

THE NEWS.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., of the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company...

Samuel M. Graham was killed near Philadelphia, Pa., while attempting to take a photograph of a stump which was blown out of the ground with dynamite...

The Fourth New Jersey Regiment was mustered out at Camp Wetherill, Greenville, S. C., and the men took special trains over the Charleston and Western Carolina and the Seaboard Air Line for home.

Notice was posted in the Penn Iron Works, of Lancaster, Pa., of an advance of 25 cents a ton for puddling and a corresponding increase for all skilled laborers.

The first contract in the construction of the largest grain elevator in the world was let by the Great Northern Railway to Schmidt Brothers, of West Superior. The elevator is to be built at St. Paul of steel at a cost of over \$2,000,000...

Terrence Anderson, of Plymouth, Pa., while demoted committed suicide by jumping down an 800-foot shaft of the Delaware and Hudson mine. His wife and two sons pursued him for half a mile, but he reached the shaft first.

Edmund J. Moffett, a lawyer, died at St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, Col., from acute consumption. A native of New York, he represented the United States in the trial of the celebrated Alabama claims case...

Hon. William J. Bryan will publish a book entitled "Republic or Empire—The Philippine Question," in which he argues against imperialism.

A gigantic rolling mill combine is expected to begin operations in a few days in Chicago, absorbing twenty-nine plants, besides ore and furnace properties, and having \$55,000,000 capital.

Indications are that 5,000 miles of new railroads will be built this year in the United States at a cost of about \$150,000,000.

The Missouri House passed a bill placing the board of fire underwriters of St. Louis and Kansas City under the State anti-trust law. It is reported the Governor will sign the bill. Farmers and country members asserted that under the bill in a trust and maintained high rates of insurance...

The finishing-room and storehouse of the Bailey Oilcloth Works, at Skowhegan, Me., were destroyed by fire, together with the contents. Loss, \$27,000.

Orders to send twenty-five men of the Hospital Corps from Fort Leavenworth to Manila were received at Fort Leavenworth from the War Department.

A fire which originated in the Hershey Building, in Reading, Pa., owned by Milton Hershey, of Lancaster, and occupied by the Lancaster caramel factory, of which he is proprietor, did over \$100,000 worth of damage.

Sheet's Bank, at Borkins, Ohio, was entered by burglars and the safe blown open. The strong box was unharmed, but the explosion blew out the front of the building and aroused the whole town. The burglars fled without getting anything.

Fire in the offices of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railway, on the third floor of the Dearborn station, Chicago, threatened for a short time the entire structure. Lawrence Walsh, a fireman, fell to the pavement from an upper window and will die.

At the monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed earnestly recommending that an appropriation of money be made by the Legislature sufficient to enable the State commission to the Paris exposition of 1900 to fully carry out their work in a manner worthy of the Empire State.

The new church building of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was dedicated at Atlanta, Ga.

Rear-Admiral Charles C. Carpenter, United States Navy, retired, committed suicide at a sanitarium near Boston.

The options held by John R. Dossapas, the head of the New York syndicate which attempted to organize the pottery trust, has expired, and, in consequence, the American potteries combine is dead. Western manufacturers, at a meeting, refused to extend the option.

Noah Raby, an Indian, celebrated at the parsonage at Pleasanton, N. J., what he says is his 17th birthday. He says he was born at Gates Court House, N. C., in 1772.

Manager W. E. Bryant, of the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company at Hillsboro, Texas, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He leaves a widow and one child.

The common council has carried out the intent of the McLeod law, providing for municipal ownership and operation of Detroit street railways, by adopting a resolution appointing Governor Pingree, Carl E. Schmidt and Elihu S. Casson as the commission to buy and operate the roads for the city.

No More "Ordinary" Sleepers.

Some time ago the "ordinary" as an experimental measure, introduced "ordinary" sleeping car service on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Newark and Pittsburgh and Chicago. The results to the Railroad Company were very gratifying, but subsequently it was ascertained the Pullman Company was not in a position to furnish this class of equipment to all roads operating Pullman cars east of Chicago and St. Louis, and to any any friction that might result from this inequality of service, the Pullman Company requested the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to resume the standard cars previously in service, which will be done.

STABBED TO DEATH.

A Plumber Resented Alleged Attention of a Married Man to His Sister. Mason, Ga., (Special).—Augustus Tidwell, a butcher, was stabbed to death here by Charles Borge, a plumber, because of Tidwell's alleged attentions to the slayer's sister.

The crime was committed at the entrance of the city hall, in full view of twenty policemen, a dozen firemen and a number of residents. The victim and his slayer had been summoned to the Police Court for fighting about the murderer's sister.

Tidwell, it is said, had been paying attention to Borge's sister, a pretty girl about 18 years of age, and a day or two ago a letter to him from the girl fell into the hands of Mrs. Tidwell. The wife told Mrs. Borge that Tidwell was married, but her husband kept up his attentions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A fight has taken place at Kozly-Azob, on the Bulgarian frontier, between Turkish and Bulgarian guards. Jamaleans fear that the forcing through of the government's new tariff bill will be followed by further attempts to subvert popular liberty.

GOMEZ IN A NEW ROLE.

Comes Out for Early and Absolute Independence.

HE ASPIRES TO FAME.

His Latest Program is Said to Mean the Keeping Up of Agitation in the Minds of the People and the Weakening of American Authority on the Island.

Havana, (By Cable).—The Cuban Military Assembly being held, Gen. Maximo Gomez will take up a program of solidifying the Cuban people into a party that shall, without ceasing, urge the United States to withdraw from the island as soon as possible. His purpose is to make the people seem to have but one emotion and one desire—the thought of independence and of absolute separation from the United States.

General Gomez considers the dissolution of the Assembly as his personal achievement, aided by the military administration here and countenanced at Washington. He believes that he emerges from the controversy stronger than ever with the better classes. His theory is that the Cubans who before deemed him merely an adroit guerrilla chief are now prepared to regard him as a political leader, and that a few days more will probably see him in naze general-in-chief of the army again.

The Cuban general Pedro Diaz, who commands in the Province of Pinar del Rio, invited a number of generals who are friendly to Gomez to a conference regarding the latter's future course. The possibility of reinstating Gomez as commander-in-chief was informally discussed, with the result that little or no opposition to the proposal developed.

If reinstated, Gomez would be of greater service to the United States in the disbursement of the \$3,000,000, but his present political program means the keeping up of agitation and disturbance in the minds of the people and the weakening of American authority by producing the impression that everything done by the Americans is temporary and may sooner or later be overturned.

American observers consider any such agitation as extremely harmful to the industrial revival and the restoration of Cuban credit. Some who are high in authority and who have exceptional opportunities of knowing the character and ideas of Gomez think the United States may have trouble with him yet. His character is described as resolute, arbitrary, exacting and likely to make him a constant disturber.

The national Cuban party and the Patriotic League continue their campaigns for the formation of a party of Cuban independence. Efforts are now being made to consolidate the two movements.

TO DISTRIBUTE MONEY.

American Officers Preparing to Pay Cuban Troops.

Havana, (By Cable).—The dissolution of the Cuban Military Assembly does not cause any particular comment among the Cubans or Americans here, such a step having been discounted two weeks ago. The American military authorities, while pleased that the dispersal of the Cuban army had been removed, had been preparing to distribute the \$3,000,000 without the aid of the Assembly's rolls by causing to be drawn up duplicate rolls. In this work the provincial Government were co-operating with the Cuban commanders in their provinces. In addition, the Assembly's rolls are being verified and corrected by independent inquiries, a task that may last another month.

In spite of this, the distribution of money to the Cuban soldiers will possibly begin in the vicinity of Havana within a fortnight. The general rules controlling the distribution are to exclude all men who have enlisted since July 17, 1898, and to exclude former soldiers now holding government positions or belonging to the Baral Guard, first paying each private and non-commissioned officer \$100. Then if, as expected, a balance remains, \$100 will be paid to each officer. If, after this, there is any money left, it will be disposed of as the President directs.

SHOT WIFE, BABY, AND SELF.

Shocking Act of Young Man Made Dependent by Lack of Work.

Aibany, Ga., (Special).—Walter R. Jackson, his wife, and their three-month-old babe were found dead in bed. Jackson and his wife each had a pistol shot in the head, while the child was shot through the body. Death was evidently instantaneous in each case. It is evident that Jackson first shot his wife and child and then himself. The deed was done during the night. The only other occupant of the house was Mrs. E. E. Richardson, Jackson's grandmother, who was not awakened by the shots.

Jackson was a young business man of high standing, and married Janie Godwin, a leading society girl, a little over two years ago. Until recently he was cashier and bookkeeper for a warehouse firm. It is supposed he brooded over the loss of his position and killed his family and himself in a fit of insanity.

RIOTS IN CHINA.

Russian Soldiers Fire Upon Celestials at Taitien Wan.

Victoria, B. C., (By Cable).—According to mail advices, brought from the Orient by the steamer Empress of Japan, 94 Chinese were killed and 128 wounded by the Russian soldiers in the recent riot at Taitien Wan, China. A Russian interpreter was killed by the Chinese.

The bark Port Adelaide was wrecked on a coral bank in Allen Strait, in the Strait Settlements. Two boats' crews were lost. The plague is still raging in Formosa. According to the latest advices 11 deaths had occurred in Tainin and 1 in Tarkoo, bringing the total number of deaths since January 1 up to 332.

An attempt was recently made to assassinate Koshi Tori, formerly Japanese Minister to the United States.

DEATH OF A LEPER IN OHIO.

One of Two Sisters Who Had Been Afflicted Many Years.

Junction City, Ohio, (Special).—Hannah Garey, aged twenty-two years, the older of the two Garey sisters who have been afflicted with supposed leprosy for the last 17 years, died at their home, three miles from here after two weeks of intense suffering, the result of the dread disease invading the vital organs—probably the heart and lungs. About two months ago the Garey sisters were examined by a prominent specialist of that class of diseases from Chicago, who diagnosed their disease as genuine leprosy.

THE PORTO RICAN REGIMENT.

Gen. Henry's Instructions Regarding the Enlisting of the Natives.

San Juan, Porto Rico, (By Cable).—Following is the circular just issued by Gov. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the Department of Porto Rico, with reference to the equipment of the Porto Rico regiment:

"The commanding officers at the posts of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Cayey, Humacao, Adjuntas, Utuado, Yauco, Coamo, San German, Bayamon, Manati, Lares, and Alibon, Porto Rico, will each designate an officer as his post to recruit, equip, and instruct twenty-five men, including one Sergeant and two Corporals, as United States soldiers from among the Porto Ricans.

"These men should be enlisted as soon as practicable, and will possess the physical requirements of a soldier in the United States Army, and, as far as possible, should be able to speak the English language, and especially the native-born patriots, and their term of enlistment will be until July 1, 1901, and they will receive the same pay and allowances as soldiers of the United States Army. The detachments so enlisted will afterward be united in companies of 100 men each until a battalion of 400 men has been formed. The battalion and companies will be officered by American officers for the present.

"The officers designated to make these enlistments will make report to these headquarters at the end of each ten days during the time they are engaged in enlisting, equipping, and instructing those men, and upon the completion of their duties a full report will be made.

"This organization is intended for service on this island, and has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and an act of Congress, and it is hoped that the object will be attained, of cultivating patriotism, and a feeling in inspired that the Porto Rican soldier has, with the American, assumed similar obligations to defend the flag and the laws of the United States."

RESPIRE LIKELY AT MANILA.

Philippines May Be Given Time to Digest the Proclamation.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—There is likely to be a week's respite in the active hostilities, chiefly in order to allow the Philippines to digest the proclamation of the United States commission.

The Philippines remain remarkably quiet. The sharpshooters of General Lawton's line, south of Manila, have borrowed the Filipino tactics and are harassing the natives at night, picking off some of them nightly.

A third of the American force at Malolos is sent north of that city, with patrols and sentries ahead of the line.

General MacArthur's volunteers are receiving Krag-Jorgensen rifles, the Philippines having discovered that they could effectively empty their Mauser rifles and retreat before the Americans approached near enough to use Springfield rifles with effect.

Malolos is resuming its natural aspect; business is going on and preparations are being made to establish a permanent camp for the troops there. The soldiers are cleaning the city.

FIGHTING ON OTHER ISLES.

Natives Are Defeated at Negros, and Are Said to Be Losing Heart.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—Colonel Smith, Governor of the Island of Negros, reports that a number of alien whom he terms bandits, headed by Papisao, attempted a "rebellion" March 27 and killed several officials of Jumanayan. Papisao also captured other officials, and issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to rise and exterminate the Americans and Spaniards.

Major Sims and two companies of the California regiment were sent by water to a place near the scene of the disturbance, and Colonel Duane and two other companies were sent overland. On April 3 this force marched twelve miles, captured Latid, the headquarters of the so-called bandits, and destroyed the town. The American troops also captured thirty-five prisoners and scattered Papisao's forces, thus effectually quelling the movement at the outset.

Advices from Samar, an island forming a province of the Philippines, say the revolutionists there are weary. Their leader, General Lakban, of Chinese ancestry, is alleged to have desisted with the funds. The inhabitants are said to be desirous of American rule.

SWORN FOR "FIGHTING BOB" EVANS

Token of Affection and Regard from Paltieship Iowa's Crew.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special).—The crew of the battleship Iowa, now lying at this port, have presented Capt. Robley D. Evans with a handsome sword, accompanied by a fluting letter. The sword bears the inscription:

"Presented to Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., by the crew of the U. S. S. Iowa."

On the reverse side are the words: "To Our Hero—Too Just to Take a Falien Fool's—We Give This Sword Instead."

These words refer to Capt. Evans' action in declining to accept a Spanish Captain's sword when it was offered to him by the commander, who was brought on board the Iowa after the battle of Santiago.

Capt. Evans has acknowledged the receipt of the sword by the following letter: "Members of the Iowa—My Old Shipmates, Your letter of February 14, with the beautiful sword, came to me this morning as a complete surprise. That I had the respect and confidence of the brave crew of the Iowa I felt assured. Your conduct in action proved that, but the feeling of personal affection that you have expressed moved me most deeply.

"Accept from me, please, every member of the old gang, my sincere thanks. God bless each and every one, and give you long life in defense of your country. Your faithful friend,

R. D. EVANS.

"Captain, U. S. N."

Marines Going to Manila.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—Fifty marines left the League Island Navy Yard en route to Manila. They will be joined by 250 more in New York and proceed to San Francisco. From there they will sail for the Philippines to join the marine corps already forming in Cavite. This is the first installment of 1,500 men to be sent.

DINNER TO CAPT. CLARK.

Late Commander of the Oregon Presented with Silver Loving Cup.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—Capt. Charles E. Clark, late commander of the battleship Oregon, and since assigned to the command of the League Island Navy Yard, was tendered a dinner by the Union League.

Ex-Mayor Charles F. Werwieck responded to "The American People" Hampton L. Carson, "The American Navy—Past and Present," and Rev. Floyd Tompkins, "The American Flag."

Capt. Clark was presented with a silver loving cup.

AN INDEMNITY.

Germany Must Pay This Country and Great Britain.

RESPONSIBLE FOR ROSE.

Actions of the Consul Inspired From Bremen—Proposals Were Rejected—Three Suggestions Advanced by the German Government Refused by the United States and England.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The State Department has called Consul Osborne, at Apia, for a full report of the recent Samoan outbreak, so that a claim for indemnity for the death of American marines killed while guarding the United States Consulate may be promptly filed at Berlin, Great Britain, who lost three sailors. It is learned on the best authority, is pursuing the same course. The ex-act amount to be demanded of Germany, while still undetermined, will undoubtedly be very large.

The report from Osborne is necessary for a basis of the claim. Admiral Kautz is a representative of the military arm of the Government, and in view of the presence at Apia of a representative of the State Department the Admiral's report will not be used as the official reason for the demand. Thus the Samoan question is likely to be brought to a speedy settlement. Germany's reply as to why she should not pay the indemnity will precipitate a discussion as to the merits of the controversy and lead to the ventilation of Germany's policy in saying one thing at Berlin and doing another at Apia.

Here it is impossible to see how Germany can escape responsibility for the acts of her agent, Consul Rose. Assuming that Germany graciously accepts the indemnity demand and proceeds to argue it in apparent good faith, the United States and Great Britain will demand a discussion of Rose's act by Germany and a repudiation by Rose himself of his proclamation issued after Admiral Kautz had appeared, and declaring the Admiral's to be untrue.

Great Britain and the United States, acting in harmony, have woven a chain of official circumstantial evidence of Germany's duplicity in Samoa, and which that Government must explain. The cablegram from Admiral Kautz was received by the State Department at least 24 hours before it was made public.

The message was not given publicly when first received because there were other links to be supplied by Great Britain, and Germany had to be given a chance to demonstrate beyond contradiction that it has been setting in good faith. It has thus far failed to do this, and the State Department gave publicly to Admiral Kautz's statement as the cause of the recent outbreak, which shows that the German Consul (Rose) openly and in his official capacity, incited Mataafa to revolt. The death of the American marine and the three British sailors may with propriety be laid at the Consul's door.

That he did not act without instructions from his home Government is one point of which the other two members of the tripartite agreement have apparently received positive assurances, notwithstanding the advices from Berlin to the contrary.

AGONICILLO CHEERFUL.

War Will Not End While a Single Filipino Remains to Bear Arms.

Paris, (By Cable).—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview published in La Patrie, says:

"The capture of Malolos is not as important as the Americans are trying to make it appear. The Filipino Government had already determined upon removal to San Fernando, and a small detachment of troops was left with orders to burn the town and thus to draw the Americans inland.

"Two montes of rain and fever will save the Filipinos their ammunition and a good deal of trouble, and the war will not end while a single Filipino remains to bear arms."

He charges Major-General Otis with opening the hostilities, and holds the Americans responsible for the transfer of the Spanish prisoners and for preventing the Filipinos negotiating a treaty with Spain.

Agoncillo is confined to his room with the influenza.

Threats Against China.

Pekin, (By Cable).—The Hong Kong authorities are pressing for an extension of the territory ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton and Nanking on the ground that more land is needed for government buildings.

They propose to build a custom-house for the collection of Chinese revenues and promise to increase the opium duties 240,000 annually if the extension is granted. In case of refusal they threaten to remove the Chinese custom-house from British territory.

Bodies of Bidwell Brothers.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—The bodies of George and Austin Bidwell, the men who, as leaders of a gang of confidence men, swindled the Bank of England out of a million dollars, reached Chicago from Butte, Mont., where the men recently died. The body of Austin Bidwell was taken to Rose Hill Cemetery and buried. The body of George Bidwell was shipped to Hartford, Conn.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Russell Sage will be 84 years old on August 4 next.

Henry James does most of his writing at night, frequently sitting at his desk when 3 o'clock strikes.

The late H. C. Warren has bequeathed to Harvard his rare library of Sanskrit, collected at great expense during years of study.

Colin F. Huntington is an admirer of the first Bonaparte, and has a valuable collection of prints, portraits and books concerning the Emperor.

Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, who before the Spanish-American War was also named as Minister to Madrid, will leave for Spain shortly.

Secretary Alger's name is probably mispronounced by over half the people that use it. The Secretary pronounces it with a broad "A," so that it is almost "Alger."

Gen. Lord Wallace will probably precede his trip abroad this summer by a visit to Cuba and Porto Rico. He is said to be contemplating a romance of the Spanish War.

There are but 141 holders of the medal of honor in the Army and on its retired list. Among them are Generals Miles, J. M. Schofield, G. V. Henry and Henry M. Lawton.

Hanson Borden, a Virginia farmer, has supplied the White House table with eggs for the past eight years.

Redjard Klipping's favorite headgear is a gold cap.

WEATHER CROP REPORT.

Bulletin Showing the Condition of Corn, Wheat, Oats and Cotton.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Weather Bureau's crop report for the month just passed says:

Upon the whole, the season is backward at the close of March, the month having been very unfavorable for farming operations. In the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin the ground is frozen to an unusual depth, the frost extending to a depth of from five to ten feet in North Dakota and Minnesota. While the average temperature of March was somewhat above the normal in the Southern States, the season in that section is reported from two to three weeks late, except in Texas, where it is more nearly normal.

The general condition of wheat is less favorable than at the close of February, and as at the close of that month the late sown is less promising than that sown early. On the Pacific coast the outlook is most promising in Oregon, and the crop has been greatly benefited by recent rains in California, but in Washington it has been injured by severe weather and lack of snow protection.

Preparations for cotton planting in Texas are well advanced, and some has been planted in the southern part of the State. Some has also been planted in portions of Georgia and South Carolina.

Some corn has been planted as far north as Tennessee and Oklahoma, and farther south a large part of the crop has been planted, but in Washington it has been injured by severe weather and lack of snow protection.

Some spring oats have been sown as far north as the lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Total For March Shows a Surplus for the Month.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for March were \$57,000,000, an increase as compared with March, 1898, of about \$24,000,000. The expenditures are shown to have been \$42,578,571, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$14,421,429. The receipts, however, include a payment of \$11,798,314, made in account of the Central Pacific Railroad, exclusive of which the receipts exceed the expenditures by \$2,223,115.

The receipts from customs during March amounted to \$20,933,436; from internal revenue, \$22,071,167, and from miscellaneous sources, \$13,425,696. This is an increase in customs, as compared with March, 1898, of about \$5,500,000; in internal revenue, \$9,781,000; and from miscellaneous sources of nearly \$9,000,000. The total receipts during the nine months of the present fiscal year were \$382,444,427, and the disbursements \$467,502,363. This is an increase in the receipts as compared with the same period last year of nearly \$75,000,000, and an increase in the disbursements of \$164,122,000.

THE CHICAGO'S CRUISE.

Rear Admiral Howison Ordered on a Long Trip.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—It has been decided that Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, the Chicago, will proceed to the South Atlantic station in the Mediterranean, and thence around Cape Good Hope, touching at all the principal ports on the West African coast. The department considers it a good thing to make a display of an American warship occasionally at the unfrequented ports of the world, and the magnificent cruiser Chicago will certainly create a deep impression on the west coast of Africa. The last American warship which covered this route was the gunboat Castine, when she was despatched to join the South Atlantic squadron in 1894. Rear Admiral Howison will sail with the Chicago before the end of the month. The only other ship attached to the South Atlantic station is the Wilmington, which is now in Brazilian waters. The cruise of the Chicago will require about four months.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Cash Now in the United States Treasury.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business March 31 the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,149,505,553, which is a decrease during the month of \$8,838,828. This decrease is accounted for by the net increase in the cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, \$1,045,775,292; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,219,410; debt bearing no interest, \$396,554,016; total, \$1,452,545,726. This amount, however, does not include \$555,000,000 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$278,306,557; silver, \$506,376,981; paper, \$43,861,617; bonds, deposits in national bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$89,017,132. Total, \$918,562,087, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$635,518,324, which leave a net cash balance of \$283,043,763.

National Bank Note Circulation.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The monthly statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows the total circulation of national banknotes on March 31, 1899, was \$243,052,817, an increase for the month of \$149,950. The circulation, based on United States bonds, amounted to \$209,925,936, an increase for the year of \$18,314,889, and a decrease for the month of \$1,223,028. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$33,126,881, an increase for the year of \$339,809, and an increase for the month of \$1,378,978. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$294,433,890, and to secure public deposits \$73,134,740.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Florida has women carpenters.

Bakers have 135 local unions.

St. Paul painters recently organized.

Bread costs sixty cents a loaf at Dawson City.

Cleveland painters now get 25 cents per hour.

New York bricklayers want 55 cents an hour.

Binghamton, N. Y., has twenty-three unions.

Philadelphia bricklayers want 45 cents an hour.

Locomotive engineers have 546 unions.

Georgia is to have a State Federation of Labor.

Cleveland ore handlers want 11 1/2 cents per ton.

All Philadelphia barber shops are closed on Sunday.

All Omaha municipal printing must carry the union label.

Uncle Sam will pay his printers at Washington \$4 a day.