

DEFIANT LITTLE HAYTI.

A Sharp Answer to Germany's Demands For Indemnity.

WILL NOT SUBMIT TO BULLYING.

The Little Republic Refuses to Negotiate With the Charge d'Affaires Who Made the Demands—Germany Will Not Send a Warship to Hayti.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Reports that came to the state department late yesterday afternoon from Hayti were to the effect that considerable excitement prevailed there and that the situation was grave. For this reason it was determined to hasten the departure of the Marblehead, and the naval officials were communicated with to this end. The impression appeared to prevail in Port au Prince that a German warship was rapidly approaching the place. Of course it is stated that the Marblehead goes solely for the purpose of protecting American interests that might be threatened by the outbreak of disorders in Hayti.

The latest advices from German sources, however, indicate that no occasion will be given for friction between the United States and Germany on account of the Haytian difficulty and that the matter will be adjusted.

It developed that Hayti had sent a reply to Germany's demands which is somewhat remarkable for firmness in view of the difference in size between the two powers. The Haytian note makes it clear that the republic is ready to discuss the merits of the controversy, but does not desire to have Germany pass judgment in the first place, demand an indemnity, and thereafter discuss the merits. Moreover, Hayti gives notice to Germany that the German charge d'Affaires to Hayti, who made the recent demands, is persona non grata, and that it is impossible for Hayti to conduct further negotiations with him.

It is stated that he offended against all rules of propriety and official etiquette by going directly before the president of Hayti, and in loud and angry tones and insulting manner threatened dire consequences unless immediate reparations were made to Germany. This personal affront to Hayti's chief executive is regarded as touching the honor and self respect of the country, and is felt to call for an apology. Under such circumstances the Haytian government has expressed a willingness to negotiate a settlement of the entire case at Berlin, thus removing it from the hands of the objectionable German official now in Hayti.

Germany Backs Down.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The German government has abandoned its intention of sending the warship Gefion to Port au Prince, Hayti, to enforce the demands for the payment of an indemnity to Emil Lueders for alleged false imprisonment. Baron von Bulow, the German minister for foreign affairs, yesterday gave the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, a satisfactory explanation of Germany's intentions toward Hayti.

A DEADLY INTOXICANT.

Seven Dead, Seventeen Dying From Drinking Wood Alcohol.

Mapleville, Ala., Dec. 1.—Seven men are dead and 17 more are not expected to live from the result of drinking a mixture of wood alcohol and cheap whisky. The drink was bought in Selma by Bill Anderson and another farmer, and brought here by them and retailed to farmers and laborers on the Mobile and Ohio extension, which is in process of construction through this place. A great number of farmers and railroad hands purchased some of the mixture, and immediately after drinking the concoction were taken violently ill. No physician was at hand, and many of them died before attention could be given them. The alcohol was labeled, "For mixing paint." The affair has created a great sensation. Anderson and his partner are among the dead.

Venerable Educator Dead.

New York, Dec. 1.—Dr. Henry Drisler, emeritus professor of Latin and Greek in Columbia university, and formerly dean of the Columbia school of arts, and twice acting president of the college, died yesterday, aged 79 years. In June, 1894, Dr. Drisler, having rounded out 50 years of active service for Columbia, regained his position and became emeritus professor.

Talk of a China-German War.

London, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the Japanese newspapers are discussing the probability of war between Germany and China as the result of the occupation of Kiaochow and Kiaochau bay by the Germans, and assert that the German minister to China, Baron Von Heyking, is preparing to leave Peking.

An Appeal to the President.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 1.—The Portland chamber of commerce has telegraphed to President McKinley appealing to him to urge upon congress the necessity of sending immediate relief to the Yukon miners, many of whom, it is believed, will perish from starvation unless supplies are placed within their reach during the next three months.

Table with columns for days of the week (Su. to Sa.) and numbers 5 through 31, likely a calendar or schedule.

MOON'S PHASES. Table with columns for Full Moon, Third Quarter, and other moon phases with corresponding times.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, Nov. 25.

One man was severely hurt and several others injured by the explosion of a steam car heater on a Kentucky railroad.

About 500 miners have again gone out in Indiana because the operators refused to grant their demands as to screens.

The Spanish government warned General Weyler to be careful of his utterances and his intimacy with Carlists and Republicans.

A large buck deer dashed through the town of White Haven, Luzerne county, Pa., and was killed after an exciting chase.

Friday, Nov. 26.

J. A. Coons, well known horseman, was stricken with paralysis at Lexington, Ky. Will probably die.

In the 25 mile bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, between Michael and Starbuck, Michael won by over three miles.

Samuel Parsloe was arrested at St. Scholastique, Quebec, charged with killing Isadore Foirier. Foirier's widow is held as an accomplice.

It is said that Professor Theodore Mommsen, the eminent German jurist and historian, will be given the title of excellency on his 80th birthday, which will fall on the last day of this month.

Saturday, Nov. 27.

Hamilton Oldfield has been appointed postmaster at Ellicott City, Md.

Premier Sagasta has requested Senor de Lome to remain as Spanish minister at Washington.

A blizzard is raging in the northwest, and the temperature has fallen in many places below zero.

European capitalists are about to begin the manufacture of linen mesh underwear in Oregon from flax grown in that state.

The court martial which tried Captain Lovering, of Fort Sheridan, is said to have found him guilty of brutality to Private Hammond, but recommends mercy.

Monday, Nov. 29.

In the recent typhoon which swept the Philippine Islands over 6,000 people perished.

James McConnell, a notorious outlaw, was shot and killed by two gunners he had attacked near Mattawa, Ont.

Orders for 8,500 bicycles caused the Keystone Manufacturing company, at Lebanon, Pa., to increase its forces.

John C. Hutchinson, a Pittsburg letter carrier, was caught rifling a letter last night, and confessed other robberies. Other arrests are expected.

In an explosion of dynamite near Sharon, Pa., William Mazey, aged 55, was killed and William S. Williams seriously injured.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.

At Detroit Judge Hosmer refused to enjoin a boycott by strikers against a local milling firm.

Lawrence Doyle, who, it is said, murdered Amos Haviland with an ax at Page's Corner, N. J., was arrested yesterday.

Sir Henry Arthur Blake, captain general and governor in chief of Jamaica since 1889, has been appointed governor of Hong Kong.

The second trial of Lueltger, the alleged Chicago wife murderer, was begun yesterday, and the work of securing a jury is now in progress.

Indian Agent Wisdom, at the Union agency, Oklahoma, says that the intruders have caused the Indians to lose faith in the government and therefore must go.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Three train robbers bribed Mexican jail officials at Fronteras and have escaped to the Ajo mountains.

An infuriated leper bit a boy at Oakdale, N. D., and the lad is suffering from brain fever caused by fright.

Emperor William opened in person the last session of the present reichstag, calling attention to the need of a stronger navy.

The decision of the United States supreme court against the Frankfort Lottery company ended a legal fight that was begun more than 20 years ago.

Judge Mark H. Wood, of Harrington, R. I., whose wife has sued him for non support, is said to have admitted beating her because she was possessed of a demon.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Flour weak; winter superfine, \$3.92.50; do, extra, \$3.25.75; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$4.04.25; do, straight, \$4.09.40; western winter, clear, \$4.10.94.25; do, straight, \$4.20.94.50; do, extra, \$3.20.25.00; Rye, do, creamery, \$2.25.25; Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white, 28 1/2c; No. 2 white, clipped, 29 1/2c; No. 1 white, clipped, 29 1/2c; Hay steady for desirable grades; choice timothy, \$12.00.12.50; do, large bales, \$12.00.12.50; beef hams, \$12.00.12.50; Pork quiet; family, \$12.00.12.50; Lard dull; western steam, \$4.69.45.00; Butter firm; western creamery, 14 1/2c; do, factory, 14 1/2c; Eggs, 25c; imitation creamery, 12 1/2c; New York dairy, 12 1/2c; do, creamery, 14 1/2c; fancy prints jobbing at 26 1/2c; do, wholesale, 25c; Cheese dull; large, white and colored, September, \$1.08.10c; small, white and colored, September, 99 1/2c; light skims, 60 1/2c; part skims, 58 1/2c; full skims, 2 1/2c; Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 26 1/2c; western, fresh, 23c.

Baltimore, Nov. 30.—Flour dull and unchanged; wheat dull and easy; spot and month, 96 1/2c; do, December, 97c; January, 97 1/2c; steamer No. 2 red, 91 1/2c; southern wheat, by sample, 91 1/2c; do, on grade, 91 1/2c; Corn dull; spot and month, 25 1/2c; do, December, 25 1/2c; do, January, 25 1/2c; steamer mixed, 30 1/2c; southern white corn, 30c; do, yellow, 34c; Oats firm; No. 2 white, 29 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 28 1/2c; Rye easier; No. 2 nearby, 23 1/2c; No. 2 western, 22 1/2c; Hay steady; choice timothy, \$12.00.12.50; Grain freights easy; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 4 1/2c; December; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 2s. 10 1/2d; December; 2s. 7 1/2d; January; Sugar strong, unchanged; Butter steady, unchanged; Eggs firm, unchanged; Cheese steady, unchanged; Whisky unchanged.

East Liberty, Pa., Nov. 30.—Cattle steady; prime, \$4.50.4.75; common, \$3.25.3.50; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.75.3.00. Hogs a shade higher; prime medium weights, \$1.50.1.60; best Yorkers and pigs, \$1.00.1.10; heavy, \$1.45.1.55; common to fair Yorkers, \$1.45.1.55; roughs, \$1.25.1.35. Sheep steady; choice, \$4.50.4.75; common, \$1.25.1.35; choice lambs, \$5.00.5.25; common to good, \$4.45.4.60; veal calves, \$5.00.5.25.

A SOLDIER OF TRUTH.

A VETERAN'S VALUABLE ADDITION TO WAR LITERATURE.

How an Odd Signal Agreed Upon by Brothers, Who Were on Opposite Sides, Was Finally Used—A Mystery the Old Soldier Didn't Try to Explain.

As the reporter was rapidly hurrying past the door of a saloon he was met by an old soldier, who suggestively tipped his hat.

"If you will tell me a story," remarked the reporter, accepting the tip, "I'll pay for a story; you have a thirst for a drink. Let us exchange."

The veteran was quick to respond, as the parched soul responds to the grateful rain, and, opening the door, he bowed the reporter in and escorted him to a table in a quiet corner, where presently the potatoes were served.

"I don't think I could have earned what I am now so greatly and gratefully enjoying," said the veteran, with a glowing cheek, as he set down his glass, after a long swallow, "had it not been that today I met an old comrade from Kentucky, a state, you will remember, which had soldiers in both armies, and good soldiers, I may add. This man, who is now a merchant and comes to New York to buy goods every year, was in the Federal army, and he had a nephew in the same regiment with himself and another in the Confederate army. The young chaps were brothers, and they were mighty fond of each other, but they were fond of their principles or patriotism or politics, or whatever you may call it, so they agreed to disagree, and each one go to the side he thought was the right side.

"It was a sad parting, for they had been closer together than most brothers, and before they separated they fixed up a kind of signal to identify themselves by, so that if one was wounded and left on the field he could notify the other if it happened they were on the opposite sides in that particular fight. It was a boyish kind of a lottery chance of one in a million, but it suited them, and that's all they cared for. The signal arrangement was to be a light chain with a note fastened to it, and the whole thing was to be fastened to the bullet and dropped into the old muskets they had in those days. This was to be fired at random up into the air to fall among the soldiers of the opposite side to be picked up as it might and taken to the man whose address was in the note, along with other instructions to be followed out by the brother who might be in condition to do it. You can see how childish and almost impossible it was, but there was just that chance in it that made it attractive to the boys, and they told each other goodby and went their ways, the one to the north, the other to the south, each bearing with him his chain and note of identification attached to the bit of lead that some day might bear on its wings the message of death."

The veteran was becoming poetic and pathetic, and the reporter suggested a refilling of the glasses, and the suggestion met with immediate and pleased approval.

"For the first two years," continued the veteran, "the boys hadn't any occasion to use their signals, for they had gone through unscathed, and, besides, they were serving in sections of the country widely separated, but in 1863, in the fall, they were with the armies fighting through Tennessee, though they had lost track of each other except in a general way.

"Just what they knew of each other's whereabouts I don't know, but one night in November there was a skirmish somewhere in the neighborhood of Knoxville, in which 500 or 600 men on a side were engaged, without result, and both sides had settled down for the night to wait and fight it out by daylight. There were a lot of wounded men, and dead ones, too, for that matter, scattered through the woods, where most of the fighting had been. There was a cornfield about a quarter of a mile wide separating the woods, and there had been some scrapping in this open ground, though most of the fighting had been done from cover, as these small skirmish line fights generally are.

"I was corporal of the guard that night, and by 6 o'clock there was only an occasional shot, as if each side was quitting reluctantly and by inches. I am not positive, but it seems to me that I heard the last two shots before stillness settled over all. What the details of the romance, or the tragedy, or whatever you want to call it, are I don't know. I know, though, that during the night we had re-enforcements, and when we began to cautiously peep around, as soon as the day began to break, we discovered that the enemy had by some hook or crook taken alarm and departed in the night, leaving their dead on the field, and among them, when we went out our burying party, we found one of those boys with a bullet through his lung and another, bearing a chain and a note, buried in his brain. On our side we found the other nephew with both legs broken by a ball and a bullet through his heart, with a chain and note attached to it."

The reporter threw up his hands in amazement, not to say doubt.

"I don't try to explain it," the veteran hastened to say apologetically. "I know it is hard to explain. It is even hard to believe, but what is a man to do or to say when he sees such things with his own eyes?"—New York Sun.

In the Louvre, at Paris, there is an interesting old vase of Etruscan manufacture, whose age is computed at about 2,500 years. It is interesting as bearing a group of children in relief who are engaged in blowing soap bubbles from pipes.

At Lofoten fisheries last year final returns were 38,000,000 codfish, 11,000 hectorlets of liver, 48,000 hectorlets of fish roe and 12,800 hectorlets of medicinal steam refined cod liver oil.

JAPANESE MOTHERS.

They Thoroughly Understand the Tender Care of Children.

It sometimes happens that one sees a young American mother so utterly unfit for the training of children and for the duties of motherhood that one cannot but wonder why it pleased Providence ever to give her the care of little ones. This happens sometimes in the case of really estimable women, and I have heard a young mother say sadly that she never quite knew what to do with baby, it was such a queer little thing, and she was half afraid to touch it. Other young things in the shape of puppies, kittens, or even colts, she knew all about and was quite at home with, but her own child remained a sort of curious and uncanny little being to her till his baby days were over and he began to share in his mother's hobbies in a boyish sort of way.

Now, in Japan a mother like this is an impossibility. She is not interested in politics or in social reforms, nor devoted to any scientific philanthropic work, as are so many of her western sisters. She is par excellence a mother, and one who cannot be rivaled in any other country. No children are so well and carefully tended as hers, and she is patient and gentle with them, never threatening them, if they are unruly, with corporal punishment, nor raising her voice and scolding them in the unpleasant way one so often hears in other countries. The Japanese mother is a born kindergarten teacher and enters into the lives of her little ones just as easily as the western kindergarten teacher who has undergone a long period of study and training. To her the duties of motherhood come naturally, for among her nation women who will make good mothers are chosen as wives, and thus in the course of nature the quality of motherliness is intensified as time goes on, and the race of mothers becomes very superior.

Nowhere is motherhood as respected as in Japan, and nowhere does the mother receive more attention from both her husband and her children. She is regarded as the maker of the race, and her maternal duties are considered to be exceedingly honorable and to entitle her to the utmost consideration and affection.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

ONE OF THE MEAN ONES.

Might Have Been Mean Enough to Have Stolen His Inheritance.

Four or five preachers, at a preachers' meeting, or, rather, after the meeting was over, were discussing some of the peculiar people they had been brought into contact with during their various pastorates.

"The very meanest man I ever knew," said a pastor, whose nasal twang betrayed his Yankee origin, "was a married man, though, as a rule, the really meanest men are bachelors for obvious reasons.

"This party was fairly well to do and expected to be enriched by the death of an old uncle to the extent of at least \$100,000. He was a man of about 45 and was, on the surface, an extremely pious kind of a man, with strict ideas of biblical interpretations. At this time the rich old uncle—a millionaire, by the way—was approaching the scriptural limit of human existence—three score and ten—and his pious nephew had begun to figure on what he was going to do with his share of the old man's fortune. The latter, however, did not hold to scriptural interpretations, but held on until he was 91 years old. Then he departed, and as per expectation, when the estate was settled up the pious nephew received \$100,000, more or less.

"He ought to have been satisfied, of course, but he wasn't, and after mulling around about his hard luck, he finally capped the climax by suing the trustees of the residue of the estate, which had been willed to charity, for the interest on \$100,000 at 6 per cent for the time that elapsed between the three score and ten limit and the date of the death of his uncle, a period of 21 years 3 months, the whole amount of interest being \$127,500. He even went so far as to swear that 6 per cent was too low, and that he could have got 8 right along for the whole time if the old man had died when the Bible said he ought to die. Being in the family, however, he was willing to discount the rate of interest 25 per cent. Now, did you ever hear of anything worse than that?"

And not a man there did.—Washington Star.

Our Society Leaders.

Society in Europe has a certain restricted meaning which enables one to picture to himself what "in society" means. It is not necessarily a brilliant distinction, but it is at least a sufficient-ly intelligible definition. But here "society leader" and "clubman" may mean something or nothing, as the case may be. Here again democracy exaggerates the very sentiments and positions it is supposed to ignore. Every woman with two changes of headgear is a "society woman," and every man with a top hat and two pairs of trousers is a "clubman." One hears, too, more talk about "old families" here than anywhere else. Why it is I know not, unless it be because they secretly feel that they are all so new.—America and Americans From a French Point of View.

A Brand From the Burning.

After the German invasion an officer of the Turkos could not settle down into civic life, but went off to Africa on an exploring expedition. In one of the native villages on the Niger he saw an intelligent, bright looking lad tied up, and on inquiry found that he was being fated for a feast which was in contemplation in which he was to appear roasted. He bought the lad for a case of Old Tom gin and brought him back to Paris, where he was sent to school, astonishing everybody by his capacity. He has just died in that city, closing a history in which his rescue shines as the most memorable incident.

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