable conditions. The increase in the business of the custom house demonstrates better than anything else the revival of general trade. Tobacco, which will continue to be one of the most important crops of the island, is already being cultivated in sections of the island where it has never been grown hitherto. The crop, estimated at the beginning of the present year at 200,000 tons, based upon actual production at the end of March, it is estimated will reach 300,000 tons. This despite lack of facilities, the confusion and hurry with which the crops were planted and the fact that much of the machinery was totally or partially destroyed. The scarcity of domestic oxen, due to the wholesale slaughter of stock by both Cubans and Spaniards for food purposes during the war, is greatly retarding the operation of sugar estates.

The total collections during March were $896,925, a collection exceeded only twice at Havana during the past ten years (1895 and 1898). The apparently large collections last year, which reached in the equivalent of American money $921,128, is accounted for by the fact that the duties on large quantities of war supplies and materials shipped into Havana under the title of "libramentoes" were paid by check and figured in the collections as money, which went into the treasury, but which as a matter of fact never represented money at all. In considering the large importations into Havana last month it must be borne in mind also that the duty under the American regime is at least 50 per cent lower than the Spanish rate, showing that none of the revenues are being sequestered, as under the old Spanish rule. For the first three months of American rule the total receipts for all the ports of Cuba were as follows:

January, $1,061,228; February, $976,918; March, $1,261,845. The cost of collection for these months was exceedingly low.

Fire In Boston.

BOSTON, May 1.—A five story brick building on Dover street, occupied by a number of manufacturing firms and on the ground floor by the Boston fire department as a storage for extra apparatus, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The fire department had a number of pieces of valuable apparatus in the building, and two engines and a number of hose carriages in the rear were buried by the falling walls. Another portion of the building was occupied by the fire alarm.

Dr. Evans' Trustees Quit.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The trustees of the West Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans is pastor, have resigned in a body, and as a result the war within the church has broken out afresh. This step was finally decided upon at a joint meeting of the trustees and the members of the session held on Saturday night. Of the trustees the only absentee was H. M. Flagler, and he telegraphed his assent to the signing of his name to the notice of resignation.

Secretary Long's Sunday.

HINGHAM, Mass., May 1.—Secretary and Mrs. Long, together with their daughter Helen, attended church yesterday at the "Old Meeting House," where they listened to a sermon by Rev. John Snyder of St. Louis, who was formerly Secretary Long's pastor and associate on the local board of school commissioners. At the close of the service Secretary Long and family were warmly greeted by many of the townspeople.

A Pennsylvania Murder.

DUBOIS, Pa., May 1.—A woman named Habiland, housekeeper of Frederick Walker of Brockwayville, Jefferson county, was shot and killed at Brockport yesterday and Walker was found near the dead woman suffering from the effects of laudanum. It is believed Walker shot the woman and then attempted suicide by swallowing the laudanum, though when found he said the woman had shot herself.

Much Gold In the Transvaal.

PRETORIA, May 1.—In the course of his speech at the opening of the volksraad President Kruger announced that the Transvaal was now the largest gold producing country in the world. He said the output in 1898 was £16,240,630, being an increase of £4,586,905 over the output of the previous year.

Earthquakes In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Two shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt in this city yesterday. The first shock was rather mild, but the second, which followed immediately afterward, was of much greater severity. The shocks were general in all the coast counties of the central portion of the state.

[illegible]

HAVANA, May 1.—Governor General Brooke purposes bringing the matter of the payment of the Cuban troops to a head immediately. He has sent a request to General Maximo Gomez that the latter and the junta of consulting Cuban generals should come at once to a decision as to whether the Cuban muster rolls are to stand as now made up or are to be reduced, as General Gomez has been expecting. If he could consult his own desires, General Brooke would pay $100 per man to such as are entitled to share in the $3,000,000, but if General Gomez continues to vouch for 39,930 troops payment will be begun without further delay on that basis. Three months will have elapsed tomorrow since Mr. Robert P. Porter, President McKinley's special commissioner came to a formal agreement with General Gomez that it was of the first importance that the Cuban army should be paid and disbanded.

This people is a nation of pessimists. The average Cuban is now whispering his fears of a wild outbreak of brigandage as soon as the troops are paid off. The planters are suspending improvements until developments are known and projects for investment are held in abeyance. Washington wishes the army problem settled as quickly as possible so as to be able to withdraw at least two more regiments.

Every business house in Havana except the drug stores and cafes was closed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in pursuance of Major General Ludlow's special order. The clerks, 1,000 or more, who petitioned the military governor to issue the order, are much pleased at the result. Not so, however the storekeepers and the general public.

Alger Would Not Refuse.

DETROIT, May 1.—Secretary Alger, being asked whether he will be a candidate before the next Michigan legislature for United States senator to succeed Senator McMillan, replied: "I will say frankly that I did think that if the state should see fit to send me to the senate I would appreciate the honor, but after all my state has done for me I shall not enter into any scramble for it." Being informed that it had been reported that Senator McMillan would seek a third term the secretary of war replied: "I do not think so. Senator McMillan assured me himself a long time ago that he probably should not be a candidate again and that if he was not he would do all he could for me."

America Left Out.

LONDON, May 1.—Pending detailed information the London papers comment approvingly, but cautiously, upon the news of the Anglo-Russian agreement regarding spheres of influence in China. The Daily Chronicle points out that this agreement will produce similar arrangements with Germany and France, resulting in the partition of China, which Lord Charles Beresford predicts will bring about war. "America," says The Daily Chronicle, "will apparently be left out in the cold, and she really deserves no sympathy, for if her statesmen had been willing to join us at an earlier stage in keeping China open to the world the present situation would never have arisen."

The President In New York.

NEW YORK, May 1.—President McKinley, with his brother, Abner McKinley, attended morning services in the Calvary Methodist church, at Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, yesterday. The church was not overcrowded. At 3:30 p. m. the president and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and William S. Hawk went out for a drive. At the suggestion of Mr. Hawk they stopped for a few minutes at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, on West Fifty-seventh street, where the annual children's exercises were in progress. The presidential party leave for Washington tonight.

Russia Gets Concession In Persia.

BERLIN, May 1.—According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Lokal-Anzeiger, the shah of Persia on March 1 signed a concession to a Russian mining company covering the whole province of Azorbaijan, the most northerly province of Persia, having an area of 30,300 square miles. The concession is for 70 years. The province contains rich copper deposits, and the company will explore the tract for metals and gems and construct railways, roads and harbors.

Sunday Closing Enforced.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 1.—All the saloons in the north part of the city were closed yesterday for the first time in years. The closing was brought about by the clergymen in that portion of the town, and a meeting of ministers has been called to effect the Sunday observance throughout the city. The saloon men are circulating a subscription list, and cases arising out of the crusade will be carried to the highest courts if necessary.

A Tornado In Nebraska.

VALPARAISO, Neb., May 1.—A tornado passed through part of Saunders county about four miles west of here yesterday, destroying everything in its path. Several horses and a large number of hogs were killed. One child was slightly hurt. The damage to property will amount to several thousand dollars, with but light insurance. The storm was about a quarter of a mile wide.

Speaker Nixon's Condition.

ALBANY, May 1.—Hon. S. Fred Nixon passed a fairly comfortable day yesterday. The attending physician, Dr. Macdonald, when seen last night, said that the patient was holding his own and though a very sick man the chances for his ultimate recovery were quite bright. Mr. Nixon's mother and his brother-in-law were in attendance at the sick chamber.

REBELS' [illegible]

Second Conference Between Filipinos and Otis Fruitless.

RETURN OF EMISSARIES PROBABLE.

While It Is Believed That General Luna Will Soon Accept American Terms, Yet Preparations Go on For Further Fighting.

MANILA, May 1.—The second conference between General Otis and Colonel Manuel Arguelles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, who came from General Luna under a flag of truce to ask for a cessation of hostilities, was fruitless. It is understood that the Filipino commissioners were given the terms upon which the Americans will consent to negotiate. The Filipinos admit that they have been defeated.

While it is the general expectation among Americans that the Filipino emissaries will return with revised proposals from General Antonio Luna, Major General Otis is not letting this prospect interfere with his preparations for pushing the war. Saturday he ordered Major General Lawton to return to Angat, a few miles northwest of Norzagaray, and not to advance aggressively while the negotiations are pending. General MacArthur is apparently acting on the same policy, but he is repairing bridges and strengthening the lines of his force, which is stretched out with a four mile front and within a quarter of a mile of the enemy.

The possibilities of peace are gratifying to a great majority of the army, who have regarded the war as an unpleasant duty that must be performed according to American traditions.

Manila is cheerful over the prospect of a return to normal life, though there are skeptics who remark that a truce would enable the insurgents to rest until the rainy season, upon which they have been depending as an important aid.

The prisoners report that there are 75,000 refugees north of San Fernando. This is not impossible, considering the thickly populated region which the Americans have cleared. It seems also that smallpox is spreading among them.

The so called Filipino congress will meet at San Fernando today.

When Mr. Dean C. Worcester of the United States Philippine commission, who accompanied the Filipino emissaries from Calumpit, said to Colonel Manuel Arguelles that the Americans were under no obligations to refrain from fighting, the Filipino officer replied, "Would you fight while we are discussing terms of peace?" Mr. Worcester responded with the suggestion that an armistice would give the Filipino leaders time to escape. "My God, where would we escape to?" the Filipino exclaimed, referring in this to the menacing hostile tribes behind the Filipino lines.

Colonel Arguelles said that he was much disappointed with the result of his mission. He said also that Aguinaldo expected Calumpit to be the cemetery of the American army.

Lieutenant Colonel Wallace of the First Montana regiment, Major Adams and Major Shields, who slept on Friday night in General Luna's camp, where they went to inform the Filipinos that their envoys would return in safety, found the Filipino commander cordial, the Filipino troops removing their hats as the Americans passed. The Filipinos complained to them that the Americans used explosive bullets, which is not the fact. The American officers retorted that the copper shells used by the Filipinos are worse than explosive bullets. General Luna said he regretted being obliged to kill Americans, but that was his business.

General Wheaton entertained Colonel Arguelles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal and provided them with horses to return to their camp.

In the course of the conference Saturday Mr. Jacob C. Schurman, chairman of the United States Philippine commission, told Colonel Arguelles that if the insurgents would now lay down their arms he and his colleagues of the commission would consult them regarding the plan of government to be submitted to President McKinley. He said he could not promise that all their suggestions would be adopted, but he could assure them that there would be a presumption in favor of their suggestions, adding that the commissioners would be especially desirous of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the Filipinos.

When Colonel Arguelles protested that unconditional surrender would be humiliation, Mr. Schurman replied:

"There would be no more humiliation in General Otis treating our brother Filipinos as General Grant treated our brother Americans at Appomattox."

Mr. Schurman said yesterday:

"I believe Colonel Arguelles is personally sincere and honest, though I have no means of ascertaining the sentiments and aims of the authorities behind him. The Filipino people, like other Asiatic peoples, have no trust in mere words without force behind them; but, with force, I consider a conciliatory spirit of the utmost importance.

Saturday, before General Otis had issued the order directing General Lawton to return to Angat, the troops of his command encountered the rebels in a circle of hills outside San Rafael, about five miles northwest of Angat, dislodging them after an hour's fighting. The Americans had three wounded. One thousand armed Filipinos fell back as the Americans advanced.

The villagers meet General Lawton, offering him provisions. They dare not flee into the mountain country on the east because of the robber tribes there, and on the west are the troops of General MacArthur

DECATUR, Ills., May 1.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 8 o'clock Saturday night, lasting 15 seconds. There was no damage.

[illegible]

[illegible] er of the [illegible] war, has [illegible] his wife, and [illegible] the city by [illegible] gation of prom[illegible] father, J. Dayton [illegible] ducted a [illegible] as his native tow[n] far distant, he ha[d] ceiving many old [illegible] them being Charle[s] Admiral Dewey. [illegible] tend the ceremony for the new Dew[ey] university and in [illegible] given a large rece[ption] Fleece. He will v[isit] of Bradford tomor[row] will go to Boston, [illegible] ber of relatives in [illegible] chester. This is hi[s] pelier since his fath[er] the greeting of th[e] morning he atte[nded] church and sat in h[is] He expects to ret[urn] on May 9.

CONDENSED [illegible]

The Flour trust [illegible] at $40,000,000.

Speaker Nixon of [illegible] sembly is again ser[iously] [illegible]

Five men were kil[led] [illegible] plosion at Carney's [illegible]

Nearly 4,000 immig[rants] [illegible] port of New York in [illegible]

Alfred Dolge has [illegible] Dolgeville, N. Y. He [illegible]

Traction stocks dr[opped] [illegible] because of the passa[ge] [illegible] tax bill.

The Prince of Siam [illegible] verely in a duel at [illegible] attending school.

Henry Charles [illegible] eighth Duke of Be[illegible] dead in his seventy-[illegible]

Silas L. Baker, 55 [illegible] perous farmer of Sc[illegible] ted suicide by shoot[ing] [illegible] shotgun.

Masked strikers bl[ew] [illegible] erty valued at $250,00[0] [illegible] killing one man and [illegible] another.

Transports Fr[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible] ed States transport [illegible] here from Manila and [illegible] port shortly afterwa[rd] [illegible] Both ships were ord[ered] [illegible] tine. On the way ov[er] [illegible] of the Sherman died [illegible] long the ship and [illegible] obliged to remain in [illegible] problem, but it is pro[illegible] cers will be released [illegible] those who made the [illegible] Sherman and who are [illegible] transport are: Brigad[ier] [illegible] son Gray Otis, United [illegible] Los Angeles; Major W[illegible] Eastman, Lieutenant [illegible] sons of United Stat[es] [illegible] Secretary of State H[illegible] man Dalzell of Pennsy[lvania]

Professor Meye[r] [illegible]

ALBANY, May 1.—[illegible] Meyer, professor of [illegible] at the Albany High [illegible] ant teacher of that st[illegible] Female academy, [illegible] some time during Sat[urday] [illegible] lonely spot on the Ke[illegible] dead body was found [illegible] terday morning by [illegible] farmer, as he was w[illegible] road toward the Abbe[illegible] fessor was nearly 80 y[ears] [illegible]

Severe Storm [illegible]

DUBUQUE, Ia., Ma[y] [illegible] electric storm yester[day] [illegible] excessive rain, did [illegible] throughout this section [illegible] fall here was two inche[s] [illegible] surrounding country [illegible] and small bridges h[illegible] away.

Mexico's Trade [illegible]

CITY OF MEXICO[,] [illegible] treasury report of fo[illegible] shows that in eight mo[nths] [illegible] year the exports have [illegible] $9,000,000 and are now [illegible] nearly $150,000,000 year[ly] [illegible] have increased 13 per c[ent] [illegible] at the rate of $98,000,0[00] [illegible] nually.

An Advance In [illegible]

JOLIET, Ills., May [illegible] of the Joliet, Rockfo[rd] [illegible] quarries of the Western [illegible] have been notified of [illegible] wages of 25 cents a da[y] [illegible] today. Six hundred me[n] [illegible] Other local quarries wil[l] [illegible] advance.

A New Blast F[urnace]

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] daylight this morning [illegible] plied to the Reading [illegible] new anthracite blast fu[rnace] [illegible] nace is the largest in [illegible] vania, and two years [illegible] build it. The capacit[y] [illegible] weekly

Sandstorm in [illegible]

KANSAS CITY, Kan.[,] [illegible] the worst sandstorms in [illegible] in central and western [illegible] day. At Newton, where [illegible] the wind reached 60 mi[les] [illegible] sun was obscured by [illegible] dust, trees were broken [illegible] ings overturned.

CHICAGO, May 1.—C[illegible] ancing a torrid spell un[illegible] history of the weather [illegible] eight degrees were [illegible] on the Auditorium [illegible]