

THE NEWS.

Notwithstanding a rain and snow storm, Dewey Day was enthusiastically celebrated at Wheeling, and thirty thousand people crowded the streets to catch a glimpse of the Admiral.

William H. Jackson and James Cary, both colored, were sentenced to thirty days in jail in Winchester, Va., for passing counterfeit money.

There were simple but interesting ceremonies at the driving of the first spike in the Delaware General Electric Railway in Dover, Del.

Wash-a-kie, aged chief of the Eastern Shoshone Indians, died in his poise, on the Wind River reservation, in Central Wyoming.

Organizer George W. Purcell, of the Mine Workers' Union, accused in Williamsburg, Ky., of leading a riot, was acquitted.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, delivered the oration at the celebration of the University of Pennsylvania.

The constitutional amendment designed to disfranchise the colored voter was adopted by the Virginia Senate.

Charles H. Carleton, wanted in Philadelphia to answer a charge of conspiracy, was arrested in Centredale, B. I.

Henry M. Alden, editor-in-chief of Harper's Weekly, was married to Mrs. Ada F. Murray, of Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Walton Wilson was gagged and robbed by a couple of Italians in New York. The men were arrested.

The Virginia House Committee on Finance reported a bill to pension widows of Confederate soldiers.

A. T. Dennett, the New York reformer, was taken to an insane asylum in Concord, N. H.

A man and a woman were asphyxiated at the Klondike Hotel, Bleeker street, New York.

Dr. James H. Smart, president of Perdue University, died at his home in Lafayette, Ind.

Congressman Overstreet, of Indiana, father of the House Currency bill, was re-elected.

Hezekiah Thomas died in Morgantown, W. Va., at the age of 13 years.

Leander J. McCormick, manufacturer of the famous hatters and binders, died in Chicago of pneumonia.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has returned from a trip to Havana.

The national convention of the Populist party will be held in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on May 1st.

The British steamer Restormel sank in the Delaware River. She was loaded with a cargo of wheat.

A fifteen-year-old boy has been banished from Massachusetts by order of the court for forging a check.

William H. Beard, the artist, died in New York.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has bought all the lines of the Deseret Telegraph Company, heretofore owned and operated by the Mormon Church.

Owners of oyster beds in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are making efforts to combine. The proposed company is to have a capital of \$10,000,000.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, explained to the Senate that bills were changed after they had passed the Senate and before coming into his hands.

The steamer Taormina, from Santos, arrived at New York with one yellow-fever patient on board. A fireman had died and was buried at sea.

The Alfa Hotel, at Southern Pines, a winter resort in North Carolina, was burned. Loss \$20,000. All the guests escaped.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company was incorporated at Albany, with a capital of one million dollars.

Dan R. Hanna, a son of the senator, was married in Glenville, O., to Mrs. Daisy Gordon Maud.

F. L. McCarthy, a farmer, was frozen to death near New Brunswick, N. J.

Frosts in Florida damaged the strawberry crop and the early vegetables.

The large Ingrahamville Mill, at Pawtucket, E. I., was destroyed by fire.

Daniel Getzenanner died at his home in Charleston, W. Va.

Senator Lodge's venerable mother died at her home in Boston.

Tom Gould, the notorious New York diver-keeper, died.

From the mainmast of the ship Shenandoah, lying at San Francisco, the ashes of Walter S. Blanchard were scattered to the four winds.

Howard S. Gardner, of Stroudsburg, Pa., was held in \$1,000 bail in Philadelphia on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Gen. E. C. Williams, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died at his home in Chapman, Pa.

Seven hundred journeymen tailors of Chicago have been locked out by the merchant tailors.

Deed was recorded in Norfolk conveying to the Vanderbilts railroad properties in Virginia.

The upholstery manufacturers in Philadelphia rejected the scale offered by the weavers.

A squad of negro soldiers from Fort Bliss raided the police station in El Paso, Texas, to release a comrade. A fight ensued, in which one policeman and one soldier were killed.

Charles F. Stell brought suit in Carleton against persons who conspired against the granting of a liquor license to him, charging that they made libelous statements.

Charles Gregory was committed for the grand jury of the Princess Anne (Va.) Court, on the charge of committing a felonious assault on Fannie Hale, fourteen years old.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, signed the bill for the incorporation of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

The Abbott-Downing Company, manufacturers of carriages and wagons, in Concord, N. H., made an assignment.

Will Burt, colored, who confessed having attempted to lynch Mrs. C. L. Weeks, was lynched near Aiken, S. C.

Suit was filed in the Federal Court in Chattanooga attacking the constitutionality of the Bankruptcy law.

Seven miners were caught in a snow slide in Silver Lake Basin, Colorado. All were saved but one.

President Eliot has opened Harvard Summer School to one thousand Cuban teachers free of charge.

Frank F. Brown, a student of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, was shot from ambush.

The West Virginia miners again advanced the price of coal.

Prof. William G. Sumner, in his remarkable address made in New Haven, Ct., contended that only ten per cent. of married people realized the ideals with which they began married life.

GRONJE AT BAY.

SURROUNDED, HE REPULSES ROBERTS' ARMY OF 50,000.

BRavery OF THE BOERS.

Kitchener Refuses Cronje's Request for an Armistice—Their Position is Hopeless, But They Will Not Surrender—Tons of Metal Being Hurlled Into Burgher Trench—Surrender is Inevitable.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—One of the most important crises of the South African War is on. The latest developments are as follows:

Gen. P. A. Cronje, with a Boer army estimated at 8,000 men, has made a determined stand at Paardeberg drift, in the Orange Free State, 40 miles east of the Cape Colony border.

A force of Boers from Ladysmith, reported to be under command of Gen. Hans Botha, has arrived to reinforce General Cronje. This force was attacked and scattered by Lord Roberts, the British commander-in-chief.

General Buller continues to advance on Ladysmith, Natal, but is meeting unexpectedly strong resistance from considerable forces of Boers who remain in that vicinity. The bombardment of Ladysmith was heavy up to Monday, the date of the last advice from that place.

The most startling incident of the general situation is an exploit by Cronje upon which the British censured bestow high praise. With his comparatively small force he was attacked last Sunday by the entire army of Lord Roberts, estimated to have numbered 50,000 men, and he repulsed the attack in what is described as "one of the costliest actions of the war."

Cronje's army took up a very strong position in the bed of the Modder River, at Paardeberg drift. A detachment of his force held also a kopje, or hill, some little distance from the river and parallel with it. On both sides of the river there is a broad, level plain which can be swept by the Mausers of the Boers, who use the river banks as breastworks. The British infantry could not therefore approach the Boer position safely within a distance of a mile and a half, but the British artillery could take positions out of the range of the Boer Mausers and shell the river bed.

Lord Roberts decided upon an assault with infantry, which met a bloody repulse. On Monday and Tuesday he shelled Cronje's position. He made a reconnaissance on Tuesday afternoon, which convinced him that he could not take the Boer position without "very heavy loss." Lord Roberts therefore decided not to attack with his infantry again, but to use his cannon upon the Boers shut up in the river bed, while using infantry and cavalry against the Boer reinforcement that arrived from Ladysmith and other places.

Should Boer reinforcements pour in upon him in great numbers—as is likely—General Roberts, while besieging Cronje, may find himself hemmed in, meanwhile, Cronje's army, shut up in a cramped position, suffers a loss of men and material from the incessant in-pour of British missiles. Want of food may perhaps limit the period through which resistance can be continued. Boer pluck is, however, indomitable, and there can be no doubt that Cronje will hold out while his men can handle their rifles. If they can hold out some days longer, they have a fair chance of being relieved by the armies of their compatriots that are flocking from all sides to aid them.

Cronje asked an armistice of 24 hours to allow him to bury his dead. Lord Kitchener, acting for Lord Roberts, refused, saying that the Boer leader must fight to a finish or surrender unconditionally. Cronje's final answer was that he would fight to the death.

The total British loss in Sunday's battle with Cronje is not known, but partial lists indicate that it was fully 700. The official Boer account of the battle states that the Boer loss in the main fight was one killed and one wounded. It also states that two were killed and four wounded in another fight in the same vicinity. A British press dispatch from Paardeberg states that "the Boers confessed to a loss of over 300 men."

FOR THE CONVENTION.

Democrats Choose Kansas City and Name July 4—Convention Held.

Washington, (Special.)—By a vote of 49 to 9 the Democratic National Committee decided to hold the National Convention in Kansas City, Mo.

The date of the convention was fixed for July 4.

Until the afternoon it seemed almost a foregone conclusion the convention would be held early in June. After Kansas City had been selected as the place the impression was fixed that a date in May or June would be selected because of the weather prevailing in Kansas City during the summer months. The argument was advanced that it was necessary to hold the convention prior to that of the Populists, which falls on May 9, in order to escape the charge of nominating the Populist candidate, it being assured they will choose Bryan. It was also desired by many to hold the convention prior to the Republican Convention, which meets in Philadelphia on June 13.

These ideas were advanced at the meeting of the committee. Committeeman Johnson declared in favor of May 9, so the nominations by the Populists and Democrats could be simultaneous. He was, however, the only member who supported this view. Former Governor Stone, of Missouri, insisted that June 14 was the better date, in which view he was supported by Senator Tillman and others. The argument was advanced that the party failed in the last national campaign because the convention had been held in July and the time was too short to educate the people. The more time given between the meeting of the convention and the election the greater were the chances of the success of the Democratic party.

McGraw (W. Va.) and Dismore (La.) presented the date of July 4 and urged that it be selected. This view was taken by Committeeman Campbell, of New York, who said it would be much better for the Democracy of New York to have a late convention rather than an early one.

Former Senator Gorman then spoke in favor of the holiday.

ASKS AN INVESTIGATION.

Congressman Wheeler Introduces a Resolution About Macrum.

Washington, (Special.)—Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, introduced in the House a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges made by Charles E. Macrum, late Consul at Pretoria, that his official or personal affairs were opened, read, suppressed or detained by the censor of the British Government at Durban or that a telegram sent by him to the Department of State was delayed by a British censor for several weeks.

ROBERTS' OPERATIONS.

Spencer Wilkinson Says There is No Doubt About the Relief of Kimberley.

London, (By Cable.)—Spencer Wilkinson, the military expert, reviewing the situation in South Africa, says:

"Lord Roberts has begun this campaign by striking at the principal Boer forces in the western theater of war—that of Commandant Cronje, covering the siege of Kimberley."

"In a little over three weeks Lord Roberts had completed the organization of his force. He then quietly massed some 50,000 men, four infantry divisions and a cavalry division, near the selected point, reaching Modder River Station on Friday. He must have put his troops in motion by the end of the day, for on Monday the action began. It was an attempt to turn the Boer position by a march round its left, or eastern, flank."

"On Monday General French's cavalry seized the passages of the Modder River, southeast of Jacobsdal, and were at once followed up by two infantry divisions. On Tuesday the cavalry moved north, and seized the crossings of the Modder River, the infantry following at their heels."

"The Relief of Kimberley."

"On Thursday, when one division of infantry was on the Modder and the other close behind it, between the two rivers, the cavalry moved forward toward Kimberley, dispersed the besiegers from the southeastern front, and opened connection with the town."

"The same day the troops from the old camp at Modder River Station opened up communication with Jacobsdal, which had already been taken. Thus Lord Roberts had a semicircle around the Boer position at Magerfontein, from Kimberley on the north to Modder River Station on the south, and possibly the line was prolonged from Modder River Station to the northwest, so that General French might hope, by passing through Kimberley, to complete the circle, and thus enable Lord Roberts to envelop and capture Cronje's whole force."

"This was the result hoped for. The plan was brilliantly conceived and vigorously executed. But Cronje has been able to evade the blow. When Gen. French reached Kimberley it was found that Cronje, with the bulk of his force, had moved off toward Bloemfontein, apparently by the Bosch road, or by a shorter route along the north bank of the Modder."

"Cronje Left in Haste."

"The laagers and stores abandoned and the convoy captured proved that Cronje left in haste, and one of General Kelly-Kenny's brigades was last reported as pursuing and engaging the Boer rear guard. General Kitchener is superintending the pursuit, which may be effective."

"Of the first and ninth divisions no mention has been made in the telegrams, and the inference is that a part of the design is as yet undisclosed. Possibly their function is to complete the circuit to the west. Perhaps, too, a force is making to the eastward, south of the Modder river, to intercept Cronje, though, as the mounted Boers cover thirty miles a day, no infantry can catch them. A part of the Boer forces may have retreated to the northwest, toward Barkly, and will, no doubt, be pursued."

"There can be no doubt that Kimberley is relieved, and that the railway will soon be reopened. This is a success; but the more valuable result—the destruction of a part of the Boer army—has not been secured. It cannot be said, in the circumstances, that this is attributable to weakness in the British generalship, which seems to have been excellent."

"There are disquieting features in the news. The capture by Boers, said to have come from Colerberg, of a large British convoy may diminish the mobility of the British force, and is a proof of the judgment and energy of the Boer leaders. The vigorous attack on the British post at Rensburg shows that the Boers mean to reply to Lord Roberts' advance by striking at his communications. Until the issue of the operations around Kimberley is fully known it is useless to speculate upon the next move of Lord Roberts. The fact that Kimberley is relieved, and that the railway will soon be reopened, and that Cronje has made a hasty retreat are to the good side of the account, but the fact that Cronje has not, at any rate up to the date of the latest telegrams, been well beaten in a fight, is a disappointment. The opinion is widespread that the invasion of the Free State will bring the Boer army, or at least the Free State contingent, cut of Natal."

SHOT SWEETHEART'S FATHER.

Iowa Young Man Does Murder on His Way to Church.

Ottumwa, Iowa, (Special.)—Leslie Eastburn, aged 21, shot Jasper Sutton, an aged citizen of Bloomfield, three bullets penetrating Sutton's abdomen and causing almost instant death.

Eastburn called at Sutton's home to take Sutton's 19-year-old daughter Alice to church. The father met Eastburn at the door and ordered him away. An altercation ensued and Sutton followed Eastburn to the road. Weapons were drawn by both men. Eastburn fired first, the older man falling before he could raise his weapon.

SHAFER SAYS FOREVER.

United States Must Always Keep Garrisons in Philippines.

Buffalo, N. Y., (Special.)—Gen. William R. Shafter was at Fort Porter while returning to San Francisco.

Interviewed on the Philippine situation he said: "I regard the insurrection as broken. So far as the Tagals are concerned the insurrection is practically ended. As to what may occur among the other tribesmen over there I cannot say."

"How long will a garrison be necessary in the Philippines?" was asked.

"Forever," he replied, "and by forever I mean during your lifetime and mine."

THE AMERICAN ATTACHE.

A Report That He Was Missing Contradicted in a Despatch from Jaenabdal.

London, (By Cable.)—Lord Weekly Newspaper publishes a dispatch from Modder River, under date of Friday evening, saying that the American and Austrian attaches are reported to be missing.

Another despatch, dated at Jacobsdal the same day, states that Captain Slocums and the Austrian attaché are at that place.

A New Railroad Official.

The Louisville and Nashville Railway has created the position of "horticultural agent." The duties of this official will be to encourage horticulture and truck raising along the line by means of information obtained in the same and other sections of the South.

Mammoth Pacific Liners.

Four American steamers designed for the Pacific trade are each to be 750 feet long, with a capacity of 22,000 tons. Some of the builders say the transpacific liners of the future will be 1,000 feet long.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

ONLY HIGHEST COURT CAN SETTLE KENTUCKY MUDDLE.

DUAL LEGISLATURE NOW.

Two Sessions of Both the House and Senate in the Capitol—Democrats Meet an Hour Ahead of Opponents With Carter in the Chair—Two Presiding Officers in Chamber.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The impression that the contest over the Governorship will not be ended till it is fought to a finish in the courts is not lessened by the action taken by the Democratic Senators in their session ratifying their former action by which Senator Goebel was declared Governor.

The Republicans who spoke for Governor Taylor said that he would not recognize as legal the proceedings just taken, and which was duplicated in the House, but has told them that he looks upon these proceedings as illegal and will not quit the fight until the whole matter is passed upon in the courts of last resort.

Governor Taylor's Position.

His position is that, the former proceedings being void, the ratification gives them no legal vitality; that the legal presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor Marshall, had declared the session adjourned when the question was taken, and that the vote should have been taken by yeas and nays, as in the case of a bill or joint resolution. Negotiations to settle the conflict between Lieutenant-Governor Marshall and Senator Carter over the chair in the Senate still go on, but no agreement has been reached so far.

There is talk among the Democratic Senators of voting on the ratification resolution in the Senate by yeas and nays. These resolutions received the support of 21 Senators, two more than a quorum.

Two Legislatures.

The Democrats had a session of the Senate at 9 o'clock with President (pro tem) Carter presiding, and adjourned to meet again at 2.30. The Republicans adjourned Saturday, to meet at 11 o'clock, and the Democrats adopted this move to get possession of the chamber first. The Senate convened at 10.30. Both Carter and Marshall presided.

The Republicans, recognizing Marshall, adjourned after prayer, and, led by Lieutenant-Governor Marshall, left the hall. The Democratic Senators, recognizing President (pro tem) Carter, paid no attention to the Republican proceedings, and continued in session.

Goebel Election Reaffirmed.

The Democratic Senate then adopted a motion by Senator Allen, of Lexington, to ratify and reaffirm the former action of the Senate, by which Goebel was declared Governor. This prevailed on a viva voce vote, nobody making a demand for the yeas and nays. Senator Triplett, anti-Goebel Democrat, voted with the Democrats for the purpose of making a quorum.

The Democratic Senators adjourned, after adopting the Allen resolution.

The House convened at noon. Speaker Trimble presiding. Mr. Hickman (Dem.) demanded a roll call to ascertain the presence of a quorum. The Republicans did not answer to their names, and only 53 of the 60 Democrats were present.

Released on Bail.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—J. L. Sutton the Sheriff of Whitley county, who was arrested recently on a charge of complicity in the Goebel assassination, was brought here before County Judge Moran, and was admitted to bail. This was the result of an agreement between the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense. Sutton left for home in company with his uncle, State Inspector C. N. Lister.

Death of Judge R. A. Buckner.

Lexington, Ky., (Special.)—Judge Richard A. Buckner, one of the most noted lawyers of the Kentucky bar, is dead, aged eighty-seven years. He was an intense Union man during the Civil War, and did much to keep Kentucky from seceding. He was commonwealth's attorney, circuit judge, and was defeated for Congress in 1863. He was one of the commissioners from the Kentucky code in 1873 and was speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1861.

A Civil Service Amendment.

Washington, (Special.)—Representative Lacey, of Iowa, has introduced a bill amending the civil service act. It provides that government employes shall serve for five years, with opportunity for reappointment for another five years. Those now in the service shall serve out a term of five years and those who have served beyond that time shall be divided into classes whose terms shall gradually expire.

Sees His Son Drown, Unable to Aid.

Norfolk, Va., (Special.)—Joseph Gristie twenty-seven years old, fell overboard from a rowboat between this city and the quarantine station at Craney Island and was drowned. His father, who was accompanying him in another boat, looking up suddenly, observed the accident, but could render no assistance.

St. Charles College Burned.

New Orleans, (Special.)—The St. Charles College, at Grand Coteau, together with a valuable library, was burned. Loss, \$50,000, insurance, \$5,000.

Senator Lodge's Mother Dead.

Boston, (Special.)—Mrs. Annie E. Lodge, mother of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, died at her home in this city. She was seventy-nine years of age.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House, in committee of the whole, struck out the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission. Representative Pearce making a speech that caused a stir.

The House committee submitted a recommendation for a constitutional amendment disqualifying polygamists.

Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote and Von Holleben exchanged ratifications of the Samoan treaty.

The House Committee on Postoffices took favorable action on the Loud bill.

A large delegation of vessel owners from Maryland called upon Secretary Root and Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers at the War Department, with the view of having their assistance in securing a modification of the existing law, which practically prohibits the dumping of ashes in any part of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

In the House of Representatives the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, which had been stricken out in committee of the whole, was reintroduced.

Senator Charles J. McNamara, testifies before the Senate committee investigating the charges of bribery against him.

LIKE DREYFUS CASE.

Bureau Attache Accused of Attempting Sale of Information—An Alleged Offer to England.

Paris, (By Cable.)—The sensational newspapers of Paris publish a story with regard to a sub-chief of one of the bureaus of the Ministry of Marine named Philipp, who is said to have been discovered in an offer to furnish Great Britain information relating to the freightage of vessels for the Transvaal in French ports.

It is alleged that in the letter containing his proposal he asked 25,000 francs in return for the information. It is also alleged that the letter was seized on the strength of information given through Dr. Leyds, whereupon M. Philipp absconded.

The Nationalist journals insist that he received timely warnings from the French Government, and was thus enabled to escape to England.

Dr. Leyds, however, denies the part attributed to him in the affair, and the British Embassy has issued a formal repudiation of any relations, direct or indirect, with Philipp.

According to the Journal Des Debats, Philipp has gone to the United States, where he formerly lived, and where, it is said, he became a bankrupt as the result of his unfortunate management of his business as a picture dealer.

The method by which he was trapped recalls the Dreyfus affair. He received a letter inviting him to meet a veiled lady, as in the notorious case of Lieut.-Col. Du Paty de Clam, at a well-known cafe. Here, according to his story, he indiscreetly revealed his designs to the veiled lady, who immediately informed the departmental commissaire, which promptly proceeded to investigate. Before action could be taken, however, the bird had flown.

NEW PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Meeting-place Would Probably Be Located in the City of Mexico.

Washington, (Special.)—There is renewed talk of another Pan-American Congress to be held in the near future. The Paris Exposition will probably prevent any such convention this year, although the reassembling of the congress of 1890 would not be a very difficult undertaking.

Secretary Hay has received assurances from representatives of all the South American countries favorable to the idea. Mr. Rockhill, chief of the Bureau of American Republics, is much interested in the plan, and is in correspondence with Central and South American Governments regarding it.

If the congress should reassemble it is understood the meeting place would be in the City of Mexico, as most convenient and accessible to all the delegates.

The arrangement of a program of subjects has received some attention, and a number of the topics discussed in 1890 are still regarded as important. Those suggested as most pertinent at the present time are arbitration, sanitary regulation, weights and measures, port dues and international law.

The invitations to this congress will be issued by the Government where the meeting is likely to be held. This will in all probability be Mexico.

ARGUMENT AND A GUN.

Shooting Affray Between Kentucky Politicians Narrowly Averted.

Frankfort, (Special.)—A political argument between ex-State Senator Charles J. Bronston, of Lexington, and Claude Desha, chief clerk of the Senate, came near precipitating a shooting affray on a Chesapeake and Ohio train crowded with returning Legislators.

Bronston is said to have denounced the Goebel men as revolutionists. Desha, to whom the remarks were addressed, denounced Bronston a boister. Angry words passed and Senator Bronston drew a pistol, and prevented trouble. Desha's friends say he was not armed. Later both men agreed to drop the matter.

Operators Concede Another Advance.

Charleston, W. Va., (Special.)—At a meeting of the scale committee of the West Virginia Miners' Association and the Kanawha coal operators, it was decided to advance the price of mining 6 1/2 cents per ton on screened coal, and 5 cents a ton on gas, or soft coal. The new scale takes effect March 1.

This is the second advance made in this district since April, 1899, and it covers advances recently made at the Indianapolis convention, which are to be effective April 1 in competitive fields.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

General Donner, the senior officer of the French Army, is 94 years old.

Sir John Lubbock's new title, Lord Avebury, is derived from an estate in Wiltshire which has a Druidical monument finer, it is said, than Stonehenge.

Maj. S. J. A. Denison, Toronto, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of General Lord Roberts, and will be the representative of the Canadian contingent.

Judge Tait, the head of the new Philippine Commission, stands 5 feet 10, with the full quota of flesh for his height, has bright eyes, a healthy glow on his face and springy steps.

Bishop Potter (Episcopal), of New York, is said to know his Bible so well that in the hurry of rapid speech he can find any passage he requires just as a musician's fingers can find any key on a piano.

The death of the Marquis of Lothian removes a familiar and prominent figure from the House of Lords. He had sat in it for 39 years, and no man was better acquainted with all its forms and procedure.

Charles G. Bennett, of Brookline, the new Secretary of the United States Senate, has been identified with Empire State politics for many years. He was the Republican congressional nominee from the Fifth New York District.

The address at the commencement exercises of the University of Michigan next June will be delivered by John M.