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The Entire Arsenal.

She looked up at him over the rims of her heavy-bowed spectacles. "This suggestion of the Russian czar's seems like a good idea, Richard," she said in her deep alto voice. "Yes, Maria, it is—I mean it does." "As I understand it," she went on, without heeding his remark, "he wants us to lay down the sword, and the musket, and the cannon, and, and——" "The rolling-pin, the broom, and the flat-iron," he put in, with a hard, dry chuckle. "Richard!" She glared at him fiercely for a moment and then resumed her reading.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

THE KHALIFA.

The Life and Characteristics of the Fugitive Dervish Chief.

Abdullah et Taishi Khalifa, whose power has been broken by the British forces under General Sir Herbert Kitchener, was the most powerful and successful of the three Khalifas of the three leading Arab tribes, that in 1882 helped the Mahdi to overthrow the government of Egypt in the eastern Soudan and establish the Mahdist despotism in its place. Each of these Khalifas commanded a distinct section of the Mahdi's army, and Abdullah's force had most to do with the annihilation of General Hicks and his army. Abdullah was the favorite of his master. The Mahdi believed that if he died Abdullah was the only man who could maintain the strange empire he had raised and keep the upper hand of the rapacious Soudanese tribes. Before his death the Mahdi nominated the Khalifa Abdullah as his successor, and thus the cruel and tyrannical Arab tribe of the Bagaras, whose leader was Abdullah, became the masters of the Egyptian Soudan and ruled it with a rod of iron. The Mahdi died on June 22, 1885, after three years of power, and Abdullah has since been known as "the Mahdi's successor." There was intense jealousy and disappointment on the part of the Danagla and Jaalin tribes, who had been the rulers, but now became the ruled. Civil war on account of Abdullah's accession was narrowly averted, but he was too strong for his enemies in the other tribes, and they finally chose the part of discretion just when all had been made ready for battle. The new ruler then made it his business to render the other tribes harmless. He reduced the power of the two other Khalifas, and they became men of little influence. He sent many of the Jaalin and Danagla Emirs in chains hundreds of miles up the Nile, and he permitted his Baggara to plunder the other tribes without mercy, under the pretext of levying taxes. There has been only one ruler of the Soudan for the past thirteen years, and he has been the Khalifa Abdullah. He maintained his policy of cruelly repressing all the people except his own tribe, until he was frightened very badly by the news that England and Egypt were getting ready to invade the country and overthrow his power. After that news reached Omdurman he made a great show of reversing his policy. He pardoned the imprisoned Emirs and tried in many ways to win back the disaffected people. The Khalifa's empire, within which not a particle of European influence has permeated since the Mahdi captured Khartoum, extends along the Nile from Dongola on the north to the neighborhood of Lado on the south, a distance of about thirteen hundred miles. Omdurman, the capital, just across the Nile from the ruins of Khartoum, is about midway between these points. The Khalifa lost Darfur, but still his empire extends from the western limits of Kordofan to Abyssinia on the east, and embraces about 700,000 square miles. During the thirteen years he has controlled the destinies of the Egyptian Soudan it is estimated that nearly three-fifths of its inhabitants have perished through war and famine. Constant warfare has greatly diminished the male population.

NEW PEARL FISHERIES FOUND.

One Little Boat Gathers Up Twenty-two Pounds of Gems.

New pearl fields of great richness have been discovered off the coast of New Caledonia on the west side, according to United States Consul Wolf at Neumea. He says that one shell contained the fabulous number of 256 pearls, and one little boat of one and one half tons furnished last year 22 pounds of pearls. Up to this time the water has not been sounded to a greater depth than six feet seven inches, but the fisheries are to be further exploited by French and Austrian syndicates. Mr. Wolf says that the quality of the pearl shells is remarkably fine, and he urges that Americans profit by the discovery, although haste is necessary on account of the enterprise of foreign firms. New Caledonia is an island lying east of Australia. It belongs to France.

When passenger trains are telescoped the passengers are apt to see the stars.

WISCONSIN'S TIMBER LANDS.

The State's Climatic Conditions Affected by Their Destruction.

According to report written by Filbert Roth, a special agent of the United States department of agriculture, the state of Wisconsin, with a population of about 2,000,000, and taxable property to the amount of $600,000,000, has a home consumption of over 600,000,000 feet of lumber annually, besides enormous quantities of other wood materials, which, if imported into the state, would cost the state over $25,000,000. Of its northern half, a land surface of over 18,000,000 acres, only 7 per cent is cultivated, the rest forming one continuous body of forests and waste land. From this are a there have been cut during the last sixty years or more than than 5,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber alone, and the annual output for the last ten years has exceeded 3,000,000,000 feet every year. The industries exploiting this resource represented in 1890 one-sixth of the total taxable property in the state, paid to over 5,000 men the sum of $15,000,000 in wages, and the value of their products was equal to more than one-third the entire output of the agricultural regions. Of an original stand of about 130,000,000,000 feet of pine, about 17,000,000,000 feet are left, besides 12,000,000,000 feet of hemlock and 16,000,000,000 feet of hardwood. The annual growth which at present amounts to about 900,000,000 feet, and of which only 250,000,000 feet is marketable, is largely overbalanced by the natural decay of old and over-ripe timber. At present nothing is being done either to protect or to restore the denuded lands of which fully 80 per cent are unproductive. This policy causes a continuous and ever-growing loss to the commonwealth, which at present amounts to about 800,000,000 feet every year of useful and much needed material. A further result is that the spoliation of these forests is making a marked change in the natural climatic condition and is operating injuriously on the amount of rainfall the state should receive. To remedy this condition, Mr. Roth is of opinion that stringent legislation will have to be immediately adopted, and measures framed to preserve and restock. He concludes his report by saying that, in his opinion, it will be necessary for the state to repossess itself of these lands, either in whole or in great part.

INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

Mme. Bergliot Ibsen, daughter of the dramatist, is a musician of no mean order. She will, it is said, perform next year at concerts in Norway.

Queen Victoria's journeys are very serious and carefully arranged undertakings, and each person traveling with her is allotted a definite place, in correct procedure; fifteen saloon and other carriages being necessary for the transportation of the court to Scotland, and the annual cost of the queen's visits there amounting to about $25,000.

Women are keenly competing with men in art and professional life in America, as is shown by recent statistics. In the United States there are 4,000 actresses and 35,000 woman vocalists and instrumentalists; 11,000 are professional artists, 890 journalists and 2,800 who are engaged in literary work of one kind or another. The number of women who are dramatic authors or theatrical managers is 600.

Mrs. Gladstone's health is not all that her family could desire. There is no cause for alarm, but it is stated that in the neighborhood of Hawarden castle it is a matter of observation that it has been found necessary to call in the family doctor more frequently of late. Up to now the venerable lady has borne her sorrow with much fortitude, but at her great age it has left an indelible impression upon her. Mrs. Gladstone still takes a keen interest, however, in all the affairs of Hawarden and devotes much time to her various works of charity.

Why isn't the bride well dressed who is well groomed?

The Difference of Opinion.

Rev. Mr. Coldwater (of Drytown)—If your parents would only try spruce beer, my son, I think they would stop drinking that vile stuff you have there! Jimmy—Yer think so do yer? Well, I think it'll be a cold day when yer see any kids around here rushin' de growler fer spruce beer!—Puck.

CONGRESS BEGINS.

The President's Message Read in Both Houses.

SCENES AT THE CAPITOL.

Foreigners of Note in the Galleries and On the Floor—General Wheeler Receives an Ovation in the House—Applause For Speaker Reed—Many Magnificent Floral Tributes.

Congress reassembled Monday under circumstances of unusual public interest. The same Congress, six months ago, declared war against Spain, and now, with the war fough and won, it comes together again for the first legislative consideration of the questions developed by the eventful months just passed.

The Senate chamber presented an antimated scene. The galleries were filled early, many of the spectators being visitors to Washington, who embraced the opportunity to witness a congressional opening. On the Senate floor the scene presented was unusually brilliant. The desks of the members were loaded with magnificent specimens of the florists' art. Nothing more beautiful or elaborate in floral displays has been seen in the Senate for many years. It was a veritable chrysanthemum show, with rare roses and cut flowers of every description.

Above, in the diplomatic gallery, just before the Senate convened, appeared Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and party; Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, and attaches of his legation, and some other members of the diplomatic corps. On the floor, Lord Herschel, the chief representative of Great Britain on the joint high commission, came, accompanied by Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davis and Mr. Charlton, members of the commission, were also on the floor.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, the venerable blind chaplain, in a profoundly impressive manner, returned "devout and reverent thanks for God's goodness to us as a nation and for the care of us since we last gathered in this manner. By Thy providence," the chaplain prayed, "triumph has crowned our arms by land and by sea; so that peace has come to us through the council chamber. Let Thy grace be the portion of our people, and may their hearts be rendered in service to Thee and to all men. We pray that Thy blessings be with the Queen Regent of Spain and her young son, and on her nation. May Thy heavenly grace come to secure and uplift and uphold tnat stricken people. Grant that all good may be given to us, to our motherland and to all nations; and may we walk hand-in-hand with our brethren across the sea to the heights of Christian civilization."

The usual resolutions were offered and adopted. Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, offered that to appoint a committee to inform the House that the Senate was ready to transact business; Mr. Hale, of Maine, that fixing the hour of daily meeting at twelve o'clock noon, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, that to appoint a committee to notify the President that the Senate was awaiting any communication he might desire to make.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, were named by the Vice President to join a like committee of the House of Representatives to call upon the President.

At 1:25 P. M. the committee appointed to wait upon the President reported the performance of its duty, and announced that the President would immediately communicate with the Senate in writing.

The reading of the message occupied two hours and eighteen minutes. Many persons remained in the galleries throughout the reading, but as usual, little attention was given to the presentation of the message, either in the galleries or on the floor, after the first few pages. Many of the senators, who had been provided printed copies of the message, retired either to the cloak rooms or to the committee rooms to read the document at leisure.

At 3:49, on motion of Mr. Platt (Conn.), the Senate adjourned.

Scene in the House.

Exactly at noon Speaker Reed's gavel came down with a sharp crack, the great ebony mace entwined with silver and surmounted by a silver eagle, was lifted into place upon its green marble pedestal, the spreading folds of the American flag were broken to the breeze above the brilliant stained-glass ceiling, and the House of Representatives entered upon the closing session of the memorable war Congress. The scene within the great hall was animated, brilliant and picturesque.

At the conclusion of the chaplain's prayer, the Speaker announced that the first business in order would be a call of the roll, to determine the presence of a quorum. While the responses were being made, General Wheeler, of Alabama, came in and took his seat in the row immediately in front of the Speaker's rostrum. He was instantly surrounded by half a hundred members, and received the ovation of the day.

The roll-call developed the presence of 267 members, 179 being a quorum. Three new members were sworn in. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, presented Mr. Charles Dick, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Northway; Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, Mr. Thomas Spight, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sullivan, who was elected to the Senate; and Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Mr. William H. Graham, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Stone, elected governor of Pennsylvania. With uplifted hands they took the oath.

Mr. Digley, the floor leader, offered the customary resolution for the appointment of a committee of three, to join a similar committee of the Senate, to wait upon the President, and inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication he had to make. It was unanimously adopted, and the Speaker appointed Mr. Dingley, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Bailey.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the clerk of the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. The House then took a recess until 1.?0, to await the arrival of the President's message.

The seal of the envelope in which the message was contained was broken by the Speaker himself, and it was immediately laid before the House. The members on the floor and spectators in the gallery settled themselves in their seats and gave the reading their most earnest attention.

As soon as the reading was concluded, on motion of Mr. Dingley, the message was ordered printed, and then (at 3.50 P. M.) the House adjourned.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

General Electric Company to Build Eight For Paris Underground Railroad.

Schenectady, N. Y. (Special.)—The Orleans Railway Company, which is constructing an underground railroad in Paris, has placed with the General Electric Company an order for eight electric locomotives and necessary apparatus.

The order involved an expenditure of about $200,000, and this amount will be increased by later orders. The locomotives will be of the same type as those built for the Central London Underground Railway. They will be capable of drawing five cars at the rate of 30 miles an hour, attaining that speed from a standstill in 10 seconds.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with his staff, sailed from Savannah to Marianao, Cuba, where he will establish the headquarters of the Seventh Army Corps preparatory to taking command in Havana about January first.

Indiana preachers have started a crusade against divorce and ask that it be made more difficult to obtain legal separations in that State.

An effort was made in the Botkin murder trial, in San Francisco, to enjoin Judge Cook from proceeding with the trial and to determine the rights of the Superior Court to try the case.

A milk trust is said to have been successfully formed in Chicago with a capital stock of ten millions.

Representatives of broom manufacturers of half a dozen States met at Urbana, Ohio, to consider matters affecting that industry. Among other things, it was agreed to advance the price of brooms twenty cents per dozen because of the advance in the price of broomcorn and other materials, and to issue a call for a national meeting of broom manufacturers at the Palmer House, Chicago, on December 20, at which time a national organization will be formed.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Cody, who was charged with attempting to blackmail the heirs of Jay Gould, failed to agree and were discharged at Albany, N. Y.

The National Farmers' Congress, in session at Fort Worth, Texas, adopted resolutions favoring the construction of the Nicaragua canal under government control.

In a speech at a Chicago banquet, Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner-general to the Paris Exposition, said that commerce should keep pace with geographical expanion.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, in a speech before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, said the United States is enjoying a wonderful prosperity.

The National Farmers' Congress commenced a four-days' session at Fort Worth, Texas.

The American Flag Day Association adopted a bill to be presented in Congress providing a penalty for using the United States flag for advertising purposes.

After an orderly trial, lasting several hours, by the committee of citizens of Benton, La., it was decided that two negroes, Hearn and Richardson, who were under arrest there, were guilty of the murder of Larry Vance, and they were at once taken to the place of execution, half a mile north of town, where they were hanged by citizens. The crowd was very orderly.

Antonio Terry, the Cuban millionaire and husband of Sibyl Sanderson, the California prima donna, is, according to private letters received in New York, dying of liver complaint at Nice, France.

MAY SELL THE PHILIPPINES.

Japan, It Is Stated, Has Offered to Give $200,000,000 For the Islands.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:

In a conversation between President McKinley and a United States Senator it is said on the authority of the Senator, that the President signified his approval of the policy of selling the Philippines. Moreover, it was developed during the conversation that at the proper time a measure to that effect would be introduced in the Senate.

The Senator stated that Japan had already offered $200,000,000 for the islands, and, although the authority for this statement was not forthcoming, the Senator said it was semi-official. He favored, if such a thing was necessary for the preservation of the "balance of power," selling portions of the islands to Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain, and leaving to these nations the problem of properly governing the people of the archipelago.

Such a measure, it was stated, would not, probably, be introduced during this session of Congress, but would be maturely considered pending the military regime, which would continue until the meeting of the Fifty-sixth Congress. It was urged that the holding of the Philippines by the United States would demonstrate the inconsistency of this country in insisting upon the Monroe doctrine. It was believed by the Senator that the proposition would command strong support in the country. The United States should retain as a naval station the Island of Luzon.

KILLED HER CHILD AND HERSELF.

Ill Health Causes a Mother to Commit a Shocking Deed.

Detroit, Mich. (Special.)—When Frank Brooks, of 1657 Russell street, this city, came home from work he found in one bedroom his wife, shot dead, and in another his 9-year-old daughter, also dead.

In a note that he found from his wife she stated that she was tired of life and was going to heaven and take her little daughter with her, from which it is supposed she committed the murder and then suicided. The woman had been in poor health for some time. Dr. Oliver S. Bell, of 1501 Russell street, was also shot by Mrs. Brooks. He called in the middle of the afternoon and presented his bill, at her request, he says. She received him cordially and after seating him, went into a side room, as he supposed, to get some money. The next thing he heard was a pistol shot, and simultaneously he felt the bullet strike his head. He rushed out, the woman continuing to fire at him.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Tennessee is to have limbless cotton.

Michigan loggers welcomed the snow.

The Philippines boast 50 varieties of wood.

Belgium has 183,000 liquor establishments.

London, Ont., garment workers organized.

Greater New York has 233 idle union printers.

Newburg, Ind., miners struck for 35 cents a ton.

Many Sonora (Mex.) schools are closed, owing to lack of teachers.

Utah farmers will form a State union to obtain better prices for products.

Albany maltsters have been conceded $11 a week, and only unionists are to be employed.

Ruskin, Tenn., a co-operative town, is to have a sash and door factory added to its industries.

Cleveland, Ohio, liquor dealers will fight the ordinance that compels the closing of saloons at midnight.

The New York Legislature will be asked to pass a law compelling brewers to manufacture a pure grade of beer.

Short Brothers, shipbuilders of Pallion, England, declare that their employes under the eight-hour system do more and better work than when the day was longer.

St. Louis brewers boycotted a firm five years, and last week its employes were conceded union wages and the eight-hour day.

The Philippines derive their greatest wealth from the growth and export of sugar. The cane grows on practically every island in the great archipelago.

The monthly returns that have so far been issued by the engineering trade unions of Great Britain show a continued reduction in the number of unemployed members. The Steam Engineers' Union has now very little over ¾ per cent. of its total membership on donation, while in the Manchester district practically a "clear book" is reported. In the United Machine Workers' Association there are now only 3¾ per cent. on donation, and it is interesting to note that three-fourths of the total number of unemployed are members of the Oldham and Bolton branches. Throughout Lancashire this society has about 5 per cent. on donation, while in the Manchester district there are only 1 1-3 per cent. on the benefit, as compared with 2 per cent. last month.

TREATY IS DONE.

Paris Peace Commissioners Conclude Their Work.

READY TO BE SIGNED.

Points Covered by the Agreement Include Little Besides Those Mentioned in the Protocol—Spaniards in a Resentful Frame of Mind About Allusions to the Maine.

Paris, (By Cable.)—The United States and Spanish peace commissioners concluded their work Thursday and finally settled the terms of the treaty of peace.

They will meet once more in formal session, when the Spanish commissioners sorrowfully, and the Americans with feelings of relief, will write their signatures upon the document which embodies the result of the war, and the preparation of which has consumed eleven weeks. In the meantime the treaty will be engrossed under the supervision of Mr. Moore and Senor Ojeda, the secretaries of the respective commissions.

The essential features of the treaty are embodied in eight articles, as follows:

First—The customary preface of treaties in the nature of an expression of amity and of hope for perpetual peace.

Second—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Cuba.

Third—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Cuba.

Fourth—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Porto Rico.

Fifth—Spain's cession of the Philippines.

Sixth—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops in the Philippines.

Seventh—Payment by the United States of $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

Eighth—The provision for the "open-door" commercial policy in the Philippines.

Rios and Ojeda Prostrated.

The Spaniards are exceedingly bitter over the result, though observing the forms of friendliness and courtesy to the end. Senor Montero Rios, whose strong and persistent struggle to save for his country every possible asset from the wreck of her colonial empire, has commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents, went from the council chamber to his bed in a state of complete collapse as the result of the long strain and his chagrin over the small fruits of his efforts. Senor Ojeda has been prostrated.

The Spaniards charge equal blame upon the European powers and the United States for their downfall. One of the Spanish commissioners said:

"The European nations have made a great mistake in deserting Spain and leaving her to be despoiled by the brute force of a conscienceless giant. They all know that in the Philippines America has taken more than she can digest. She will ultimately sell the islands to England or Germany, and when the transfer is attempted it will precipitate general European strife.

"We have refused to sell any island in the Carolines. We never thought of considering an offer, nor have we consented to negotiate upon any questions except those directly involved in the protocol signed at Washington."

Americans Were Nervous.

The American commissioners entered into session in a nervous frame of mind. They had reason to believe that a possibility existed, even at that late hour, that there might be a rapture.

This feeling was based on the temper which the Spaniards had displayed lately. The commissioners of Spain had not concealed the fact that, having failed to gain all the important points, they were inclined to be indifferent as to whether or not the conferences result in the signing of a treaty by which Spain loses all her colonies. A miscarrage of the negotiations would leave their political prestige at home no worse, if not better, than any if they signed the treaty.

Bad Feeling About the Maine.

The Americans were anxious not to give the Spaniards any pretext to break off the negotiations, or take offense, so far as the exercise of patience and diplomacy could steer clear of protests.

The Madrid papers had been disposed to revive the question of the Maine and excite public opinion against the United States on account of the reference made to this subject in President McKinley's message to Congress. It was reported that Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, made an impassioned denunciation of President McKinley at the last joint meeting of the commissions. But this was incorrect. Senor Rios did refer to the Maine, but in only one sentence, in which he expressed regret that the Spaniards thought, unjustly of them.

The Spaniards had proposed, at the conference, to have the responsibility for the Maine explosion reported upon by a joint commission of the European powers. The American commissioners refused to accede to this and permitted Senor Rios' reference to the President's message to pass unchallenged.

Several points upon which the commissioners were unable to agree were left open for diplomatic negotiations. The Spaniards refused to admit that they had failed to respect the former treaties guaranteeing religious freedom in the Caroline Islands, or that there was necessity for new guarantees in that line.

Reaching the End.

The conclusion of the work was marked by politeness and outward evidences of good feeling. There was great relief that the task was accomplished.

When all the propositions had been discussed Judge Day, president of the American commission, said:

"There seems to be nothing more to do but to engross and sign the treaty."

President Rios, of the Spanish commission, acquiesced in this, and the Americans bowed themselves out before the Spaniards, according to their custom.

Possible Trouble With France.

Diplomatic circles in Paris predict, as one of the results of the treaty, a diplomatic contest between France and the United States, which may make an important chapter in history.

The French government is reported to have resolved to take up the case of the French holders of Cuban bonds. It is believed that France will declare that the probable repudiation of the bonds is a result of the treaty which the victorious nation imposed upon Spain. She will argue that, through the treaty, responsibility has been shifted upon America, and therefore the French government will seek to exact some pledge for the payment or guarantee of the bonds.

CABLE SPARKS.

A dispatch from Brussels to the Paris Journal reaffirms the report that Count Esterhazy has sailed for America. The dispatch says he embarked at Rotterdam.

Many persons in Paris believe that an army plot to seize the supreme power of France has been formed.

The wreck of the freight steamer Londonian, bound from Boston for London, has been seen at sea. Her crew are missing.

The mad Mullah, who has raised the standard against British authority on the India frontier, is gaining many recruits.

A marriage is to take place between the eldest son of Sir William Vernon Harcourt and a daughter of the late Walter Burns, of New York, who was head of the London banking firm of J. S. Morgan & Co.

Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier, has agreed to a provisional renewal of the Ausgleich, or compact between Austria and Hungary.

GEN. GARCIA DEAD.

Brave Cuban Soldier And Leader Succumbs to Pneumonia in Washington.

Washington, D. C. (Special.)—General Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban soldier and leader, and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban Assembly to visit this country, died here at the Hotel Raleigh, where the commission has its headquarters. The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba, with the hardships he had there endured, to the wintry weather of New York and Washington caused pneumonia, which resulted in his death. He contracted a slight cold in New York, which did not assume an alarming stage until the early part of last week. On Tuesday night General Garcia, in company with the other members of the commission, attended a dinner given in his honor by General Miles, and it was the exposure that night which led to his illness.

During the twelve hours or more preceding his death General Garcia was unconscious most of the time. At intervals he recognized one or more of those about him. In his dying moments, as all through his busy and active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and his people, and among his last words were irrational mutterings, in which he gave orders to his son, who is on his staff, for the battle which he supposed was to occur to-morrow, and in which he understood there were only four hundred Spaniards to combat. Just before he died he embraced his son.

TOWN PLAGUE-RIDDEN.

Two Hundred Cases of Smallpox Among 2,300 People.

Huntington, Pa., (Special.)—Among Bedford's population of 2,800 there are about 200 cases of what is said to be genuine smallpox. This alarming condition of affairs was discovered Thursday, and up to that time there continued an uninterrupted commingling of the citizens of the town, irrespective of their physical condition. Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, Inspector of the State Board of Health, passed through here on his return home from Bedford, where he spent some time in diagnosing the disease that prevails from one end of the town to the other.

The Bedford physicians disagree, some pronouncing it to be chicken-pox and others a harmless skin disease. Dr. Atkinson, after a thorough examination, says it is genuine smallpox. He himself counted 130 cases in the town, and believes there are fully 200 in all.

Doctors Didn't Know It.

Men, women and children, he declared, with smallpox crusts on their bodies and faces, have been treading the streets day and night, and visiting from house to house, unconscious of the true nature of their affliction. The rapid spread of the disease was due to the inability of the local physicians to diagnose it, not one of the practicing physicians in the town ever before having treated a smallpox case.

Drastic measures were taken to prevent the contagion from spreading further. The whole town is closely quarantined, policed, and guarded, and heroic measures will be prosecuted to check the plague. The danger to the whole central part of the State is manifest, as people of Bedford, while infected with the disease, have been traveling far and near.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Three Men Blown to Pieces in Dupont Powder Works.

Wilmington, Del., (Special.)—Three men were killed and eight injured, three of them probably fatally, by the explosion of a press mill and four grinding mills in the Hagley yard of the Dupont Powder Works, a few minutes after 10 o'clock Friday.

Immediately after the explosion the telephones were brought into service, and every Wilmington physician who could be communicated with was summoned to the scene of the explosion, to render aid to the wounded.

The explosion occurred in the press room of the Hagley or lower-yard works. A carload of powder that was being wheeled into the room was accidentally overturned, and the car wheels running into the loose powder caused a friction that set the powder afire. The explosions quickly followed, all the powder that was in the press room going off in five successive detonations.

The press mill was wrecked. The cause of the explosion is thus explained: John Mulhern was driving two horses attached to a car on a track. The car contained perhaps a ton of powder. The horses shied and overturned the car. Immediately there was an explosion, the shock being directed toward the press mill, very close to the car. The press mill exploded and this was followed by five of the grinding mills in the immediate vicinity.

Mulhern escaped. He was thrown for some distance and was badly burned. Mulhern's assistant, Thomas McCann, was seriously burned. He inhaled flames and his recovery is very doubtful.

The operators at the press mill were McIlhenny and Wright, and the explosion caused their instant death. The force of the explosion carried portions of the bodies across the Brandywine Creek, a distance of 100 yards from the mill.

At the time of the explosion, Moore, who is employed as a carpenter in the yard, was within a few feet of the press mill. The back of his head was crushed and he died a few minutes later.

The shock of the explosion damaged property and shattered windows in all directions.

HE WAS HANGED TWICE.

Shocking Mishap At John Andersen's Execution.

Norfolk, Va. (Special.)—John Andersen, the slayer of the captain and mate of the schooner Olive Pecker, whose case has become famous during the past year, was hanged in the court yard of the Norfolk City jail Friday. The execution was attended by a most unfortunate accident, the rope breaking, making it necessary to hang Andersen twice.

Anderson arose looking well rested. During the morning he was visited by both his spiritual advisers, Rev. J. B. Merritt, seaman chaplain, and Rev. J. E. Scheneck, pastor of the Lutheran Church of Norfolk. Mr. Hugh J. Miller, one of the counsel for Andersen, called on him and bade him good-by, after assuring him that he had done everything possible for him. At 11.25 o'clock Marshal Treat, accompanied by Sheriff Cromwell, of Norfolk county, and a party of newspaper men went to Andersen's cell and read the death warrant to him.

He was perfectly composed and listened attentively to the reading of the warrant, bowing at the conclusion. He then shook hands cordially to those present and talked to them religiously. During the conversation he said he would leave the world without a spot or blemish in the sight of his master. In bidding the party good-by he admonished them to be kind to their fellow men.

FOUR KILLED IN A FIRE.

Tragic Result of a Blaze in a Big Apartment House.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Four persons were killed by a fire in a five-story apartment house at 134 Prospect place, Brooklyn. A man and his wife, names unknown, living on the fifth floor, were burned to a crisp.

The man's body was hanging out of the window, where he had evidently gone to save himself. John Winne, a young man, 20 years of age, of 620 Carlton avenue, ran into the building to attempt a rescue.

In trying to lower himself down the dumb-waiter shaft he fell, and was found dead at the bottom. Another man, as yet unidentified, also lost his life.

DEWEY AND OTIS REPORT.

Better Spirit Shown Towards American by Philippine Insurgents.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, summarizing the existing conditions at Manila and such points in the Philippines as have been visited by his officers. Advices also have been received from Gen. Otis, the commandant of the United States military forces in the islands, and they both go to show a notable improvement in conditions and the growth of a better spirit among those factions of the natives which promised to give trouble.

This fact is particularly gratifying, as the United States government is already giving consideration to the best means at hand to redeem the pledge it will be placed under by the treaty of Paris, to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Philippine natives. There are about 500 clerical prisoners, and the government is confident that their captors will deliver them up on proper representations from Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey, made possibly through sul Wildman. It may be necessary t the navy into service in this matter, fo reason that some of the prisoners are h captivity on other islands than Luzon, w can be reached best and most effectivel Admiral Dewey's ships.

Besides these clerical prisoners, the Am icans themselves hold nearly 15,000 Spanis soldiers as prisoners, men captured at the fall of Manila. These are actually on parole about the city, and the question is how they are to be returned to Spain. This must be settled by the Peace Commissioners in Paris.

Manila.—The United States transport Pennsylvania has arrived here from San Francisco.

Private Fred. Bancil, of the Twentieth Kansas, died of typhoid fever on board the transport Indiana and was buried ashore.

The Army and Navy Club has been organized here, with Col. Smith, of California, as President.

The French transport Cachmire has arrived here for the purpose of repatriating Spaniards.

CAPTURED THE TRENCHES.

Reports That the Filipinos Have Defeated the Spaniards.

Manila, (Special.)—According to reliable advices received from Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay, in the Visayas group, the insurgents attacked Iloilo on the night of December 1 and captured all the Spanish trenches except one. They then notified General Rios to remove the women and children, and threatened to renew the attack.

When these advices left Iloilo General Rios was expecting reinforcements and field guns, and the plan was for the Spanish gunboats to shell the town if the insurgents effected an entrance. The foreign residents were greatly alarmed, and all merchantmen had been ordered outside the harbor in order to allow the gunboats to operate. Meanwhile the Spanish authorities have been advised that the Tulisanos troops are looting, in disobedience to orders, and cannot be restrained.

On the other hand, the Spanish transport Isla de Luzon reports that the insurgents around Iloilo were repulsed with great slaughter on December 6 while attempting to storm the last entrenchment. According to this story, 500 insurgents were killed or wounded by the machine guns.

GLAD THE AGONY IS OVER.

Everybody in Spain Pleased That Negotiations Have Been Closed.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says:

"Senor Montero acted under instructions from the government when he declined to accede to the American demands concerning the Carolines and intimated a desire to close the negotiations.

"Both the government and the prove his action and protes conduct of the United States. in Spain is pleased that the negotiations are ended, because all had been apprehensive that fresh pretensions on the part of the United States would be sprung upon the Spanish Peace Commissioners at every sitting.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

General Field-Marshal Gourko has had a stroke of paralysis.

Kaiser Wilhelm's traveling expenses on his pilgrimage to the Holy Land amounted to 10,000,000 marks.

Unlike most members of the House of Commons, Mr. Healy does not in the least mind being caricatured.

One of the monumental figures of the French faculty of medicine, Dr. Gruby, has just died at the ripe age of 90.

The London County Council has voted to erect a commemorative tablet to Andrew Marvell on the boundary wall of Waterloo Park.

Senator Hanna is the owner of the manuscript from which General Grant made his memorable speech at Warren in the Garfield campaign.

Edwin Lord Weeks, the American painter, who has been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, is a Bostonian by birth.

O. H. Rockefeller, who died in a lodging house in Chicago a few days ago, was a second cousin of the millionaire.

Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, is putting the finishing touches to his model for the $60,000 equestrian statue of General Sherman to be erected in Boston.

H. B. Allen, of Waterloo, Ia., has presented that city with his old homestead for hospital purposes.

The Duke of York is a most devoted father. He never tires of answering Prince Edward's many questions.

James Gray, the newly-elected Mayor of Minneapolis, started life as a newsboy.

It is said that the Czar of Russia is the only European monarch whose life is not insured in an English company.

Frederick A. Bridgeman, the American artist, has returned to New York from Paris, where he has lived since 1891.

Herbert Putman, librarian of the Boston Public Library, has completed a full index to the London Times since 1809.

Donald B. McDonald, 98 years old, and Margaret Ann O'Reagan, 84 years old, of Reno, Michigan, were married the other day.

William Allen Butler, the railroad magnate, is the man who created the once famous Flora McFlimsey in "Nothing to Wear."

Bolton Hall, second son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, whose enthusiastic advocacy of Henry George's theories and support of labor unions are said to have been the reason prompting his father to discriminate agai him in his will, is a bankrupt. Mr. H lawyer.

A plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinan Bulgaria has been discovered at Sofia.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has identified the jewels found in possession of Johnson and Lippman, who are charged with robbing her on a train between Paris and Calais.

A Bright Outlook.

Lady—Where is your son today, Mrs. Murphy? I hope he isn't ill. Mrs. Murphy—Sure, Mike's to be married tomorry, ma'am, an' he's gone to bed today whoile Oi washes his troosaw for him.—Ally Sloper.

Couldn't See an Opportunity.

He—"Do you know that for the last hour I have been watching for a good chance to steal a kiss from you?" —"Indeed! Don't you think it be well for you to —Chicago News.

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