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Calendar for May 1899 showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 31.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—K. C. Heath.
Committee—Joseph Morgan, J. T. Dale, W. F. Blum, Jas. D. Davis, Clark, T. E. Armstrong, H. H. Shoemaker.
Justices of the Peace—C. A. Randall, S. J. Solley.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Member of Congress—J. K. P. Hall.
Member of Senate—A. M. Neely.
Assembly—Dr. S. S. Towler.
President Judge—W. M. Lindsey.
Associate Judges—J. A. Nash, A. J. McCray.

Regular Terms of Court.
Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Fourth Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:30 a. m.
Presiding in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. R. A. Buzza.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F.
FOREST LODGE, No. 184, A. O. U. W.
WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 420, P. O. S. of A.
CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R.
CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C.
MONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. M.
P. M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
T. F. RITCHIEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
J. W. MORROW, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Dentist.
L. Q. BOWMAN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon.
DR. J. C. LUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
J. B. SIGGINS, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Druggist.
HOTEL AGNEW, C. F. WEAVER, Proprietor.
CENTRAL HOUSE, H. W. HORNER, Proprietor.
PHIL EMBERT, FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER.
J. F. ZAHNINGER, PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER.

EXPORT TRADE GROWS

The United States Has Passed Great Britain.

IS NOW LEADING THE WORLD.

Sir Robert Giffen in a Paper Recently Read Before Royal Statistical Society Discusses Our Position as a Distributor of Manufactures.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The fact that the United States has overtaken and passed the United Kingdom as an export country, and is now leading the world as distributor of manufactures and of natural products, is discussed in an elaborate paper by Sir Robert Giffen, recently read before the Royal Statistical Society of England and just received by the treasury department. The paper says:
"There are obvious reasons why the United States should have an excess of exports. In the first place the United States has to pay in its exports for the share of the carriage of goods in its foreign trade which is performed by foreign ships. This is a very large figure. In recent years the proportion of the imports and exports of the United States carried in foreign ships has ranged between 75 per cent and 80 per cent, so that the United States is a country which has had to pay other nations for the carriage of its goods in the foreign trade. It may be mentioned by the way, that the foreign country which does the carrying trade for the United States is mainly the United Kingdom, and in this difference between the two countries, accordingly we have an explanation of the excess of the exports of the United Kingdom and of the excess of exports in the case of the United States. Next the United States is a country which owes money in various ways to foreign nations. There is an annual stream of American visitors to Europe and there is an American colony permanently residing in Europe whose expenses have to be paid for. More important still, a great deal of capital has been invested in the United States by Europeans—by English people, by Dutch people and Belgians, as well as by French and Germans, not to speak of minor nationalities in Europe. The interest on this debt has, of course, to be paid in exports unless to the extent that in a given period reinvestments are made in the United States. In these various ways, then, an excess of exports from the United States can be accounted for, and it may be questioned whether in recent years, when the excess of exports was so large, any great withdrawal of capital from the United States was in progress."
Discussing the changes in the export trade of the United Kingdom, Mr. Giffen's paper says:
"One cannot but be struck by the incessant changes that are going on in the nature of our foreign trade. It is one thing at one period, another thing at another period, and a few years suffice to make a great transformation. Probably this has always been the rule. At one time in the history of our foreign trade the export of raw wool, to use a common phrase, was king; at a later time the export of woollen manufactures; at still later the export of cotton manufactures, and last of all, about 20 or 30 years ago, the export of iron and iron manufactures. What we see in the recent history is that other things than those mentioned have lately been developing the most rapidly. Coal and other articles have been exported more largely than ever before and they occupy a larger proportionate place in our export lists. Some entirely new articles, such as cycles, appear in these lists for the first time. At the same time our shipping fleet, whose work, as we have seen, is an export in a special form, has developed prodigiously. Coal and shipping together, we may say, now occupy a chief place such as was formerly held by wool, then by woollen manufactures, and then by iron and iron manufactures. Summarizing the causes of the recent changes in the foreign trade of various countries, Mr. Giffen's paper says:
"The excess of imports is to be accounted for in the trade of a country like England in several ways, principally by the fact that England is a ship-owning country and does a large business all over the world in carrying goods and passengers. This work is really in itself in the nature of an export, giving the country a credit for so much in its dealings with other countries. In addition, England is a country which earns largely commissions of different kinds in its trade with different countries as the commercial and monetary center of the world's trade. Last of all, England is one of the countries which have become entitled to the receipt of large interests and profits from other countries on account of capital which it has invested and business which it carries on in such countries, including the sums receivable by British subjects in the service of a dependency like India.
"With regard to the earnings of ships it is pointed out that the increase allowed for is very much less than the increase in the magnitude of the shipping fleet itself. In 1882 the calculation was that the shipping fleet consisted of 4,000,000 tons of sailing ships and 2,900,000 tons of steamers, the equivalent in sailing tons of steamers being considered to be 10,000,000 tons, making the total in all 14,000,000 tons. At the present time the shipping fleet consists of a smaller number of sailing tonnage, the number of tons being now only 2,500,000. But the number of steamers has increased to 6,500,000, equivalent on the former computations to 26,000,000 tons, and making the total of the fleet at the present time in the equivalent of sailing tonnage over 28,000,000 tons, or double what the figure was 18 years ago.
"If the earnings of the ships had increased proportionately to what they were in 1882, the figure would now be \$110,000,000, as compared with \$41,000,000, as compared with \$20,000,000 above estimated."

QUEER EXTRADITION CASE.

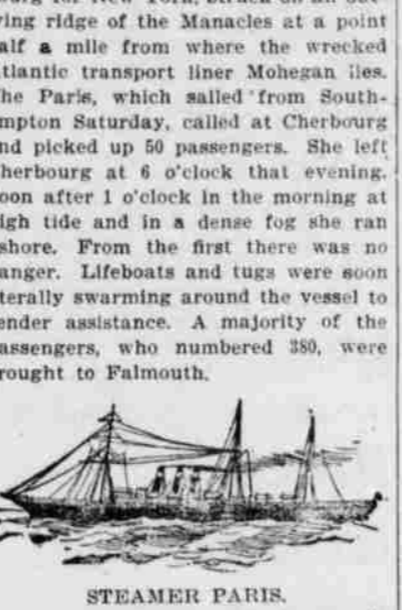
Mexico Asks Uncle Sam to Surrender One of His Citizens.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The new Mexican ambassador, Senor Manuel Aspiroz, has just received from the Mexican government a request for the extradition to Mexico of Mrs. Martin Rich, also an American. She attacked her husband in Mexico, but he died on American soil. This will be the first case under the new extradition treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Mexico.
Rich, who was old and wealthy, lived in Juarez, Mexico, near the border. His wife decided to get rid of him and secure his money. She stabbed him in the back with a dagger. Death was not instantaneous. To escape the Mexican authorities the wife took the dying man and fled with him to El Paso de Tojas, in American territory. Mexican officers came here on her trail. Rich did not die until a day or so after reaching the United States.
The Mexican consul in the town made a requisition for the possession of the prisoner, but the woman set up the claim of American citizenship. The Mexican government sent the papers to Ambassador Aspiroz. Though the murdered man died on a Mexican soil, the extradition is a right to demand the return of such a prisoner.
The fact of the prisoner's American citizenship leaves the case in a different light. This is the first time the United States has been called upon to extradite one of its own subjects. There is a clause in the new treaty placing the extradition of a person who is a native of the country from which it is desired to take him under the discretion of the president.

STEAMER STRANDED.

The Paris, of the American Line, Fast Ashore.

Nearly Four Hundred Passengers Taken Off and Landed Without a Single Mishap—The Accident Occurred Off the English Coast Just Southwest of the Manacles.
FALMOUTH, May 22.—The American liner steamer Paris, Captain Watkins, from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, struck on an outlying ridge of the Manacles at a point half a mile from where the wrecked Atlantic transport liner Mohegan lies. The Paris, which sailed from Southampton Saturday, called at Cherbourg and picked up 50 passengers. She left Cherbourg at 6 o'clock that evening. Soon after 1 o'clock in the morning at high tide and in a dense fog she ran ashore. From the first there was no danger. Lifeboats and tugs were soon literally swarming around the vessel to render assistance. A majority of the passengers, who numbered 350, were brought to Falmouth.



STEAMER PARIS.

The first intimation of the vessel's striking the rocks was a slight grating sound, which was followed by a second and more pronounced shock. The lookout stated that there was something looking ahead, but before there was time to reverse the engines the ship had gone on the rocks, 200 yards from the shore. Assistance was summoned by means of rockets and the coast guards promptly telephoned to the life saving station for boats.
A majority of the passengers were not aware that an accident had happened until they were called up by the stewards. On reaching the deck they found the ship's boat in perfect readiness for their reception. The sea was perfectly calm and the only discomfort that the passengers experienced was caused by the slight rain that was falling at the time. Owing to the calmness of the sea the boats could be manned with entire safety. Perfect order prevailed aboard the vessel. Captain Watkins stood on the bridge giving orders, and his calmness of demeanor had a reassuring effect upon the passengers. In accordance with the instructions of the captain, the women and children were the first to be taken off the ship. Such perfect order was maintained that a passenger described the scene as simply a slow procession of women and children walking in single file to the boats.
When dawn broke everyone on board was relieved to find the shore on one side and lifeboats lying near by on the other. The vessel lay with her head to the southwest, the reversing of her engines having put her broadside on to the rocks.
The dangers of the vicinity were strikingly brought home to the passengers and crew by the mast of the wrecked steamer Mohegan, which were sticking out of the water and by a miserable bell buoy which tolled almost constantly as though sounding a death knell.
When the Paris struck the tide was within an hour of the flood, and this proved insufficient to raise her off the rocks. Hundreds of people visited the scene during the day.
It is stated that those in charge of the Paris were so perfectly confident that they were pursuing the proper course that the vessel was steaming 18 or 19 knots an hour when they struck. There is no danger to the vessel if the long calm continues but should the wind veer to the east or southeast the consequence might be serious.
Gangs of men on lighters have gone to the stranded steamer to take off the belongings of the passengers. It is reported that two forward compartments of the Paris are full of water.
The officers' log determined the position of the Paris and the position of the wreck of the Mohegan shows that the Paris was even more out of her course than the Mohegan, she having passed between the Mohegan and the shore, and then when the mistake was discovered having changed her course in the hope of clearing the rocks, thus miraculously escaping the Manacles.

TQ ELECT SENATORS DIRECT

The Commission Appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature at Work.

HARRISBURG, May 23.—The joint commission appointed by the recent legislature to confer with the legislatures of other states on the subject of a popular vote has already done considerable work. The committee does not propose to wait until the meeting of the legislature before presenting the subject, but will at once bring the matter before the public by means of the platform and press. The members hope to have public opinion so aroused on the question that when legislature meet one or two years hence they may be prepared to act intelligently.
Senator J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, chairman of the commission was in Harrisburg in conference with Representative Andrew J. Palm of Meadville, secretary, on its future work.
The advocates of the movement in this state believe Governor Stone's appointment of ex-Senator Quay will make the report of the commission that, if he should happen to be seated, it will intensify the feeling against the election by the legislature. A meeting of the commission will probably be held in this city this fall to map out additional work before the meeting of the next legislature.

NEW FOURTH OF JULY.

World's Unity League Suggests Another Way of Celebrating.
WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., May 23.—Members of the executive committee of the World's Unity League held a peace conference at Tre-Brah, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Harbert Mrs. Harbert presided.
C. O. Boring of Evanston presented the subject of a new Fourth of July. He offered a suggestive program, to include meetings in public places with orations on the meaning of the day emphasizing the blessings of peace, followed by social reunions and games of various kinds, with general illuminations for the evening. Gun powder and noise he would eliminate.
The work of the peace commission at The Hague was discussed. Mrs. Harbert advocated the idea of setting aside the first year of the 20th century by all nations as a year of universal peace.
Mrs. Harbert, Mr. Boring, Mrs. Catherine V. Grinnell and George A. Burnett were appointed a committee to draft resolutions embodying the suggestion of Mrs. Harbert and the hopes of the Unity League.

READY FOR THE INQUEST.

Courthouse to Seat 1,000 People Has Been Secured at Reading.

READING, Pa., May 23.—The principal topic of discussion in Reading is the coroner's inquest into the horror on the Philadelphia and Reading railway in which 29 people were killed and 66 injured. Coroner Roethermel has decided that the board of trade rooms are entirely too small, and the use of the main room in the courthouse, which seats 1,000 people, has been secured.
The railway company will be represented by some of its best counsel, and while the general details of the disaster are old to the public, yet it is expected that new facts will be elicited, and unusual interest is manifested, because there are many conflicting rumors as to what the official investigation will disclose.
There are numerous reports as to the particular employes who will be censured, but there is a general public opinion that the result of the investigation will be the condemnation of a method of railroading which makes such an accident possible rather than the blame of any particular individual.

Restoring Gettysburg Battle Grounds.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 23.—The Gettysburg Battlefield commission has begun the work of restoring the battle ground as nearly as possible to its appearance when the great battle occurred in July, 1863. The numerous springs are being walled in to preserve them in their places, cannon being arranged to the positions of every battery that took part in the battle, and all the buildings on the 25 square miles of battle ground are being restored to their original appearance.
Demand Greater than Supply.
WASHINGTON, May 23.—A report on the plant products of the Philippine Islands just issued by the agricultural department is authority for the statement that the Philippines, although an agricultural country, do not produce enough food for the consumption of its inhabitants.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Scheme Adopted by the House Republican Caucus Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—It is understood that the house Republican caucus committee appointed to frame a scheme of currency reform has agreed upon a measure along the following lines: The redemption of all obligations of the government in gold on demand, Greenbacks when once redeemed for gold to be released only for gold. Permitting national banks to issue notes to the par value of their government bonds deposited in the treasury, instead of 90 per cent as at present. Permitting the minimum capital of national banks to be \$25,000 instead of \$50,000 as at present.
This plan is much less comprehensive than ardent advocates of general currency revision have urged, but was adopted because harmonious agreement on it was possible, which was not the case when more radical measures were suggested.

FIRE AT DAWSON CITY.

The Business Portion of the Town Wiped Out—Loss \$1,000,000.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 22.—An extra of the Skegway Alaskan, received by the Tees, contains the following brief report, wired from Bennett to Skegway just previous to the sailing of the steamer:
"Another disastrous fire visited Dawson City, this time fairly wiping out the entire business center of the town, creating losses that will aggregate \$1,000,000, with not a dollar's worth of insurance on any of the great losses. The news was telegraphed over the wires 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.
Presbyterian Moderator Elected.
MINNEAPOLIS, May 19.—Rev. Dr. R. M. Sample of Westminster church New York, proved an "easy winner" in the contest for the place of moderator of the 11th annual assembly of the Presbyterian church here. Dr. Sample was elected on the first ballot, receiving 238 votes, 208 being necessary for a choice, to 137 for the Rev. Matthias Haines of the First church of Indianapolis and 123 for Rev. R. F. Coyne of Oakland, Cal. Dr. Sample's election is regarded as a triumph for the conservative element.

Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for April, 1899, were \$22,274,217, a gain as compared with April, 1898, of \$6,991,473.

MARKET REPORT.

New York Money Market.
NEW YORK, May 23.
Money on call, 3 1/4 per cent.
Prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 per cent.
Sterling exchange: Actual business in bankers' bills at 47 5/8 @ 47 3/4 for demand; and \$1.87 @ 1.87 1/2 for 60 days. Posted rates \$1.87 1/2 @ 1.88.
Commercial bills, \$1.85 @ 1.85 1/2.
Silver certificates, 61 @ 61 1/2.
Bar silver, 69 1/2.
Mexican dollars, 45 1/2.
New York Produce Market.
FLOUR—Winter patents, \$3.75 @ 4.00; winter straights, \$3.60 @ 3.85; winter extras, \$3.50 @ 3.75; winter low grades, \$2.45 @ 2.55; Minnesota patents, \$3.90 @ 4.10; Minnesota bakers', \$3.50 @ 3.75.
RYE—No. 2 western, 60 c. f.o.b. afloat; state rye, 58 c. f.o.b. New York car lots.
BARKLEY—Malting, 49 c. f.o.b. afloat.
New York feeding, 40 1/2 c. f.o.b. afloat.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 85 1/2 c. f.o.b. afloat.
No. 1 Northern Duluth, 84 1/2 c. f.o.b. afloat.
Options: No. 2 red July, 75 1/2; Sept., 78 1/2.
CORN—No. 2, 45 1/2 c. f.o.b. afloat. Options: July, 38 1/2; Sept., 39 1/2.
OATS—No. 2, 28; No. 3, 27; No. 2 white, 33; No. 3 white, 32 1/2; track mixed western, 31 1/2; track white, 29 1/2.
HAY—Shipping, 50 @ 60; good to choice, 70 @ 75.
POULTRY—Family, 10 @ 11.00.
BUTTER—Western creamery, 15 @ 16; factory, 14 1/2 @ 15; Eggs, 18; imitation creamery, 12 1/2 @ 13; state dairy, 13 1/2 @ 14; creamery, 15 @ 16.
CHEESE—State, 10 @ 11; small do., 9 1/2; large colored, 8 1/2; par. skims, 6 1/2; full skims, 4 @ 5.
EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 14 @ 14 1/2; western, 13.
Buffalo Produce Market.
WHEAT—No. 1 hard, none; No. 1 northern, 82. Winter wheat, No. 2 red, 78.
CORN—No. 2 yellow, 38; No. 3 yellow, 36 1/2.
OATS—No. 2 white, 27 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 26.
RYE—No. 2, 60.
FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent per 47 1/2 @ 48; low grades, \$2.90 @ 3.50; winter best family, \$3.75 @ 4.00; grammar, \$3.50 @ 3.75.
BUTTER—State and creamery, 15 @ 16; western do., 14 @ 15; Eggs, 18; imitation cream, 10 @ 11; skims, 4 @ 5.
EGGS—State, 13 @ 14; western, 12 @ 13.
East Buffalo Live Stock Market.
CATTLE—Extra export steers, \$4.60 @ 5.00; good to, \$3.50 @ 3.80; choice heavy butchers, \$4.00 @ 4.50; light handy, 3 @ 4.50; cows and heifers, extra, \$2.20 @ 3.00; calves, heavy fed, \$3.50 @ 4.25; veals, \$3.50 @ 4.00.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice to extra wethers, \$3.50 @ 3.75; fair to choice sheep, \$3.00 @ 3.50; common to fair, \$4.00 @ 4.50; choice to extra spring lambs, \$3.25 @ 3.50; common to fair, \$2.00 @ 2.50.
HOGS—Heavy, \$4.10 @ 4.25; medium and mixed, \$3.60 @ 4.00; Yorkers, \$3.60 @ 4.10; pigs, \$3.50 @ 3.75.
Buffalo Hay Market.
No. 1 timothy, 10 per ton, \$19.00 @ 20.00; No. 2 do., \$18.00 @ 19.00; baled hay, \$18.00 @ 19.00; baled straw, \$8.00 @ 9.00; bundled rye, \$12.00 @ 13.00.
Utica Cheese Market.
ITICA, N. Y., May 22.
The following sales were made: Forty boxes large colored, 5 1/2; forty boxes small white, 5 1/2; forty boxes small colored, 5 1/2; twenty boxes large white, 5 1/2; twenty boxes large colored, 5 1/2; 22 boxes large colored, 5 1/2; 22 boxes small colored, 5 1/2.
BUTTER—Twelve packages at 10.
Little Falls Cheese Market.
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 22.
CHEESE—The following sales were made: Forty boxes large colored, 5 1/2; twenty boxes large colored and white, 5 1/2; 25 boxes small colored and white, 5 1/2.
BUTTER—Twenty-three packages dated 17 @ 18 1/2.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Summary of the Week's News of the World.

Cream of the News Colled From Long Dispatches and Put In Proper Shape For the Harried Reader, Who Is Too Busy to Read the Longer Reports, and Desires to Keep Posted on Events.
Winnie Roach, a mulatto woman, residing near Atlanta, attempted to burn her four children to death with kerosene oil and paper, but was arrested before she accomplished their death.
A man about 40 years of age, evidently a fisherman, was taken from the Niagara river about a mile above the falls.
Henry Poland, aged 63 years, a locksmith of Hazleton, Pa., shot himself on a Lehigh Valley train near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., thought to be insane.
M. Francisco Sarcay, the famous dramatic critic, died in Paris, aged 71 years.
The Berwind-White Coal Mining company of Philadelphia has notified its 10,000 employes of an increase of wages, to go into effect June 1.
The special guard placed over the state Capitol at Albany at the breaking of the Spanish-American war has been dismissed.
Pawnee Bill's Wild West show visited Princeton, N. J., and the students attempted to break up the parade and a number of people were hurt in the riot that followed.
Sir Henry Irving, the actor, has been suffering from influenza in London, but has almost entirely recovered.
New York city council asks for an appropriation of \$10,000 for celebrating the arrival of Admiral Dewey at that port.
General Rufus Rivers has been appointed civil governor of Havana by General Brooke.
A cyclone struck Colesburg, fifteen miles from Manchester, Ia., killing three people and destroying a number of houses.
William A. Jones, general agent of the Empire Fast Freight line, committed suicide in his office on Broadway, New York city, by shooting himself.
The United States cruiser Chicago, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Howison, has reached Port Said.
Ex-President Harrison sailed from New York city on the St. Paul for England, where he goes as chief counsel for Venezuela in the boundary arbitration proceedings.
Another effort is being made to have Queen Victoria pardon Mrs. Maybrick, now serving a life sentence in an English prison for alleged murder of her husband.
John Berry, the colored boy who killed Miss Mamie Clark near Bowie, Prince George's county, Maryland, has been sentenced to hang.
William G. Bates was unanimously chosen junior major of the Seventy-first regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
The operators and miners at Pana, Ill., have submitted their differences to the state board of arbitration.
Hartford and other places along the Connecticut river were slightly shaken by an earthquake.
James A. Climmer was hanged at Northtown, Pa., for murdering his wife, who had an insurance of \$10,000 on her life.
Five girls lost their lives by the burning of a large warehouse in Brunswick, Germany.
Boston Hardy, aged 60 years, was killed by a trolley car at Syracuse, N. Y.
Three thousand mail carriers of Paris struck for an advance in wages and the mail is being delivered by soldiers.
The Earl of Stratford's death was declared an accident by the coroner's jury.
Sugar plantation owners in Hawaii have resolved to import between 6,000 and 7,000 Japanese laborers to work upon their plantations during the next season.
Fire in the lumber yards of S. E. Gunderson & Sons of Chicago caused a loss estimated at \$500,000.
The British house of commons adjourned until May 31.
At Derby, Conn., because a small boy whispered in school his teacher made him swallow a lot of red pepper and the child may not possibly recover.
A rich vein of gold was discovered near Custer City, S. D., and all the surrounding country is being staked off and located.
Edward James Harris, fourth earl of Malmesbury, is dead in London, aged 57 years.
A riot between whites and blacks at a cake walk in Enid, Okla., resulted in four negroes and three whites being badly wounded and several others slightly hurt.
Martin V. Strat, the Elmira wife murderer in the Auburn prison, died in the prison hospital. Twice he had been sentenced to be electrocuted, and on the third trial got imprisonment for life.
China is about to ask Japan to aid her in getting Germany out of Shan Tung.
Cholera is now following in the wake of the plague in the northwestern provinces of India.
Tesla, the noted inventor, is now studying wireless telegraphy in the Colorado mountains.
Senator McMillan of Michigan announces himself a candidate for a third term in the United States senate.
The French court of cassation will meet May 25 to take formal action in the Dreyfus revision case.
Word from Samoa reports that everything is quiet there, pending a definite arrangement between Great Britain, Germany and the United States.
The executive board of the New York State Agricultural society elected Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn president to succeed the late Roswell P. Flower.
The Ninth Illinois volunteers were mustered out at Augusta, Ga.

EXHIBITS FOR THE PAN.

Buffalo Going to Have a Great Exposition in 1901.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Mr. Webber, commissioner general of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo in 1901, is in the city conferring with the government officials in regard to the proposed exposition. He has concluded arrangements with William E. Curtis, formerly director of the bureau of American republics, by which that gentleman will visit the different countries of South America in the interest of the exposition.
An arrangement has also been made with Professor Dodge of the agricultural department, one of the American directors of the Paris exposition, by which the department's exhibit at Paris will be transferred to the Buffalo exposition.
Representatives of the contractor and the strikers are settling the strike along the lines of the terms demanded by a man for it is possible that the scopers will soon be at work.

CONTRACTOR ARRESTED.

William J. Connors of Buffalo Charged With Importing Alien Labor.

BUFFALO, May 23.—William J. Connors, the grain contractor for the port of Buffalo, against whose proposed reduction in wages and abolition of the dock operators strike, was arrested at 6:30 o'clock by United States Marshal Watts on the charge of importing alien labor into the United States under contract. He gave bail in the sum of \$10,000 before Commissioner Jewett.
Representatives of the contractor and the strikers are settling the strike along the lines of the terms demanded by a man for it is possible that the scopers will soon be at work.

Double Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, May 23.—W. T. W. Ball, a well-known newspaper man, and his wife were found dead in bed in a room filled with the fumes of illuminating gas. Letters written by Mr. Ball, which were lying open on a table, disclosed the fact that it was a case of suicide. Dependency on account of his continued ill-health was given as the reason for the act. He was 66 years of age and his wife was 73. For many years he was the dramatic critic of the Boston Traveler, also the Boston Herald, and other dailies. He was a noted Shakespearean commentator and was a man of recognized culture and learning.

Preparing a Camp For Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In anticipation of the prompt return of the volunteer troops in the Philippines, the secretary of war telegraphed instructions to General Shafter, commanding the department of California at San Francisco, to establish a model camp at the Presidio for the accommodation of about 4,000 volunteers from Manila sending their muster out. General Shafter is instructed particularly to make ample provision for water supply and sanitary features, to the end that the camp may be comfortable and healthful.

Letter Was Not From Andrew.

COPENHAGEN, May 20.—Nothing is known here as to the reported discovery of a letter written by Professor Andree, the missing Arctic explorer, said to have been found in a bottle early last month on the northeast coast of Iceland by a farmer named Johann Magnusson. A letter in a bottle was found recently containing reports of last year's work of Professor Nathorst's expedition engaged in testing Arctic currents. This bore the address of Ernest Andree, brother of the aeronaut, who was the manager of the expedition.

Boy Caused a Railroad Wreck.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 18.—Albert Oehl, a lad 17 years of age, living near the spot, was arrested and held without bail by the authorities at Tamaqua, charged with putting the spike on the rail which caused the accident on the Little Blue and Reading railway at Zehnera, whereby one man was killed and several injured. Oehl admitted the charge. His excuse for placing the spike on the rail was that he wanted to flatten it. Oehl is held for the inquest.

Woman Among Live Alligators.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A young woman named Margaret Quinn fell into a tank full of alligators at the electrical show in Madison Square Garden. The spectators shrieked and for a few seconds the crowd expected to see the woman devoured. Attendants hurried up and seized the woman. The alligators meanwhile had all huddled together in a corner of the tank. They were badly scared. The woman was dragged out and taken to a hospital, also suffering from fright. She is in no danger.

Automobile's Race Against Time.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—An automobile started from Cleveland for New York in an attempt to break the horseless carriage time record between the two cities. The run is made under the auspices of The Plain Dealer. The machine carries Alexander Winton, the horseless carriage manufacturer, and a Plain Dealer representative. The latter takes with him a message from Mayor Farley of Cleveland to Mayor Van Weyck of New York. The route selected is about 300 miles in length.

Death of a Noted Professor.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Professor William Hale McEnroe, M. D., one of the foremost authorities on therapeutics in this country, died suddenly of a heart failure at his home in this city. He had just received a signal compliment in the shape of a message from Ithaca, offering him the professorship of materia medica in the new Cornell medical college with a salary of \$10,000 a year.

Gathering of Catholic Priests.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Prominent prelates of the Roman Catholic church from all parts of the United States attended the 15th annual meeting here of the National association of American college in Rome. A special blessing was read from Pope Leo. The next annual meeting will be held in Rochester, N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The North German Lloyd steamer "Lissa," which was bound to the West Indies with a serious fire in her cargo, left Hoboken and passed out quarantine for Southampton and Bremen.