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Shot Dead For Snowballing.

Charles Tracey, aged sixteen, of Indianapolis, Ind., was shot dead by Park Policeman Timothy Connors for throwing snowballs. The lad was one of several boys who had been pelting pedestrians from a housetop near Greenlawn Cemetery, where Connors was employed as a watchman. The policeman ordered the boys to quit annoying passers-by. They answered with jeers and a shower of snowballs. The policeman began to take the boys' names, and the boys then started to run. Connors fired two shots after them, one of which passed through Tracey's heart. Connors was locked up on a charge of murder.

KEENE TURNED THE TABLES.

Several Wall street men, Mr. James R. Keene among them, combined some time ago to get control of the stock of the tobacco trust.

Their understanding was that none of them was to sell any of the stock until it had reached its highest possible figure, and then all were to sell at the same time.

Ten days ago Keene discovered that this agreement was not being lived up to by some of his colleagues. They were beginning to sell on the quiet, it is said, as soon as the stock reached



JAS. R. KEENE.

154¾. As soon as Mr. Keene discovered this he gave orders for the sale of his own holdings and before the other members of the clique were aware of what was happening Keene had made $1,500,000.

By that time the tobacco trust's stock was down to 115½, having declined 39¼ points.

THE LAW OF THE CACHE.

An Interesting Phase of Life in the Canadian Northwest.

One of the interesting phases of life in the Canadian Northwest is indicated in the respect which is paid to the unwritten law of the cache. For instance, an explorer in the woods may hang coat, boots, accouterments or any personal belongings in a tree, and find them there when he returns, even if weeks have elapsed. A cache of provisions is similarly respected, with the modification that a hungry man may open it and take food sufficient for his needs, first building a fire as an indication that no secrecy in the visit is intended. Almost absolute assurance is felt in so disposing of property in the woods, and when it is considered that those deep woods are peopled by representatives of a civilization which has need of bolts, bars and the protection of a constabulary, a fine ethical phenomenon is presented in the situation.

In the pathfinding times in the history of any new country, the isolation, dangers and privations of the pioneer keep him more or less in sympathy with his fellow-man. Even today in many backwoods sections of the United States the latchstring is significant of the communism that exists. A settler's cabin in any emergency is more or less the cabin of any person in distress who may chance that way. If the settler be absent the traveler may enter and make himself at home as his needs may require, always holding himself responsible for the proper appreciation of the privilege.

But that the floating, adventurous froth of a jaded civilization should people a country commonly understood to be without law and order, and yet adapt itself to a code of morals such as courts and jails at home could not instil certainly smacks of a reformation undreamed of in the wildernesses of the great cities.

Where is the secret of the virtue? Does it lie in the mysteries of the great woods? Is it that in their glooms and silences man has a chance to awaken conscience and to feel his kinship and duty to all men?

A Flood in St. Petersburg.

The River Neva suddenly rose nine feet a few nights ago, inundating the lower quarters of St. Petersburg, Russia, where communication was carried on by boats. The inhabitants were panic stricken, and there was great loss of property, but no loss of life has been reported.

THE BREAD-AND-BUTTER AGE.

Period of Life When Miss Is Apt to Be a Nuisance.

One of Byron's objections to the miss just out of school was that "she smelled so damnably of bread and butter." That is a defect easily overcome, which is more than can be said of some others. A young woman of uncertain age was discussing this period of existence the other evening and thus expressed herself: "Among the things for which I am truly thankful is the fact that I have got beyond that age. There is no period of her existence, I think, wherein woman appears to less advantage. It is almost impossible for the average girl of 17 not to be conscious, and she has so little knowledge of the world that she is unable to hide her awkwardness. It is amusing, albeit rather pathetic, to see the efforts of the poor things to appear natural and at their ease and to say their little say without betraying that they have prepared it beforehand. Bread-and-butter misses may be classified under a few heads. There is your frank hobbledehoy, who despises affectation, and who, in consequence, is apt to be rough and ill mannered; then the sweety girl, who puts on an indescribable smile of fatuity and whom you feel at times you would like to shake; next the aristocratic girl, conscious of her position, who has nothing to say, and therefore does not say it; and the last and funniest development of all, the inexperienced little girl from the nursery, who thinks it is the thing to be a little 'rapid.' I suppose that girls of that youthful age consider me as an old maid and would be surprised to know that I by no means envied them, and that they afforded me the greatest entertainment, but it is true, nevertheless."

Soldiers Beg in Spain's Capital.

The soldiers of the Spanish army who have returned from Cuba are starving in the streets of Madrid, and are enduring great suffering in other provinces of the kingdom. None of the returning soldiers have been paid their salary for months, and some of them not for years. Many have received no part of their pay since they have been in Cuba, and upon their return to Spain are now in the most destitute circumstances.

Many of the recruits were taken from the jail and other penal institutions to serve in the Spanish army in Cuba, and their terms of service having expired they have been turned out of the army helpless, and owing to the condition of affairs in Spain they are unable to obtain employment. In Madrid hundreds of the returned soldiers are seen daily, many of them begging of the passerby for food and for money, which is grudgingly given to them, even by the generous.

The pitiful condition of the Spanish soldiery has been called to the attention of General Weyler, who prides himself upon being a friend of the army and the soldiers who served in Cuba in particular. He has publicly declared that the soldiers must be supported by the government until they are able to care for themselves. He has given largely of his private means to assist in providing clothing and food for the returned soldiers.—New York Journal.

Queen Victoria's Views on the Sudan.

The Queen is sincerely and deeply interested in Egypt and in the recovery of the Sudan to civilization and peace. General Gordon's abandonment and murder affected her Majesty personally. She shed many bitter tears over the catastrophe at Khartum thirteen years ago, Gordon's Bible, marked with his own hand, is a conspicuous object in the Long Gallery at Windsor, and is looked on by her Majesty as one of her most priceless possessions. The Queen, who is naturally well informed about everything, knows that our neighbors, the French, with all their good qualities, are not remarkable for success in their dealing with savage tribes. Indeed, a revelation recently made by a French army surgeon of the conduct of the French in Senegal, Tonkin and other French possessions, makes it strongly desirable that the valley of the Nile should be developed by healthy-minded Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Celts.—London Letter, in Harper's Weekly.

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JUBILEE ENDS.

Long Street Parade Part of the Festivities.

A GREAT BANQUET.

President McKinley Says That "Before Manila and Santiago Our Armies Fought For Human Rights," and Asks Who Will Haul Down The American Flag Where It Has Been Planted.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special—The Atlanta peace jubilee closed Thursday in a blaze of glory. The chief events were as follows:

Street parade, starting at noon.

Address by President McKinley at the auditorium, in Piedmont Park, at 3 P. M.

Banquet to the President at 7 P. M.

The banquet was the most notable event of all, for it brought together as speakers President McKinley, Secretary Gage, Postmaster General Smith, Generals Wheeler, Shafter and Young and others of national prominence.

The civic and military parade started from the corner of Garnat and Whitehall streets and continued to Exposition Park over Alabama, Broad, Marietta and Peachtree streets. In consisted of ten divisions, under command of Grand Marshal A. J. West. His staff included, among others, the following:

Major Cleveland Wilcoxson, Fifth Georgia Infantry, chief of staff; Lieut.-Col. William P. Hall, adjutant-general, Department of the Gulf; Col. A. P. Cleary, Capt. D. A. Frederick, United States Army; J. C. McI. Carter, United States Army; Gen. James O. Ladd, South Carolina; Major C. L. Wing, Second Arkansas Volunteers, and Lieutenant Moorehead Wright, Second Arkansas Volunteers.

Great Pageant in the Streets.

Six thousand infantry, 10,000 school children, 400 carriages containing 1,600 persons, 1,000 members of secret orders, 500 Confederate veterans under command of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, 1,000 laboring men, 100 marshals, 12 bands, 100 Grand Army men, a squad of policemen, 200 mounted police, members of the Young Men's Christian Association and the ministers of the Evangelical Association, 200 members of the Capital City Club and the Fulton Club, the Atlanta fire department and representatives of 500 civic organizations from all parts of the South took part in the parade.

The President and other distinguished guests, in carriages, were at the head of the pageant. They were escorted by the Third New Jersey and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, which came over from their winter camp, at Athens, for the occasion. The fine marching of these two regiments, under command of Brigadier-General William C. Oats, of Alabama, caught the thousands who packed the down-town streets and was a source of much gratification to Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey, who was in a carriage ahead.

McKinley and Wheeler Lionized.

The President was compelled to bow almost continually to the cheers from the crowd and from the windows of the buildings along the route of march. A roar of welcome denoted the position of General Wheeler and his band of cavalrymen, who had followed him through the civil war, and the wizened leader was at times compelled to force his horse through throngs that blocked his path.

Arriving at Ponce De Leon avenue, the President and his party reviewed the parade. Among these on the stand with the Chief Executive were Mrs. McKinley, General Shafter, Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Hon. John D. Long, Lieutenant Hobson, Hon. John Addison Porter, Governor Allen D. Chandler, Mayor Collier, Col. William A. Hemphill and ex-Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

President Waves Hat at "Dixie."

Seven thousand persons arose in their seats as the Chief Executive entered the Auditorium in the afternoon. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner" amid applause, but when the strains of "Dixie" filled the building, the crowd went wild. The President stood up and waved his hat above his head.

As the President stepped forward the large audience applauded heartily. His speech was punctuated by constant cheers, but there were no outbursts similar to that which marked his reference to the Confederate dead.

A Great Yell for "Fighting Joe."

At the conclusion of the speech, General Wheeler arose from his seat on the platform. Then came such enthusiasm, such pandemonium as is seldom seen. For three minutes the audience cheered and yelled and waved hats. Over and over again the little Southern general tried to speak, and over and over again he was compelled to wait for the cheers to stop. Then the band played "Dixie" and once more the crowd broke into frantic cheers.

General Wheeler eulogized the President and expressed his great pleasure at the reception given to Mr. McKinley by Georgia.

Memorable Banquet Scene.

In the beautifully decorated dining room of the Kimball House the jubilee ended with the banquet at night. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was the toastmaster. At the President's table were seated the following: President McKinley, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Gov. Allen D. Candler, Hon. James Wilson, Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, Hon. R. A. Alger, Charles F. Warwick, Lieut. R. D. Spaulding, Stephen O'Meara, Major Livingston Mims, John Addison Porter, Capt. R. J. Lowry, Gen. A. C. J. Pennington, Gov. Voorhees, of New Jersey; Hon. Hoke Smith, D. G. Fenno, Frank P. Rice, Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Rufus B. Bullock, George R. Peck, Gov. Jos. F. Johnston, of Alabama, Maj-Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, Col. W. A. Hemphill and Mayor C. A. Collier.

Hobson, Shafter and Others.

Lieutenant Hobson responded to loud calls with an impassioned address, in which he drew the attention of his hearers, not only to the bravery of the American soldiers and sailors, but to the chivalry and bravery of the Spaniards, especially of Admiral Cervera.

Levees Needed in the Mississippi.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Senate committee on commerce agreed to the report of the sub-committee appointed under the resolution of March, 1897, on investigate and report upon the flood in the Mississippi river and their causes and prevention. The sub-committee, consisting of Senators Nelson, Elkins, Vest, McBride, Gallinger, Berry and Caffery, visited many points on the Mississippi and its tributaries, taking testimony and giving the subject very careful attention. The report recommends the construction of a system of leves s, at an expense of about $18,000,000, as the only remedy.

RUSSIA SELLS CHINA GUNS.

Manchu Troops Will Be Armed With Berdan Rifles.

Tacoma, Wash. (Special.)—Advices by the Empress of India state that Russia has sold 500,000 obsolete Berdan rifles to China at a large price through the Russo-Chinese Bank, Viceroy Tan, of Canton, is ordered from Pekin, to pay for them at the rate of five taels per rifle and twevе taels per 1,000 cartridges.

Every two rifles s[illegible]ed with a set of extra parts in case [illegible]anchu troops roughout the [illegible]e armed at [illegible]th [illegible]ri.

JAPAN AS AN ALLY.

Its Interests Almost Identical With Those of the United States.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Japanese minister, Mr. Sutaro Komura, says that he could not commit himself in favor of such an alliance as that suggested by Senator Davis in Paris, between the United States, England and Japan. "The international alliance question is a great one," he added, "and is absorbing the attention of every nation on the earth. I cannot say whether I am in favor of such an alliance as is suggested by Mr. Davis."

The minister spoke of the vast advantages of these understandings and said he had no doubt that sooner or later there would be alliances between the various countries in some form or other. It would make little or no difference in just what form they might be made. The interests of England, the United States and Japan are almost identical, and an understanding between them, the minister thought, might prove of great benefit to all.

The proposition of the Hawaiian commissioners to disfranchise the Japanese residents in the Sandwich Islands would not, the minister stated, be a departure from present conditions. The Japanese in Hawaii were disfranchised by the republican form of government there. The minister did not care to discuss the question at length at this time, for the reason that the subject is now pending before Congress. There are about 26,000 Japanese in the islands, and they have proved creditable residents.

ONE MEMORIAL DAY.

Commander of the Grand Army Says There Should Be No Objection To It.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—Col. James A. Sexton, of Chicago, national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, declined to discuss President McKinley's plan that the national government should share with the Southern people in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers, as it now cares for the graves of those who fought on the Union side.

Regarding the proposition that the same day should be observed as memorial day by both North and South, the Colonel said there should certainly be no objection to it, and he thought such a step would go a great way toward obliterating so-called sectional lines. Continuing he said:

"I made the suggestion over two years ago, to have the Blue and Gray unite on the same day for the purpose of doing honor to the soldier dead. In Chicago, Richmond, New Orleans and Atlanta they follow this course now.

"There are 6,000 Confederate soldiers buried in Chicago, and many Grand Army comrades have contributed to the erection of a monument over their graves."

WANTS A VOTE OF FILIPINOS.

To Decide on the Question as to the Cession of th Islands.

London, (Special.)—Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, insurgent leader in the Philippine Islands, will sail for New York to "resume his duties as representative of the Filipino government at Washington." In an interview he said:

"The only part of the Spanish-American treaty in which we are concerned is the cession of the Philippines, which is illegal, as the Spaniards lost their sovereignty over the islands, and the Americans cannot dispose of the future of the archipelago without consulting the Filipinos. Their consent, by popular vote, is necessary.

"The result of the peace commission's deliberations is satisfactory to us only because Spain is turned out of the Philippine Islands.

"The possible eventual sale of the islands I regard as nonsensical. My countrymen will resist to the bitter end any attempt to sell the Philippines to a foreign power. We are anxious to be united and allied to our good friends, the Americans; but beyond this we are determined at all hazards to remain independent."

SITE FOR LAFAYETTE STATUE.

A Square in Louvre Garden, Just Behind Gambetta Monument.

Paris, (Special.)—The officials of the Paris exposition of 1900, who were accompanied by Jules Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, and Prof. Benjamin Woodward, United States assistant commissioner-general to the exposition, have selected the site for the proposed Lafayette statue to be erected by Americans.

The place chosen is a square in the Louvre Garden, just behind the Gambetta monument. This square was destined under the third empire as a site for a monument to Napoleon I. Hereafter it will be called Lafayette Square, and the monument will be built to harmonize with the surroundings.

THREE DEAD—TWO INJURED.

Fatal Ending to Merry Sleighing Party in Michigan.

Imlay City, Mich. (Special.)—A southbound engine, without cars, on the Pontiac, Oxford & Northern Railroad, struck a sleigh containing five people, throwing them out, seriously injuring two and killing three outright.

The accident occurred four miles north of here just at dusk. The party in the sleigh had been visiting and was returning home. Mr. Dawson, the driver, was told by one of the party that there was no train before 7 P. M., and started to cross the track. A light engine running backwards struck the rear end of the sleigh, and the occupants were thrown high into the air.

CABLE SPARKS.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech in London, hinted that at times he had been prevented from advocating war by public dangers not generally known.

Mexican officials are preparing a draft of an extradition treaty with the United States.

Advices from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, announce that the revolutionists there have formally proclaimed a federation.

The steamer Brinkburn, which left Norfolk November 30, has been wrecked in the Scilly Islands.

Chinese rebels under Chief Yumantze, have rendered 20,000 persons, mostly native Christians, homeless.

Herr Bebel, socialist leader, created an uproar in the Reichstag by criticising Emperor William.

William T. Stead, writing of his recent visit to the Czar, says the latter regards the partition of China with a feeling of horror.

M. Mueller, a resident of Berne, has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation.

Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, is quoted as saying that no man in China can rescue her from her impending collapse.

The murder of English, French and German missionaries by Chinese natives is reported.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt has resigned as leader of the liberal party in the British House of Commons.

French exports in the last eleven months show a decrease and there was an increase of imports.

By the accidental explosion of a shell at Fort Constantine, Cronstadt, Russia, nine soldiers were killed and ten were wounded.

Natives of Upper Ubangbi, Africa, recently massacred 76 persons, nearly all of whom were soldiers in the Belgian service.

The trial of Frank Knaak, the German-American, who was arrested in Berlin on the charge of calling the Kaiser a "sheepshead," has been fixed for December 20.

The Catholics in the Reichstag have become friendly to the Kaiser on account of his gift to them of the house of the Virgin in Palestine.

Antonio E. Terry, a Cuban millionaire who married Sibyl Sanderson [illegible] singe[illegible] Paris.

SHIPS FOR HAVANA.

Renewed Rioting in the Streets of Havana.

AMERICANS IN DANGER.

Few Troops Available to Preserve Order—Prompt Action Needed—Disturbances Caused by Spanish Soldiers in Other Parts of the Island—These Ships Will Hold the Town in Perfect Subjection.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Brooklyn, Texas, Castine and Resolute have been ordered to Havana.

While there is not the faintest desire to convey a threat in the dispatch of these warships to Havana, it may be noted that when they lie within the harbor they will hold the town in perfect subjection. It is surmised that the suggestion came from Admiral Sampson, who is now in one of the suburbs of Havana, as a result of the unfortunate eruption Sunday night at the Hotel Inglaterra.

At any rate, the event brought the authorities to a sudden realization of the exact state of affairs in Havana, and the imminent danger of another such outbreak, which, perhaps, might run into the proportions of a riot and cost many innocent lives.

With only a small force of American soldiers in Havana Province, and those removed at such a distance from the city as to make it difficult of access in time to be of service to the American element in the city, now swollen to large proportions by the advent of many hundred commercial men and others seeking opportunities for employment, the necessity for some protection was apparent. To increase the number of soldiers materially is not easy, in view of the difficulty of transporting them as well as providing for them when they reach Cuba.

The navy's motto now is always ready, and it was decided to hasten the ships named to Havana to form a formidable bulwark against any anarchic outbreaks that might occur before the completion of the American occupation of the city. The Texas is a full-fledged armor-clad, and might stand a deal of pounding even from the heaviest fortifications; the Brooklyn, with her protective system can be rated as even better than the New York, of the same type; the Castine is an efficient, though small gunboat, and the Resolute is a transformed merchantman, with a battery large enough to make her formidable.

TROOPS LANDED IN HAVANA.

New York and North Carolina Regiments March Through City.

Havana, (Special.)—The First North Carolina Regiment, which arrived here Sunday on the United States transport Roumanian, disembarked and marched through the city, with band and colors, to camp at Marianao. By the time the regiment had reached the suburb of Cerro, many hundreds of men, women, and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from excessive pleasure, and the children shouting endearing names as the North Carolinians marched along.

The troops were amazed at the intensity of feeling displayed. Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Marianao, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance, reaching the camp about 11 o'clock, where they were soon comfortably installed.

The Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment began to land at 6 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock a column about 1,000 strong started to march from the San Jose wharf to the Christina Railroad station. The troops were led by Col. Seyburn and Maj. Abbot, the regimental band playing simple marching airs. The Color Sergeants bore the Stars and Stripes, and the blue and gold banner of the State of New York.

The route, which was a mile and a half long, was the most direct course from the landing place to the railroad station, and did not pass through the principal streets. There were only the ordinary number of people in the streets, and it was only occasionally that cries of "Viva Espana!" "Viva Americanos!" or "Viva Cuba Libre!" were heard. The onlookers were mostly silent, and were merely curious to see the American soldiers. The regiment arrived at the railroad station at 10.30 o'clock, and after some delay two trains loaded with troops pulled out of the depot.

TWELVE YEARS FOR MARSH.

Former President of Wrecked Keystone Bank Sentenced.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—Gideon W. Marsh, former president of the wrecked Keystone National Bank, was sentenced by Judge Butler, in the United States District Court, to imprisonment for twelve years and three months and to pay a fine of $500.

The Keystone Bank failed in March, 1891, and President Marsh and Cashier Lawrence were arrested, charged with conspiracy in making false entries in the book and issuing false reports to the comptroller of the currency. The cashier stood trial and was convicted and imprisoned, but Marsh disappeared, and his bail of $20,000 was forfeited.

After wandering over the world for seven and a half years the fugitive president returned on November 3 last and surrendered to the authorities. He pleaded guilty when arraigned for trial.

ISLA DE CUBA RECOVERED.

Spanish Cruiser Sunk By Dewey En Route to Hong Kong Under Her Own Steam.

Manila (Special).—The Isla de Cuba, one of the cruisers sunk by Admiral Dewey, in the battle of Manila on May 1 last, and which he subsequently caused to be raised, has started for Hong Kong under her own steam. She is of 1,030 tons displacement and 2,200 indicated horse power.

Capt. Whiting, formerly of the Monadnock, has relieved Captain Glass, of the Charleston. The latter has gone home sick.

The Raleigh left for home via the Suez Canal.

As the result of an altercation before a fruit stand a California volunteer was stabbed and two natives were shot dead.

DEATH IN ARSENIC FUMES.

Residents of Butte, Montana, Claim That Danger Lurks In The Smoke.

Butte, Mont. (Special.)—Five deaths in Butte are claimed to have been caused by the dreadful sulphur and arsenic fumes from the copper ore smelters. Many people who can do so are leaving the city to get out of the smoke.

Threats are made, and it is feared that some violence may result from a public meeting, which has been called to take steps against the nuisance.

TRAIN KILLS EIGHT MEN.

Four Others Injured By An Express While Shoveling Snow.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special.)—Eight men were killed and four injured at Winspeare bridge, near Corfu, on the New York Central Railroad.

The men were shovel[illegible] there were [illegible] were fr[illegible] As the [illegible] an appro[illegible] front of a t[illegible]

THE NEWS.

Members of the presidential party attended various churches in Savannah, and inspected the camp of the Seventh army corps.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, on trial in San Francisco, charged with the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., has broken down and is under the care of a physician.

The remains of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice were taken to Lima, O., for burial, floral tributes estimated to be worth $10,000 accompaning the remains.

American manufacturers may soon be called on to supply an iron cemetery, with a capacity for 25,000 bodies, for Caracas, Venezuela.

Gen. John R. Brooke, military governor of Cuba, is sick with fever at Savannah.

A large number of members of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, colored, are appealing to Governor Tyler to secure their discharge from the army.

The outstanding corn crop in Rockbridge county, Va., has been greatly damaged by heavy rains.

The home of Thomas Ridley, in Southampton county, Va., was destroyed by fire, and his three small children perished in the flames.

The new steamer Cape Charles was burned to the water's edge at a pier at Port Norfolk, Va.

Failure of the New York street cleaning departments to promptly remove snow is blamed for an epidemic of grip.

Damaging testimony was given in the trial of Mrs. Botkin in San Francisco, on the charge of murdering Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., by sending a box of poisoned candy through the mails.

At the Atlanta Peace Jubilee, which closed with impressive ceremonies, President McKinley said that he sees the long-deferred consummation of his heart's desire—"one country forever."

Calvin S. Brice, a former United States Senator from Ohio and a leader in the democratic party, died in New York after a brief illness.

The American Federation of Labor, in annual session at Kansas City, discussed national expansion and decided against an increase of the army and navy as representing the spirit of imperialism.

The Botkin trial, in San Francisco, is proceeding rapidly, with the accused woman becoming daily more nervous over the testimony produced against her.

FELL AT THE POST OF DUTY.

Two Firemen Killed and Nine Injured by Collapse of a Wall.

Chicago, Ill. (Special.)—The collapse of a wall during a fire in a livery stable at 3154-56 Cottage Grove avenue, killed two firemen and injured a number of others.

The building was a two-story brick structure. The lower floor was occupied by the Palace Livery Stables, while the second story contained living apartments. The fire broke out in an abandoned elevator shaft in the rear of the building, and spread with great rapidity.

The men of Truck 11 had just begun operations on the Thirty-second street side of the building, and were in the act of raising a ladder when the south wall suddenly bulged out, falling upon the men, burying a number of them completely. Their companions made a desperate effort to get them from under the bricks and timbers, and succeeded after a short delay, but by the time they were rescued two were dead and several others may die.

Six families lived in the apartments above stable proper, and all of them escaped without trouble although they saved very little besides their lives.

CALVIN S. BRICE DEAD.

Former U. S. Senator Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

New York, N. Y. (Special.)—Former United States Senator Calvin S. Brice, died at his residence, in this city, of pneumonia. He contracted a severe cold one week ago. On Friday last he took to his bed, and on Monday morning his physician said that pneumonia had developed. Every thing known to medical science was done to save him, but he grew steadily worse.

At Mr. Brice's bedside when he died was Mrs. Brice, Capt. Stewart M. Brice, John Francis Brice, Miss Helen Brice and Miss Kate Brice. Another son, W. K. Brice, is on his way home from China. Mr. Brice was delirious for 24 hours before his death.

Many persons of social and public importance visited the Brice residence during the afternoon and evening to offer their sympathy. There were also many messages from out of town.

To Protect the "Surrender Tree."

Santiago de Cuba, (Special.)—General Wood, governor of the military department of Santiago, is determined to protect what is left of the "surrender tree," beneath which the Spaniards consented to the capitulation of Santiago. He has had it enclosed with a wire fence and has issued an order imposing a fine of $100 or imprisonment for one hundred days as a penalty for mutilating it. The tree is already injured by relic hunters.

Tobacco Purchased for the Navy.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—A contract for nearly $100,000 worth of tobacco has been awarded by the Navy Department. The amount called for is 2 0,000 pounds, and it represents the quantity which the blue jackets will consume during the coming year. The service sells the material, as well as issues it in the regular allowance, the price being the contract figure, which, in this instance, is 42 cents per pound. There were several bidders. The successful firm is Butler & Bosher, of Richmond, Virginia.

Cutting Teeth Late in Life.

Knoxville, Tenn. (Special.)—Physicians of this city have been consulted regarding a discovery made by a tourist in the mountains of Claiborne county, Tenn. The case is that of Miss Julia Spence, sixty-three years old, who has four new front teeth, all of which have recently become fully developed. Previously she had been without teeth for six years.

It is considered remarkable that new incisors should appear at this late period in life. Mrs. Spence is in perfect health.

Regulars Ordered to Manila.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—In accordance with the policy of the administration to replace the volunteer soldiers in the Philippines with regular troops as soon as possible, orders were issued for the Twentieth Regiment of Regular Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to proceed to San Francisco and take passage for the Philippines on the transport Scandia, which is expected to arrive in San Francisco within in a few days from Manila.

Six Persons Killed in a Collision.

Jacksonville, Fla., (Special.)—A passenger train on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad was wrecked near Madison, caused by a collision with cattle on the track.

For Another Omaha Exposition.

Omaha, Neb. (Special.)—A decision to hold a Greater American Exposition in Omaha in 1899 was reached at a mass meeting. Over $105,000 was subscribed for the project. The amount is more than enough to turn the grounds and buildings of the recent Trans-Mississippi Exposition over to [illegible]ciation.

[illegible]v Encampment September 4.

[illegible] Pa., (Special.)—The executive council of ad[illegible]nd Army of the Re[illegible] James A. Saxton, [illegible] the chair, and [illegible] the nat[illegible]

DEWEY NOT AFRAID.

Says He Can Hold His Position Against the World.

ONCE HE FELT UNEASY.

German Attitude Caused Him "Indescribable Anxiety"—Thinks It Would be Advisable for the United States to Pay the Insurgent Troops Their Arrears of Wages—Considers Them Friendly.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (Special.) Admiral Dewey was interviewed regard the possibility of international comp tions. He said:

"Prior to the arrival of the monitors uneasy, but now I am ready to hold position against the whole earth."

To the suggeston that if the natives p to be obstreperous perhaps they might handed over to the Germans, the Adm said he believed the Germans had enth abandoned their designs in the Philipp Islands, though, formerly the German a tude here had caused him "indescriba anxiety."

According to recent information, the Filipino insurgents are trying to maintain a brave show, for the purpose of securing the best terms possible from the Americans. It is the opinion of the Admiral that it would be advisable for the United States to pay the insurgent troops their arrears of wages. The whole amount would be a comparatively trifling sum, he says, and the payment of the troops might save incalculable trouble.

The Admiral is strongly convinced that the Filipino insurgents deserve some acknowledgment. He is a believer in the practicability of liberal measures in the direction of local autonomy.

It is seldom that the Admiral goes ashore, and he insisted that his interviewer was in a better position to acquire information than himself. He proceeded to cross-examine the correspondent about everything ashore. The Admiral was glad to learn that the insurgents were releasing the sick Spanish soldiers whom they held as prisoners, notwithstanding Aguinaldo's grandiloquent refusal to do so. This, he says, proves that the insurgents are conciliatory, in spite of their defiant talk.

Admiral Dewey has believed throughout that most of the insurgents are friendly, especially since the warships of the American fleet have visited the different ports of the islands, and since some American officers have made tours inland, carefully investigating popular sentiment and judiciously preaching the gospel of peaceful settlement with highly satisfactory results.

A few influential Filipinos, in an ambitious attempt at self-advancement, are clamoring for independence, though unable to realize its true meaning. They seem utterly ignorant of the difference between the name and the reality.

The agitators invariably admit that they would be unable to stand without American protection. But, in spite of this, they continue their outcry for independence, and may create trouble. The Admiral believes this to be improbable at the present juncture, though every trifling incident counts. Every day that passes without a conflict, he says, means so much gain, because the [illegible] feeling is steadily increasing.

The newspapers of Manila are doing valuable work in the simultaneous publication of conciliatory articles printed in Spanish and in English. This course is looked upon as being certain to eliminate the friction which has existed here.

The Admiral is greatly interested in the movement among the American volunteers to obtain their discharges and engage in business enterprises. He believes there is a practically unlimited field for planters and miners here.

Named for Admiral's Grade.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Representative Livingston, of Georgia, introduced in the House a bill reviving the grade of admiral and providing that Rear-Admiral George Dewey shall be appointed to the position. Mr. Livingston said later that all he desired to do was to make certain there should be no slip in the matter of Dewey's reward, and to have Congress publicly testify its appreciation of his services by mentioning his name in the bill reviving the grade. The committee on naval affairs has already reported to the House a bill favoring the revival of the grade of admiral and vice-admiral.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Governor Bowes, of Oklahoma, was once a telegraph operator.

Secretary Gage works more hours at his desk than any of his clerks.

Pierre Lôti is trying to get back on the active list of the French navy.

A statue of Thomas Hughes, designed for Rugby School, will be unveiled this month.

Colonel Dunwoodie, of the Signal Corps, will have charge of all the telegraphs on the Island of Cuba.

Richard Mansfield has many hobbies, but he finds his greatest pleasure in collecting postage stamps and coins.

Captain Bulkeley, who died the other day in his 94th year, was known as the father of the British Household Cavalry.

Henry M. Livingston, of Saratoga Springs, has given $25,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association Building at that place.

Gen. Leonard Wood recommends the Second Immune Regiment, colored, now in Cuba, as the equal in discipline to any volunteer regiment in the service.

The Czar of Russia has given his sanction to the scheme of Baron Horace Gunsberg, the great Jewish banker of St. Petersburg, for a settlement of Jewish agriculturists on 10,000 acres of the Baron's estate in Bessarabia.

It turns out to have been John Ruskin who first set Holman Hunt on his feet, financially. Hunt was very poor, but would accept no charity, so Ruskin anonymously bought 10 of his water colors for $3,750, to be hung in the London public schools.

Since Mr. McKinley has been President Speaker Reed has been just four times at the White House, each time strictly on official business.

The most magnificent and costly pearl necklace in the world is said to be owned by the Countess Henckel, a lady well known in Paris society.

Senator Gallinger calculates that the pensions on account of the latest war will amount to between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 in the very near future.

Lord Curzon, of Kedelston, started for India to assume his duties as viceroy.

The family of the late Puvis de Chavannes will present his drawings to several French public museums.

Lord Wolseley is an artist. He paints very well indeed, and makes pen-and-ink or pencil sketches which are described as being of a very high order of merit.

The Rome correspondent of the British Medical Journal says that Professor Lapponi, physician to the Pope, states that Leo XII. is enjoying excellent health.

An Irishman who stands high in the favor of the Czar of Russia bears the Russianized name of General O'Brutscheff, which is a corruptio[illegible]at of O'Bryan

Mart[illegible]

McK[illegible]

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