NO DECISION.

Filipino Commissioners Retire to Their Lines.

EXPECTED TO RETURN.

The President of the Delegation Approves of the American Terms—Soldiers and Sailors at Manila Thus Far Have Been Well Supplied With Good Food—Reports From Officers at the Front.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable,)—The Filippino Commissioners left here by special train. They were escorted to their lines under a flag of truce. It is expected they will return soon.

President Gonzaga, of the Philippine Commission, previous to his departure, said:

"We greatly appreciate the courtesy shown us. We have spent some time with your Commissioners, incidentally considering the American Constitution. Its principles impress me profoundly.

"The plan of government offered the Philippines seems, in theory, a good colonial system. But why should a nation with your Constitution seek to make a colony of a distant people who have so long been fighting against Spain to secure the same rights your Constitution gives? You fought the same battle in America when you fought against England."

In the fighting at San Fernando 50 Filipinos were killed and many were wounded. The Americans had 2 men killed and 12 wounded.

FOOD FOR THE TROOPS.

Soldiers and Sailors at Manila Thus Far Have Been Well Supplied.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The War Department gave open expression to the satisfaction with which it received the statement of Major-General MacArthur contained in his report just made public, so far as they relate to the food supplies of the American troops in the Philippines.

Secretary Alger has already, acting at the instance of the President, given special instructions to General Otis to cause a careful inquiry to be made by a competent board of experts into the sufficiency of the present Army rations for the wants of the Americans in the Philippines, realizing that the climatic conditions there might warrant considerable changes in the established food supplies. But meanwhile both the President and Secretary of War are gratified to learn from Major-General MacArthur that the Army is abundantly supplied with the best Australian beef and with choice American vegetables in good quantity.

The Glacier, which just sailed from Fortress Monroe for Gibraltar, is making an experiment in food supply that is being watched with interest. She carries 1,000,000 pounds of fresh beef in her refrigerators for the sailors and troops at Manila, and if this can be kept in good condition for the sixty days required for the passage there will be an opportunity to make a comparison between the American and the Australian beef with which the Americans have so far been supplied.

FIGHT AT BALIUAG.

Gen. Otis Reports the Engagement of the Third Infantry.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Gen. Otis has forwarded the following dispatch to the War Department:

"Manila.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Third Infantry, returning to Bulicag from San Miguel, were attacked morning, noon and evening by a large force of the enemy, suffering in casualties two men killed and thirteen wounded; enemy repulsed, leaving on the field sixteen killed; large number wounded and prisoners.

"The enemy appeared in the vicinity of San Fernando, which was attacked by Kansas and Montana regiments, which suffered slight loss. The enemy was driven through rice fields, leaving 50 dead, 38 wounded and 28 prisoners: 50 rifles and other property were captured; their retreat through swamp land saved them from destruction. Lawton returning, leaving with MacArthur on the front. Regular troops to replace volunteers."

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

One Hundred and Fifty Buildings Destroyed—Loss Half a Million.

St. John, N. B., (Special.)—Fire that broke out in a building adjoining the general warehouse of P. Nase & Sons, Main street, Northend, did enormous damage. A leading underwriter estimates the loss at $500,000, and the insurance at $300,000. For several hours the fire's progress was unchecked. Insufficient water supply, a long term of dry weather and a brisk gale contributed to cause a conflagration, which swept over fifteen blocks and destroyed one hundred and fifty buildings.

One thousand persons are homeless, a majority of them laboring people.

Two deaths are to be set down to the fire. A Miss Cunard, an aged lady, residing on Holly street, was burned in her house, and Mrs. Arnold Mowery, who resided a short distance from the scene, died from shock.

Dewey Bought a Ticket.

When Commodore Dewey left Washington in November, 1897, to take command of the fleet in the Pacific Ocean, he did not ride on a pass or a half-rate ticket. Being a personal friend of S. B. Hege, general agent of the Baltimore & Ohio passenger department in Washington, the now famous sea fighter bought two first-class tickets from Washington to San Francisco via the B. and O., Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines. Lieut. Brumby accompanied the Admiral and they departed on November 27.

Sometime ago, Manager of Passenger Traffic D. B. Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, set out to collect the coupons of the ticket and only recently secured all of them. He has had the ticket, containing Dewey's signature lithographed, and is issuing fac-similes as souvenirs.

GIFTS TO CRUISER NEW ORLEANS.

Citizens of New Orleans Present Warship With Silver Service and Bells.

New Orleans, La., (Special.)—The silver service and the silver bells secured by the citizens were presented to the cruiser New Orleans.

Speeches were made by Gov. Foster, Mayor Flower, and Senator McEnery, and Capt. J. S. Watters and Capt. Longnecker responded. Miss Janie McEnery, daughter of the Senator, was sponsor for the silver bell raised by general subscription. The committees went aboard on the Stranger, the naval reserve boat. The music was by Brooke's Chicago Marine Band.

THE NEWS.

A conference of Democratic National Committeemen was held in St. Louis and later there was a banquet, at which Hon. Wm. J. Bryan denounced trusts.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Minneapolis, adopted a new declaration of faith in referring the McGiffert case to the New York Presbytery for action.

Rev. Dr. S. F. Breckenridge, of Wittenberg Theological Seminary, Ohio, was elected president of the Lutheran General Synod, which is in session at York, Pa.

Prof. Arthur Twining Hadley was elected president of Yale University to succeed Timothy Dwight, resigned.

Ex-Governor Reed died at the residence of his son, Harry M. Reed, in South Jacksonville, Fla., in the 86th year of his age. He was born in Middlesex county, Mass., and lived in Wisconsin in early life. In 1863 he was elected Governor of Florida under the new constitution, which place he filled for four and a half years of the stormy period of reconstruction times.

The detailed statement of the April imports and exports of the United States has been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The total imports were valued at $65,194,487, an increase of $9,148,077 over April, 1898. The duties collected amounted to $17,645,946. The total exports were $86,780,731, a decrease of $11,238,848 over April, 1898. Of the exports agricultural products amounted to $47,436,316.

President McKinley will go as far west this summer as St. Paul and Minneapolis. Whether he will go to the Yellowstone Park and Pacific Coast he cannot now decide. The date of his visit to St. Paul has not been fixed. The President expects to be there at the time the Thirteenth Minnesota, the South Dakota and other regiments arrive on their return from the Philippines, when a great reception will be given them.

Harvey Reiff, Washington county's (Md.) famous fat boy, now weighs 421 pounds, and will be only 18 years old next month. He has gained 36 pounds since Christmas.

A national convention of Baptists was begun in San Francisco with a meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Miners in Southwestern Kansas, it is reported, are importing negroes to take the place of strikers and trouble is expected.

John Burkholder, of Martindale, and L. W. Frankhouser, of Terre Hill, Pa., have been arrested on the charge of counterfeiting the labels of the Cigarmakers International Union. It is alleged that they have been engaged extensively in this counterfeiting business for several years.

One negro was killed and three white men wounded in a street fight which occurred at Joplin, Mo., which was started by a negro woman striking DeWitt Leonard.

In a fit of jealous rage Levi Moore, a clerk in the City Market, Kansas City, Mo., shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Jennie Campbell, Mrs. Emma Landis and Mrs. Anna Meek.

A 10 per cent. increase in wages for 7,500 men was the result of the annual prescription scale conference between the American Flint Glass Workers' Association and the Association of Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers, which just adjourned at Pittsburg.

Francis Smith Edwards, aged eighty-two years, died at his home in Dunkirk, N. Y., of paralysis. While in Congress he took Lieut. William B. Cushing, of Albemarle fame, to Washington, made him a page and later secured his appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Somerset T. Williams, proprietor of High View, a summer hotel near Boyd's, Md., was badly injured in a runaway. He jumped from the vehicle and fell on his shoulder, breaking the collarbone and painfully bruising himself.

A case of smallpox was discovered in the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., and the entire island, on which there are about 10,000 persons, has been put under quarantine.

CUBAN ARMY DISBANDING.

Gen. Rodriguez's Men Determine Not to Accept American Money.

Havana, (By Cable.)—Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Military Governor of the Havana-Pinar del Rio Department, wired Gov. Gen. Brooke at El Vedado that 200 Cubans, of the command of Gen. Mayia Rodriguez, near Marianao, dispersed, after resolving not to take the $75 per man. Some of them sold their arms, and other took them to their homes.

Telegrams from different points say that the Cuban Army in the western provinces will adopt the idea of the troops in the Orient, declining to give up arms or to accept American money. According to these reports the government employes will contribute a percentage of their salaries in order to give the soldiers an amount equal to that offered by the United States.

La Discusion, in an editorial statement of the present condition, says that the danger of maintaining an armed force is patent, and it appeals to the men to disband peacefully, but it passionately enumerates the reasons which it conceives to exist against forcing a surrender of the arms, and closes the editorial with the following statement:

"By adopting force the United States would commit an injustice. Let the chiefs arrange the matter as they believe would be best. Then, within fifteen days, there will not be a single regiment under arms; the Americans will have confidence in the Cubans, and the Cubans can depend upon the fulfilment of the promises made by the Americans, who really desire to see Cuba independent."

A dispatch from Puerto Padre, on the north coast of the province of Santiago, west of Gibara, says that Baron Machado, a wealthy planter and merchant, who was captured by bandits, was released after the payment of $1,000, which the brigands secured by sending a messenger with an order from Machado to his agent.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Man Brutally Murders Wife and Children and Then Kills Himself.

Joplin, Mo., (Special.)—In and near a tent in the southeast part of the town were found the partly decomposed bodies of J. E. Moss, his wife, an infant child, a girl of seven years and a boy of nine. The heads of all, save Moss, had been mashed with a hammer. He had a bullet hole in his head, and still clasped a revolver. He had apparently killed his family, then committed suicide. The motive is a mystery. The tragedy is believed to have occurred on Tuesday night while the family were asleep. The woman was in a night dress, and had evidently been killed before she could make resistance. The girl lay on a cot near her mother, the boy was stretched across two chairs, and the body of the father and husband, partly undressed, sprawled on the ground. The infant, its head severed from the body, was found outside the tent, where the dogs had dragged it.

Neighbors living within two hundred feet of the tent knew nothing of the tragedy. A shot was heard Tuesday night coming from the direction of the tent, but no investigation was made at the time. Moss had made his living scraping ore about the abandoned mines, and the furniture and clothes of the family indicate that he had prospered.

KAUTZ TO BE UPHELD.

Reported Decision of the Samoan Commission.

DETAILS KEPT SECRET.

American Commander is Coming Home—Goodrich to be in Charge—The Captain of the Newark Will Relieve the Present Naval Chief, Who Will Return to San Francisco on His Flagship.

Apia, Samoa, (via Auckland, N. Z.—By Cable.)—The Samoan Commission (consisting of Bartlett Tripp, former United States Minister to Austria-Hungary; Baron Speck von Sternberg, representing Germany, and C. N. Eliot, C. B., of the British Embassy at Washington, representing Great Britain, have arrived here.

Its first sitting took place May 16. The Commissioners were engaged all that morning in conferring with Chief Justice William L. Chambers. Nothing was disclosed regarding the deliberations, but it is reported that they will uphold the action of Admiral Kautz, the American naval commander.

Mataafa sent the Commissioners a letter of welcome and expressed hope that they would satisfactorily end the troubles in Samoa. It is understood Mataafa will obey the unanimous order of the Commission, though it is doubtful whether he will order his followers to disarm, unless the Malietoans are first disarmed.

The Mataafans will probably disperse to their homes if ordered to do so, but they will never recognize Malietoa as King, and, doubtless, there will be further trouble in the future if the Kingship is maintained.

Only one or two cases are known of the wounding of natives by the shell fire of the warships, and, as they have not realized the strength of the Europeans, they may go to greater extremes if war arises again.

The rebels remain outside the lines indicated by the Admiral, and have strongly fortified a new position, while the loyalists are being drilled and have fortified Malinuu. A considerable number of loyalists have been brought by the warships from other islands.

The Germans are preparing compensation claims. It is understood one German firm claims $60,000, and that other German subjects claim $20,000. The British Consul, E. B. S. Maxse, invited them to put in their claims, and it is understood the Commission will adjudicate them.

Replying to questions submitted to him by a correspondent, Mataafa said it was the head chiefs and not himself who began the war, adding that they did so because they were angered at power being taken from them by violence, and also because they were made angry by the Chief Justice's "unjust decision."

Mataafa claimed he had upheld the treaty and said his orders throughout were not to fire upon the Europeans, and that but for this order the whole party of blue jackets could several times have been shot down by large bodies of natives concealed in the bush.

KAUTZ COMING HOME.

The Rear-Admiral Cables that He Will Sail on the Philadelphia.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department, dated Apia, May 16, 1899, via Auckland:

"Secretary Navy, Washington—Badger arrived on May 12. The Philadelphia will leave so as to reach San Francisco about June 25. Commission may desire to return on the Badger. KAUTZ."

Armistice still Exists.

Berlin, (By Cable.)—A dispatch received here from Apia, Samoa, says the armistice was not disturbed on the arrival there of the Samoan Commission, and that letters were being exchanged with the view of disbanding the rival forces.

ONCE PRESIDENT OF SPAIN.

Death of Don Emilio Castelar, the Distinguished Republican.

Madrid, Spain, (By Cable.)—Senor Don Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican orator and statesman, who had been suffering from an attack of pulmonary catarrh, contracted last winter, is dead.

Emilio Castelar was born in Cadiz September 8, 1832. His father, an exchange broker, spent seven years in the English possessions, chiefly at Gibraltar, to escape sentence of death passed on him for his implication in Liberal movements. Notwithstanding his father died poor, Emilio, who was only seven years old at the time, received a superior education, and attained great distinction as a Democratic journalist and orator.

In 1856 Castelar was the successful competitor for the chair of history and philosophy in the University of Madrid. He also delivered lectures on the history of civilization in the Anthenæum. He was deprived of his university professorship in 1864, after having, with Senor Carasco, founded the journal La Democracia. Castelar paved the way by his writings and speeches for the revolution of 1866, which was put down by Marshal Serrano. He was sentenced to death and his paper suppressed. In disguise he escaped to Geneva, and thence to France.

During the troubles of 1868, when Isabella II. was dethroned, Castelar returned to Spain and labored for the adoption of a republican form of government, but the throne was re-established in 1870, with Amadeo as King. Castelar was restored to his professorship in 1868, and resigned it in 1875. He was elected to the courts for Saragossa and Lerida, and opposed Prim and Serrano and subsequently King Amadeo.

When King Amadeo abdicated in 1873 Castelar became minister of foreign affairs to the republic, February 12, and President of Spain, with extraordinary powers, September 7. On January 2, 1874, he resigned. Serrano came to the front in the military reaction, and a year later, when Alfonso XII was called to the throne, Castelar made a second journey to Geneva. In 1876 he re-entered the Cortes.

Senor Castelar's republican views become modified as far as their application to Spain went. In 1893, on May 23, just six years ago, he announced his retirement from public life.

Shot His Wife; Blew Out His Brains.

Belvidere, N. J., (Special.)—Joel Till, a prosperous farmer, residing near Long Bridge, Warren county, shot his wife in the head, inflicting a wound that may result in her death. Till then blew out his own brains with a shot from his revolver. The couple had been married for seven years and lived happily. Recently Till had showed signs of insanity, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the double tragedy. The couple had one child.

METHODS IN DISPUTE.

Military Leaders Want to Have Military Rule.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The indication clearly set out in the news dispatches from Manila of a division of opinion among the United States Commissioners as to the best method of dealing with the insurgents at this critical stage has aroused deep interest here.

Nothing was received at the State Department from President Schurman, of the Commission, and in General Otis' dispatches to Secretary Alger, or at least all of them made public, there is no reference to any dissatisfaction on his part with the attitude of the civilian members of the Commission.

It is regarded as perhaps a misfortune that this phase of the situation was not reached before Admiral Dewey, by leaving Manila for home, lost to the Commission the benefit of his experience and sound judgment.

It is realized here that much tact is required at this juncture in order, while avoiding extreme measures with the Filipinos, not to fall into the much graver error of losing the expensively bought fruits of the victories of the American Army and Navy.

The War Department is inclined to support General Otis, not only because of his connection with the war, but also on the ground that his longer experience with the insurgents better fits him to understand the native character.

However, the President is giving the matter his close personal attention, assisted not only by Secretary Hay, who is directly responsible for the instructions given to the Commission, but by all of the members of the Cabinet, and a proper outcome of the little difference may be expected.

It is said at the War Department that the town of Zamboango is not to be permanently abandoned to the possession of the insurgents in that quarter of the Philippines.

The Spanish garrison will be withdrawn before General Otis is ready to occupy the place, but just as soon as conditions at Manila and in the vicinity permit of the withdrawal of a sufficient military force Zamboango will be garrisoned by American troops. Captain Barker is expected to designate one or more of the gunboats under his command to assist in the reoccupation of the town.

SCHURMAN'S REPORT.

President of the Filipino Commission Sends Message.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Secretary Hay has received from President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, a long message, giving the results of the meetings thus far held with the native Filipino Commission sent by Aguinaldo to treat with the Americans. The message was laid before the President. He was very much gratified at its contents, which were said to be very encouraging for the outlook that something definite may be accomplished.

President Schurman reports that the native commissioners will take back to their people the proposition for a form of government, &c., suggested by the American Commission. The text of the dispatch was not made public, and will not be.

It was stated on the authority of a gentleman who spent some time with the President that, contrary to reports from Manila, there are no differences of any consequence between the military and civilian members of the Commission as to the course to be adopted in dealing with the natives.

ARRIVAL AT HONG-KONG.

Dewey and His Men Royally Received—Admiral Ill.

Hong-Kong, (By Cable.)—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, has arrived here from Manila. She was saluted by the ships of all nationalities.

Admiral Dewey, Captain Lamberton, Lieutenant Brumby and United States Consul Wildman were received by a guard of honor of the Royal Welsh Fusileers when they landed to visit the Governor of Hong-Kong, Sir Henry A. Blake; Major-General Gascoigne, in command of the troops, and Commodore Towell, commanding the naval forces. The visit was afterwards returned by the officials mentioned.

Admiral Dewey is in bad health, being too ill to attend the Queen's birthday dinner.

The Olympia is going to dock here and will remain ten days at this port.

QUEEN HAS CATARACT.

Operation on the Queen's Eyes Necessary to Restore Her Sight.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—Truth, in spite of semi-official statements to the contrary, insists that an operation for cataract on the Queen's eyes is inevitable. It says:

"The Queen has just consulted Professor Pagenstecker, of Wiesbaden, who guarantees the success of the operation and opines the Queen will entirely regain the excellent sight she possessed until recently."

Enlarging the Gunshop.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Navy Department has under construction an addition to the big gunshop at the Washington Navy-yard. The new building is 303 feet long, making the main shop 900 feet in length. The new addition will contain the whole of the breech mechanism department, which has been heretofore housed in a separate shop. The steam crane railway will be extended so as to cover the new shop. All departments of the gunshop thus will be brought under one roof.

Their Wages Increased.

Lynchburg, Va., (Special.)—The Glamorgan Pipe and Foundry Company, of this city, posted a notice that after June 1 wages in the pipe foundry department will be increased 10 per cent. About 175 men will be affected. This company made a cut of 10 per cent. in 1893, which was restored in 1895, so that the wages of employes in the pipe foundry department, after June 1, will be 10 per cent. higher than ever before.

Buried Under Bricks.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—The west side wall of the new building at 126 West Eleventh street caved in, severely injuring three laborers.

All the men were taken to the hospital. The cause of the accident is unknown. The men are employed by Contractor Joseph Cody.

Germans Killed by Chinese.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Tien-Tsin, the port of Pekin: "Three German officers were killed on May 20 by the Chinese at Kiao-Chau (the German port in the Shan-Tung Peninsula), which may lead Germany to use force to compel the payment of indemnity."

For the Dewey Home.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The subscriptions for the Dewey home fund so far received by the National Committee amount to $3,709. Among those received was one of $100 from Vice-President Hobart.

MERCEDES IN PORT.

Captured Spanish Warship in Hampton Roads, Va.

Fort Monroe, Va., (Special.)—The former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, the first large naval trophy of our war with Spain, reached this port Sunday from Santiago, in which port she was sent to the bottom by her own crew and the shells of the American blockading fleet nearly one year ago.

The ship made the run between Santiago and Hampton Roads in comparatively short time, being towed by the tugs Rescue and Merritt, of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company. There was no accident during the voyage, and all of her crew of twenty-three are well. They report health conditions at Santiago to be excellent. Although there seems to be not the slightest ground for the fear of infection, Quarantine Surgeon Pettus has decided not to permit anyone from the ship to land until after the customary five-days' probationary period. Meantime the vessel will be thoroughly washed inside with disinfectants, the doctor deeming this precaution absolutely necessary, in view of the possible danger of yellow fever, which may have germinated aboard during the ship's eleven months' submersion underneath the waters of Santiago Bay. As she will be sent to the Norfolk navy yard for repairs, no chances will be taken of spreading tropical infection. The trophy ship is an agreeable surprise, both in view of her size and condition. She was rated second-class in the Spanish naval register, and in her dimensions and lines she closely resembles our own second-rate unprotected cruisers, San Francisco, Newark and Chicago.

The effect of her submersion is as plainly visible as is the effect of the terrible fire poured into her by the American fleet last June. She is full of barnacles inside. Her forward funnel was riddled by six-pounders, and the places where the ten and five-inch shells pierced her through and through are still plainly to be seen. These shells must have done terrific execution among her crew. They exploded in passing, and wrecked the entire interior of the ship, which will have to be wholly restored. Her port side is badly warped, and many of the plates must be replaced, but in general the hull is in good condition. Two of her forward five-inch Hontoria guns are still aboard, and two torpedoes. Her engines appear to be in good condition. She will be towed to the Norfolk navy yard next week, and there the work of repairing her will begin as soon as possible. Upon its completion she will be added to the navy.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

An Aged Couple Bound and Gagged at Shepherdstown.

Shepherdstown, W. Va., (Special.)—A brutal robbery was perpetrated here upon Richard Morgan and his wife, an aged couple, who are the keepers of the toll gate across the Potomac River, at this place. Soon after midnight Mr. Morgan and his wife were awakened by three masked men, who broke open the front door of the bridge house in which they resided. As they forced the door the men loudly shouted fire, and a coal-oil torch that they carried shed a light under the door into the bedroom of the couple. Before they could get out of bed, however, the men had broken in the bedroom door. They first seized Mr. Morgan and stretching him on the bed, tied his hands and feet and then bound him firmly to the bed. Mrs. Morgan, who is more active than her husband, attempted to jump from the bed, when one of the men grabbed her. She resisted him and succeeded in snatching the mask from his face, revealing a white man who was unknown to her. She was finally overpowered and treated as her husband had been. Their 10-year-old granddaughter, Susie Stevens, who occupied the same room, was also bound hand and foot and tied to the bed.

When the robbers had secured their victims they demanded to know where the money was kept, and by threats to burn and kill the helpless old folks they discovered where the purses were. The whole amount of money in the house and which the thieves secured, was $54.50. Of this amount $36 belonged to Mr. Morgan and the balance to the bridge company. After spending about half an hour in the house the robbers took their departure, leaving the three victims tightly tied to the beds, and locked the doors behind them. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and their granddaughter lay helpless and suffering from their bonds for about two hours, when the child finally managed to free herself and then quickly released her grandparents. They were exhausted from excitement and the rough handling they had received.

LAKE CITY WANTS POSTOFFICE.

Representative Norton Coming Here to Appeal to Postmaster General.

Columbia, S. C., (Special.)—Representative James Norton is going to Washington to endeavor to persuade the Postoffice Department to restore the postoffice at Lake City, discontinued when the colored postmaster, Baker, was murdered. The 500 townspeople there have to send to a railroad station miles away for their mail.

Mr. Norton says the boycott of the town by the postal authorities, while punishing the guilty to some extent, works a greater hardship on the merchants of the town. The people are not allowed to mail letters on the train, the drop-slot in the side of the mail car being closed when the town is reached. If a letter is thrown into the car it will not be received by the mail clerk. Mr. Norton considers this "an infamous proceeding," and is going to report the matter to the Postmaster General, and request the appointment of a postmaster at Lake City. He will not make any recommendation as to whom to appoint.

LEAVING SOUTHERN CAMPS.

Signal Corps Company Mustered Out at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., (Special.)—Three companies of the signal corps, encamped at Savannah were mustered out Saturday. Individual discharges and deaths have thinned the companies so that only 37 men formed the aggregate of those mustered out.

Three more companies, the last of the nineteen that were enlisted, remain here and will be mustered out within the next week.

Augusta, Ga., (Special.)—The Ninth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Campbell, were mustered out here.

SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

Cuban officers, though accepting the disarmament plan agreed upon by Generals Brooke and Gomez, are bitter against the latter.

The question of restricting the suffrage when Cubans are entitled to vote, is being discussed in Havana.

Admiral Dewey has left Manila for home on his flagship Olympia.

The Nebraska regiment in Luzon has been allowed a 30 days' rest.

Cabled advices from General Otis lead Secretary Alger to believe that the end of the Philippine war is now at hand.

DAWSON FIRE-SWEPT.

Entire Business Centre of the Town Gone.

Victoria, B. C., (Special.)—An extra edition of the Skagway Alaskan, received by the steamer Lees at midnight, contains the following report, wired from Bennett to Skagway just previous to the sailing of the steamer:

"Another disastrous fire has visited Dawson City, this time fairly wiping out the entire business centre of the town, creating losses that will aggregate $1,000,000, with not a dollar's worth of insurance.

"The news was telegraphed from Bennett by the special correspondent of the Daily Alaskan, who received it from a man named Tokales, who had just reached Bennett from a long and perilous trip out from Dawson over broken trails, open rivers and dangerous lakes."

Mr. Tokales reports that the fire occurred on April 21, in the very heart of the business centre of the city, commencing near the opera house, on the water front, and spreading with unusual rapidity, driven by a strong wind, destroying everything in its way on that street down to and including Donahue & Smith's establishment, and taking in all of the water front buildings abreast of the same blocks.

The fire crossed the street, burned through and spread over to the second street, covering the principal business portion of Dawson, leaving it all in ashes, with the firemen helpless and powerless to do anything. The fire consumed everything from the Simmons Royal Cafe down to and opposite the Fairview Hotel.

All the buildings burned like tinder, due to the fact that they had been standing for nearly two years, and the logs were as dry as powder. The fire spread with such rapidity that the people were unable to save anything in the way of furniture, goods and clothing, so that the losses, when footed up, promise to be even greater than at first estimated.

This fire came at a time when the mills and dealers in building materials had exhausted their winter supply and were waiting the opening of navigation to replenish their stocks. The results are that there is a famine in all kinds of building material and furniture, such as sash, doors, locks, hinges, &c. The few articles still remaining outside of the burned district have quadrupled in price.

Doors are selling for $35 each; door locks, $8 each, and everything else in proportion. The town is paralyzed, because nothing can be done until the opening of navigation, which will not be for several weeks.

CRAZED BY GYPSY'S PROPHECY.

Mrs. Callahan's Husband Died as Predicted and She Is Insane.

Morgantown, W. Va., (Special.)—Superintendent Stathers, of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Weston, received an application for the admission of Mrs. Mary Callahan, whose home is in Berkeley county. Her insanity is due to a strange cause.

About a year ago a band of gypsies camped near her home. One day one of the gypsy women went to the house and asked permission to tell the fortunes of several members of the family. Mrs. Callahan refused to let her come into the house. The gypsy departed, but as she was leaving declared that Mrs. Callahan's husband would die in two months. Just two months afterward Mr. Callahan did die. Mrs. Callahan conceived the idea that her treatment of the gypsy had something to do with her husband's death, and brooded so over it that she became violently insane.

TRAINS WRECKED BY COWS.

Two Fatal Accidents of a Kind on the Iron Mountain and Grand Trunk.

De Soto, Mo., (Special.)—The engine of the Iron Mountain and Southern Texas express, which left St. Louis at 2 o'clock struck a cow at Tip Top, Mo., on Hogan's Mountain, a few miles from here and jumped the track, turning completely over. Fireman Fred Parker was killed, and Engineer H. E. Walter severely injured, but not fatally. Beyond a few bruises the passengers escaped injury.

Lindsay, Ont., (Special.)—A double-header Grand Trunk freight train of thirty-five cars ran over a cow three miles west of here resulting in the derailment of both engines and some twenty cars. Fireman Dudley was instantly killed and Brakeman Harry Zealand badly scalded. The loss will reach $50,000.

SIBERIA TERROR OVER.

A New Penal Colony Will Probably be Selected by a Commission.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable.)—The Czar presided at a meeting of the council called to discuss the question of abolishing transportation to Siberia, on the ground that it had become prejudicial to the interests of the country and was a serious obstacle to the progress of Siberia.

As an outcome of the deliberations the Czar ordered a commission, to be presided over by the Minister of Justice, Privy Councilor N. V. Muravieff, to meet for the purpose of considering the question of substituting another penalty for transportation to the Siberian mines.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Buffalo painters get $3 a day.

Pittsburg carpenters won a strike.

Mobile has a negro barbers' union.

Dover (N. H.) weavers won a strike.

Iowa unionists held a State convention.

Tokio, Japan, has seventy soap factories.

Ohio single taxers held a State convention.

Pittsburg section hands struck for $1.35 a day.

Michigan miners' unions will form a State body.

Cleveland iron molders won a 10 per cent. advance.

Pittsburg laborers struck for $1.50 and nine hours.

Boston pattern-makers struck for the nine-hour day.

Sunderland bricklayers' laborers struck for 7d per hour.

Toronto bricklayers won a strike for 37½ cents an hour.

In Hawaii $90,000,000 are invested in sugar plantations.

Ishpeming (Mich.) tailors were conceded the ten-hour day.

Bloomington, Ill., painters gained 25 cents per day advance.

Brooklyn carpenters were conceded $3.25 a day and eight hours.

Employes of Calcutta jute mills work sixteen and a half hours a day.

All Concord, Vt., drug stores are henceforth to be closed on Sundays.

Dublin boiler-makers have been conceded an advance of $1 per week.

All Saginaw, Mich., municipal printing must carry the union label.

When Havana stevedores struck for $3 a day Chinese took their places.

Tennessee's Supreme Court has declared valid the law prohibiting Sunday work by bakers.