

EXCITING MEETING.**House Democrats Hold a Caucus on the Reciprocity Bill.**

Overtures Have Been Made by Republicans to Some Southern Members—Resolution Adopted Favoring Differential on Refined Sugar.

Washington, April 18.—The democrats of the house at a caucus held last night, by a very large majority, estimated at 3 to 1, adopted the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Swanson, of Virginia:

Resolved: That we favor the removal of the differential on refined sugar, both from Cuba and elsewhere, and believe that such amendments are properly in order, and we insist that it is the duty of all democrats to vote whenever opportunity is given to have these amendments added to the pending bill providing for Cuban reciprocity. We are opposed to the adoption of the previous question when the bill is reported to the house unless it shall have been properly amended in committee of the whole, as this will prevent an opportunity for just and proper amendment with recorded votes on the same.

Resolved, further, That the action of this caucus is binding.

The caucus was rather turbulent during the early part of the evening, but toward the close the differences disappeared and it broke up amid evidences of harmony and good feeling.

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, who got the floor immediately after the meeting was called to order, threw a bombshell into the caucus by announcing that overtures had come to him from the republican side by which it was to be agreed that the republican leaders would abandon the Crumpacker resolution to investigate the southern election laws if the delegations from the states concerned (North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia) would aid the majority to close debate and would vote against the appeals which will be taken from the decisions of the chair when the motions to open up the bill to general amendment are offered.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

National Manufacturers' Association Elects D. M. Parry President.

Indianapolis, April 18.—When the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers opened yesterday, a large bronze group was presented to President Search by members of the association.

The first business of the session was the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Wood, of Pennsylvania, approving the Loring drawback tariff bill. The committee on resolutions recommended that no action be taken at this time.

Mr. Gates, of Illinois, of the resolutions committee, read the anti-injunction bill resolution, which took a more decided position than the resolution reported Wednesday. The resolution was adopted without debate, unanimously, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the National Manufacturers' association protests against the passage of the bill as proposed and believes that its effects would be revolutionary and anarchistic, and while apprehending most serious injury to the property values and vested interests from such a law, the association feels that legislation that would legalize any mob until after it had impelled its members up to the point of committing violence would be of the greatest ultimate injury to the working people themselves.

Mr. Parry was elected president, and a vice president from each state represented was elected.

The convention selected New Orleans as the next convention city.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Detroit Saloonkeeper Shot and Killed by His Brother.

Detroit, Mich., April 18.—Edward Hawley, aged about 41 years, was shot and instantly killed by his brother, James Hawley, who is about 69 years of age, in their saloon at the corner of River and Nineteenth streets last night.

Edward, James and Luke Hawley are well-known river men, owners of a tug line and other vessel property, also the saloon in which the shooting occurred. The three brothers were engaged in an argument about a vessel just purchased by Ed. and Luke and the latter were trying to induce James to take a share in the new boat. James accused his brothers of trying to "bluff" him into the deal. Ed. then playfully brushed James' face with a bunch of shrubs which he had in his hands, and James warned Ed. not to do that again or he would shoot. Ed. repeated the act and James shot him in the right breast. He died in a few minutes and James surrendered to the police. At the police station James said "they forced me to do it."

Upheld Action of the Governor.

New York, April 18.—By the terms of a decision of the appellate division of the supreme court yesterday the action of Gov. Odell in removing Charles Guden from the office of sheriff of Kings county and appointing Norman S. Dike in his place is upheld.

Cuba's Commerce.

Washington, April 18.—A comparative statement issued yesterday by Col. Edwards, chief of the division of insular affairs, shows the commerce of Cuba for the calendar years of 1901 and 1900. The total value of merchandise imported during the year 1901 was \$66,583,973, against \$66,658,589 for 1900, and the exports of merchandise during the year ended December 31, 1901, amounted to \$62,278,380, against \$48,904,684 for 1900. These figures show a very slight decrease in the imports and an increase of 29 per cent. in the exports.

CRIMES ACT.

Proclaiming of It in Ireland Stirrs Up the Nationalists in Parliament.

London, April 18.—In the house of commons Thursday, John Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, speaking of the crimes act proclamation issued Wednesday night by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, said an infamous conspiracy was on foot in England to foment trouble in Ireland, where none existed. The stories of outrage and violence in Ireland were infamous calumnies. The nationalists in Ireland were only governed by a contemptible minority.

A hundred men, continued Mr. Redmond, stood ready to place every man sent to prison in this struggle. They entreated Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, to change his policy; but if he continued it they would meet him face to face and give blow for blow. Their answer to the coercion of Ireland would be to harden their hearts, strengthen their organization and compel redress.

Mr. Wyndham replied that while it was true that there was a comparative absence in Ireland of crime against the person, the lives of people were made miserable by intimidation and boycotting. The government was not acting from political motives, but as the result of a mass of information laboriously collected and carefully examined.

CREED REVISION.

Presbyterian Committee Completes Its Labors and Adjourns.

Washington, April 18.—The Presbyterian creed revision committee completed its labors yesterday and adjourned. The committee agreed unanimously upon a report to be made to the general assembly in New York on May 15. The final report, an authorized statement says, was unanimous and hearty. The differences refer entirely to the question of phraseology and do not apply to that of principle or doctrine.

The committee also was charged with the work of the revision of the confession of faith by the preparation of a declaratory statement defining the meaning of certain portions of the confession. The declaratory statement deals with chapters 3 and 10 of the confession, the former referring to the eternal decrees of God and the latter known as the elect infant clause; also with that portion of the confession relating to good works which was revised by a change in the text. That concerning oaths and the pope of Rome clause will be dropped from the confession.

Vetoed a Pension Bill.

Washington, April 18.—President Roosevelt yesterday sent to the house a veto of the bill pensioning Thomas F. Walter, a lieutenant in a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment during the civil war, at \$17 per month. The veto message states that the records of the war department show that this soldier was cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial, for disobedience of orders as to going on picket duty, and that this disobedience was admitted "to inscribe his name on the pension roll." The message says, "would be to condone an inexcusable offense by a commissioned officer, to detract from the high estimate in which the pension roll ought ever to be held and to do injustice to soldiers now on that roll, especially those under the act of June 27, 1890, whose an honorable discharge from the service is a condition precedent to obtaining a pension."

Judges Threatened.

Trenton, N. J., April 18.—A letter, which presumably was written by an anarchist, was received in Gov. Murphy's mail yesterday. It was addressed to the supreme court of New Jersey. It is thought that the letter was an outcome of the governor's action in signing the Lord anti-anarchy bill. It was as follows: "Beware lest you meet the same fate of Siser, who was nailed down with a tent peg by Jael, as narrated in the Bible, Book of Judge." The letter was signed "S. P. J." Just before the expiration of the term of former Gov. Voorhees he received letters containing similar threats, owing to his advocacy of measures for the extermination of anarchism.

Charged With Smuggling.

El Paso, Tex., April 18.—William Weisenberger, of New York City, was arrested by United States custom officers yesterday as he stepped off a Mexican Central railroad train direct from Mexico with valuable jewels, watches, Mexican drawn work and other valuables. Weisenberger had seventeen valuable watches hidden in a belt around his waist. Jewelry was concealed about his person in every conceivable way, and his trunk was full of valuables worth \$6,000. The preliminary trial was held this afternoon and Weisenberger was bound over under heavy bond, on a charge of smuggling.

Fear a Meat Famine.

London, April 18.—A meeting of the butchers' association held here last night, at which representatives of the entire retail meat trade of London were present, unanimously petitioned parliament to remove the existing restrictions on the importation of cattle from Canada and Argentina. The meeting asserted that in view of the reduction in the American meat supply, the action they petitioned was imperative in order to prevent a meat famine during the coronation of the king.

Booker Didn't Buy a Home.

Tuskogee, Ala., April 18.—Booker T. Washington said last night in regard to the report that he had bought a house for a summer residence in South Weymouth, Mass.: "It is rather interesting to go to bed feeling that one is a poor man, and to wake up in the morning and find that he is the owner, according to the newspapers, of an old colonial mansion in Massachusetts. The fact is, I have bought no house of any character whatever in Massachusetts and am not intending to do so, and am not able to buy one."

ALL WERE SEATED.**Compromise Effected in Amalgamated Convention.**

Report Upholds Constitutionality of Assessments—Both Sides Are Pleased—The Delinquents Are Given Time to Pay Up.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 19.—As predicted by the Associated Press, a compromise has been effected in the Amalgamated association regarding the lodges which failed to pay the recent strike assessments. Yesterday morning the contested seat committee reported to the convention. The report is a very diplomatic one. The main point of issue was the lodges which declined to pay the assessment, four in number, made after the strike had been declared off. Their claim was that the assessments were unconstitutional. The lodges which did pay the assessments wanted the delinquents suspended.

The report upholds the constitutionality of the assessments and the action of the executive officers in making them is endorsed. Particular reference in a complimentary vein was made regarding President Shaffer's action in originating the assessments. The opposition to the assessments was treated equally kindly. The exact nature of the report in respect to the rebellious lodges is not disclosed, but it is known that some were exonerated and given a clean bill and the difficulties with the others were so adjusted as to give them a reasonable time to pay up their delinquencies, which they agreed to do.

The result of the mix-up seems to satisfy all delegates and according to the officials when the convention adjourned at 5 o'clock the best of feeling prevailed.

Included in other business matters transacted yesterday by the convention was the adoption of the report of the committee on rules and the appointment of the various standing committees.

A PROTEST.

It Comes From China Against Exclusion of Chinese From the Philippines.

Washington, April 19.—The secretary of state yesterday transmitted to the senate a communication from United States Minister Conger, enclosing a protest from the Chinese government against the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippine islands. The communication from the Chinese government follows:

"On the ninth of the first moon of the XXVIII year Kuang Hsu (February 18, 1902), I received a petition from certain Chinese merchants in the Philippines saying that the United States officials are obstructing the entrance of Chinese; that they have established exclusion officers at the ports and that when Chinese arrive in the waters, no matter whether they are laborers or merchants, all are driven together and treated as criminals, and if there is any mistake made in their verbal statements they are not allowed to land, but are compelled to return to China.

"Your honorable country has usually the reputation of being lenient and at present your relations with China are especially friendly. There are places to which the restrictions agreed upon in past treaties apply, but while we are hoping that these restrictions may be entirely abrogated, there has never been any treaty applying the restrictions to those islands.

"If no distinction is to be made between laborers and merchants and the severe regulations are to be applied to that place, also, and all are to be subjected to those harsh restrictions, I fear the good reputation of your honorable country will hardly be able to escape injury.

"As in duty bound, I send this dispatch to your excellency, requesting you to transmit it to your government and ask them to adopt some plan to withdraw the Philippines from the operations of this harsh regulation, so as to pacify the Chinese emigrants, which will be amicable and just."

REVOLUTIONARY SONS.

The Society Holds a Business Meeting in Manor House at Mount Vernon.

Washington, April 19.—The triennial convocation of the general society, Sons of the Revolution, convened here yesterday. President Roosevelt received the delegates at the White House at 9:30 a. m.

At Mount Vernon the delegates marched to the Manor house, in the banquet hall of which the business meeting was held. They were preceded by a drum corps and a color-bearer with a handsome flag of the United States, while members carried with them various emblems of the order.

About 200 delegates assembled in the banquet hall, this being the first time in its history that the house was thrown open for the gathering of a public organization. The reports of the various officers showed that the society was in a prosperous condition, having a membership of approximately 7,000 persons.

Hon. John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, was elected president general, and Hon. Garrett Dorset Wall Vrooman, of New Jersey, general vice president.

Offers \$1,200 Reward.

Des Moines, Ia., April 19.—Gov. Cummins has offered a reward of \$1,200 for the murderers of the Peterson children, who were found dead in the suburbs of this city a week ago, and will increase the amount if they shall not be apprehended within a week.

Has Resigned.

New York, April 19.—Rev. Dr. Rand, secretary of the American Tract society, after 54 years of continuous service as editor of its publications, has resigned to take effect in May.

BUSINESS INCREASED.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade.

New York, April 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Weather conditions have been potent for good during the past week. Retail distribution was greatly accelerated, which in turn enlarged jobbing trade and brought more pressure on manufacturers for prompt shipment; agricultural work was facilitated and building operations made rapid progress. Some labor controversies were settled and others were averted. Complaints are still heard regarding tardy deliveries, but freight is less congested, and business has increased to the extent of 6.9 per cent.

Quotations of iron and steel cannot yet be considered inflated, but the market is following in a natural course, despite the efforts of leading interests to maintain a conservative position. Supply and demand must in the long run govern prices, and in this industry, needs are larger than available stock, though productive capacity has largely expanded. Pressure for pig iron is very great, but furnaces have contracted for their output far into the future, and consumers who want prompt delivery are willing to pay premiums. Similarly as to steel rails, the regular price of \$28 has become nominal on a ton being readily paid for immediate delivery. This is especially noticeable on urgent trolley construction. Specifications for new buildings promise abundant additional contracts for structural material, while some mills have already sold their entire output for 1902. Machinery and hardware lines share in the exceptional activity, and are doing a brisk export business in spite of high prices.

Cotton goods have not followed the fluctuations in the raw material, although its strength has contributed to the steadiness of the finished product. Grain and meats have continued very strong. Wheat was sustained by exports from all ports of 4,485,352 bushels, flour included, against 4,613,891 a year ago. Cotton attained a higher price, southern markets leading the advance on decreasing port receipts and a good demand from spinners. Failures for the week numbered 261 in the United States, against 206 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 21 a year ago.

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THE PRICE ASKED.

Colombia Wants \$500,000 for First Fourteen Years for Canal Rights.

Washington, April 19.—The Colombian canal protocol which was delivered at the state department on April 1 and afterward recalled by Minister Concha for modifications, was again presented to Secretary Hay yesterday. The proposal as to price is set out as follows:

One year after the exchange of ratifications of a treaty, the United States shall pay Colombia the lump sum of \$7,000,000. This figure will represent 14 years' rental at \$500,000 a year. At the end of 14 years, the price which the United States shall pay each year is to be fixed by mutual consent of the two countries. In case the parties cannot agree upon a sum, it will be left to an arbitrator selected between the two governments.

The protocol provides for the appointment of a joint commission representing Colombia and the United States, which will arrange and provide for all matters pertaining to the administration of affairs within the proposed canal belt, including the membership of the mixed tribunals for the administration of justice and other steps necessary to the joint occupation of the belt. It is realized that the building of a Panama canal would bring great numbers of persons of all sorts and conditions to the isthmus and for this reason it has been provided that the policing of the strip shall be performed by both American and Colombian constables, neither of these nationalities, it is held, being efficient without the aid of the other.

Viewed as a study and as a comprehensive presentation, the protocol is regarded very favorably at the state department.

Celebrated Semi-Centennial.

New York, April 16.—The semi-centennial of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last night with a banquet at the Grand Central Palace. Over 1,000 members and guests attended. Cleveland H. Dodge, president of the New York branch introduced the speakers, among them were President M. Woolsey Stryker, of Hamilton college; Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, William E. Dodge and Vice President C. F. Cox, of the Michigan Central railroad.

A Big Strike.

Schenectady, N. Y., April 19.—The members of the molders' union in the General Electric Co. left their work yesterday in sympathy with the metal polishers and screw makers, who are on strike. The strikers say that there are now 1,400 men out, but the company insists that only 700 have left their places. Two thousand machinists left the works in the afternoon, and as they went out hundreds of other employes joined them.

The Baby Camel Is Dead.

Cleveland, April 19.—The baby camel born at the Wade Park zoo, a week ago, died Thursday night.

Two Negroes Hanged.

Donaldsonville, La., April 19.—Ellis Washington and Phil Wallace, negroes, were hanged here yesterday for murder. The crime for which they were hanged was the murder of Lee Geismar, a wealthy storekeeper at Geismar on the night of January 12.

Killed Her Husband.

Kingston, Tenn., April 19.—Abraham May, aged 60 years, was shot and instantly killed Thursday night by his wife, to whom he was married four months ago. She is 35 years of age. Mrs. May confessed.

**PRINCESS MARGARET.**

Daughter of Duke of Connaught Is the Most Attractive Member of British Royalty.

It is no exaggeration to say that Princess Margaret of Connaught, King Edward's pretty niece, who "came out" at a ball in Dublin recently, is an extremely important figure on the international chessboard. She may take a king.

The lively daughter of the duke of Connaught is generally regarded in continental diplomatic circles as the most eligible of royal young women, while those of her own country recognize in Princess Margaret Great Britain's best hope for a fresh European alliance. Already her name has been mentioned in connection with those of the prospective successors to the two proudest thrones in Europe, and it is hardly a matter of doubt that, sooner or later, some especially exalted match will be made for her.

The fact that among her relatives Princess Margaret is known as "Daisy" goes far to prove that there is little staidness or undue self-consciousness about the girl whose future promises to be so brilliant. Her temperament is just what the temperament of a girl of 20 ought to be—lively and not too serious. She is tall and graceful and has the knack of making herself liked wherever she goes. She rides horseback; she is a devotee of the camera and she is never so happy as when there is a dance in prospect. Probably much of the tact and graciousness for which she is famous Princess Margaret acquired from her grandmother, Queen Victoria, whose almost constant companion she was for a long time. Her parents, the duke and duchess of Connaught, some years ago made a prolonged visit to India, leaving Princess Margaret and her younger sister in Queen Victoria's charge. Margaret was an especial favorite of her royal grandmother, who often commented on the resemblance to herself, which can be noticed in

Princess Margaret's profile and the contour of her face.

It has been remarked more than once that the sprightliness that is so characteristic of both Princess Margaret and her younger sister, Princess Patricia, must have come to them from their amiable father, rather than from the duchess, who never has fully overcome the shyness that once was almost a malady with her. She was the daughter of Prince Charles Frederick of Prussia, and when first she settled in England her timidity made life a burden to her. At the first dinner parties at which she was obliged to preside as hostess she was so nervous that she used never to dare to lift a glass of wine to her lips for fear of spilling it, and even now she appears at great functions as seldom as possible, and infinitely prefers a small dinner with two or three close friends. Her married life, however, has been fairly happy. She is proud of the great popularity which her husband, the duke, enjoys, and he relies more than a little on her tact and judgment.

For the first time, the Connaughts are about to have a home of their own in London. Hitherto, this section of the royal family has lived for the most part at the duke's country place, Bagshot park, in Surrey, and when in town have had apartments in Buckingham palace. Now, however, Clarence house, the square saffron-colored mansion hard by old St. James' palace, is being entirely refitted for them. Until recently it has been the home of the king's widowed sister-in-law, the duchess of Saxe-Coburg. The Connaughts are to move in immediately, and it is expected that the duke will entertain lavishly during the coronation season.

Elderly Women in White.

There is considerable criticism in French circles over the fact that at a recent wedding not only the bride, but the mother of the bride, was attired in a white gown. The gown in question was, to be sure, a heavy white guipure, trimmed with bands of ermine, a costume certainly sufficiently rich and elaborate to suit a woman only a little over 40. It is, however, a noticeable fact that a large number of women past their youth are wearing white for the daytime and finding it becoming. As a courtiere approached on the subject said: "A woman is never too old to wear white, but she may be too ugly. A pretty woman may wear white until she is 80, but an ugly woman should never wear it."

Cure for Chapped Hands.

The maid of all work plunging her hands in hot soapsuds and with them half dried, perhaps, hanging clothes in the wintry air will often suffer painfully from hand-chapping during the cold weather. It is the thoughtful mistress who will see that a bowl of Indian meal is kept in a convenient place near the kitchen sink, and the girl encouraged to dip her hands, while still moist from water, frequently into the velvety grains. Afterwards, dry the hands thoroughly.

Dainty Dish for Dainty Tastes.

To tempt a capricious appetite try chicken custard, which is a very agreeable variation from the customary chicken dishes. To a teaspoonful of good chicken stock add a similar quantity of cream and cook for a few moments in a double boiler. When hot add the beaten yolks of three eggs and a pinch of salt. As the mixture begins to thicken pour into custard cups to cool.

Hint Worth Remembering.

When buying a stair carpet get an extra yard and fold in a piece at each end. If you do this you will be able to shift the carpet, sometimes higher, sometimes lower, and by this means you will get it worn evenly all over, and will not have the edges of the stairs looking frayed and shabby, while parts of the carpet remain untrodden and fresh.

Burnishing Iron Work.

Plain or ornamental varnished iron work may be made to look like new by rubbing with petroleum applied with a soft duster.

GRAND DUCHESS OLGA.

A Sweet Little Girl May Perchance One Day Be Empress of All the Russias.

The Sallie law does not prevail in Russia. The czar's feeble younger brother was carried off by consumption two years ago, and though women only come to the Russian throne when all nearer male heirs are lacking, there is an excellent chance of succession for the six-year-old eldest daughter of the present ruler.

The picture taken of this little girl bending over her youngest sister has proved throughout Russia one of the



GRAND DUCHESS OLGA.
(Eldest Daughter of the Czar and Czarina of Russia.)

most popular of the royal photographs. It is admired because it shows that in spite of the fact that all the czar's children are girls, they are wonderfully pretty girls and that the charm and character of the eldest is clearly written in her countenance. Six years ago when she was born loyal Russia was deeply disappointed. The czar, however, gallantly assured his people that he was delighted with his little girl and in spite of the fact that three more tiny women have come to bless his nursery he has greeted them affectionately and given to the first the most unstinted devotion. It is whispered in Russia that when the news of the sex of the first baby was given the emperor he smilingly said she would some day rule Russia. To the infinite satisfaction of her nurses and parents she proved not only to possess a wonderful physique, but all the beauty of her mother and the sound sense of her Danish grandmother.

In the royal Russian household there seemed to be from the hour of her birth a belief that she would never have a brother and on her training the most extraordinary amount of care and attention has been lavished. This little girl with a wonderful future has hardly known a day's illness, she talked and walked sooner than is the rule even with robust and forward children and she possesses a wisdom and gravity far beyond her years. Where she has appeared in public her beauty and grace have enchanted the people among whom she is frequently referred to as "the little empress," and though her sisters are pretty, sweet-creatures, Grand Duchess Olga easily eclipses them.

Though but six the grand duchess' tact and intuition are unerring, a is proven by a drive she made recently with her baby sister, Grand Duchess Anastasia, through the streets of St. Petersburg. The two children were in a big closed carriage with their nurses, and were following their parents to the railway station. There was a moment's halt along the route and when the duchess' lovely face was seen at the carriage window a cheer rose from the people behind the guards. With right royal grace the child calmly took her baby sister from the nurse's arms and held her up, saying at the top of her voice: "Isn't she sweet?" The cheers rang out again and again, the duchess nodded gayly and held the baby for everybody to see until the carriage rolled on.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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