

# FIGHT AT APIA.

## War For the Samoan Crown Going on Actively.

### WARSHIPS TAKE PART.

Signs of International Friction Not So Numerous as They Were a Short Time Ago—Berlin Treaty Considered a Failure—Lord Selborne Refers to Recent Troubles in Samoa in a Speech at St. Albans.

Auckland, New Zealand, (By Cable.)—Particulars of the fighting in Samoa, contained in advices received here from Apia under date of April 18, show that in a recent battle between the friendly natives and the rebels at Vailoe the rebels lost 100 men killed or wounded.

On April 17 a battle was fought at Vailoe. The fighting was desperate, the rebels holding strong fortifications, which were shelled by the American and British ships. A party under Lieutenant Gaunt, of the British navy, delivered such a heavy fire that the rebels retreated to a second and stronger fort about 150 yards back. Part of the "friendly" forces, led by Gaunt went out to the firing line and drove them back at the point of his pistol. They then advanced to attack the second fort, but found the position too strong, and lost several men killed and wounded.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing a Conservative meeting at St. Albans, Hertford, said he thought that if any justification of Lord Salisbury's policy were required it was afforded by the present relations between the United States and Great Britain.

"At a trying time," said his lordship, "the government preserved their self-control and waited for conciliation, justice, and common sense to reassert themselves. Now the dark, miserable cloud which so long hung over the Anglo-Saxon peoples has drifted off. It is only a few days since British and American officers and men fell on the same field of conquest."

Shoulder to Shoulder in Samoa. They were not engaged in fratricidal strife, but were fighting shoulder to shoulder, and, small though the incident was, it will be of importance in the history of the world.

All must regret, continued Lord Selborne, the lamentable cause of the incident; but the only three nations concerned were what he might term the "three cousin nations of the world." He remarked that he had no doubt America and Germany, in this matter, would prove as amenable as Great Britain to the dictates of common sense.

### NAVAL COURTESIES AT APIA.

German Commander Denies Some of the Stories of Friction.

Berlin, Germany, (By Cable.)—With the view of rectifying the reports of the discord that exist between the officers and men of the German and the Norddeutsche Zeitung publishes extracts from the reports of the commander of the German warship Falke up to March 23, in which Capt. Schoenfelder says:

"The wildest rumors are current concerning the relations between the officers and crew of the Falke and the Americans and English. The reports are due to some of our countrymen, who do not tire of creating ill-feeling between the officers and men of the three countries by promoting such rumors. As a matter of fact, the relations between the different commanders and officers are thoroughly courteous and of an accommodating character. In spite of the arduous nature of his guard duty, Capt. Sturdee attended the funeral of a (German) sailor, Wiesel, with a deputation of an officer and sixteen men, and Admiral Kautz hoisted his flag at half mast. No disputes have occurred between the German and the American or English crews."

"At a recent meeting, the military representatives of the three powers expressed indignation at the rumors and whenever the commander and officers of the Falke meet the American and British officers and Consuls social forms are strictly observed."

Dealing with the commencement of hostilities, March 15, and the fact that a fragment of one of the Philadelphia's shells entered the German Consulate, the report says: "The German Consulate was not previously notified of the commencement of hostilities and was still inhabited. I immediately dispatched an officer to inform Admiral Kautz that the German Consulate was not evacuated and that his shots has struck the building, and requested him to cease firing over Apia until the Germans were in safety. Admiral Kautz told the officer that owing to my representations he would not continue firing over Apia, and the following day he sent his flag lieutenant to me and expressed regret at the occurrence."

"Admiral Kautz, March 16, directed that uniformed officers and men should be allowed to pass freely at all times. The Americans on guard duty were always most civil."

Commissioners Sail for Samoa. San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—The United States dispatch-boat Indago, with the Samoan Commission, sailed for Apia, Samoa, on the 14th inst. The steamer will probably stop at Honolulu for coal.

### KAUTZ CAUTIONED.

Letter From the Navy Department Sent to the Admiral.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—It has been felt proper to admonish Admiral Kautz to be more careful, either in writing such letters as that published from Cincinnati or in guarding his letters from publicity, and a letter of that character was addressed to him.

Theoretically, a letter addressed under the circumstances attending the Kautz letter, may be regarded as strictly private, yet practically the writer must accept the consequences that would follow the publication. In the case of Chief Justice Chambers, whose brother made public a letter criticizing the Germans in Samoa, the effect will certainly be injurious to the Chief Justice. Though the letter undoubtedly was a private communication, yet the State Department was bound to take notice of the fact that this publication had done much to injure the usefulness of the Chief Justice and to render his retention in the office after the reconstruction of the island's government improbable.

U. S. S. RANGER'S DOCK TRIAL. San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—The United States steamship Ranger has had her dock trial at Mars Island, and will soon be ready to go into commission. A new ship of all intents and purposes. She will be sent to Manila as soon as ready. On account of her light draught she will be a valuable addition to Admiral Dewey's fleet.

# THE NEWS.

President McKinley, several members of his cabinet and Mrs. U. S. Grant attended the unveiling at Philadelphia of an equestrian statue of Gen. U. S. Grant.

A full professorship of \$100,000 has been endowed by an anonymous friend of Princeton University. The professorship will be in general politics, embracing the departments of international law, political science, diplomacy and kindred subjects.

While a sheriff's sale was in progress on the second floor of J. E. Snyder's implement warehouse at Goldsboro, Pa., the floor gave way and about one hundred men fell to the floor below.

Articles were filed at Trenton, N. J., of the United States Flour Milling Company, with an authorized capital of \$25,000,000, of which one-half is to be preferred stock, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividend.

The Grant Monument Association celebrated the anniversary of the birth of General Grant with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. Gen. Wager Swayne, president of the association, presided, and at the table as Congressman J. P. Doolittle, of Iowa; Elihu Root, Gen. Wesley Merritt, J. A. Kasson, Gen. G. Dodge and Delion M. Dewey, son of Admiral Dewey.

The Fourth Virginia Regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga. The soldiers left over the Central Railroad and the Florida Central and Peninsular Companies A, B and E, of Norfolk, were furnished a special train by the people of Norfolk.

No. 3 Chesapeake and Ohio Fast-Flying "Horse" train, west-bound, was wrecked at St. Albans, W. Va., by running into an open switch. The train was going at a rate of fifty miles an hour, and four coaches, a baggage car and the engine left the rail, one of the coaches landing on its side. Strange to say, not a trainman nor a single passenger was injured. Passengers were transferred to a special train and traffic was delayed but a few hours.

Harley Bear, a switchman at the American Car and Foundry Company, was run over by a yard engine and killed. He was freeman on the Ohio River Railroad for many years, and formerly lived at Ravenswood.

The Queen City Cotton Company, Burlington, Vt., has been exempted from taxation for ten years on condition that a new mill to be built by the corporation shall cost, with its equipment, not less than \$300,000, and shall give employment to not less than 150 additional hands. Work on the new factory will be begun at once.

Dr. E. A. de Schweinitz, chief of the biologic division of the Department of Agriculture, and dean of the Medical School of Columbia University, has been appointed by the Secretary of State a delegate to the congress on tuberculosis which will meet in Berlin, Germany, May 24-27.

In the Rhode Island House of Representatives a resolution forwarded by the Summer Association of Newport condemning outrages in the South was defeated after long debate.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the new extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico, and the convention is now in force.

A tornado swept the farming country 20 miles east of Anawa, Ia. Three persons are reported to have been killed and great damage done to property.

### A MERCHANT ROBBED.

Chloroformed By Burglars, Who Got \$168 And Other Valuables. Parkersburg, W. Va., (Special.)—George J. Creel, an eccentric old merchant of Davisville, W. Va., awoke to find his room in a dilapidated condition and much stuff of value stolen. Burglars had effected an entrance, and, chloroforming Creel, helped themselves. From an old wooden bureau in which Creel kept his valuables \$168 in gold was stolen, the burglars overlooking a cigar box containing over \$500. Two fine gold watches, valuable notes and rings were also stolen. Creel would not risk the banks, and in an old tin can, which he kept in the kitchen safe, he had placed all the gold pieces coming into his possession in 20 years. This can, which contained nearly \$3,000, was also overlooked. Officers with bloodhounds are searching for the burglars, and parties in town are under surveillance.

### THE HEAVIEST B. & O. TRAIN.

New Engine Hauls Fifty Cars of Fifty Tons Capacity Each. When the Receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad began the now famous series of improvements of the physical condition of the entire system their object was to increase both the train load and the number of revenue tons per mile and at the same time reduce the cost of transportation. Much has been done, and by the lowering of grades, elimination of curves, laying of new steel rails and the purchase of heavy motor trucks they have very materially added to the number of cars per train. But it was not until the 17th of March last that a demonstration was made of what might be expected of the new Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Enough new 50-ton capacity steel cars had been delivered to give the operating department a chance to experiment. Fifty steel cars, each weighing 34,000 pounds were loaded with an average of 56,000 pounds of coal. To them was coupled a new 22-in. Consolidation locomotive weighing 167,700 pounds and having 54-inch driving wheels. The start was made from Cumberland, Md., and the designation was Brunswick, Md., on the Second Division. In his report General Superintendent Fitzgerald says the train was pulled with comparative ease and that the class of engines used will be able to handle 50 cars of 50 tons capacity each on that division without trouble. Hitherto the train load on that division has been 325 units of 6 1/2 tons each or about 2,100 tons, a 40 per cent. increase over that of five years ago. The 50-car train was computed as containing 497 units, or 6,452,100 pounds gross. The net weight of coal in the train was 4,758,100 pounds.

### TRAIN WRECKED.

Four Persons Injured in a Smashup on Norfolk and Western.

Petersburg, Va., (Special.)—A westbound passenger train, No. 33, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, due here about 10 o'clock p. m., was wrecked about four miles east of the city. The locomotive was overturned on the main track and literally wrecked, as was also the tender. The baggage and mail cars, the passenger coaches and sleeper ran through a barbed wire fence into an open field for a distance of about 300 yards, and all but the sleeper were wrecked.

### Well Shooters Blown to Atoms.

Bradford, Pa., (Special.)—Two well shooters, Joseph Smalley and Daniel Lane, were blown to fragments, and George R. Gibbons and John Knox were injured by the explosion of a torpedo near the Kinzua viaduct, sixteen miles south of Bradford.

### Chinese Tragedy at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., (Special.)—Chin Fook and Gee Chung Yung, Chinese truck farmers, quarreled about a business matter, and Fook beat his countryman into insensibility with a hatchet. Thinking Yung was dead, Fook hanged himself. Yung will probably die.

# ROUTED BY M'ARTHUR.

## Aguinaldo's Picked Troops Driven Out of Apalit.

### AMERICAN LOSS SLIGHT.

One Man Killed and Nine Wounded, Including Three Officers, All Belonging to the Montana Volunteers—Gen. Lawton's Division Reaches Norzagaray Greatly Exhausted by Their Forced March.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—Gen. MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande and advanced on Apalit, completely routing the flower of the rebel army. Most of the rebels fled to Apalit station, where two trains were awaiting them. They left hurriedly, presumably for San Fernando.

The towns of San Vicente and Apalit were simultaneously burned and evacuated by the natives. Twenty prisoners were captured, including a Spaniard.

The American troops also captured a brass cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition, and the same evening they captured a Maxim gun on the railroad. The fighting lasted from noon until 4 o'clock.

The American loss is one man of the Montana regiment killed and three officers and six men wounded.

The enemy were very strongly entrenched on the river bank, near both sides of the railroad bridge. Gen. Wheaton sent Col. Funston across, with two companies of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, a couple of privates swimming the swift stream with a rope, under a galling fire, for the purpose of guiding the raft. The men crossed in squads of twenty, and attacked the left flank of the rebels, who scuttled like rabbits into covered ways and trenches.

The rest of the regiment was compelled to cross the bridge in single file along the stringers. All the woodwork and much of the ironwork had been removed. The First Montana Regiment followed the Kansans across the bridge.

The First Nebraska Regiment, acting as a reserve, attacked the rebels in three lines of trenches, driving them out, killing sixteen and wounding many.

In the meantime a large body of Filipinos, estimated at no fewer than 3,000, led by Gen. Antonio Luna, on a black charger, that was evidently coming to reinforce the rebels, who were engaged with the N-braves, appeared in the open field about two miles to the left.

Emerging from the jungle, the enemy formed an open skirmish line nearly two miles in length, with very thick reserve behind. The men advanced double quick until they were about 2,000 yards from the American line, when Gen. Wheaton ordered his troops to fire.

The rebels, who were evidently unaware that the Americans had crossed the river, broke and ran in the direction of Macabebe. The heat in the early part of the afternoon was terrific, but a drenching thunder storm, which came later, greatly refreshed the Americans.

The ambulances, with a strong escort, are bringing Gen. Lawton's wounded and a few of those who have been prostrated by the heat across the country to the railroad.

A report has gained wide currency among the volunteers that the government intends to ask that there be no fighting after Calumpit is captured, and that it is the intention which are being brought here on board transports.

The committee of Filipinos organized to mediate between the Americans and Aguinaldo refused to approach the rebels after the refusal of the latter to receive the Spanish commissioners who were bearing a white flag. The committee, after consulting with the American commissioners, propose to tell Aguinaldo that while no terms except unconditional surrender could be offered after the lengths to which the war has been carried, they could assure the rebels that they would be treated according to the American traditions of leniency to the conquered, and that there would be no property or confiscations of property if they laid down their arms.

The leaders of the committee told United States Consul General Williams that they would go if he would accompany them, believing the rebels trusted Mr. Williams. The latter, however, refused, having no authority in the matter. He said:

"I do not believe the Filipinos would harm me, but they might detain me for months."

The American commission is hampered in its work of enlisting the support of friendly Filipinos by the fear, expressed by many of them, that the "anti-expansionists" may obtain control of the American government, and cause the withdrawal of the American troops from the Philippine Islands, thus, they claim, leaving the natives who have assisted the Americans to the mercy of Aguinaldo's followers. Under these circumstances, men of property are reluctant to risk the results of becoming identified with the American regime.

### CYCLONE KILLS MANY.

Between 50 and 60 Persons Thought to Have Been Lost in a Windstorm. St. Louis, Mo., (Special.)—A special to the Globe Democrat from Kirksville, Mo., says: "A gathering storm that had been threatening all the afternoon broke upon Kirksville at 6:20 o'clock P. M. in all the fury of a cyclone. A path a quarter of a mile wide and as clean as the prairie was swept through the eastern portion of the city, and about 400 buildings—homes and mercantile—were leveled to the ground in scattered ruins."

"In the heavy rain that followed the people who had escaped turned out to rescue the injured. For two hours not much was accomplished, as all was confusion, but by 8 o'clock 25 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins."

"It is confidently expected that the list of dead bodies will reach between 50 and 60, if it does not exceed that."

"About a thousand people was more or less injured. Each blanched face reports a new calamity."

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# BLOCK BLOWN UP.

## Frightful Explosion of Benzol in Philadelphia.

### TWO CHEMISTS KILLED.

Were Making Synthetic Extract of Vanilla—Over a Score Injured—Hurt by Flying Debris From the Fiercely Burning Benzol, Which on the Disaster Occurred—Walls Cracked.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—By the explosion of 75 gallons of benzol in the laboratory of Frank H. Flier & Co., manufacturers of chewing gum at 2343 and 2345 Calowhill street, two men were killed, three persons seriously injured, and over a score of others were more or less injured by flying debris.

Of those injured, Harry Randall, an employe, and Mrs. Givison and her 1-year-old child are the most seriously hurt, but they will recover.

The explosion was a terrific one, and for a time caused the wildest excitement. No less than 100 buildings in the vicinity, most of them very small dwellings, were damaged.

The laboratory building was a two-story structure. At the time of the explosion there were only four men working in the building, who were preparing a mixture for the making of vanilla (methyl ether of protoacetic aldehyde).

The doors to the room in which they were working were closed, but the fumes from the benzol in some manner reached the furnace in the next room and the explosion instantly followed. Walter Menwaring was instantly killed, and Charles M. Kinley was so badly hurt that he died several hours later in a hospital.

Randall's escape was remarkable. He was blown through the roof and landed on an adjoining building.

At first it was thought he was dead, but after treatment in the hospital he regained consciousness. Although badly hurt, he will recover. George Conner, the fourth employe in the room, escaped with a few severe bruises.

As Mrs. Givison, with her child on her arm, was hurriedly leaving her home, which was directly opposite the laboratory, her dress caught fire from a flying ember and she and the child were badly burned. Their recovery is doubtful.

The explosion was so terrific that the buildings adjoining each side of the laboratory were completely demolished. On both sides of the street for a whole square the explosion wrought destruction. Windows were broken, gutters were smashed, and the roof cracked. Fire added to the destruction in a number of the places, but the flames were quickly extinguished before they did any considerable damage.

The score of persons injured were all tenants of the many dwellings, and were in no way connected with the laboratory. Some were severely cut by glass, while many of them were struck by the flying debris.

The money loss is estimated to be considerable over \$100,000.

### MURDER AND SUICIDE.

An Instrumentmaker in Camden Killed His Wife and Child.

Camden, N. J., (Special.)—Edward Oswald, an instrumentmaker, aged twenty-five years, stabbed to death his wife, Mary, aged twenty-six years, and their six-year-old daughter, Gussie, at their home, No. 962 Jefferson avenue, Centerville, a suburb of this city. He then cut his throat, and was taken to the Cooper Hospital, where he is not expected to live.

The couple came here to live about three weeks ago from Philadelphia, where the husband was employed. Apparently their domestic relations were happy. About two o'clock in the morning a next-door neighbor heard Mrs. Oswald scream. She was hanging half-way out of a window with blood flowing from a wound in her breast. She said her husband had attacked her and her two children with a bread knife, but that one of the latter had escaped. The door was broken open, and Mr. Oswald ran out with her dead child in her arms and fell dead on the sidewalk.

Oswald was found under the bed with a gaging wound in his throat. He resisted arrest, and was beaten into submission and removed to the hospital. It is believed he became suddenly insane during the night.

### WHOLE PARTY DEAD.

Poisoned Meat Supposed to Have Destroyed Several People.

Astoria, Ore., (Special.)—That the entire party which left Seaside, April 7, on a timber cruise are dead is an accepted fact, as the bodies of three have already been found, and search is still in progress for the fourth, who was the oldest and weakest member of the party. As soon as H. Doty's body was found on Saturday, Louis Chance, known as "Indian Louie," and John Burke were engaged to start out in search of the remainder of the party, which consisted of P. E. Helkman, civil engineer, of this city; W. T. Rader, a timber locator, of Portland, and A. J. Cloutier, of Seaside, who accompanied the party as a guide. "Indian Louie" has returned, and states that they found the dead bodies of Helkman and Rader at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain, some distance apart and about three miles from where Doty's body was found. It is generally supposed that death was the result of eating poisoned canned meat or vegetables.

### MUST CONQUER FILIPINOS.

Every Man Necessary Will Be Used for the Purpose.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—A Cabinet officer said that the Cabinet had at no time discussed the subject of the future disposition of the Philippines.

"It is the present that we are thinking about," said he, "and there is not the slightest intention of deviating from the present program. I believe in the unanimous feeling of the Cabinet that nothing shall be decided as to the future status of the islands until we have placed them satisfactorily under the control of the United States."

He said that every dollar and every man necessary to bring the islands under the dominion of this country would be used. When the insurgents have recognized the power of the United States, the question of their future status will be taken up and discussed.

### Army Telegraph in Philippines.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—General Greely, chief signal officer, has been informed that the most efficient telegraph service ever used in time of war has been established in the Philippines. A "flying line" connects the different commands and telephone service is used at the front. Over 1,000 messages daily are transmitted between the officers of General Otis' command.

# HON. SAMUEL T. BAIRD DEAD.

Was a Member of the House From Louisiana In the Last Congress.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Representative Samuel T. Baird, of Louisiana, died in Washington from a complication of diseases. The remains were taken to Bastrop, La., for interment.

In addition to the family the following named senators and Representatives accompanied the remains: Senators Caffrey, of Louisiana, and Bacon, of Georgia; Representatives Meyer and Davey, of Louisiana; Bartlett, of Georgia; Morris, Eddy and McCleary, of Minnesota; Marsh, of Illinois; Gibson and Brownlow, of Tennessee; Cummings, of New York, and Clayton, Underwood and Bankhead, of Alabama, who will act as honorary pall-bearers.

Samuel T. Baird was well-known in northern Louisiana, where for seventeen years he has been a prominent factor at the bar, on the bench and in politics. He was a native of that State and was thirty-eight years old. Born at Oak Ridge on May 5, 1861, his primary instructions were begun very early and he received his education both at home and at Vincennes, Ind. In 1879 he commenced the study of law, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1884 he was elected district attorney of the sixth judicial circuit, served in this capacity for four years, and then vacated it to become district judge for the same district. He occupied this bench for four years and then relinquished it to resume his private practice. In April, 1896, he was elected to the State Senate. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896. Mr. Baird had just finished his first term in the House of Representatives and had been re-elected to the fifty-sixth Congress.

### SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

A Manila dispatch states that there is hope that Lieutenant Gilmore and his party from the cruiser Yorktown may have been rescued by Spaniards and not captured as reported.

General Otis cables to Washington that the "better class" of Filipinos are tired of war.

The European junta of the Philippines says it has information that 140 of General Lawton's men have been captured by natives. General Gomez has decided to declare in favor of American protectorate until Cuba is pacified.

Porto Ricans are strongly opposed to the reported plan of the insular commissioners to put Americans at once into all the principal offices of the island.

Admiral Dewey has heard nothing to determine the fate of Lieutenant Gilmore and the fourteen American soldiers, who disappeared near Balat, Luzon.

Late advices from Mindanao state that war is likely to break out there as soon as the Spanish garrisons are withdrawn.

A spill has occurred in the European junta of the Philippines, a majority of the members favoring negotiations leading to peace with the United States.

Six Americans were killed and forty-three wounded in a fight near Quengua, six miles northeast of Manila. The Filipinos were routed. Col. Stolensberg was among the killed.

General Lawton has started with a flying column to clear the jungle north of Manila. Two Spanish commissioners who attempted to reach Aguinaldo in order to confer about prisoners were compelled by Filipino sentinels to turn back.

Spaniards in Cuba are uneasy, and a number of them say they will leave the island when the American troops are withdrawn.

### Conspiracy Romance Denied.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—A cabinet officer is authority for an absolute denial of the Philippine statement that the cabinet has recently discussed an alleged conspiracy in this country to weaken the United States in the Philippines. Since the conclusion of the peace negotiations adherents of the President's policy have discerned with regret the effect upon the public and the soldiers not at the front of frequent publication of letters from dissatisfied volunteers in the Philippines. There has been no disposition, however, to attach blame to any individual.

### Banner Year of Our Foreign Trade.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The fiscal year 1898 was the banner year of the foreign trade of the United States. The total value of our domestic exports reached the enormous sum of \$1,210,291,913, exceeding the record-breaking figures of the preceding year by \$178,284,310. On the other hand, the imports during 1898 were the smallest since 1888, their value being \$618,049,654, a decline of \$148,680,758 from the figures of 1897. The exports of agricultural products were 71.93 per cent. of the total, or \$858,507,942, a gain of nearly 25 per cent. over 1897.

### FIELD OF LAGOA.

Cramps' shippard employs 5,000 men. A Brazil coffee plantation has 600,000 trees.

Chicago musicians' unions have amalgamated. St. Paul Globe (newspaper) has been unlocated.

Missouri is to have a State printing trades council. Boston horsehoes want time and half-time for overtime.

A Western newspaper man who caught Prof. A. Graham Bell on the wing last week represents the latter as saying that he did not regard telephony without wires as an impossibility, but he was not prepared to go into details.

In Germany forty-one of the fifty-four cities of over 50,000 inhabitants have their own gas works. There are 208 municipal gas plants in Great Britain and Ireland.

The system of public ownership has made its way into Holland, Belgium, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, France, Italy, Greece, Mexico, Australia, and Japan. There are a dozen cities in the United States that own their own gas works.

More goats are raised for their hair in California than elsewhere in the country, and the experimenters in this line of industry are meeting with a fair degree of success. The Angora goat yields on an average of four pounds of mohair at a shearing, the product selling for from 22 to 37 cents a pound. C. P. Bailey, of San Jose, sold last year a trifle more than \$8,000 worth of mohair from his flock.

Herbert Larr, writing for the Engineering and Mining Journal, says that the great Iron Mountain mine of California contains about 129,000 short tons of metallic copper, 8,600,000 ounces of silver, and gold to the extent of \$3,000,000. Altogether he estimates the deposits as amounting to \$55,000,000 in value. The mineral is a sulphide, or pyrite, in which the copper varies from 1 to 14 per cent. in abundance.

There is to be an eight-hour demonstration in New York next week. Negro unions send delegates to the St. Louis Building Trades Council.

The New York Architectural Iron Workers' Union pays its business agent \$24 a week.

# THE KEYSTONE STATE.

## Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

### THE KISSER LAID LOW.

His Operations Cut Short by a Plucky Maiden Armed With a Club—She Punished Him Until He Begged for Mercy—Actor Accidentally Wounded While Fencing, Dies at Pittsburgh.

A young man who seems to have a mania for kissing and hugging young women whom he meets on the street has been doing an active business at Conditale for some time. It remained for Miss Honora Jonskik to stop the practice. Miss Jonskik had been visiting friends, and shortly after dusk was returning to her home. She noticed a figure ahead of her, and thought of the "Jack the Huggler." But this did not disconcert her. Miss Jonskik is 20 years old, pretty and strong. She had prepared for the kisser by arming herself with a club. In the meantime the figure had disappeared around the corner of a house. As she approached this point a man darted from the shadow and attempted to grasp Miss Jonskik. She did not run or scream, but with a well-directed blow of her club knocked her assailant down. Following up her advantage, she grasped him firmly with one hand, while with the other she piled the club vigorously until the man begged for mercy.

Electricity on the Farm. The Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburgh, is about to make a unique electrical installation, comprising a complete plant for lighting and heating the farm buildings and farm of C. R. Beardslee, near St. Johnsville, N. Y. The power for the machinery will be furnished by two steep falls of a creek which courses through the farm, a power house having already been erected near one of them. Motors to operate hay cutters, a saw mill and other farm machinery will be placed in operation. The farmhouses will be brilliantly lighted, cooking will be done with electricity, electrical flat irons will do the work in the laundry and electric churns and separators will take up the white woman's burden in the farm dairy. Farmer Beardslee will have a surplus of power and has already contracted to supply two St. Johnsville manufacturers.

Death Follows Sham Duel. John Gardner, of Pittsburgh, an actor, died at the West Penn Hospital from a wound accidentally received