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Office at BarberShop on Main street where able assistants will do your barbering neatly and quickly. ☞All business given prompt Attention.

OBEYED THE JUDGE'S ORDER.

The Negro Brought Bill Taylor to Court, and There Was a Sensation.

The recent death of the wealthy negro blacksmith, Austin Thompson, recalls one of the most peculiar incidents of Kentucky jurisprudence, writes a Lexington correspondent. In 1873 Benjamin F. Graves was county judge of Fayette County. He lived about five miles from town and nearby lived Austin Thompson, a colored blacksmith, whom Judge Graves held in high esteem. He had belonged to the Judge's father, and the Judge had known him, of course, ever since he was a child. Some one stole a hog from a neighbor of the Judge's, and the meat was found in Austin's smokehouse. He made no attempt to conceal it, and told the officer who found it that he had bought the hog from a negro named Bill Taylor. Notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, the officer arrested Austin and took him to jail. He sent for Judge Graves, and when the Judge came he said:

"Mars Ben, you know I didn't steal no hog. You been knowin' me since I was a boy, and you know Austin never stole nothin'. I bought that hog, Mars Ben, from Bill Taylor."

The Judge told him that he would let him out of jail if he would go and bring Bill Taylor into court. He asked Austin if he thought he could bring him, and the negro replied:

"I dunno, Mars Ben, whether I can bring that nigger or not. He's a pretty bad nigger."

The Judge told him that he must bring Taylor in or he would have to go to the penitentiary, and that he must bring him in dead or alive.

Two days later, while Judge Graves was sitting in his office in the Court House, Austin came in, hat in hand, and bowing politely.

"Mars Ben, I reckone fotched dat nigger. He's out here in my waggin."

"Bring him in, Austin," said the Judge.

"I don't know about dat. He's mighty heavy and I can't tote him by myself."

"What do you mean?" said the Judge.

"Well, Mars Ben, you done tole me to bring in dat nigger dead or alive. He said he wouldn't come and I had to shoot him. But I fotched him, and if you'll wait a minute I'll get somebody to help me and we'll bring him in de room."

The Judge, now thoroughly alarmed, rushed out to the street, and sure enough there was the body of Bill Taylor lying in the wagon. He had a bullet hole in his breast immediately over the heart, and death must have been instantaneous.

The killing of Taylor under such unusual circumstances caused a great deal of talk, and there were threats of indicting both Judge Graves and Thompson for murder. But the Judge's rugged integrity and the previous good character of Thompson caused the matter to be abandoned, and there was no indictment. Nor was Thompson ever put on trial again for stealing his neighbor's hog.

Edible Oil in Egypt.

In Egypt and the Soudan, in India and all through the East an enormous trade is carried on in vegetable oils, which take the place of our butter and margerine products. One of the principal edible oils is obtained from the ground nut known in France as "arachide oil." Over 1,000,000 hundredweight of these nuts are annually imported into that country for its production. Belgium also takes vast quantities. Archide oil is an excellent soap-maker, besides being an edible oil, and when cotton oil is high in price will compete with it in this branch of industry. In France alone there is already a very large consumption of it, to be counted in tens of thousands of tons.

A New York man dropped dead when he heard a musical composition, which he had just finished, played for the first time. Coon-song composers will please copy.

Abolish Marriage.

A band of 25 men and women in Boston have organized a club to abolish marriage, and point to Shelley, George Sand and others as their apostles.

CURE FOR PNEUMONIA.

Dr. Charles Lundbeck Claims a Sure Remedy for This Dangerous Disease.

Dr. Charles Lundbeck, who, with Dr. Carl Elfstrom, claims to have discovered a positive cure for pneumonia, is a well-known physician and pathologist in Brooklyn. The two physicians have been experimenting a long time on the cure and say that it works like a charm. No drugs are used. A quantity of blood is drawn from the patient in amount varying with his strength. The average quantity would be about fifty grams. The blood is then prepared by a process in which heat and time play parts in making the desired serum.

DR. CHARLES LUNDBECK.

When the blood has been prepared it is injected into the patient from a hypodermic syringe. Patients in whom the lungs had become solid recovered in from ten to twelve hours. The serum renders the bacilli of pneumonia harmless and thus effects a cure. Dr. Lundbeck, as soon as he satisfies himself that his serum will act in all kinds of cases, will publish his discovery to the world, after the custom of all men of science. Dr. Lundbeck has been in practice in Brooklyn for twenty years, and is prominently associated with Swedish singing societies. Dr. Elfstrom, his collaborator, is also a Swede and a graduate of the Carollaska Medical Institute of Stockholm.

Children's Sayings.

"Tommy," said his mamma one day, "slip upstairs quietly and see if papa is asleep." Tommy soon returned and said: "Yes, mamma, he's all asleep but his nose."

Flossie, aged 4, heard her mamma say that the new cook spoke broken English, and running to her father she exclaimed: "Oh, papa, ze cookie is a broked Englishman an' she tant talk plain."

Little Mamie had often watched her father shave himself, and one day when a man came to whitewash the fence, after a few minutes' silent contemplation, she asked: "Mister man, is you doin' to shave ze whiskers off zat fence?"

Little 4-year-old Willie was visiting his grandparents in the country. One morning he heard a mule braying for the first time and running into the house he exclaimed: "Oh, gran'ma, one of zem horsies has dot ze hoopen tough."

"Clara," said the mother of a little 5-year-old miss, who was entertaining a couple of neighboring girls of her own age, "why don't you play something instead of sitting still and looking miserable?" "Why, mamma, we is playin'," was the reply; "we's playin' that we's grown-up womens."

Little Harry had a picture book of animals and his father sometimes described the traits and peculiarities of those represented. One day in describing a hare, among other things he said the hare had no tail to speak of. Next day he asked: "Harry, what did I tell you about the hare yesterday?" "Oh," replied Harry, "you said he had a tail, but it wasn't to be talked about."

"As a further mark of respect the House adjourned." This was after the usual address in honor of a deceased member of Congress. As further and the best mark of respect to the cherished memory of a conscientious and unselfish member would be thus recorded: The House resumed the public business, resolving to imitate the industry and faithfulness of the deceased member.

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The Above Goods are Excellent Value.
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Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.

BLOWN UP BY A SUBMARINE MINE.

Full Text of the Report of the Court of Inquiry Into the Destruction of the Battleship Maine.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

An External Shock Exploded Two Magazines—Captain Sigsbee and Other Officers of the Maine Exonerated From Blame—The Court is Unable to Fix Responsibility For the Disaster—The State of Discipline on Board the Maine Was Excellent And All Orders and Regulations in Regard to the Care and Safety of the Ship Were Strictly Carried Out.

The President Monday sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

For some time prior to the visits of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular representative pointed out the advantages to flow from the visit of national ships to the Cuban waters, in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefore might exist.

Accordingly, on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish Minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this Government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that in that view the Maine would forwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish Government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meantime the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

Exploision in Havana Harbor.

The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long-interrupted friendly intercourse.

So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that the Consul-General strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana, or in the event of her recall, by sending another vessel there to take her place.

At 9.40 o'clock in the evening of the 15th of February the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked.

In this catastrophe two officers and 264 of the crew perished, those who were not killed outright by her explosion being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull.

Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alphonso XIII. and the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far distant.

The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest-recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipality in a public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all of the quarters of the island.

An Appalling Calamity.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed which in a community less just and self-controlled than ours might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason and to the resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility, and if facts warranted, the remedy due.

This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the Executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the matter.

The usual procedure was followed, as in all cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels of any maritime state. A Naval Court of inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience, to discharge the onerous duty imposed upon them.

Aided by a strong force of wreckers and divers, the Court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of the causes of the explosion.

Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and while independently pursued no sources of information were neglected and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

It is herewith laid before the Congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the Court.

Report of the Court.

Its purports in brief are as follows:

When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted by the regular Government pilot to Buoy No. 4, to which she was moored, in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed and that no indication of any cause for an internal explosion existed in any quarter.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of February 15 they had been reported secure and all was quiet.

Forty minutes past 9 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed.

There were two distinct explosions, with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second, which was more open, prolonged and of greater volume, is attributed by the Court to the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

The evidence of the divers establishes that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished.

Upon the evidence of a concurrent external cause the finding of the Court is as follows:

The Tell-Tale Plates.

At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point 11½ feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore, about 34 feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length (frame 17 to frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same placing extending forward.

At Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plates. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about 30 feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the Court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of a ship at about frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

Conclusions of the Court.

The conclusions of the court are:

That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew;

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines, and

That no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the finding of the Court of Inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It will be the duty of the Executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

COURT'S FINDING.

The following is the full text of the report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana February 15th:

U. S. S. Iowa, 1st rate.
Key West, Fla., Monday, March 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it the Court finds as follows:

1. That the United States Battleship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 25th day of January, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4, in from 5½ to 6 fathoms of water by the regular government pilot. The United States Consul-General at Havana had notified the authorities at that place the previous evening of the intended arrival of the Maine.

Every Precaution Taken.

2. The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent; and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out.

All ammunition was stored in accordance with prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled.

Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stored there.

The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabinet, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 P. M. The temperature of the magazines and shell rooms were taken and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

Care With Explosives.

The torpedo war heads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the wardroom, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine.

The dry gun cotton primies and denotaries were stored in the cabin aft, and remote from the scene of the explosion. Waste was carefully looked after on board the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

Varnishes, dryers, alcohol and other combustibles of this nature were stored on or above the main deck, and could not have anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

The medical stores were stowed aft under the wardroom and remote from the scene of the explosion.

No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other storerooms.

Inspection of Coal Bunkers.

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of those bunkers adjacent to the forward magazines and shell rooms, four were empty, namely: "B 3, B 4, B 5, B 6." "A 15" had been in use that day, and "A 16" was full of new river coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before received on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time on account of bunkers "B4" and "B6" being empty. This bunker, "A16," had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty. The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

Boilers Not the Cause.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers and are in a fair condition.

All Right at 8 P. M.

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 P. M. by reliable persons, through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and, therefore, least liable to accident caused by movements from those on board.

Two Distinct Explosions.

3. The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9.40 P. M. on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival.

There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion.

The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun; while the second explosion was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume. The second explosion was, in the opinion of the Court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the Court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

A Magazine Explosion.

The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony:

That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the frame forward part of the middle superstructure, over and on top of the after part.

This was, in the opinion of the Court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

Outer Shell Forced Upward.

5. At Frame 17 the outer shell of the ship from a point 11½ feet from the middle line of the ship and 6 feet above the keel when in its normal position has been forced up so as to be now about 4 feet above the surface of the water—therefore about 34 feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25) is double back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about 30 feet above its normal position.

A Mine the Only Cause.

In the opinion of the Court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about Frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

6. The Court finds that the loss of the Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

7. In the opinion of the Court, the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

No Evidence As To Blame.

8. The Court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility of the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. SAMPSON, Capt. U. S. N.
President.
A. MARIX, Lieut.-Com. U. S. N.,
Judge Advocate.

The Court having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 A. M. to await the action of the convening authority.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain U. S. N.,
President.
A. MARIX,
Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N.

Approved by Sicard.

United States Flagship New York, March 22, Off Key West, Fla.—The proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry in the above case are approved.

M. SICARD.
Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic Station.

THE MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

CAPTAIN W. T. SAMPSON. COMMANDER ADOLPH MARIX.
CAPTAIN F. E. CHADWICK. LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. P. POTTER.

WAR PAINT FOR THE FLEET.

Coats of Drab Will be Given to the Vessels at Key West.

Painting the ships of the United States fleet at Key West has begun.

A Navy Department order to paint the ships black was received Saturday, and the New York and Nashville had put on their war paint before a rescinding order came in the afternoon. It was Captain Sampson's opinion that drab would be better than black. The department assented and a number of boards painted the standard color were distributed among the vessels.

Results of visual tests which have been made show that the color selected for the vessels is better for war purposes than any other. The big guns will be painted to match the hulls and superstructure in order that their location will not show as targets for the rapid-fire guns of an enemy.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

During the absence in Europe of President Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst College, Prof. Edward Hitchcock will be acting president.

Lord Charles Beresford has dared the Admiralty to give the Belleville boilers a real test by speeding the new cruiser Diadem across the Atlantic under its full steam of 12,500 horse-power.

Osman Pasha, the Turkish General, seems to be as successful a matchmaker as soldier. He has married off two of his sons to daughters of the Sultan, who bring with them very handsome dowries.

A fund of $5,000 is being raised in London for the establishment of a memorial to Charles L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"), the author. The memorial is to take the form of an "Alice in Wonderland" cot at the Hospital for Sick Children.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister to China, is 46 years old and holds rank in the army as a major. He served with the Seventy-fourth Highlanders, and was in the Egyptian campaign of 1892, and the Suakim expedition, before he was appointed Consul-General at Zanzibar, in 1887.

The Empress Frederick, who is still at Berlin, has postponed her trip to England until the first week in May, when she will arrive at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

The originator of the famous three "r" alliteration, "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," was Sir William Curtis, a Lord Mayor of London. In 1795 he proposed it as a toast before the Board of Education.

Dr. Nansen's young son is said to be seriously ill. As a consequence the famous explorer has canceled all his lecture engagements.

Everybody interested in seeing the latest developments in high-grade wheels should send a postal to the John P. Lovell Company, Boston, Mass., for their new catalogue. It contains valuable information.

SPAIN DOES NOT YIELD.

Her Reply to the United States Regarded as Unsatisfactory.

WAR CONSIDERED NEAR.

Cruisers Viscaya and Oquendo Leave Havana, and it is Rumored, They Will Convoy the Flotilla to the Cuban Capital—House of Representatives Votes to Increase Torpedo Craft.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—Spain's reply to the demands of the United States is regarded as unsatisfactory. The reply makes no promise of independence for Cuba or Spanish evacuation of the island. Spain proposes the revoking of the reconcentration orders and to appropriate $600,000 for the relief of the reconcentrados. The question of peace is to be referred to the Cuban autonomist Legislature, which is elected the present month, and will meet the first week in May. In the interval, Spain will grant an armistice if it is requested by the insurgents. The Spanish reply is regarded in Washington as highly unsatisfactory.

Two meetings of the cabinet were held, in which Spain's reply to the demands of this government was considered. The Spanish minister was at the State Department in conference with Assistant Secretary Day, but the United States did not submit further propositions, nor did the Spanish minister offer any which affected the situation.

The President and his cabinet are represented as regarding war with Spain as almost inevitable. The President will not insist upon further time in which to continue negotiations with Spain looking to a peaceful solution of the Cuban problem.

A Madrid dispatch states that the opinion is expressed from an official source there that an agreement between Spain and the United States, including the Maine and reconcentrado questions, will be reached. Spain, according to the same official statement, "will not hesitate to do everything necessary to preserve peace without other limits than national dignity and territorial integrity."

It is reported that the Pope is urging Spain to offer an armistice, and that he urges the insurgents

A memorable [illegible] marked a royal [illegible] rid to aid the fund [illegible] ing the [illegible] ish navy. The Queen Regent was pr[illegible] and received an ovation. The perform[illegible] yielded $123,000.

The Spanish torpedo flotilla, which [illegible] cently sailed from the Canary [illegible] arrived at Porto Rico. As [illegible] known, it constituted a great [illegible] United States navy in case war [illegible] out. The Spanish cruisers [illegible] Oquendo left Havana, and it is [illegible] they are on the way to Porto Rico [illegible] the flotilla.

Rumors that war had been d[illegible] spread in Havana and great [illegible] crowd [illegible] public [illegible]

Portu[illegible] ceived in [illegible] has decided [illegible] into an offensive and defensive alliance [illegible] Spain.

The revival of the Cannamaba claim against Spain by Germany is regarded as casting doubt upon the belief that Germany will remain neutral. It is believed that Emperor William either hopes to get a slice of Cuba or to force Spain to end its present difficulties.

The House of Representatives passed the naval appropriation bill and adopted an amendment increasing the number of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers to twelve of each class. In addition, the bill provides for the construction of three first-class battle ships.

The resolution reported from the Senate committee on foreign relations for the acquisition of the islands in the West Indies owned by Denmark was withdrawn by Senator Lodge. There was an animated debate in the Senate in which some Senators intimated that advantage had been taken of the situation to press a questionable proposition in the hope that the Senate, in its patriotic desire to support the President at a critical time, would consider it favorably without regard to its merits.

SPAIN'S POSSIBLE PROPOSALS.

Three Points Which Gen. Woodford Expected to be Submitted.

President McKinley's assurances to Congress in regard to the outlook for a settlement of the Cuban difficulty without war between this country and Spain are based upon representations made to him by Minister Woodford. Gen. Woodford thinks, after repeated conferences with Premier Sagasta and other members of the Spanish Ministry, that that government, of its own accord, will make a proposition to this country looking to the definite settlement of the Cuban question. This proposition is expected to cover three points, as follows:

First. That Spain shall send the reconcentrados back to their homes and supply them means of sustaining life until normal conditions can be restored.

Second. That there shall be an armistice between Spain and Cuba with the end in view of securing a settlement of the difficulties and the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba.

Third. In case of a failure of the Cubans and Spaniards to come to an understanding during the armistice, Spain will submit the entire matter to President McKinley as arbitrator with the understanding that he will decide in that event for the absolute independence of Cuba.

FIELD OF LABOR.

India exports coal.
Japan is making watches.
John Bull makes paper bricks.
The South contains 483 cotton mills.
Some Chicago bicycle makers struck.
Ceylon's tea crop—126,000,000 pounds.
There are 18,000 union iron molders.
United States has 800,000 railroaders.
Terra Haute unions held a convention.
America has 17,300,000 cotton spindles.
Ohio printers will hold a State convention.
Chicago carpenters demand 40 cents an hour.
New York painters demand $3.50 for eight hours.
Syracuse carpenters want eight hours on May 1.
Hartford's unions have appointed a Labor Day committee.
Detroit hasn't an idle garment worker.
All Lawrence (Mass.) printing must bear the union label.
The municipality of Raleigh, N. C., is to build a tram road.
Berkeley (Cal.) printers struck against cut to $10 a week.
Toledo (O.) Central Union wants a c[illegible] ductor on every street car.
Detroit unionists want Ohio-made sc[illegible] books used exclusively.
Detroit school contractors must em[illegible] union men exclusively.
Cleveland Socialists have nominate[illegible] ticket for local officers.
Denver cigar makers want a "home-ind[illegible] try" association formed.
St. Louis bricklayers may demand 55 c[illegible] an hour on April 1.
Wheeling miners st[illegible] from 40 to 33 1-3 cents [illegible]
Wages of tonnage m[illegible] works are to be reduc[illegible]
Some New York c[illegible] enforce the minimum [illegible] hour.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. Pavloff, Russian charge d'affairs at Pekin, has signed the agreement regarding the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan to the Czar.

Forty-eight members of the crew of the steamer Greenland perished in a storm in North Atlantic ice floes. They were seal fishermen.

There are three Tennysons of the late Poet Laureate's family and generation yet living—two sisters, the youngest in her 81st year, and Arthur Tennyson, near 84. Frederick, who died a few days ago, was in his 91st year.

Lightning set fire to the docks at Fiume, Austria-Hungary, and they were damaged to the extent of $400,000. Nearly all the season's imports of jute were destroyed.

The Oriental steamer China, which went ashore at Azalea Point, Perim, will probably be a complete wreck, and the company has little hope of saving her.

The "Hakas" have made another raid in China, and have massacred many of the peaceful Orientals. Th[illegible] are now said to be advancing on the la[illegible] of Foo Sak.

At a banquet on the [illegible] nan Lloyd Steamer Kaiser Wil[illegible] rosse, the Kaiser offered a toa[illegible] Bismarck "in remembrance of [illegible] to the fatherland."

TRIPLE MURDER IN ATLANTA.

Firemen Find Three Mutilated Bodies In a Store Which Was Set on Fire.

Firemen responding to an alarm at a early hour the other morning found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Briley, white, and Robert Wilkinson, colored, in a store on fire at 75 Humphries street, Atlanta, Ga.

The bodies were gotten out without being marred by the flames, and all were horribly mutilated, having been murdered with two heavy hatches and a meat knife, which were found on the floor.

Mr. Briley was the proprietor of the store, and it is believed that robbery was the motive. The police have made a number of arrests.

THE TEXAS STRUCK A REEF.

Reason Why the Battleship Went to New York.

Of all the surmises made as to the reason for the sudden trip to New York of the battleship Texas none was correct. She struck a coral reef while in Southern waters recently, and it had much to do with the transfer.

It is likely that she will be put in dry dock. The machinery of her starboard turret is also out of gear and will need extensive repairs.

LATE INVENTIONS.

A neat pencil-holder is made of a curved spring section to surround the pencil with a pin in the back, by which the holder can be quickly attached to the coat or vest.

Two French women have patented a scrubbing brush, which is to be attached to the shoe by straps and a heel plate, thus making it possible to clean floors while standing upright.

A newly designed bicycle shoe has the sides of the upper cut out, with the center extending over the instep, where it divides into two tongues to fasten in buckles on either side of the upper.

A new rubber overshoe for wet weather wear does not extend around the heel, but is fastened to the narrow part of the shoe sole by spring clips to hold it in place.

To permit the covers of fruit and vegetable dishes to be closed tightly with a spoon in the dish, a supporting bar is formed on the inside edge of the dish to support the handle of the spoon.

Grease can be easily removed from a new sink trap which has an interior section fitting tightly in the trap, which can be lifted out when the cap is removed, conveying the grease and dirt with it.

Four-in-hand ties can be easily held in place by a new attachment consisting of a piece of wire, bent to form a flat loop, with a small loop on one side to engage the button before the collar is fastened.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The House Judiciary Committee has favorably reported a bill to obviate legal difficulties in cases of recent occurrence were prosecutions were suspended or delayed on account of a government officer leaving office.

The House Committee on Revision of the Laws agreed on and favorably reported to the House the complete codification of the criminal law and procedure in criminal cases in Alaska. The bill comprises the report of the government commission appointed to codify the laws of the United States.

An agreement has been reached by the conferees on the Alaska land bill to insert a provision allowing Canadian miners the same rights in Alaska as are given by the Canadian government to the American miners. Canadians will have to be naturalized to take mines in Alaska.

The Secretary of the Interior sent to the House an estimate calling for appropriations of over $8,000,000 to meet a deficiency in the pension funds. Of this amount $2,000,000 is credited to the lack of last year's appropriations and the other $6,000,000 to large increases, restorations, and new pensions granted. This brings the estimates [illegible] submitted for incorporation into the deficiency bill to about $14,000,000.

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