

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Domestic.

The machinists who had been on strike at Willsboro applied for reinstatement in the shops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and other mills. Many were taken back, but the places of others had been filled.

The coroner's jury in Winchester, Va., holds the Winchester Gas and Electric Light Company responsible for the death of Jacob Houck and Lewis Price, who were electrocuted by a live wire.

Mayor Hugh O'Hara, of Santa Paula, Cal., was shot down by Charles Waxsmith, one of a party of disordered characters whose arrest he had ordered.

Herman Treetz, aged 18, and Ida Dupuy, aged 16, wanted to die together, and were taken to a hospital in New Brighton, where the girl died.

The Pennsylvania Forestry Commission decided to purchase Mont Alto Park, with the view of establishing a roller coaster.

Six persons were severely injured and a panic created by the stampede of a number of horses at the gypsy camp near Chicago.

William Brooks, a negro, was lynched at Elkins, W. Va., for shooting Robert Lilly, the chief of police of that town.

W. Gray, alias Ellsworth Lewis, was arrested in Denver, Col., on the charge of securing jewelry in Topeka by fraud.

Robert E. Craddock struck Luther A. Auster with a rock in Roanoke, Va., and the latter died from his injuries.

Rev. A. B. Warwick, of Nashville, will become principal of the Valley Female College in Winchester, Va.

Miss Mary Gibson, daughter of County Clerk John M. Gibson, died at her home near Berryville, Va.

Six prospectors on their way to the Klondike gold fields were frozen to death near Cape Romanoff.

Anna Kowalski was arrested in Cleveland for killing her child in Johnstown, Pa. She confessed.

No success attended the effort to amicably settle the carpenters' strike in New York.

Mrs. Leah Finamore committed suicide in Chambersburg, Pa., by hanging.

Former Governor Jones, of Alabama, had an exciting discussion with Chairman Knox, of the Constitutional Convention, in which the Governor refused to be expelled from the hall.

Dr. Michael N. Regent received an indeterminate sentence in Chicago for substituting a corpse for an insured man to swindle the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Judge Trout, of San Francisco, has decided that the trust clause in the Fair will with regard to personal property is void.

Thirty of the new cadets at West Point were overcome by the heat at the funeral of General Butterfield.

A general strike of the United Garment Workers in New York has been ordered, involving 50,000 men.

Henry Burgess, a steeplechase jockey, was killed in New York while schooling a horse over the jumps.

Some incendiary has been setting fire to property in Richmond, Va., belonging to Joseph Heppert.

Charles E. Parsons was acquitted in Richmond of the charge of trying to beat a Norfolk hotel.

The Salmon combine was incorporated in Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$25,000,000.

Foreign.

A plan for the payment of the Chinese indemnity to the powers has finally been adopted. It contemplates the entire liquidation of both principal and interest by 1940, China to raise \$23,000,000 annually.

Chinese bandits are causing trouble in the province of Chili. They are better armed than the Chinese troops. In a recent conflict a hundred soldiers and officers were killed.

The House of Lords sustained an injunction forbidding unionists to watch and beset a railroad company's property to win over non-unionists.

The American ladies of the hospital ship Maine presented King Edward with a medal commemorative of the work of the American hospital ship.

Mr. Kruger, though depressed over the death of his wife, is reported to have plunged into his work with more than usual energy.

Salo Rawicz, a banker, committed suicide in Berlin because of his losses in connection with the Leipzig Bank failure.

Cardinal Vaughan gave a reception in honor of Cardinal Gibbons in the chapter hall of the new cathedral in London.

The Republican party gained 47 seats in the elections for the French Council General.

Daniel Frohman secured the Hungarian violinist Kubelik for an American tour.

Terrific electrical and hail storms have done great damage in Germany.

The Paris Figaro publishes some new facts connected with the Schaebele affair, showing how a second Franco-German war was averted by Prince Munster de Ferberberg.

In consequence of the Boer raids into Natal the British military authorities have ordered all white men to evacuate farms on the Tugela and Sunday rivers.

Germans are agitated over the high duties and the minimum and maximum charges on cereals. The Vorwaerts characterizes the schedules as usurious.

It is brought to light that there are many young actresses of talent who cannot make a living, as they lack the necessary influence.

The governor of the Island of Querpart says that the Christian converts were responsible for the uprising on that island.

The late Prof. Max Muller's library was bought by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokio.

Intense heat has been accompanied by violent storms throughout Germany.

The Siberian crops are reported to be nearly a total failure.

It has now developed that the fire in the Yildiz palace was the outgrowth of an intrigue in the Sultan's harem, the women wishing to be rid of the lady treasurer, who was accused of the crime.

Financial.

The Allen Steel Company has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$1,000,000 to manufacture steel.

It is said President Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western, will exercise an option he holds for the purchase of the Winona and Western Railway within three months.

A second call has been made upon the Burlington underwriting syndicate, this time for 12 1/2 per cent. of the original subscription. This makes 22 1/2 per cent. to date, the first call of 10 per cent. having been made May 15.

THE PAN-AMERICAN AWARD JURIES.



Service Building

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—The jury of award for the Pan-American Exposition selected by Henry Smith Pritchett held their first meeting in the Service Building. Later they will be organized as class juries for each department and immediately take up the work reviewing and judging the exhibits.

All returns from the class juries will be subject to revision by a superior jury. Following is a list of the chairman of each jury:

Agriculture—Prof. S. M. Babcock of the University of Wisconsin.

Agricultural Implements—Col. J. H. Brigham, United States assistant secretary of agriculture.

Food and Their Accessories—Lieut. Col. A. La Smith, chief of the commissary, U. S. A.

Ferrous—Prof. B. E. Fernow, Cornell University.

Fisheries—United States Fish Commissioner Charles H. Babcock, of Rochester.

Mines and Metallurgy—John Birkinbine, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Machinery—Prof. Ira N. Hollis, Harvard University.

Electricity—Dr. Carl Herring, consulting engineer, Philadelphia.

Transportation—Col. H. G. Prout, editor of the Railway Gazette.

Ordinance—Admiral Belknap, U. S. N.

Manufactures—Dr. E. A. Engler, Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

Graphic Arts—Theodore L. De Vinne of the De Vinne Press, New York.

Liberal Arts—Carroll D. Wright, United States Bureau of Labor, Washington.

Arts—Daniel V. French, sculptor.

A NEW MOVE FOR SETTLEMENT.

Probable Intervention in the Big Steel Strike.

PULLING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

Major Farquhar, of the Industrial Commission, Goes to New York in Compliance With a Request to Confer With the Members of the Ohio Board of Arbitration, to Try to Find a Way of Bringing About an Agreement.

New York (Special).—It is believed here that a meeting may be held in a few days for the purpose of discussing the possibility of bringing about mediation in the great steel strike. Major John M. Farquhar, of the Industrial Commission, received a telegram asking him to come on to New York at once. Major Farquhar is a former member of Congress, and is the oldest living ex-president of an international trade union, having been president of the International Typographical Union some 40 years ago. He will meet in New York the members of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration and other men who are anxious to arrange some method by which the present strike can be brought to an honorable end.

"The Industrial Commission, as a body, can hardly take cognizance of this strike," said Mr. Farquhar. The commission expires by limitation in December and we need all the intervening time for the preparation of our report. It is not possible for us to intervene for the purpose of bringing the strike to an end. Such intervention would be going beyond our powers. The commission was created for the purpose of investigating the industrial situation and recommending legislation for its betterment. While we are required to report on mediation and arbitration, we are not empowered as a body to mediate or arbitrate.

Mediation, in my own opinion, is the only thing that can be attempted in this strike. Arbitration, as President Shaffer says, is out of the question. It is impossible for this reason: Schwab is trying to 'Carnegie' all the plants controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. He is going to try to repeat his success of 1892, when he converted the Carnegie plants into a non-union organization. His testimony before the Industrial Commission indicated his purpose very clearly. I have also heard the same story from President Shaffer. But he will not succeed. Shaffer has the power to give the Steel Corporation a harder blow than has been delivered. He has the Amalgamated Association at his back to a man. The American Federation is also supporting him.

Shaffer's purpose is to unionize all the plants by having the Steel Corporation or the constituent companies sign the Amalgamated scale for all the shops.

"Here are these men working on opposing lines. That is why arbitration is impossible.

"Shaffer cannot succeed in full either, and that is why mediation is the only course left open. Mediators may induce each to modify his purposes somewhat. Shaffer can never hope to force the corporation to sign the scale for all the mills. But I do think he will succeed in persuading Schwab that it will be better for the corporation to quit trying to make the mills non-union. I think he will also persuade him to agree to unionize mills in which an overwhelming majority of the men are members of the association."

To Study American Methods.

Washington (Special).—Some of the principal foreign establishments in Washington have received instructions to forward to their home governments full details of the manner in which the United States extends its foreign commerce by means of foreign agencies, commercial travelers, etc.

The large increase of American exports has drawn the attention of foreign governments to the methods employed on this side of the water to develop trade abroad. These methods have been the subject of a number of government publications, which are now being collected for transmission to foreign capitals.

Will Not Release the Americans.

Washington (Special).—In response to the representations to the State Department, the British Government has declined to release any of the Americans who were captured while serving in the Boer army. The only exceptions will be in the case of prisoners whose health is such as to make their confinement dangerous. Some Americans are among the military prisoners in Ceylon, and the State Department had special reference to their case in addressing the British Government in this matter.

SECRETARY LONG CONDEMNNS BOOK.

Maclay's History Cannot Be Used in Its Present Form—Time for Action Says Schley.

Washington (Special).—The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the third volume of Maclay's history of the Spanish-American War shall not be used as a text book at the Naval Academy unless the obnoxious language is contained in characterizing the action of Rear-Admiral Schley is eliminated. In this volume the author describes the battle of Santiago and criticizes Schley, calling him, in so many words, a coward. The Secretary says that it would be manifestly improper to have a history containing such intemperate language used as a text book for the cadets.

He has informed both Commander Winwright, who is in command of the Naval Academy, and Mr. Maclay, the author of the history, of the decision.

In this connection the Secretary says that the proofs of the entire volume were not submitted to him by the historian. He received only the proofs of the third chapter, that relating to the mobilization of the fleet, which he, as Secretary of the Navy, had issued in making the naval preparations for the war. That chapter was satisfactory and he returned it to Mr. Maclay with an indication of his approval. He says he never saw the account of the battle at Santiago and the criticisms of Rear-Admiral Schley until after the book was published.

Of the interest aroused, inquiries have been made as to the identity of the author, Edward Stanton Maclay. It has been discovered that, formerly an editorial writer on the New York Sun, he is at present in the employ of the Navy Department in the store-room of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, performing the duties of a clerk, but classified as a laborer.

"His clerical duties end at 4 o'clock each day after which he has ample time to write history.

"No Time for Talking.

New York (Special).—"This is no time for talking; it is a time for action."

This was Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley's answer to a request for a statement of his intentions in regard to the attack made upon him in the third volume of Edgar Stanton Maclay's 'History of the Navy.' It is believed that Admiral Schley will take measures to call Mr. Maclay to account for the accusations of cowardice and falsehood imputed to him in the volume which has just been issued from the press.

Beyond the declaration that the time for action had arrived, Admiral Schley would say nothing of his plans as to the shafts which have been aimed at him. That it is the Admiral's intention to summon Mr. Maclay and possibly also his publishers to answer in the courts for his version of the course pursued by Admiral Schley during the operations which culminated in the battle of Santiago, there is believed to be no doubt.

Admiral Schley was reluctant to say a word in regard to the controversy over the naval operations which ended in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. He has refrained, hitherto, from taking any part in the bitter contest which has raged both in and out of Congress ever since the battle of Santiago.

MORRO CASTLE AS A NAVAL STATION.

Protests and Approval by Cuban Newspapers of the Reported American Plan.

Havana (Special).—The report that the United States intends to hold Morro Castle and fortify it does not cause much adverse comment here. The public generally expected that Morro Castle and the Cabanas fortress would be taken for a naval station.

The Discussion protests against this action, saying it is "an imposition of the strong power upon a weak one, yet Cuba can do nothing but accept."

La Lucha strongly approves the step. It says: "Cuba could not do anything with the two historic fortresses of Havana and Santiago, while the flag of the formidable Republic of the United States will command the respect of strangers, and other nations would see behind the flag not the little State of Cuba but one of the greatest powers of the globe. The two points of most strategic importance on the Cuban coast the United States should take and strongly fortify."

Church Destroyed by Wind.

Columbus, Miss. (Special).—During a windstorm here the Second Baptist Church was totally destroyed. Rev. W. Whitfield was holding services at the time and a large congregation was present. Several people were cut and bruised.

Mrs. Grant's Gift to Mrs. McKinley.

Rochester, N. Y. (Special).—A box marked "Mrs. McKinley, Canton, O." was brought into Charlotte Harbor on the North King from Coburg, Ont. It contained a knit woolen shoulder cape for Mrs. McKinley. The cape was knit by Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, now at Coburg.

Clemency for Boer Prisoners.

Cape Town (Special).—Lord Kitchener has commuted the sentence of death passed on 34 Boer prisoners to penal servitude for life at Bermuda.

FAITHFUL WIFE OF "OOM PAUL" DEAD

Victim of Pneumonia After an Illness of Three Days.

HER PLAIN AND HOMELY LIFE

Was the Mother of Sixteen Children, and Who Helped the President of the South African Republic Save and Keep Millions of Gold—Proud of Her Husband, and Devoted to Him and His Interests.

Pretoria (By Cable).—Mrs. Kruger, wife of President Paul Kruger, of the South African Republic, died here of pneumonia, after an illness of three days. She was 67 years old.

Her long separation from her husband, combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week had completely broken her spirit.

Mr. Eloff and other relatives of the Kruger family were at her bedside when she passed away.

President Weeps and Prays.

London (By Cable).—"Owing to the Sunday telegraph hours in Holland," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilversum, Mr. Kruger was not informed of his wife's death until the evening. The news was broken to him by Dr. Heymans and Secretary Boeschen.

"Mr. Kruger, who had just returned from Hilversum Church, burst into tears and asked to be left alone. He exclaimed: "She was a good wife. We quarrelled only once, and that was six months after we were married."

"He prayed for a long time and then calmly sleeping, his Bible beside his bed. The Transvaal and Orange Free State flags flying above the white villa were draped and half-masted. Shortly before the news came a crowd of country girls had been singing a folk song outside the villa."

A Typical Boer Woman.

Since the capture of Pretoria by the British, June 5, 1900, and the departure of President Kruger from one successive capital to another, ending in his present European visit, Mrs. Kruger had remained in the city where she had made her home so long.

She and her husband talked over their plans some time before and decided that as his movements were uncertain and his life was often to be in danger, it was better for her to remain in the old home, where she would be safe and could await better times. But, alas, the better times have not come. The death of the wife who had been a faithful companion to him half a century will add another heavy load to the burden of sorrow which is upon the rugged leader of the Boers.

Mrs. Kruger, in appearance, in her manner and in her speech, was as unassuming as the wife of any Dutch farmer. And she was just as thrifty and frugal.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF AMMONIA BOILERS

One Man Killed and Another Seriously Injured—Elizabeth City Shaken Up.

Elizabeth City, N. C. (Special).—Defective ammonia boilers at the ice factory of the Crystal Ice and Coal Company exploded, completely demolishing the plant.

One fireman was killed and another seriously injured, both at the factory. Superintendent Dunston and Foreman Brown had a narrow escape. Huge parts of the tank passed through the office, completely destroying it, while the superintendent was at his desk.

The shock was severe and shattered window panes three blocks away. It was felt all over the city. There is fear of an ice famine. The fish industry will suffer. The company will rebuild immediately; loss \$10,000.

LIVE NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Great Building for Department of Justice.

An effort will be made to get the authority of Congress to purchase an entire square of ground and to erect a much larger building than formerly contemplated for the Department of Justice.

Attorney-General Knox entertains the ambition to leave as a permanent record of his connection with the Department of Justice a magnificent, modern building which will be capable of housing that department for many years to come. His predecessor, Mr. Griggs, once thought he was destined to erect such a structure in his administration, but he was disappointed. Mr. Knox, however, goes further than Mr. Griggs. Where the latter contented himself with asking a total appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the erection and furnishing of a building on a quarter of a block, the present Attorney-General contemplates acquiring an entire block in the center of the city and the construction of a building which will be a credit to a great Government.

Teachers for Philippines.

The government transport Thomas will sail from San Francisco this week with a "battalion" of school teachers for the Philippines, consisting of 393 men and 145 women appointed from every section of the country. They have enlisted for three years in the corps of teachers to instruct the Filipinos in the English language.

Great Britain has sent teachers to many of her colonies where the natives are chiefly of the dusky race, but this is the first time such an expedition has been sent across the waters by the United States. The transportation is borne by the government and takes to the Philippines what may prove a strong factor in the civilization of the country.

Educational matters in the islands are in charge of Professor Atkinson, who has made some appointments at Manila, but the large majority of the teachers are sent from this country. Their salaries will range from \$75 to \$125 a month, and the cost of transportation will average \$300 each. They are expected to sign contracts to remain in the service three years.

Neely and Rathbone Cases.

Action was taken by Secretary Root contemplating the hastening of the trial of Charles F. W. Neely and E. G. Rathbone, both of whom are under arrest in Havana on charges of alleged misappropriation of Cuban funds.

A letter was sent to the Attorney-General fully presenting the views of the Secretary of War, especially with respect to the course to be taken in trying the two former American officials. This letter was prepared as the result of a conference in the office of the Secretary of War, lasting for more than four hours, and participated in by Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, Col. Clarence Edwards, chief of the insular division of the War Department, and Mr. C. Magoon, law officer of the department.

Manufacturing in Territories.

The Census Office issued a bulletin on the manufacturing industries of the four Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, showing an aggregate product of \$37,807,103. Arizona leads, with a product of \$21,315,189, of which amount \$17,286,517 was the output of the copper smelters. The total product for New Mexico is \$5,605,795; for Indian Territory, \$3,892,181, and for Oklahoma, \$7,083,938.

The Hundred-Millionth Dollar.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has completed a portion of the work on the one-dollar certificates, series of 1899. Monday the institution turned out the one-hundredth-millionth bill and the Treasury Department officials gave orders that the next bill issued shall be numbered "1-A." The work is of a high character and the employes of the bureau have been engaged at extra hours to do the work with the least possible delay.

Capital News in Cases.

Attorney-General Knox declined to render an opinion upon the question submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury as to whether duties should be refunded paid upon imports from Porto Rico between the ratification and the Foraker Act.

Lieutenant Commander Minnett reported that he brought the gunboat Concord back from Alaska without orders because Commander Knox became seriously ill and there was no place to give him suitable attention.

Secretary of the Interior announced that the committee to supervise the drawing of lots on the Indian lands opened to homesteaders.

Teacher Lost Life in Fire.

Syracuse, N. Y. (Special).—The Shelter for Homeless Girls, in this city, was destroyed by fire. Forty-nine inmates escaped in their night clothes by the fire escapes. Miss Phoebe Miller, of Lansingville, N. Y., a teacher at the Shelter, was burned to death. Her body was recovered. It is thought that a lamp exploded in Miss Miller's room and that the burning oil set fire to her clothing.

Morgan Talks of Strike.

New York (Special).—J. P. Morgan gave positive denial to the rumor of this morning that the steel strike had been settled. He made this statement: "There is not a word of truth in it. There has been no settlement, and there can be no compromise on such a question. The position of the operating companies is perfectly simple and well understood, and so far as I am concerned, has my unqualified approval."

Must Leave Their Farms.

Durban, Natal (By Cable).—In consequence of the Boer raids into Natal and the support given the raiders by the Republicans, the military authorities have ordered all white men, with their live stock, foodstuffs and clothing, to evacuate all farms between the Tugela and Sundays rivers. Any white man remaining in this section of the country after July 31 will be subject to martial law.

No Spanish Inquiry.

Madrid (By Cable).—The Spanish Senate rejected a motion to determine by inquiry who was responsible for the disasters to Spain in the war with the United States. The motion had been opposed by Premier Sagasta.

Count Tolstoy Convalescent.

Tula, European Russia (By Cable).—Count Leo Tolstoy, who has been critically ill, is now out of danger and convalescent.

YACHT CAPSIZES, FIVE LIVES LOST.

Arthur C. Colburn and His Two Daughters Drowned.

CAPTAIN BLAMED FOR ACCIDENT.

One Daughter and the Steward Saved After a Disagreeable Experience—The Captain's Failure to Take the Owner's Advice Responsible for the Catastrophe, the Boat Capsizing in the Squall That Came On.

New Haven, Ct. (Special).—Five persons were drowned in the Sound by the capsizing of the yawl-rigged yacht Venetia, of Philadelphia, at a point five miles east of Sands Point, near the New York and Connecticut line. Two only of those on board the yacht were rescued. The drowned are:

Arthur C. Colburn, owner of the yacht and his daughters Ida and Annette Colburn, of Philadelphia.

Captain Flint, of Brooklyn, N. Y., master of the yacht, and a sailor, name unknown.

The others on board the ill-fated craft, Mrs. Walter J. Sprinkle of Philadelphia, another daughter of the owner of the yacht, and the steward, James Standridge, of New York, were rescued by the tug Gertrude, after clinging two hours to the bottom of a capsized longboat.

The yacht left Delaware City Monday morning, bound for Newport. Wednesday morning it started for Thompsonville, S. I., the intention being to put into Black Rock, Ct., and take on board Mrs. Sprinkle's husband, who was expected there.

According to the story of the steward, the accident happened between 3 and 3.30 in the afternoon. The sky was very squally, and the steward says he heard Mr. Colburn say to Captain Flint that it would be well to take in some of the light sails, but that the Captain replied that the boat would stand all the wind that was coming. She then had on all her light sails, including jibs, staysail and topsail.

The wind continued to increase, and the ladies went below, where Mr. Colburn joined them, after again advising Captain Flint to reduce sail, this time saying that the jib and the jigger were all that it was safe to carry.

Still the captain kept the Venetia under all her sail, and finally the squall broke. The first gust knocked the yacht down under her port rail and was away under water, and the waves broke over the cockpit into the cabin. Terror-stricken, the party below rushed to the companionway just as a second and fiercer gust hit the craft and carried her down again. A second time she righted, but only for a moment, for in the temporary calm there could be seen coming a long mass of water capped with a white line of foam that the wind raised.

Standridge says he started for the mast just before the wave broke, while Captain Flint and Mr. Colburn were endeavoring to get the women out of the submerged cabin. But before Standridge could get there the roller had struck and Venetia, righting for a moment to even keel, began to sink.

FAMILY PERISH IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Mother and Three Children Killed in Pittsburg—Husband Escapes.

Pittsburg (Special).—Four members of a family were burned to death in a Penn avenue tenement fire shortly before 8 o'clock a. m. The mother and three children are dead and the husband is badly burned. The explosion of an oil can was the cause of the fire.

Mrs. Ratza was preparing breakfast in the her apartment on the third floor of the tenement house in the rear of 2716 Penn avenue shortly before 8 o'clock a. m. The fire in the kitchen stove was not burning as quickly as she wanted it to, and she took an oil can and poured some of the oil on the fire. In a moment a blaze from the grate of the stove ignited the oil in the can and an explosion, which was heard through the house, followed.

Big Christian Science Fee.

Utica, N. Y. (Special).—After the death of Moses Davis, of Rome, N. Y., it was found that he had bequeathed to the Christian Science Church of that city property worth \$60,000. Now the heirs are trying to recover this property, declaring the transfer to have been illegal. The Christian Scientists say the property was given in payment for treatment to Mrs. Davis.

Our New Possibilities.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh, civil governor of Benguet Province, Luzon, has been exonerated by the civil commission of the charges against him.

Advices from Manila state that conferences between Adjutant-General Corbin and General Chaffee will probably result in economical and administrative reforms in the army of occupation. The cost of maintaining the American army in the Philippines can, it is estimated, be reduced by 60 per cent.

Provincial civil government has failed in the islands of Cebu and Bohol and in the Province of Batangas, Luzon, owing to their incomplete pacification, and the civil commission has turned them back to the military authorities. The insurrection on the island of Bohol has been renewed.

Colonel Santos, with 40 men and 30 rifles, has surrendered at Ligao, in Albay province. The insurrection in North Camarines province is practically ended.

Tried to Poison for Revenge.

New Orleans (Special).—As a result of an attempt at wholesale poisoning at the Touro-Shakespeare almshouse seven persons, all officers of the institution, were made seriously ill, and one, Mrs. Blanchard, the matron of the institution, may die. The poison used was arsenic acid, and only the prompt arrival of the doctor and the quick administration of antidotes saved the lives of the intended victims. No definite clue has yet been found, but the indications point to a negro inmate of the almshouse.