

THE GRIM REAPER.

Death Invades the Home of a Cabinet Minister.

MRS. LYMAN J. GAGE,

Wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, Passes Away.

AT HER WASHINGTON HOME

Was 58 Years of Age and Had Been Married to Mr. Gage for 14 Years—Will be Buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Near Chicago.

Washington, May 18.—Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, wife of the secretary of the treasury, died at her residence here at 9:30 o'clock last night, after an illness of nine weeks' duration, with her when the end came was her husband, her married daughter, Mrs. E. F. Pierce, of Evanston, Ill., and Dr. Johnston, the attending physician.

For a time before her death Mrs. Gage suffered considerable pain, but she maintained her cheerful demeanor and was conscious to the last. Heart trouble, the result of grip complications, was the immediate cause of death. Mrs. Gage was exposed to the inclement weather for about an hour on inauguration day, but at the time her health did not seem to have been affected.

On March 11 she left here for Evanston to visit her daughter. While there she experienced a chill and took to her bed, but soon recovered sufficiently to return to Washington, where she had been confined to her room ever since.

Mrs. Gage was a native of Albany, N. Y., and 58 years of age. She was married to Secretary Gage in Denver, Col., in 1887. There were no children from their union, Mrs. Pierce being a child by a former husband.

The remains will be interred in Rose Hill cemetery, near Chicago. It is probable that religious services will be held at her former residence in this city, on Sunday morning, after which the body will be taken to Chicago. Mrs. Gage was an Episcopalian in her religious belief, but during their residence here she and the secretary have had a pew in the Metropolitan M. E. church, where the president attends.

During their residence in Washington Secretary and Mrs. Gage took quite an active part in social life at the capital. Mrs. Gage was a woman of charming personality and with her husband delighted in extending the hospitality of their elegant home.

Mrs. Gage was probably closer to Mrs. McKinley than any of the other ladies of the cabinet. "Notwithstanding the barbarism of last summer," said the speaker, "the present situation has still most alluring prospects for commercial and philanthropic work in the Orient. Great trade possibilities are still existent in the middle kingdom and if properly taken advantage of, both by government and individual, great profits are in store."

"It is to be regretted that some sort of measure in aid of American shipping did not pass the last congress. In my judgment this is not a political, but a patriotic measure and is demanded in order to fairly meet the competition of shipping subsidized by other governments."

"One great trouble with our foreign trade is that our merchants and manufacturers have never taken hold of it as a serious and permanent basis. Whenever they have found themselves with a surplus of products, and only then, they have gone abroad to sell them, if possible, regardless of future transactions, and then abandoned the field until an accumulation of another surplus has driven them forth again. Their European competitors, in the meantime, have been on the ground, studying the wants of the people, familiarizing themselves with the conditions of trade and establishing agencies. Americans, if they hope for success, must go and do likewise."

DICIPLES OF CALVIN. Presbyterian General Assembly Begins Its Sessions—A Californian Is Chosen Moderator.

Philadelphia, May 17.—The Presbyterian general assembly, which began its 113th meeting here Thursday, disposed of two important matters during the afternoon session. Rev. Henry C. Minton, of San Anselmo, Cal., was elected moderator and, by an emphatic vote the assembly decided to accept the "Peoria plan" of choosing standing committees.

A Big Lockout. New York, May 18.—Between 15,000 and 20,000 bricklayers in the employ of contractors who are members of the Mason Builders' association were locked out Friday. The original controversy arose over the employment of non-union men on a certain job, and on this the arbitrators decided against the contractor.

The Magnates Lose. Philadelphia, May 18.—The injunction proceedings began by the Philadelphia National League baseball club to enjoin Second Baseman Lajoie and Pitcher Bernhart and Fraser from playing baseball with the local American league club and to enjoin the managers of that club from engaging the players, were dismissed by the judges of the common pleas court yesterday. The judges say that the contract lacks mutuality.

Three Men Killed. St. John, N. B., May 18.—The chimney of Jewett's sawmill collapsed yesterday and three men were killed and others were injured. The dead were Wm. J. Irie, John McCluskey and Charles Wilson. The chimney was 177 feet in height and was undergoing repairs. Price, the contracting mason, and McCluskey, were working 100 feet up the inside of the structure, while others were working below. The chimney gave way at the bottom and collapsed. McCluskey was instantly killed. Price and Wilson were taken alive from the ruins, but died soon after.

WILL GIRDLE THE GLOBE.

Messrs. Morgan and Hill Will Soon Control Transportation Lines Extending Across the World.

St. Paul, Minn., May 17.—The Pioneer Press says: Plans for a transportation system completely encircling the globe are credited to President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York. It is stated that but a link to the chain is lacking and before Mr. Morgan's return from abroad, within a week or two, it will be supplied.

The great factors in the new system are the Great Northern, the Great Northern Steamship Co., Mr. Hill's trans-Pacific line, soon to be in operation, and the Leyland lines recently purchased by Mr. Morgan. The acquisition of these lines and the one missing link, a line between Alexandria, Egypt, and Hong Kong, is said to have been Mr. Morgan's purpose in visiting Europe.

The system will be of vast benefit to Minnesota and the entire territory traversed by the Great Northern, since it will throw the most of the Asiatic shipments to the United States and Europe through Duluth and St. Paul gateways.

"This, mind you, does not mean the organization of a single company to manage an all-around-the-globe line," said the person mentioned. "As I understand it the relations between Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan will result in a mutual understanding, traffic agreements, and all the other paraphernalia of common interests, effecting the same thing as if all were under a single ownership."

Starting from Buffalo, the Great Northern Steamship Co., the Great Northern railway and Mr. Hill's trans-Pacific steamers will give almost an air line to Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong. A link to be supplied will continue the line to Alexandria, via Singapore and Bombay, and from Alexandria Morgan lines will connect with Mediterranean ports, Liverpool and London. The Leyland lines give direct connections with London and Philadelphia, and Liverpool and New York, and roads controlled by the Morgan-Hill interests complete the last division, with connections into Buffalo.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Minister Conger Says Our Manufacturers Should Get Out and Hustle for Oriental Trade.

New York, May 17.—Edwin H. Conger, minister to China, was the guest of honor last night at the third annual banquet of the American Asiatic association, given at Delmonico's. There were 125 guests present.

Minister Conger spoke of the progress made in the commercialism of this country in the Orient. Recent developments in the Philippines, he said, had given courage to the merchant and the missionary alike, both looking for increased results, especially in China.

"Notwithstanding the barbarism of last summer," said the speaker, "the present situation has still most alluring prospects for commercial and philanthropic work in the Orient. Great trade possibilities are still existent in the middle kingdom and if properly taken advantage of, both by government and individual, great profits are in store."

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RIOTS AT ALBANY.

Bloodshed Attends the Strike of Street Railroad Men.

Attempt to Run Cars on the Lines of the United Traction Co. Is Resisted by Mobs—Several Persons Wounded—Militiamen Are Called Out.

Albany, N. Y., May 15.—When darkness fell last evening several thousand street car strikers and sympathizers went to their homes, but they were replaced by as many more who took up the vigil to prevent the United Traction Co. from running its electric cars with non-union men.

One man lies in a hospital seriously wounded, one of the two cars the company attempted to run is wrecked in the gutter of a street not two blocks from the car house, and the trolley wires are cut in several places, practically crippling the road. Near the car house were thousands of men and women and children wrought up to a pitch of frenzy that boded ill if the doors of the car house opened to let out another car. Inside the car house, afraid even to look out of the grated windows, were about 75 non-union men, whom the company expects to use in running the cars. Early Tuesday morning there were about 150 of them, but by nightfall 65 had deserted and joined the strikers.

During the afternoon the police admitted that they were powerless to take care of the large crowds on the streets on which cars are run, and General Manager McNamara called upon Gen. Oliver, in command of the Third brigade, for protection. He said:

"We intend to run out cars if it takes the entire national guard of New York state to protect us."

Gen. Oliver issued an order assembling at their armory the Tenth battalion, of Albany, comprising four companies of the national guard of infantry and the Third signal corps, mounted.

The riot yesterday was full of exciting features. At 10 o'clock the car barn doors swung open and out darted a closed car with all the windows opened. Immediately there was a roar of hisses and shouts. Several men made an effort to board the car, but they were kept from doing so by the police, one of whom was stationed on each car step. The car made rapid headway and almost before the expectant crowd realized what had happened it was well on its way over Quail street. It continued to the Union station and returned, followed most of the way by bicyclists and people in vehicles. The second car did not escape. When the doors were opened the mob surged towards it, despite the efforts of the police. The crew consisted of four men dressed in plain clothes.

Before the car had started two policemen boarded it. They simply made two extra targets for the stones and bricks. The car had not gone 50 yards before one had his helmet crushed. Then began a fusillade of bricks and stones.

A great jagged stone struck the motorman on the head. He dropped to the platform, with blood streaming from the wound. He dropped in a pool of his own blood, which covered the platform.

A few feet more and the car ran upon an insurmountable barricade. With a sudden jerk it came to a stop and all on board were thrown forward, one of the conductors falling amongst a pile of broken glass and receiving some ugly wounds and cuts. Three arrests were made and thus ended the first day's attempt to run the cars.

The Twenty-third regiment of Brooklyn, has been ordered out to quell the riots.

Albany, N. Y., May 16.—So serious is the situation here over the Traction company strike that Gov. Odell postponed a trip which he had undertaken and returned to the executive mansion. Two thousand armed soldiers are now within the city limits, more are coming and 2,500 are in readiness to move to Troy when Gov. Odell so orders. The streets are thronged with excited men, women and children and the otherwise quiet day terminated in bloodshed. A dramatic element was added to the day's features by the sudden death of Adj. Gen. Hoffman.

Citizens and non-union men with broken limbs and bloody faces, women and children trampled under foot, soldiers maimed with flying missiles and leaders in the crowds beaten with muskets were some of the results yesterday.

Albany, N. Y., May 17.—Three men fatally wounded, others with cut faces and broken heads, cars running with no patrons, the city under martial rule, with its citizens in a frenzy of excitement and the city authorities and leaders of the strikers trying to get the railway company to come to an amicable settlement, was the situation when darkness put an end to the strife growing out of the street car strike last night.

Those fatally wounded are: William Walsh, a merchant, and Leroy Smith, a merchant, both shot by national guardsmen, and William Marshall, a non-union motorman, skull fractured. Others most seriously injured are: George Booze, citizen, cheek ripped open by bayonet.

William Rooney, citizen, shot by national guardsmen, and Gilbert Hall, a non-union motorman, shot by mob.

Five hours of conference last night with all the warring elements represented failed to settle the strike.

In Honor of Senator Quay.

Philadelphia, May 15.—Republicans of the dominant faction from every section of this state paid homage last night to United States Senator Quay in honor of his re-election to the senate. Barring a state convention, last night's gathering of republicans was one of the greatest outpourings to do honor to one man ever witnessed in this state. Gov. Stone was there, all the members of his cabinet, members of the legislature, the municipal heads of several cities and all the prominent republicans of this city.

GRAND CONFLAGRATION.

Burning of the Baku Oil Refineries in Russia Said to Be Biggest Blaze on Record.

The great fire at the oil refineries and reservoirs at Baku, Russia, which has only recently been extinguished, ranks as one of the biggest conflagrations of the kind on record. Its origin was a mystery, but within an hour of the outbreak the magazines of the Caspian & Black Sea company, containing an immense quantity of petroleum, amounting to 6,000,000 poods, were involved. Ten people, unable to escape the fiery torrent, perished, and over 140 were terribly burned. For several days it was quite



THE BAKU CONFLAGRATION. (Grandeur of the Great Oil Fire Shown by the Camera.)

impossible to cope with the flames, with the result that ten factories and five depots, with a storage capacity of 35,000,000 poods of oil—say, 562,500 tons—of an estimated value of over 6,000,000 rubles, were destroyed.

Enormous quantities of petroleum are stored in the reservoirs adjacent to Baku awaiting transport via the Trans-Caspian line to Poti and Batoum, on the Black sea, whence by a magnificent fleet of oil-tank steamers it is distributed to all parts of the world. With such a volatile agent to handle, it is no wonder that fires are of frequent occurrence, and it is rare, indeed, that Baku is without its blaze.

As a rule the reservoirs and the refineries escape, and it is merely the "gusher" which catches fire. This, however, is bad enough, as many of the oil fountains are worth anything from \$25,000 to \$250,000, and once alight no human ingenuity can stay the work of destruction until the whole of the oil being belched from the earth is burned away.

The accompanying illustration, taken from a photograph reproduced in the London Sphere, gives one an idea of the grandeur of the destructive fire.

DAVID R. FRANCIS.

Noted Missouri Politician Elected President of the Great St. Louis Exposition of 1903.

Former Gov. David R. Francis, who has just been elected president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition of 1903, was one of the earliest promoters of that great enterprise. Mr. Francis, like so many politically distinguished men of Missouri, is a Kentuckian. He has just begun his fifty-second year. At 16 he came to St. Louis, was graduated from Washington university in 1870, and, entering commercial life, he became president of the Merchants' exchange in 1883. He was a delegate to the democratic convention of 1884, and in 1885 he was elected mayor of St.



HON. DAVID R. FRANCIS. (President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903.)

Louis, defeating his republican opponent, who four years previously had received a majority of 14,000 votes. The new mayor became so strong politically that he was given the nomination for governor in 1888, and few candidates for that post have had a more united and enthusiastic following. In the closing days of the last Cleveland administration Mr. Francis was appointed secretary of the interior, and served in that position until the inauguration of President McKinley the first time. When the democratic party split on the silver issue in 1896 he took sides with the sound money faction, and has remained that kind of a democrat ever since. He is already mentioned as a presidential possibility for 1904.

Fortune for Seven Dollars.

A seven-dollar investment netted Peter Greenhalgh over \$4,000. He is resident of Venango, Pa., and he there bought an old safe at auction for seven dollars. In the safe he found gold coin and paper money to the value of \$4,250.

A German City in China.

Three years ago the city of Tsing-Tan, the German Chinese port, was a poor fishing port. It is now a city of electric lights, telephones, waterworks, hotels and government houses.

DEATH IN A MINE.

Six Men Killed and Five Others Fatally Injured by an Explosion at Farmington, W. Va.

Farmington, W. Va., May 16.—Six miners lost their lives, five were fatally injured and three seriously burned by an explosion in the shaft of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Co., at Farmington, seven miles west of this city, on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, yesterday.

The George's Creek Co. has headquarters in Baltimore, and extensive mining interests in Maryland. This is the first mine the company has opened in this state and fully \$1,000,000 has been invested and the mine is one of the best equipped in the Farmington coal region. Col. Somerville, an experienced mine superintendent, has charge of the works. The mine was only recently put into operation and about 125 men were employed. Owing to a shortage in the car supply the men have only been making about half time for several days, but on Tuesday quite a number of cars were left at the mine and the management decided to break all records with Wednesday's output. Early yesterday morning the miners who reside in cottages on the hilltop above the mine made their way to the main opening and the car carried them 253 feet into the earth.

Fifteen of them were assigned to a portion of the mine that has been worked for some time and the remainder were put to work on headings quite a distance away. One of the men in the rooms, it is alleged, had smuggled a torch into the mine, as it gives much better light than the safety lamps prescribed by the company. There is an immense fan which sends 5,000 feet of fresh air into the mine at every revolution, and as the shaft was considered one of the safest in the region the miner did not heed the warnings of a fellow employe who told him of the risk he was taking.

At 9:15 a miner fired a shot and the smoke, which was very dense, caught fire from the torch and spread to either the gas or dust and the explosion resulted. Fortunately the mine did not catch fire to any extent. The explosion almost demolished the building on the surface in which the fan was located.

The men on the headings did not know there had been an explosion until notified. The air was soon turned in and in a short time the headings were cleared of foul gases and the work of rescuing the unfortunates commenced.

THE NEW WAGE SCALE.

Iron Workers Will Probably Demand that it be Based on a \$5 Rate for Puddling.

Pittsburg, May 16.—President Shafer, Secretary Williams and the wage committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, left last night for Milwaukee, where the annual convention is to be held and the wage scale arranged. The officials seem confident that a favorable wage scale can be prepared and that there will be no friction with the great steel combination. The suggestions from the lodges of the association that are to be considered by the committee in formulating its report are for a continuous scale based on a rate of \$5 for puddling, on a selling price of one cent for bar iron.

If this scale is adopted there will be no disturbances in the iron and steel industry, so far as the Amalgamated association is concerned, for years.

The rate, however, is considered too high by some manufacturers and may not be adopted as promptly as the workers organization desires.

The convention will be one of the most important held for a number of years, as the matter of arranging settlements with the various combinations for each mill will be taken up. Most of the delegates have already declared that they will not favor a settlement at any one plant unless all are included, when owned or controlled by a combination, or by the United States Steel Corporation.

STOKES IS ACQUITTED.

West Virginia Legislator Who Killed a Preacher Is Exonerated by a Jury.

Williamson, W. Va., May 16.—Senator S. D. Stokes stood up in the court room yesterday and pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment accusing him of the murder of Rev. J. J. Woll, a Presbyterian minister here last November. The trial is the final outcome of Rev. Woll's sensational sermon in which Williamson society came under the sharp lash of his invective. The theory of the prosecution was that Stokes sought the minister in his own house and demanded an apology and provoked a quarrel in which Mr. Woll was killed. But the first witness put upon the stand failed to bear out that hypothesis.

Otis Riley was within 50 yards and at the first bark of the pistols rushed toward the scene of the affray. There he found Stokes, although shot twice, still standing with smoking revolver in hand, and in reply to a question Stokes said "Woll shot me first, and I had to kill him." At that time Riley said Mrs. Leneive, of Richmond, Va., who was the only eyewitness to the shooting, corroborated Stokes. Riley's testimony virtually disposed of the state's case. Senator Stokes took the stand and explained how Woll was killed. There were no other witnesses for the defense. Last night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Senator Stokes is again free.

Cigarmakers Strike.

Tampa, Fla., May 16.—A strike of 6,000 cigarmakers was inaugurated here Wednesday. For two days past a bridge connecting Tampa with the western suburbs has been broken and the men had to wait for ferry boats. This was unsatisfactory. Those employed on the west side got together and decided to compel the manufacturers to ring influence to bear to have the bridge repaired. To this end they decided to strike. Two thousand in number they then marched to the factories and demanded that the employes come out.

TOUR ABANDONED.

President Will Not Visit the Northwestern States.

The Dangerous Illness of Mrs. McKinley Compels a Change in the Program as Originally Outlined—Will Return to the East at an Early Date.

San Francisco, May 13.—The sudden illness of Mrs. McKinley has caused an unexpected change in the itinerary of President McKinley. He arrived in this city Sunday afternoon, several hours ahead of the time scheduled. The state of Mrs. McKinley's health was such in the morning that the president decided to leave Del Monte immediately and bring his wife to the home of Henry T. Scott, where she could have complete rest for a few days and where a specialist could be consulted if necessary.

The day after leaving New Orleans a bone felon appeared upon Mrs. McKinley's finger. Her hand became swollen and gave her considerable pain, and produced fever that prevented her from sleeping. San Jose, Cal., May 14.—President McKinley came here Monday from San Francisco, arriving here just as the cabinet train pulled into the city from the south. But he remained only for the formal exercises. When they were concluded he was driven back to the station and left immediately for San Francisco. At James square, opposite the court house, a handsomely decorated stand had been erected and here the formal exercises took place.

In the rear of the big stand was the big bouquet. It stood in its frame 25 feet high. The stem was a telegraph pole sunk in the ground. It was composed of cut flowers of every variety that bloom.

San Francisco, May 15.—President McKinley made his official entry into this city Tuesday afternoon. After being formally welcomed by Mayor Phelan, he was escorted through the principal streets attended by a military and naval turnout. He attended a public reception last night in the Market street ferry depot.

At 2:40 o'clock he left the Scott residence for the Valencia street station. Here he met the train bringing the members of the cabinet and the remainder of his party, who had fulfilled the program between San Jose and this city. The president, his cabinet, Mayor Phelan and the reception committee were then taken by train to the Third and Townsend street station, where the military and naval escort was waiting.

From the moment the president emerged from the depot the cheering was intense, but as the long procession got under way, its force seemed to be redoubled. Far up the line the cry was caught up. Block after block, in succession, was soon faced with a surging mass that broke forth into a vociferous proclamation of welcome.

San Francisco, May 16.—Owing to the very serious character of Mrs. McKinley's illness, the president yesterday decided to abandon his contemplated northwestern tour and to return to Washington direct, so soon as Mrs. McKinley shall be able to stand the journey. The gravity of Mrs. McKinley's condition has been known to members of the president's party for several days, but had been concealed, in the belief that she would rally, and with a few days of absolute rest be restored to normal condition. But her present illness has been attended with new complications, which have not yielded to treatment and the president concluded that it was time the public should be apprised of the true situation.

Dr. Henry Gibbons, a celebrated physician, of San Francisco, has been called in consultation with Dr. Hirschfelder and Dr. Rixey. Dr. Gibbons has a reputation here for his skill in the treatment of bowel disorders. Ever since Mrs. McKinley arrived at the Scott residence she has been desperately ill. Her extreme weakness has been the most alarming feature of her condition. Her vitality has been at low ebb and she has spoken seldom to those about her.

The president has been continually at her bedside since their arrival here Sunday night, save the few hours Monday afternoon when he left her to go to San Jose, and the three hours he spent Tuesday in the parade.

San Francisco, May 17.—Mrs. McKinley is in the shadow of the valley of death and may pass away at any moment. Thursday morning, shortly before dawn, she sank rapidly and it was feared she would die before restoratives could be administered, but she responded to the powerful heart stimulants that were given to her and during the day improved to such an extent that the hope of her recovery, slight though it was, revived. But her life hangs by a thread.

She has taken no solid food since she reached here Sunday and the physicians do not think she could survive another sinking spell such as she experienced yesterday. She suffers little and bears up bravely. During her periods of consciousness her mind is clear. The president is constantly at her bedside.

At 9 o'clock last night all was quiet around the Scott home. Secretary Cortelyou summoned the press reporters and gave them a bulletin announcing that the physicians reported Mrs. McKinley's condition decidedly improved since morning, and that their patient was resting well.

Captured Two American Brigands.

Manila, May 15.—Detectives and the police have broken up a band of American brigands who have been operating in the province of Pampanga, not far from Manila. George Raymond and Oscar Mossmiller have been captured and Andrew Martin, Peter Heise, George Muhn and two others are still being pursued. This band committed outrages, murdered and raped at Bacolor and in that vicinity, and Sunday last they killed Henry Dow, an American. The band sometimes reported themselves as American deserters.