

FLOODS AND RUIN.

They Follow as a Result of Terrific Snow and Rain Storms.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia Towns Suffer Losses that Aggregate Millions of Dollars—All Rivers Out of Their Banks—Three Lives Lost.

Cincinnati, April 22.—There was more alarm yesterday throughout the Ohio valley on account of floods than at any period since February, 1884, when the Ohio river reached its highest stage of 71 feet and nine inches at this city.

Pittsburg, April 22.—Pittsburg and Allegheny are slowly emerging from the murky flood. At 8 p. m. Sunday the rivers were receding nearly a foot an hour. The highest point reached at Davis Island dam was 25.8 feet at 3 a. m. Sunday, which means 28 feet at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The water remained stationary until about 3 p. m., when it began to fall. A conservative estimate of the total damage in this district is between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Fifty thousand workers are suffering from enforced idleness.

Parkersburg, W. Va., April 22.—The loss by the flood here is estimated at \$250,000. The lower business district is under water and many small houses have been carried from their foundations.

London, Ky., April 22.—The snow which commenced last Friday has not ceased falling. The waters are higher than they have been since 1883. Great damage is being done by the drowning of live stock. The farmers are also heavy losers by having all the soil washed off their freshly plowed fields. Many bridges have been washed away. People living in the country have been unable to reach town for several days.

Cincinnati, April 24.—While the Ohio river is reported as falling from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Big Kanawha, almost 300 miles, there is still much distress from that point to Cincinnati, about 200 miles.

Pomeroy, Middleport, Point Pleasant and other places in that district have been badly inundated, with hundreds of families driven from their homes. The depots at these places were under water and the telegraph offices moved to higher ground as early as last Sunday. There was great alarm last night at Catlettsburg, Ashland, Ironton, Huntington, Portsmouth and other lower points, where false reports were circulated about another rise. One of these reports was that there had been a cloudburst up the Big Sandy seriously affecting Catlettsburg, Ashland and other places. It turned out that the flood had caused the natural gas pipe line supplying these places to burst and they were left without light and fuel.

With the Ohio river on the south, the Little Miami east of the city and the raging Mill creek west, Cincinnati is bounded by water on three sides and by hills on the north. From these hills a sea of water is in sight. The Big Miami, west of the city, became so high yesterday that it washed away much of the Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora electric road's track.

Cincinnati, April 25.—At 6 o'clock last night the stage of the Ohio here was 57.5 feet, but since 3 p. m. the rate of rising was reduced from one inch an hour to almost one-half inch an hour. Although the rate of rising is gradually decreasing, the flood here will exceed the predicted limit of 58 feet.

On the Kentucky side the interruption to mills, factories and business is not so great, but in proportion to the population, many more have been driven from their homes on the Ohio side.

In the Taylor bottoms, between Newport and Bellevue, Ky., the water is up to the tree tops. Dayton, Ky., is generally inundated and owing to a swell in the Licking river, about a square mile of Newport is inundated.

Ludlow Lagoon, a summer resort on the Kentucky side, is under water. Coney Island, another summer resort on the Ohio side east of Cincinnati, is under water.

At Huntington, W. Va., the river registered 57.2 feet at 6 o'clock and was still rising, with a heavy rain falling.

Central City, an adjacent town, is under water. The school houses, railroad stations, freight houses and even the jail are utilized for the homeless. Guyandotte is entirely cut off from the outside world, with every street flooded.

Cincinnati, April 26.—The high water mark of the flood passed down this part of the Ohio valley earlier last night than was expected, and the stage of water became almost stationary from 6 to 10 o'clock at fractions above 59.1 feet and afterwards at 59.2 feet, when it became permanently stationary here and at upper points. Great relief is reported from Huntington, Catlettsburg, Ashland and Ironton, where the flood was bad.

Early in the evening the temporary rise in that district, caused by the Kanawha and Big Sandy, swelled the water at Portsmouth, but it was soon over and will lose its force before it shall reach Cincinnati. The river at 8 o'clock was stationary at Portsmouth at 58.5 feet and will remain stationary from that city to Cincinnati until this afternoon, when it will begin falling.

A Remarkable Surgical Operation.
St. Louis, April 22.—Dr. H. L. Niertz, superintendent of the city hospital, has just performed one of the most remarkable operations ever recorded in the annals of surgery. It consisted of taking three stitches in the heart of Philip Gunn, who had been stabbed in a saloon brawl. The point of the knife had entered the right ventricle and had pierced to the cavity of the heart. Luckily the knife entered the heart obliquely, and the result was that the opening between the cavity and the pericardium, or covering of the heart, was lip-shaped on both sides.

A FRIGHTFUL HOLOCAUST.

Scores of People are Killed by the Destruction of a Chemical Factory.

Frankfort, April 26.—The Griesheim electro-chemical works near Griesheim exploded Thursday afternoon and the factory caught fire. The explosion was audible here. The Frankfort fire engines, ladders and ambulances went to the scene of the disaster.

The flames leaped across the river and several houses at Schwannheim were burned. Half a company of infantry and many doctors were sent to the scene. The explosion, it is thought, occurred in the smokeless powder division of the works.

The number of dead and injured is estimated at 150, but cannot be determined until the list of employees of the chemical works can be compared with the survivors. The fire burned for hours, although the greater part of the Frankfort fire department and the troops tried to prevent its spread to the buildings outside of the fire zone. Hospitals were improvised in the vicinity. The flames apparently originated by the blowing up of vats of chemicals in the explosive department of the works.

They spread with frightful speed to the adjacent buildings and over the river Main to Schwannheim. When a second explosion took place, the fumes and masses of burning chemicals made it impossible to stay in the vicinity. The inhabitants of Griesheim were ordered to leave their village, which they did, fleeing to Frankfort.

Four sheds for dressing the wounds of the injured have been erected. The catastrophe originated in a small fire which ignited several receptacles of acid, causing a terrific explosion. Houses adjoining the factory were partly burned and partly demolished by the violence of the explosion.

It is still impossible to say definitely how many victims there are.

KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.

An Animal Trainer is Thrown to the Bottom of a River by a Vicious Tusker.

Peru, Ind., April 26.—Henry Huffman, a well known animal trainer with the Wallace shows, met a horrible death here Thursday, being killed by "Big Charley," a monster elephant, while the animal was bathing in the Mississinewa river. "Big Charley" wound his trunk about Keeper Huffman and hurled him far into the stream. The man was uninjured and when he returned he said: "Why, Charley, I did not think that of you; aren't you ashamed of yourself?" The next instant Huffman was grabbed by the big elephant and thrown to the bottom of the river and held there by the forefeet of the animal.

Then with a great roar the elephant ran away. Several showmen shot at him with no effect. He broke down fences and roamed about in a big field, keeping everybody at a distance. Apples loaded with strychnine were thrown near him and he ate one. An hour later he laid down and was in terrible agony. A rifle shot settled him. "Big Charley" weighed over three tons and was valued at \$10,000 and in his lifetime had killed four men.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.

Three Filipinos are Sentenced to Death for the Murder of an American Soldier.

Washington, April 26.—Copies of general orders emanating from the division of the Philippines contain the records of several court-martials of Filipinos charged with murder and arson. Probably the one of most interest is a trial of three natives charged with the murder of Private Eugene Anderson, Company E, Sixteenth United States infantry. Anderson and another soldier constituted a guard for a cargo that stopped near the town of Cabagan Nuevo, and Anderson went ashore to gather wood. He was seen to enter a nearby copse with two of the natives who were afterwards accused of his murder. He never came out alive and circumstantial evidence proved that he was stabbed to death with a pointed.

The natives when they escorted the man to his doom were conversing with him in a friendly manner and apparently were altogether peacefully disposed. They were sentenced to be hanged, and Gen. MacArthur approved the finding of the court.

ON TEN COUNTS.

Grand Jury Indicts Lawyer Patrick for the Murder of Millionaire Rice.

New York, April 26.—The indictment against Albert T. Patrick for murder in the first degree was handed up yesterday. Patrick is charged with the murder of W. M. Rice. There are ten counts in the indictment. Patrick is charged directly with the murder, Charles F. Jones, the valet being ignored altogether. In separate counts of the indictment Patrick is charged with killing Rice with chloroform, with mercury and with an unknown poison; with chloroform and mercury together and again with all three of the articles.

The indictment charging Patrick, Maurice Meyer and David L. Short with forgery was written out, but not handed up to the recorder. Patrick is indicted on a charge of forging four checks. On the Patrick will, so-called, executed June 30, 1900, all three men, Short, Patrick and Meyer, are charged with forgery in the first degree.

French Money to Pay Indemnities.
Paris, April 26.—The Courier Du Soir, which is often well informed on ministerial intentions, says that the settlement of the Chinese situation is a question of finance. The newspaper says that Russia will advance China the sum required to pay the indemnities, and that French savings will provide Russia with the requisite funds. The European troops, except the legion garrisons, will then leave Peking and a fresh period will begin during which Chinese patience will strive to tire out the British and German governments in their claims.

YANKEE VS. TEUTON.

They Do Not Agree as to the Mosaic of a Guard for the Gate of the Forbidden City.

Pekin, April 24.—Many applications have been made to Mr. Rockhill and Gen. Chaffee by Chinese of all degrees for the retention in China of the American troops until the general withdrawal of troops of all the powers. Many of those who are making this request think the withdrawal of the Americans will make the others remain longer. There are also people who do not desire to see any of the soldiers go, fearing anarchy and an uprising against foreigners. The soldiers who return do so with all the honors of war.

Field Marshal Von Waldersee made application that the gate of the Forbidden City be guarded by German troops after the departure of the Americans. Gen. Chaffee replied that American soldiers will continue to guard the gate. At this the Germans are indignant, saying this impugns their honesty and that if the United States desires to do her share of policing the city she should leave behind enough troops for that purpose; that to have a few men belonging to the legations guards control the gate, which will be within the German quarters, cannot be allowed. If Gen. Chaffee persists in this course, diplomatic representations will be made in the matter.

The ministers of the foreign powers are meeting daily. They do not at present show a disposition to reduce the indemnity claims, which many think to be extremely reasonable.

Berlin, April 24.—The German war office has received the following advice from Count Von Waldersee, dated Peking, April 23:

"Patrols sent out for the Kalzan district found no gathering of Chinese troops there. Li-Hung Chang informs me that Gen. Liu's troops retired into the province of Shan Si last Wednesday.

"The execution of the murderer of Capt. Bartsch (of the Second infantry) will take place at the scene of the crime."

In a second dispatch Count Von Waldersee says: "The columns under Gen. Bailoud and Gen. Kettler have arrived at the great wall, the boundary of the province of Shan Si without opposition."

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Convenes at West Point to Investigate Students' Disorderly Conduct.

West Point, N. Y., April 24.—A court of inquiry yesterday began the investigation of a charge of breach of discipline on the part of several cadets of the military academy. The cadets became disgruntled over the action of Col. Mills, the superintendent, in punishing one of their number, Cadet Raiston, for his failure to report a breach of discipline in the mess hall while the cadets were at supper a few nights ago. The cadets are said to be almost in a state of insubordination.

The breach of discipline which resulted in the present investigation, occurred one night recently. The aggrieved cadets assembled on the parade grounds under cover of darkness and indulged in hideous yells directed at the superintendent. They also removed the sunset gun from its position at the north end of the parade ground and dragged it over in front of Col. Mills' quarters, but were prevented from firing it by the appearance of several sentinels, who promptly reported the incident.

MORGAN AND HILL.

They are Said to be Figuring on Buying Extensive Mines in British Columbia.

Vancouver, B. C., April 24.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway; J. Pierpont Morgan, and other New York financial men, are said on good authority to be back of a deal to secure the entire properties of the Dunsuir collieries in British Columbia.

J. R. Lynch, of New York, a representative of Mr. Morgan, is here and has shown to several railway men letters of credit aggregating \$100,000, with which he is to make the first payment, closing a deal that involves nearly \$5,000,000. Mr. Lynch had a conference with President Hill in Seattle last week. The Esquimaux & Nanaimo railway, which is about 15 miles in length, and the Union Extension, Como and Wellington coal mines are included in the deal. Besides 300,000 acres of land. About 2,500 men are employed in the mines and on the railway system.

Doremus is Acquitted.

Chicago, April 24.—Abram F. Doremus, proprietor of the laundry in which a number of employees were killed and a score injured by a boiler explosion, was released yesterday by order of Judge Hanecy. Doremus was held to the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter. In reviewing the case the court decided that there was no evidence to establish the contention that a crime had been committed.

Passed the Chandler Bill.

Lansing, Mich., April 24.—The senate last night passed the Chandler taxation bill by a vote of 20 to 8. This bill was passed by the house about a week ago and provides for the taxation of railroad, telegraph, telephone and express companies according to the ad valorem system, instead of upon their earnings, as they are taxed at present.

Missionaries are Massacred.

New York, April 24.—The Times says: News has just reached here of the complete destruction in Maranhao, Brazil, of the Roman Catholic mission established a few years ago by the Capuchin fathers, by a band of hostile Indians. The mission was situated in a desolate spot, but the missionaries had been successful in their efforts to evangelize the natives and had founded two orphan asylums. Four of the Capuchin fathers, all Italians, seven Capuchin sisters, and more than 100 of their little charges were massacred.

HAD FAITH IN HIM.

Senator Dölliver's Optimistic Lecture to Aspiring Young Men Brought Large Returns.

The career of Jonathan Prentiss Dölliver, the mountain boy who became a senator, is described by Cyrus Patterson Jones in Success. Of the senator's love for humor Mr. Jones says:

"His wit is one of the most attractive of his gifts. He can tell a story with wonderful effect. His keen sense of humor would have made him a comedian if nature had not cast his other faculties in a more serious mood. Therefore, his fun crops out



JONATHAN P. DÖLLIVER.
(Junior United States Senator from the State of Iowa.)

only at times. When I asked him when and where he first began to consider himself famous, he said:

"My first term in congress gave me my first sense of exaltation. The people up in the Iowa hills had a little lake, and they named it after me. Then a new post office was named in my honor, and a colored woman named her baby after me. I began to think of engaging a niche in some temple of fame. But in my second term I was disillusioned. A climatic disturbance dried up the lake, free delivery wiped out the post office and the child died—and I found myself back in the very place whence I had started."

"A few years ago Mr. Dölliver was invited to deliver a lecture in St. Paul and Minneapolis before the Young Men's Christian association lyceum. In each city the hall wherein he spoke was crowded, some 1,500 men attending. His topic was 'Chances for Young Men.'"

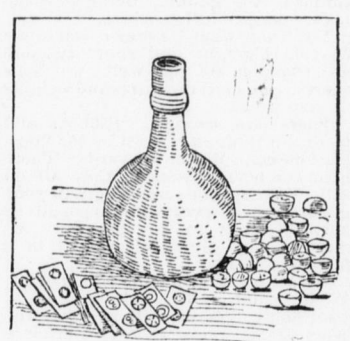
"That," said he to me, "was a favorite topic with me. I believed in young men, and liked to talk with them, knowing full well that if one can stir them up to energy and ambition he is doing a grand work in the world."

"Well, I have not changed my opinion since the delivery of that lecture; but when I got back to Washington to resume my congressional duties a week later I began to hear from those particular young men. Letters began to pour in on me. They came in bunches of two and three; then in dozens, and finally in basketfuls. Every St. Paul and Minneapolis young man who had heard me declare this is the young men's age wrote that he fully agreed with me—and asked me to get him a government job!"

THE GAME OF RIPA.

Miniature Lottery Scheme Which is a Prime Favorite in the Towns of the Philippine Group.

The game of "Ripa" is a lottery played with 20 cards, each having two figures, 40 wooden hemispheres having figures corresponding with the cards, and a bottle-shaped bamboo



IMPLEMENTS FOR RIPA.
(Bottle is Eight Inches High, Other Tools in Proportion.)

wicker basket. The cards in the game measure 1 1/4 by two inches, have uniform backs with blue dotted paper and are made of Spanish playing cards cut to size and having white paper pasted over the faces, on which are pasted two small disks of paper, inscribed by hand, each with the conversationalized suit marks of two of the Spanish playing cards.

The pack from which they are taken is the Spanish pack of 40 cards, in which the eights, nines and tens are omitted. Each of the wooden hemispheres, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, has a corresponding disk bearing the device of one of the 40 cards pasted upon its face. The cards are sold to the player for one copper (1/4 American cents). The bottle is shaken and one of the hemispheres is thrown out upon the ground or table, and is taken up by the holder of the card bearing the corresponding figure. The player who first receives two hemispheres bearing the figures corresponding with those on his card takes the pool of 20 coppers, or less, according to the number of cards sold, paying the dealer one copper as his percentage or commission.

This game is an old favorite in the various cities of the archipelago, but is rarely played in the rural districts.

WOOD STOLE A MARCH.

Governor of Cuba Tells His Views Regarding Cuba to Secretary Root Before the Cuban Envoys Had a Chance to be Heard.

Washington, April 25.—The five delegates to the Cuban constitutional convention, consisting of Domingo Capote, Pedro Betancourt, Rafael Portuondo, Diego Tamayo and Pedro Lorente, which was sent to Washington to confer with the president regarding Cuban relations with this country, arrived here Wednesday. Arrangements for their visit to the president will be made through the war department. Gen. Wood, military governor of Cuba, also arrived.

Gen. Wood reached the war department shortly after 9 o'clock and after a talk with Adj. Gen. Corbin was shown into Secretary Root's office, where a conference respecting Cuban affairs was held. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee charged with the care of Cuban affairs, was present, as also were Assistant Secretary Sanger and Admiral Bradford. The latter's presence was desired as the location of coaling stations in Cuba is to be made upon his recommendation.

Gen. Wood entered into a thorough exposition of the complicated Cuban situation. He was perfectly informed as to the desires of the visiting commission and apprised Secretary Root of the nature of their errand. It is gathered that, next to the subject of coaling stations and the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba in the interests of peace and order, the Cubans attach most importance to the subject of sugar duties. The commission will try to secure a remission of the United States duty on Cuban sugar. It is suggested that if this cannot be done at once, then the duty may be removed gradually, reducing a certain percentage each year until the sugar is duty free.

The president cannot grant this request, as it involves a change in the tariff laws, and therefore application must be had to congress. This may take the shape of direct joint legislation by the two houses, or it can be accomplished by the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty. The Cubans, it is believed, prefer the latter form.

Tobacco is another subject which the secretary of war will be obliged to discuss with the commissioners and on that point he wanted advice. The Cubans are extremely desirous of securing a considerable abatement in favor of their own tobacco of the extremely high tariff imposed by the Dingley act upon all imported tobaccos.

A REIGN OF BAYONETS.

An Englishman Tells of the Outrages Committed in Cape Colony Under Military Rule.

London, April 25.—J. X. Merriam, the former treasurer of Cape Colony, speaking yesterday at a meeting of the League of Liberals against aggression and militarism, said military law was established in Cape Colony. The newspapers had not heard of the treachery and espionage going on. Respectable people were committed to jail on the evidence of natives alone. They were brought up and fined for harmless observations, called seditious, and the town guards harried them. These things created greater indignation than actual violence. The press was deliberately stopped and four editors had been sent to jail.

Mr. Merriam detailed instances of the punishment of the Dutch under military law, usually on the testimony of natives and employees. He mentioned an instance of a "cheeky girl" being fined for saying things against the town guards. The martial law and the censorship throughout Cape Colony prevented the people of England from knowing the hardships of the Dutch. As an Englishman he viewed the policy pursued in South Africa with the blackest dismay. If persisted in South Africa was lost to the British empire.

J. W. Sauer, the former commissioner of public works of Cape Colony, said the camps in which the Boer women and children were kept were guarded by sentries with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets.

BACK TO THE CRYPT.

Remains of Abraham Lincoln are Replaced in the National Monument at Springfield, Ill.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.—The remains of Abraham Lincoln and the other members of his family, which have been entombed in the national Lincoln monument, were yesterday replaced in the crypt of the monument. They have, since March, 1900, when the work of rebuilding the monument at a cost to the state of Illinois of \$100,000 was commenced, been reposing in a temporary stone vault near the monument. The ceremony of returning the remains to the monument was witnessed by Gov. Yates and other state officials, the members of the Lincoln Monument association, the surviving members of the Lincoln guard of honor, Judge Humphrey and other federal officials, city officials and probably 200 citizens.

The temporary vault was so thoroughly cemented that it was 5 o'clock, three hours after the work of the removal commenced, that the remains of the former president, which were the last to be removed, were placed in the marble sarcophagus in the crypt in the monument, where they were sealed up and where they will probably remain for all time. The casket was not opened, nor was even the leaden casket exposed to view.

A Battle in a Court Room.

Chicago, April 25.—After Magistrate Prindle had adjourned court yesterday in the Harrison street police station a shooting affray arose, resulting in the fatal wounding of two men. The injured persons are William Messenger, a policeman, and Richard Houghteling. The latter, who had been drinking, had an altercation on the street with Messenger a short time before the shooting. Houghteling entered the court room and fired twice at the officer, who fell mortally wounded. A dozen policemen rushed upon Houghteling,

MR. CONGER RETURNS.

Our Minister to China Lands in San Francisco—He Discusses the Chinese Problem.

San Francisco, April 26.—Edwin H. Conger, United States minister to China, accompanied by his wife, daughter and Miss Pierce, arrived from China yesterday on the steamer Nippon Maru. His arrival was awaited with considerable interest, not only on account of his connection with events in China, but from a political standpoint. There was a great desire to know what position he would assume with regard to the coming gubernatorial nomination in Iowa.

Mr. Conger when asked if he cared to make any expression on the subject said: "I do not wish to make any public declaration at this time. I have not yet had time to read the correspondence which has met me here. So far as I am at present advised, I see no reason to change my position as expressed about two months ago. Before I left China I received two telegrams from the United States. One asked me if I were a candidate for governor. I answered I am not. The other telegram asked if I would accept the nomination if tendered me. I replied that I would accept if the nomination came to me, but I was in no sense a candidate."

"I do not care to, nor will I, say anything further in the matter until I reach Des Moines. I do not know what the situation in Iowa is and do not care to say anything definite until I am fully advised. My intention and desire is to return to China and finish my work."

Touching events in China, Mr. Conger turned interviewer and was anxious to know what had been done by the powers in the matter of indemnity. He was asked for his opinion as to the amount of indemnity China could pay. "Three hundred million dollars," he replied.

Concerning events in China, Mr. Conger said that there was nothing new to be said as everything that happened had been told fully, together with many things that never occurred. Tales of brutality had, he thought, been exaggerated. Of course there were cases of outrage by individual soldiers that were not sanctioned by officers. These were but incidents of war which found some palliation in the fact that the Chinese had killed 40,000 native Christians and 100 Europeans. Asked in regard to his future plans, Mr. Conger said that at the expiration of his 60 days' leave of absence he intended to return to China.

Chicago, April 26.—A special to the Record-Herald from San Francisco gives the following expressions from Minister Conger, with reference to the alleged looting by missionaries in Peking: "Dr. Ament is the most lied-about man in China, unless it is myself. The stories of looting by missionaries and their collecting indemnities by force are absolutely false."

A CLOTHING COMBINE.

Chicago Manufacturers Decide to Join Hands with Eastern Makers.

Chicago, April 26.—Chicago manufacturers of clothing representing an aggregate capital of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, met yesterday and decided to form an association which will combine with similar bodies throughout the United States. The step was taken as the result of a visit of eastern delegates who for years have been trying to effect a combination of the large houses in the United States.

The leaders deny that any effort to regulate prices is contemplated, yet the combination will be more powerful and will represent more capital than almost any of the recognized trusts. Already the New York association has a total capital of more than \$100,000,000, and with the factories of six other eastern cities in the union, another \$100,000,000 is added.

The Chicago merchants are the first westerners to join. Their decision, it is said, will bring the houses of Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities into the national association. Later San Francisco's co-operation is to be sought and the south also will be visited.

SHE SAW IT BEAT.

The X Rays are Used to Convince a Girl that Her Heart is Not Out of Gear.

Chicago, April 26.—Miss Peters, who lives at No. 34 Walton place, saw her own heart beat yesterday and was convinced that she was not suffering from a fatal malady. Miss Peters is 18 years old and has a strong constitution, according to her physician. She was afflicted with sinking attacks and felt sure that at such times her heart ceased to beat. She visited Dr. J. G. Messager, who saw that her heart acted regularly. The difficulty was to convince the girl. Finally the physician adjusted an X ray tube, darkened by a cloth, behind her back. The fluoroscope was placed over her heart and a heavy blanket thrown over her head to shut out any light that might find its way into the room. The girl then held a mirror directly in front of her heart.

As her eyes became accustomed to the darkness she began to discern the outlines of her heart. Gradually it developed until she saw it clearly. For several minutes the girl watched the pulsating organ, and then, turning to Dr. Messager, she said: "I guess, after all, it isn't my heart that bothers me."

Seeds to be Inspected.

Washington, April 26.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has awarded to the Phillips Seed and Implement Co., of Toledo, the contract for furnishing seeds to the government during the next season and has made a radical change in the administration of the seed distribution service by placing the entire work in charge of Prof. B. T. Galloway, as director of the bureau of plant industry. The Phillips Co.'s contract calls for about \$180,000. Under the new plan trained scientists will make a thorough inspection of the seeds.