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A Secondary Matter.

My Dearest Papa: Please do not think I am writing home again for more money, as such is not the case. However, so long as I am writing, I may as well ask you to send me $100. Please send it by return mail. Yours in haste, Bessie.

Really a Wonder.

"What a pity, Flossy, it is that you can't dance in better time, when you've got such lovely clocks on your stockings."

LAYING BRIDGE CABLE.

Men Who Need a Steady Head and Firm Hand.

The workmen on the cables follow closely after the builders of the iron roadway. These men are engaged in more perilous employment, if anything, than the former, says Godey's. They climb nimbly up to the very summit of the huge towers, and then, without flinching, proceed to descend the inclined cables. It makes the spectators below tremble for them, so dangerous is the descent, but the workmen have no fear, else they would be unfitted for the duty required of them. After sliding down the cable a dozen feet they stop and turn around and face the towers. The men working the derrick slowly swing out to them the end of a cable about three inches in diameter. Another man carries out to them by means of a small hand pulley and rope a redhot band of steel, which the cable-workers seize with their pincers and clasp around the large cable, on which they are resting. Then, while the steel is still hot and malleable, the small cable, with its end secured in a thick bolt of steel, is brought into position and the end welded into the redhot steel band encircling the main cable. The workmen pound and forge away, hammering twisting and bending the metal before it cools off. The welding must be done rapidly, and the workmen have no time to stop and think of the dangerous position in which they are placed. Probably the only support they have comes from their legs, which they wind tightly around the cable, as they swing their arms and upper part of the body with violent exertion. When this cable is forged into its place the workmen take a few moments of rest and then slide down to the next joint, where the same operation is repeated. Cable after cable is attached in this way, until there is a regular triangle of steel work and dangling cables, looking for all the world like a spider's web. But there is order in this colossal spiderweb such as never existed in the homes of the insect that weaves the web in our homes and woods. Gradually one part of the bridge after another is finished, and when the "false work" of scaffolds is removed the structure stands out in all the beauty of its finished state. The bridge builders must not only be skilled in their work, but they must have the hardihood and daring of the sailor, for most of their work is performed at an altitude higher than the topmast of any sailing vessel. They labor in all kinds of weather—when the sun is pouring down its torrid rays in midsummer or when the mercury registers zero in winter.

MYSTERY OF TWO LAKES.

Far Apart in Europe, but Agitated by the Same Storms.

The Wetternsee in Sweden, like so many other lakes, has long enjoyed the local reputation of being a bottomless pit. The Swedish scientists have now destroyed the venerable legend, for in the measurement taken a few days ago they have successfully demonstrated that the greatest depth of the lake is only 119 meters. There still remains, however, a series of mysteries which science must be content to leave unsolved—at least for a time. It is not only a legendary belief, but there is a quasi-scientific ground for the queer supposition that living creatures, animal and vegetable, can and do make journeys to and fro between the high northern lake of Wettern and the South German lake of Constance. This bold conclusion has been partly justified by the appearance of exactly the same fauna, and even the same animal life, in the Swedish and the Swabian island seas. It is even asserted that whenever there is a storm on the lake of Constance the lake of Wettern begins sympathetically to roll and swell, and that the southern lake is similarly moved by any agitation in the distant northern lake. The Kleine Zeitung soberly declares the sympathetic phenomenon to be a known fact, but considerately adds that we have to wait some time for the rational explanation of it.

Not to Be Believed.

"I suppose you think I can't tell time?" exclaimed the man whose chronology had been questioned. "No," was the reply; "I don't say you couldn't tell time, but time would be a fool to believe you, whatever you told him."—Boston Transcript.

A SWISS WEDDING.

MANY VARIETIES SEEN BEYOND THE ALPS.

May Day Is a Period Sacred to Lovers Throughout the Well Governed Little Republic—The Young Man Must Take Pains to Please.



THERE is no other European country in which there is so large and so essential a variety of marriage customs as there is in Switzerland, one of the very smallest countries in any continent. No country can in this respect be at all compared with Switzerland, except vast China, the unmeasured and immeasurable empire of Asia. Switzerland and China! What couple.

In Lucerne, Switzerland, the marriage customs are rather pretty. May day is a day sacred to lovers, a day of ardent courtships. Upon its dawn—and, indeed, until its midnight—the lover who would not only woo but win must proclaim the intention of his attentions distinctly and pay his mistress several prescribed courtesies. The most important of these is, perhaps, the planting of the courtship pine, or May tree. At day he plants before her father's door a wee pine tree heavy with fruit of tinsel and flowers of ribbon. This is considered the most marked attention a Lucerne lover can offer to the maiden of his devotion. If his suit is acceptable her parents invariably reward him with lavish entertainment. And nothing else so proves that a Swiss family is lifted quite off its feet and carried



A BRIDE FROM UNTERWALDEN.

helplessly down the stream of mad emotion as it plunges into stintless hospitality.

On the eve of a Lucerne marriage the maiden friends of both bride and bridegroom gather together at his house for a frank little festival called "the love-garland tying." Each maiden contributes a basket or kerchief full of gay flowers, and each binds up a nosegay or a coat bouquet, or both and, going home through the late moonlight or the gray dawnbreak, each girl hangs her flowers upon the doorknob of her favorite youth's dwelling, or as often flings her fragrant challenge through the open window. These flowers the young man is supposed to wear to the morrow's wedding.

Better Treatment for Prisoners.

Commissioner Lantry has lamps placed in the cells of the prisoners in the penitentiary on Blackwell's island, New York. The inmates are now engabled to read till 9:30 o'clock every night, and a great improvement in their condition is already visible. They are more cheerful and amenable to rules, and there has been a large increase in the number of books taken from the library, showing how gladly the new privilege is received. The prisoner who disobeys the rules will now be deprived of his lamp. It is not believed that this will happen very often.

PORTLAND IS LOST

Big Steamer Wrecked With Passengers and Crew.

NOT A SOUL WAS SAVED.

Ninety Seven Persons Perish—Bodies Washed Ashore and Identified—Went Down on Sunday—The Disaster to the Portland Is the Third of the Great Maritime Accidents of the Year 1898.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—The steamer Portland, of the Boston and Portland Line, was totally wrecked at 10 o'clock Sunday morning off Highland Light, and the entire crew and passengers are reported to have perished within a short distance of land.

A large quantity of wreckage, including trunks and other material, has come ashore, and at dark Tuesday night 34 bodies had been recovered from the surf by the life-saving crew at High Head Station. One body was that of a woman.

The news of the disaster was brought to this city through the agency of a special train, as communication with Boston by wire from points on Cape Cod is impossible on account of the havoc wrought by the storm.

The passenger list numbered 51, and the officers and crew numbered 48.

The steamer had in all 97 souls on board. The Portland is comparatively new and a side-wheel steamer. Her length is 280 feet and she is valued at $250,000. She is one of the best vessels running from Portland to Boston.

Bodies Washed Ashore.

A dispatch from Provincetown, Mass., says that two bodies that came ashore at Highland Light are supposed to be from the Portland and have been brought to that place.

One is that of a well-dressed man with light hair and mustache; height 5 feet, 9 inches; weight 150 pounds. He wore a black suit and overcoat, white shirt with gold stud, opal in the centre; light blue necktie and tan shoes, size 7½. A trunk key and a stateroom key, No. 75; gold watch, gold ring, $3 in money and two handkerchiefs, one marked "Q" in corner, was found about his person.

The other body was that of a woman with only shoes and stockings on, age about 40 years, weight about 175 pounds, light hair and about five feet, nine inches tall.

A dispatch from Worcester says that Wm. L. Chase, who, with his son, Philip, was a passenger on the Portland, was chief in the draughtmen's department of the Crompton Knowles' Loom Works, and secretary of the Alumni Association of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

THE CZAR'S PEACE PLANS.

Must Be Practical For the Powers To Agree Not To Increase Armaments.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: The Matin published an interview of an English politician with Emperor Nicholas. The conversation mostly turned on the disarmament conference, and the Czar spoke with the utmost ardor, declaring that he wanted a tangible, practical result.

His Majesty suggested that the powers might bind themselves not to increase their armaments for five years, at the end of which they might meet again to decide upon future action. They might also settle their attitude in the event of menace or prospective hostilities.

He suggests, as an example of possible action, that the recent Fashoda dispute might have been referred by Great Britain to the United States and by France to Russia. If these failed to agree there might have been recourse to an arbitrator, say the Emperor of Austria. In any case delay would have made for peace.

CONVICT KILLS DEPUTY SHERIFF.

John Warner, of Birmingham, Shot by Will Goldston, a Negro.

Birmingham, Ala., (Special.)—Chief Deputy John Warner, of this city, was shot and killed here by Will Goldston, a negro. Goldston is a murderer sent up for life from Autuga County, and recently escaped from a convict camp in that county. Warner, learning of his presence in this city, attempted to arrest him, but received three balls from a revolver in the hands of Goldston, who was behind a door.

The convict escaped down an alley, and although the town turned out to hunt him, he had not been found up to midnight. If he is captured lynching is sure to follow. Warner was very popular, and known all over the State. He ran for Mayor of Birmingham last year, and twelve years ago was a Democratic leader in State politics.

PRESIDENTIAL POSTMASTERS.

Recess Appointees Number 299, Who Now Await Confirmation.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—No more Presidential appointments of postmasters will be made until Congress convenes. When the Senate meets this week there will be 299 appointments of Presidential postmasters awaiting its confirmation. This number represents the cases of Presidential offices acted on during the recess of Congress.

All these appointees assumed their post-office functions at once, but their continuance in office after the convening of Congress depends on the action of the Senate. In addition to these four others were appointed, but their commissions were subsequently withheld.

The appointments of postmasters in the list are largest in number in New York, with 36 nominations now to go to the Senate; Pennsylvania, with 33; Ohio, with 22; Iowa, with 21, and Illinois, 14. There are three in Delaware and six in New Jersey.

ORDERED TO VALPARISO.

Oregon and Iowa Will Receive Further Directions There.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Oregon and Iowa have been ordered to proceed from Montevideo to Valparaiso, where further orders will await them. Their future destination will be determined by events.

MADRID SAD BUT CALM.

Bitterness Toward This Country, Though All Agree There Was No Other Course.

MADRID (Special).—This city is calm. There have been no disturbances resulting from the announcement of Spain's acceptance of the American conditions.

The papers publish gloomy articles, sadly reminding the country that the day is one long to be remembered, as marking "the closing scene of a glorious colonial history."

All agree that the government has adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—Claude M. Johnson, director of the bureau of engraving and printing, in his annual report shows that during the year there were 92,979,478 sheets of stamps and government securities printed and delivered at a cost of $1,570,598. The average number of sheets handled by each employe was 57,590, which is the best record ever made by the bureau, and an increase of 50 per cent. over the year 1893. A remarkable record was made by the bureau in applying adhesive stamps to the internal revenue bureau. In seventeen days after the passage of the act the bureau had delivered 185,390,926,

and wrecking tugs will try to save her. Passengers were taken to Boston.

James W. Tolbert who was forced to leave the neighborhood of Phoenix, S. C., as a result of recent race troubles there, is seeking to have nine of his neighbors indicted by the United States Court on the charge of conspiracy.

The celebrated Alton (Ill.) school case has been decided against the colored people, who had protested against separate schools.

The women of Macon, Ga., lost a local option fight after a unique and determined campaign.

It is believed on Cape Cod that the steamer Portland went down near Peaked Hill life-saving station, and that many bodies are in the wreck.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Plant system of railroads was held at Savannah, Ga. President Plant was not present. F. Q. Brown, of Boston, a newly elected director presided. The net earnings of the year were shown to be $183,413.28. An annual dividend of 2 per cent, will be declared.

Fred. W. Ganter, champion bicycle rider of Northern New York, killed himself at his home at Pamella. Ganter's wife died after giving birth to a child. The husband took a rifle, went to the room where his wife's remains had been laid out and shot himself. His death was instantaneous. Ganter was twenty-two years of age, and had been married a year.

A severe snowstorm, gale and blizzard has caused much damage, serious delay to traffic, many losses at sea and deaths from exposure in New England and the Middle States.

Three negroes are reported to have been lynched near Meridian, Miss., for attacking a young white man.

Prairie fires have recently done much damage in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

By a boiler explosion on the steamboat G. C. Walker, near Stockton, Cal., six persons were killed and many others seriously hurt or scalded.

The big battleship Wisconsin was successfully launched from the Union Iron Works at San Francisco.

Edward Austin, a Boston millionaire, who died recently, left $500,000 to Harvard and $500,000 more to other schools and charities.

Col. C. V. Hard, of the Eighth Ohio, refused to resign when asked to do so by a "round robin" from the officers of his regiment.

Charles S. Cross, who wrecked the First National Bank of Emporia, Kan., and then committed suicide, left a letter saying that ill-success in speculation had made him use the bank's funds.

The Texas Supreme Court has dissolved an injunction preventing the completion of a channel to deep water from the Gulf terminals at Port Arthur, Tex.

STEEL FLOATING DOCK.

Only Two Bids Were Received by the Navy Department.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Bids were opened Wednesday by Commodore Endicott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the construction of a combined floating and graving steel dock at Algier, La. The limit of costs for which is $850,000. But two bids were received.

Charles L. Bradbury, of New York, bid the exact limit of the cost of the dock. The Maryland Steel Company, of Baltimore, submitted a bid of $810,000 to build the dock according to the plans of the bureau. This company also submitted an alternative proposition which included additional equipment for the dock not provided for in the plans of the bureau at a cost of $837,000.

Chief Endicott announced that as soon as the bids could be considered the award would be made.

MILES PLAN FOR THE ARMY.

Bill Drafted by Him for One Hundred Thousand Regulars.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has prepared the draft of a bill providing for a regular standing army of 100,000 men. The bill, it is said, will provide for an organization of twelve companies to the regiment, with an arrangement for a Third Lieutenant for each company in case of need, for that officer. It will contain provisions for a staff corps largely in accordance with the recommendations of the heads of the various bureaus in their annual reports. Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs intends to present the measure in Congress at the first opportunity.

DIED IN SABBATH SCHOOL.

Cashier of Baltimore Bank Suddenly Drops Dead.

Baltimore, Md., (Special.)—John H. Bowden, cashier of the Second National Bank of Baltimore, and well known in local business circles, dropped dead in the Sunday school room of the East Baltimore Station Methodist Episcopal Church of paralysis of the heart.

Mr. Bowden was 73 years old and had been superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-five years. He left home in his usual good health, but fell dead a few minutes after entering the schoolroom.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Women sailors in Finland.
Montana hasn't a paper mill.
Russia has co-operative societies.
Shanghai, China, has ten cotton mills.
Butte, Mont., hasn't a non-union clerk.
Italy's vineyards aggregate 8,000,000 acres.
Marion, Ind., hasn't a non-union cigar factory.
England has 35,000 union boot and shoe operatives.
At the Strozzi palace, in Rome, there is a book made of marble, the leaves being of marvelous thinness.
The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America call upon the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Kansas City in December, to adopt a financial policy that will guarantee to every affiliated organization in a contest for shorter hours and better conditions, &c., at least 10 cents per week from each member affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.
Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never had existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught they have not honestly earned. —Abraham Lincoln.
The dials on the Philadelphia City Hall clock will be 23 feet in diameter. It is to be a monster clock, run by electricity or by-draulic power, and will run other clocks throughout the building. The clock will require winding only once a month. It will cost $28,000.
On the Bowery, New York, a shave costs 2 cents; hair cut, 5.
Thanks to unionism, every piece of work done for the city of London has this stipulation: That trades union price shall govern the wages paid. Nearly all work is done directly by the city; they select their own foreman, who gives a bond and receives only the same wages as the others, the city looking to him as security for the class of work done. The lowest bid from contractors for a sewer in York road, London, was $58,000. The city did the work for itself for $26,000, and paid $1.75 per day, when the contractor paid $1.25 for similar work. It is claimed to have been better than was done under the contract system.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

THE NEW ACQUISITIONS.

Mr. Wilson Calls Attention to the Important Bearing of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines Upon the Agricultural Interests of the Country—Liberal Appropriations Needed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in his annual report, just made public, in addition to discussing domestic problems, reviews our agricultural relations in foreign fields. He calls for an emergency appropriation of a lump sum for future requirements that cannot all be anticipated specifically. Exploration by scientists of territorial acquisitions and the sudden appearance of pests are some of these possible emergencies.

Discussing agricultural resources in our new island acquisitions Secretary Wilson says:

"In the territories recently brought under the control of the United States government the agricultural interests urgently call for attention by this department. Hawaii and the West India Islands depend almost exclusively for their prosperity upon their agricultural productions. It behooves the department, therefore, to place itself at the earliest moment possible in a position to extend to the agriculturists of those territories which have or may come under the United States flag, the services and benefits which it renders to the farmers of the United States.

"On the practicability of exporting dairy products the secretary says that, owing to a better home demand, it is not commercially profitable to send butter to Europe just now, as the home demand at present absorbs the supply. For the purpose of obtaining for dairymen all the facts relating to the export of this article, the department sent an agent to Paris to ascertain what encouragement there would be to ship butter to that port, and an agent to Hamburg to ascertain the facts regarding customs duties as well as prohibitions and other difficulties that might meet exporters of butter to Germany. It was found that no line of steamers sailing to French ports direct could furnish refrigerator space, so that shipment could not be made during hot weather. The trade in American farm products is growing in the China seas, and in order that markets may be opened in Japan, China and other countries of the Pacific Ocean, an agent is now in that region establishing agencies to which the department will make trial shipments and gather all information possible for the American producer."

The Secretary recommends the extension and adoption of the provision of the law regarding the inspection and certification of meat and meat products for export, so as to make them apply to butter and cheese. The brands of "pure butter" and "full cream cheese" should then be affixed by United States inspectors to such products as come up to the required standard of quality. This would place the good butter and cheese of this country in foreign markets under the identifying label, and guaranty of the United States government.

"There is an evident necessity," the report says, "for the inspection of many articles imported from foreign countries that contain substances injurious to the public health. The department chemists are doing work along this line that suggests a more comprehensive inquiry. The department now buys samples for analysis in the open market. It may be necessary, however, where there is ground for suspicion of a necessity for the identification of source to open packages at ports of entry, as it is proposed in foreign countries to do with our exports in certain cases."

This brief statement is the only reference the Secretary makes to restrictive measures adopted by certain foreign governments respecting our products.

The Secretary enlarges upon the need of nature teaching in the common schools. He says that there is a growing interest in education that relates to production, and all classes of intelligent people favor it. More knowledge by the farmer of what he deals with every day would enable him to control conditions, produce more from an acre and contribute more to the general welfare.

With the exception of the very few persons who have found their way into our agricultural colleges, the education of our people has not been designed to prepare them for producing from the soil.

The report suggests that the greatest difficulties are to overcome the conservatism of the local boards managing country schools, and to get competent teachers. The distribution of young plants to various parts of the country reached a total for the year of 190,000, including bulbs. This experimental garden work is expected to reach material general benefit.

The report announces that the Bureau of Animal Industry has perfected a dip which takes the figure ticks from cattle, so they can be moved north at any season; that it has continued experiments with anti-toxine serum to prevent and cure hog cholera, and it is recommended that this discovery having been made by public officials at public expense, should not be diverted to private cost, and that the serum manufacture should be continued under government control, at least for some years to come. The Texas fever dipping stations will be established at convenient points before the next quarantine season. The results from the blackleg vaccine indicate the percentage of loss in herds has been reduced from ten to twenty per cent. to less than one per cent.

Frost Hurts Southern Truck Farms.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special.)—A special dispatch to the Constitution from Charleston, S. C., says: Reports received here from the truck farming region above Charleston show that there was damage to the extent of $100,000 by the frost and cold weather which prevailed during Saturday and Sunday. The vegetables were put behind by the cold snap in October, and since then the season has been so damp and cold that vegetation was delayed.

Birmingham Rolling Mills Assign.

Birmingham, Ala., (Special.)—The Birmingham Rolling Mill Company filed a bill of assignment. The assignment was made to John M. Barr, Jr., a director of the company, and Thomas Ward, the general manager. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $200,000. The president of the company, J. G. Caldwell, made a personal assignment in Louisville, Ky., at out ten days ago.

Col. Bryan Leaves Home.

Lincoln, Nebr., (Special.)—Col. W. J. Bryan left for Savannah, Ga., to rejoin his regiment. His furlough does not expire until the 5th, but his health being fully recovered he felt it his duty to return.

DYNAMITE BOMB EXPLODS.

Intended to Wreck Cottage of a Councilman at Brigantine City.

Atlantic City, N. J. (Special.)—A bomb was exploded close to the residence of Councilman-at-Large Edward Johnson, of Brigantine City, tearing a whole in the ground and shattering windows, but doing no injury to any person in the cottage.

Mr. Johnson thinks it is the work of his political enemies, whom he was instrumental in turning out of office by proving that fraud had been perpetrated in one ward. The bomb was made of lead gas pipe two feet long and charged with dynamite.

BLANCO SAYS GOOD-BYE TO HAVANA

Sails for Spain With His Staff Not Much Ceremony When He Leaves.

HAVANA (Special).—The Spanish mail steamer Villaverde, with Marshal Blanco, the former captain-general of Cuba, and his suite on board left Havana at 1 A. M. Wednesday.

The departure of Marshal Blanco was not accompanied by the pomp and ceremony marking similar events in previous years.

On returning from paying a farewell visit from his life-long friend, Count Lambillo, the former captain general found assembled at the palace Generals Castellanos, Parrado, Ruiz, Ruberter and Maroto, the civil governor and other military and civil officials.

After a long conference with his successor, General Castellanos, Marshal Blanco left the palace, accompanied by the generals mentioned, and drove to the Caballeria wharf, where he was met by Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander here, who placed the admiralty launch Esperanza at his disposal.

The admiral accompanied the marshal on board the Villaverde. An affectionate farewell took place on the wharf between Marshal Blanco and a number of his old friends, and he warmly embraced General Ruberter, his old companion-in-arms and trusted friend. Only personal friends and a few officers accompanied General Blanco, none of the crowd usual on such occasions waiting to see him for the last time. A body of troops, however, to do military honors to the former captain general, was present.

As soon as Marshal Blanco arrived on board the Villaverde the vessel weighed anchor.

Sailing with Marshal Blanco are Generals Bernal and Tejeda, Colonels Cevallos, Pagliery, Tusser and Domenicia, and several other officers of lesser rank belonging to his personal staff.

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Delgado has been appointed chief of police of Havana, succeeding Colonel Pagliery.

Messrs. Gould and Garrison continue to distribute the supplies brought by the Bratan, and are displaying great activity in relieving distress. They have already visited Marlel, Marianao and Matanzas. Many more cargoes of supplies will be necessary if any substantial good is to be accomplished, as the wail and distress in all parts of the island are literally fearful.

NEW ENGLAND WRECKS.

Reports Show That 56 Vessels Have Been Destroyed.

BOSTON, Mass. (Special.)—Reports show that 56 vessels have been totally wrecked, while 49 are ashore with hardly a chance of being saved.

Of the 56 total wrecks, barges not included, 43 craft aggregate 12,208 gross tonnage. Of those in perilous positions 28 aggregate 7,159 tons.

About 200 lives are lost according to present indications.

The steamer Orion, Captain Smith, reached here after an eventful passage from Newport News, during which she lost the barges Ocean Belle for Province, and the Enos Soule, for this port. The crew of the Ocean Belle, four men, were saved. The fate of those on the Soule is not known.

The freight steamer Brookline arrived at her wharf 48 hours late on her passage from Port Antonio, Jamaica. On the evening of the 27th, when off Cape Hatteras, the Brookline ran into the gale, which pounded the vessel so that it was necessary to heave to for 26 hours. First Officer Holville was seriously injured through being thrown down by a heavy sea.

There appears to be little basis for apprehension as to the safety of the steamer Gate City, of the Savannah Line, in spite of the report which reached here that a life preserver bearing the name of the steamer had been picked up on Cape Cod.

The steamer Chattahoochee, which just arrived, reports having passed the Gate City off Montauk Point, Long Island, and that there was nothing amiss with the Savannah Liner, as far as could be observed.

Advices received from Savannah state that the steamship Gate City, which left Boston on Saturday for that place was sighted off Long Island by the steamer Chattahoochee. Both steamers belong to the Ocean Steamship Company. No apprehension for the Gate City's safety is felt in Savannah.

RELIEF EXPEDITION WRECKED.

Party Sent to Search for Andree Cast Away on an Island.

London, (Special.)—A special dispatch from Yeniseisk, on the River Yenisei, in Eastern Siberia, announces the arrival at the mouth of the Yenisei of an expedition that had gone in search of Herr Andree, the aeronaut, who ascended in his balloon in July of last year from Spitzbergen, with the intention of crossing the polar regions, in search of the north pole.

The expedition was wrecked while crossing from the delta of the River Lena to the River Olenek, which flows into the Arctic Ocean, southwest of Bennet and Delong Islands, but managed to reach an uninhabited island, about 120 miles from the mouth of the Olenek.

There the party was icebound for seventeen days before it was succored.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Governor Pingree's collection of war scrap books is of enormous proportions.

Two descendants of Christopher Columbus are said to be in the Cadiz poorhouse.

Patrick Williamson, who lives on Boyd's Creek, Ky., recently cast his 69th consecutive Democratic vote.

The decoration of the Third Order of the Rising Sun will be conferred upon Prof. Alexander Graham Bell by Japan.

"There is only one thing I enjoy more than singing," said Jean de Reszke, the other day. "That one thing is bicycling."

It is said that Lord Rosebery's conscious affectation of Sir Robert Peel's peculiarities of manner and speech is continually increasing.

Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, D. D., has resigned the rectorship of St. Mark's, in the Bowery, New York, after an incumbency of 27 years.

Walter McWhirrell, a life convict in the penitentiary of Kingston, Montreal, sentenced for the murder of an old man and his daughter, says he is a son of the late Lord Kinnard.

William Tappert, the Berlin writer on musical subjects, has just published a list of 54 musical settings that have been made of Goethe's ballad, "Der Erlkoenig." The first was made by Corona Schroeter.

Walter Savage Landor has a rival in Rev. H. D. LeLecheur, an American missionary, who declares himself the only white man who ever saw the Grand Llama of Thibet.

A new Bismarck anecdote contains the statesman's opinion of Wagner the man. "I knew him," said the Chancellor, "but it was impossible for me to care for him. At breakfast, dinner and supper every moment demanded admiration. I found myself too busy to give it."

The Scotch forefathers of President McKinley spelled the name MacKinlay.

Rear-Admiral Archibald Lucius Douglas, commanding England's East India squadron, is a Canadian by birth.

General De Trentinian, Governor-General of the French Soudan, is the youngest general in the army, being only 47.

The Pope has just finished another rather lengthy Latin poem, entitled "Carmen Seculare" (The Song of the Century.)

Rear-Admiral Thomas S. Phelps is the only surviving member of the first graduating class from the Naval Academy.

Alexander McDonald, the Cincinnati millionaire, has given the Young Men's Christian Association of his city $25,000.

A UNION COLLAPSES.

United States of Central America Dissolved.

LASTED ONE MONTH.

The Outbreak Proved Too Much for the Federal Authorities and They Had to Acknowledge Their Weakness—Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua are Separate Again.

Managua, Nicaragua, (by Cable.)—The attempt to affect a coalition between the States of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, to be conducted under a common administration and known as the United States of Central America, has failed completely.

The federal organizers formally declared the union dissolved, the three States resuming, respectively, absolute sovereignty.

The collapse is due to the failure of the troops of Honduras, acting in behalf of the federal organizers, to suppress the outbreak in Salvador against the proposed federation to force Salvador into the union.

The prospects are peaceful.

The coalition lasted nominally one month. The new regime was ushered by elaborate celebrations at Amapala November 1. Under the proposed form of government the administration was to pass into the control of representatives from each of the three republics, Dr. Salvador Callego, of Salvador; Senor Miguel Agnelugarte, of Honduras, and Dr. Manuel Corroiel Matus, of Nicaragua.

These were to continue in power until March 14 next, when they were to elect a President of the United States of Central America, to hold office four years. It was understood that the three States had virtually agreed upon Senor J. Rosa Pacose, of Salvador, for the executive chair. In the meantime the Presidents of the three republics were each to assume the grade of governor and there was to be an election in Salvador, where the principal gubernatorial aspirants were Gen. Thomas Regalado, Horacio Villeciencia and Carlos Melendez, the first named being the most popular candidate.

From the outset the Salvadorians opposed the coalition, as under the terms of union the expense of maintaining the federal government would have fallen chiefly upon them. General Regalado headed an insurrection, whose avowed purpose was to defeat the plans of the federal organizers. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, declined to allow the Nicaraguan troops to suppress the outbreak and the task was assigned to the army of Honduras. The Honduras force entered Salvador, but was compelled to retire unsuccessful. Thus, unable to bring Salvador into the union, the promoters of the coalition scheme abandoned it.

DOWNFALL OF GUTIERREZ.

Defeat by Regalado Was Brought About by Opposition to New Union.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Word has been received here that President Gutierrez, of Salvador, has given way to General Regalado, who has formed a provisional government.

Members of the party of President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, construe the uprising a ... death blow to the Central American union. One of the chief officials of the party said the union was designed for the sole purpose of keeping in power the three rulers of the states entering the union—Zelaya, of Nicaragua; Bonilla, of Honduras, and Gutierrez, of Salvador. This official said he understood that in the uprising General Regalado, who led the movement, had on his flags words signifying his purpose to oppose the union and to demand the separate sovereignty of Salvador.

Much curiosity is aroused as to the whereabouts of former President Gutierrez, as the reports do not say what has become of him. One of the officials here believes that Gutierrez has been allowed to escape.

The United States government did not recognize the "United States of Central America." It did not recognize the "Greater Republic," except in a provisional fashion that absolutely protected any interests which this country or any of its citizens might hold in the shape of concessions. The failure of the State Department to recognize the combination probably went far toward causing the dissolution of the Greater Republic, and the substitution for it of the United States of Central America, a combination which it was believed by its projectors would meet the objections made by this government to the former union.

FILIPINOS WANT TO FIGHT.

Decline to Permit Their Homes to be Bought and Sold.

Manila, (Special.)—The independent party of the Filipinos is not disposed to accept the result of the deliberations of the peace commissioners at Paris, judging from the tone of the native press. The Independencia publishes a particularly bombastic leading article to the effect that the Filipinos will "decline to permit their homes to be bought and sold like merchandise."

It then repeats that the Filipinos are ready to fight in defense of their rights, and asserts that the government and people are unanimous in claiming nothing less than independence. The paper also claims that the Filipinos have incontestible claims upon the island of Luzon, part of the Visayas Islands and the Island of Mindanao by right of conquest. It concedes that the Americans helped the insurgents "indirectly by blockading Manila." But the Independencia claims that even without help the revolutionists must have ultimately won.

Finally, the Independencia holds that Spain cannot cede the Philippine archipelago, "because it was never hers."

Madrid, (Special.)—Advices from the Philippine Islands say the insurgents there have decided not to recognize the cession of the islands to the United States, and that they will resist to the last. It is also claimed that the United States will require 70,000 troops to put down the rebellion, and it is alleged that the insurgents hold 10,000 Spanish prisoners whom they will force to fight against the Americans.

An official despatch from General ... the Spanish commander at Iloilo, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, says the Spanish troops there have made a successful sortie against the enemy, inflicting heavy losses upon the insurgents.

Philippine Agriculture.

Berkeley, Cala., (Special.)—Lieut. A. P. Hayne, an ... in the agricultural department of the University of California, now stationed with one of the California regiments at Manila, has been detailed to conduct an official investigation into the agricultural resources of the Philippines and to make a report of the results to Washington.

OVERFLOWING WITH GOLD.

The United States Treasury Has Vast Accumulations.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Gold has never been more abundant in the history of this country than now. The United States treasury is literally almost bursting with its accumulations of the yellow metal and, the coffers of the banks are also overrunning with it. The government has paid ... a big lot of gold coin to the department clerks and employees in the months, and the banks get ... possible opportunity.

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