

# THE EMPEROR ENTERS JERUSALEM.

## A ROYAL WELCOME.

German Ruler Received With Great Pomp by the Dignitaries of the Holy City—Visits to the Scene of the Crucifixion.

Emperor William accompanied by the empress Sunday made his triumphal entry into the city of Jerusalem. The approach of their German imperial majesties to the city was made through triumphal arches and amid banners, garlands and ever growing crowds, displaying in every way their enthusiasm and delight.

The formal entry through the Jaffa gate was heralded by the roar of guns at the citadel, where the Turkish band played the German anthem.

From the tower of David Emperor William and the empress Augusta Victoria proceeded on foot, amid wild cheering, to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, Greek and Armenian clergy, whose patriarchs presented addresses eulogizing the emperor and empress. Emperor William who has since conferred decorations on the patriarchs.

Their majesties then proceeded to the German Evangelical Church, where the pastor, in a sermon, in which he referred to the emperor and empress, presided at a reception which was held at the German consulate, and later there was a general illumination of the city, with a display of fireworks.

The imperial pair, accompanied by the empress, while at the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, visited the various portions of the sacred shrine and spent 10 minutes at the scene of the crucifixion. Their return from the church was the occasion for another outburst of popular enthusiasm, palm branches being strewn along the way and the cobble stones laid with carpets.

The imperial pair also attended service at the Evangelical Church in Bethlehem, afterward paying a visit to the Church of the Nativity.

After the excursion to Jericho, Djavad Pasha, former grand vizier, recently Turkish governor of Crete and now attached to the person of Emperor William as a special representative of the sultan, will leave the imperial suite.

It is rumored that this is due to some unpleasantness. Emperor William has sent his portrait in brilliant to Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Germany, who was among the high Ottoman dignitaries that received the emperor and empress in Constantinople.

The pilgrimage of the German ruler, besides costing bankrupt Turkey \$1,500,000, will touch the emperor's pocketbook to the tune of several million marks. His entire bodyguard were supplied with new white uniforms specially designed for this one trip, the usual ones used in hot weather in Germany being considered too warm.

An extra gala uniform for each soldier was made in addition to this for the entry into Jerusalem, which was a very important and hot weather affair. The kaiserin ordered a great number of new toilettes for the journey, nearly all having been made in Berlin. All these toilettes, to say nothing of the kaiserin's, were made by the same tailor, take up fabulous room. There are 110 boxes altogether, those for dress being tremendously long, as each gown and uniform must lie at full length to avoid folds.

Placards denouncing the extraordinary sums of money spent by the Sultan in entertaining the emperor of Germany have been posted in Constantinople. The money, it is pointed out, came out of Mohammedan pockets.

## RACE DIFFERENCES.

Whites and Blacks Cannot Tolerate Each Other and Murders Result.

Capt. James Crockett, commander of an oyster boat at Warsaw, Va., was killed and his mate seriously wounded by a negro cook near Colonial Beach Wednesday after a quarrel regarding his ability as a chef. The crew report that after the shooting the negro jumped overboard and was drowned, but the supposition is that he was killed and then thrown overboard by the enraged crew.

Luther Sullivan and "Jim Mackay," colored, were shot and killed on the night in Edgefield county, Ga., by a mob. The negroes were charged with killing Mrs. Atkinson, a white woman, who was shot while sleeping beside her husband. Speeches were made by citizens, begging that no force be used, but the mob insisted that killing was the only way of preserving the lives of whites.

Information has reached New Orleans to the effect that Henry Ruffin, of St. Helena parish, La., was shot Sunday night for taking the part of a negro laborer, John Armsted, who quarreled with Ruffin's wife, Mrs. Hutcheson. Ruffin is a white man and the lynching party was made up of white men. It seems that Armsted and Hutcheson were quarrelling and the negro struck Hutcheson. Help came and Ruffin took Armsted's part.

## TURBULENT SPANISH TROOPS.

Demand Pay From Blanco and He Places Them in Prison.

The bitter feeling among the Spanish troops at Havana against the government for not paying them is increasing daily, and menaces possible outbreaks, entertaining serious trouble, before long. The Orden Publico constitute the most seditious and turbulent elements of the government. It is proposed to pay only those who are discharged. Then, after protest, it offered to pay all by promissory notes, a proposal which was refused. No cash settlement has been made, and the entire body expresses its dissatisfaction openly.

A few days ago 80 irregulars, Movilizados, from the Camaguey regiment, arrived at Havana and went to the palace to demand pay. Their attitude before Gen. Blanco was such that he ordered them to be taken to the Cabanas prison, on pretext of being fed there, but they have not been allowed to leave the prison, and to all intents and purposes are under arrest. Twenty-one members of the civil guards of this province also presented themselves at the demand for payment. They arrived just as the Movilizados were leaving for Cabanas prison and met Gen. Blanco's aide, who threatened to send them there also. The threat had the desired effect and they left the palace without further trouble.

## A Newspaper From Manila.

The first number of "The American Soldier," the first American paper to be published at Manila, has reached Washington. It is a four-page affair, five columns to the page, and is published by the soldiers. It is a weekly, five cents per copy, and no long subscriptions are accepted.

The news relates solely to doings of the soldiers. One article tells of the remarkable friendship existing between Colonel and his "kings" men, the Tenth and Third artillery commands. They are spoken of as being like brothers.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The peace jubilee last week cost Philadelphia \$135,000.

Troops have left Camp Meade, Pa., for southern camps.

An earthquake shock passed over the city of Ontario last Friday.

The Fourth Ohio regiment has sailed from San Juan, Porto Rico, for home.

Over 70 Spaniards died on the transport Montserrat, which carried troops to Havana.

The vessel which is to carry Gen. Blanco to Spain is now on her way to Havana.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale has again resumed the position as the Paris of the American line.

The English steamer Bolivia, arrived at New Orleans a few days ago with 1,369 Sicilians on board.

Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt in Nevada last week. Each shock was of 10 seconds duration.

The Canadian postoffice department has established a weekly mail service to Dawson City. A dog train is used.

The Union Pacific railroad still owes the United States government \$6,588,000 back interest and will be sued for that amount.

A fall of 209 feet to the bottom of a mine caused the death of Rudolph Neumann at Sitka mine Unga a few days ago.

Hasing's sawmill, having a capacity of 20,000,000 feet per year was destroyed by fire at Vancouver, B. C., a few days ago.

A gun taken from the deck of the Reina Christina at Manila has arrived at Rochester, N. Y. The gun is a gift from Consul Williams.

A fire engine was struck by a locomotive at Bridgeport, Conn. Monday night, and the driver of the engine, John F. Camp, was killed.

The investigating committee of the war department, now inspecting southern camps expects to complete its report in a few days.

George Moore received a sentence of 90 years at Fort Worth, Tex., the other day. He was charged and convicted for train robbery.

Miss Sylvia Coffin, of Sewickley, Pa., a Red Cross nurse in Cuba during the war, died in New York of typhoid fever contracted in the field.

George A. Steel and George A. Steel's Company, of Portland, Ore., have petitioned to be declared bankrupt. Assets, \$150,000; liabilities, \$411,000.

Nikola Tesla, the famous New York electrician has perfected apparatus by which it is possible to transmit electricity long distances without the use of wires.

Verchey Frazier, a four-year-old girl, was kidnapped from her home at La Grange, Ind., a few days ago. It is believed that she is being held for a ransom.

The steamer L. R. Doty, with her crew of 15 men, is believed by marine inspectors to have been lost in the great storm on Lake Michigan at Kenosha, Wis., last week.

A warning has come to the treasury officials at Washington that a number of lepers have escaped the American immigration inspectors and are now in the United States.

Private Charles Paul, of Phillipsburg, Pa., was killed by an express train at Tyrone, as he was preparing to board another train for the Philadelphia jubilee last Wednesday.

Gen. Butler, writing to Secretary Alger from Havana, urges that 20,000 insurgents be employed to police the island. He says they are deserving and need food and work.

A danger signal on the Central railroad of New Jersey was obscured by a heavy fog Tuesday and a freight train plunged into the river at Bayonne, near Newark. No one was injured.

Lieut. Hobson attended a theater in Philadelphia last Wednesday. No sooner was he recognized than the theater insisted on a speech before they permitted the performance to proceed.

H. Darwin McIlraith and his wife, of Chicago, arrived in New York last week from Southampton, England, having completed a wheeling tour from Chicago around the globe of nearly 30,000 miles.

Mrs. Quinn, of Pittsburg, having quarreled with her husband, saturated her clothing with oil and applied a match last Sunday. The woman then fled, and was saved but she was burned to a crisp.

Allen D. Candler was inaugurated as governor of Georgia last Saturday. In a speech he made a plea for states' rights, saying there was too much of a tendency in favor of the Federal government.

H. B. Hardt, general superintendent of the Omaha exposition was arrested last Monday charged with forgery. It is alleged that Hardt changed the awards of judges so that medals went to undeserving exhibitors.

Naval constructor Hobson told the naval bureau chiefs at Washington that both the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Albatros can be raised. A cost of perhaps \$500,000 each. He also said the Merrimack and Reina Christina can be saved.

The steamer Portland, which arrived at San Francisco Sunday from St. Michael, bringing important news of the Arctic whaling fleet. The catch up to October 10 was one of the largest on record, representing in round numbers about \$1,900,000.

Six companies of the Second Infantry, commanded by Col. Dunder Hood and Maj. Hugh Savain, sailed Tuesday night on the steamer Los Angeles for the Holguin district, Cuba, the command of which was assigned to Hood on the 19th of August.

The health of the men is excellent. A rear-end freight collision on the Union Pacific railroad a few days ago resulted in the death at Omaha, of three men and the serious injury of one other. The dead are Samuel Hindman, engineer; William Ranan, fireman; B. Shannon, brakeman. Seriously injured is John Griffing, fireman. One engine was badly wrecked and four freight cars were reduced almost to kindling wood.

## Dreaded Plague on Shipboard.

The French bark Duchesse Anne arrived at San Francisco a few days ago from Hong Kong, flying the yellow flag. Both the federal and state quarantine launches put out to the vessel and soon the news came back to port that there had been two deaths on board during the voyage from the bubonic plague.

Captain Cervary, master of the ship, was the first to succumb to the dread disease. Nearly a month afterward a sailor named Menier was stricken with the plague and on September 19 he died and was buried at sea.

## Dynamiters in Ponce.

A sensation was caused at Ponce, Porto Rico, the other day, on the arrival of the Red Line steamer Philadelphia, from the Spanish main, by the discovery in the hold of two passengers of a number of explosive cartridges, containing dynamite. The discovery was made by the customs officials and the passengers were arrested. The supposition that they are Anarchists.

# GOVERNMENT OWNS THE TELEGRAPH.

## IN PORTO RICO.

Spain Controlled All the Lines in the Island and Turned Them Over to the United States.

Primitive Instruments.

An interesting experiment in Government ownership of telegraph lines is now being conducted in Puerto Rico. It is expected that the test will demonstrate the worth or fallacy of the claims of those who demand Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

The Spanish government owned every important line on the island and even exacted a royalty from persons who used the lines. When the United States evacuated Puerto Rico all the government lines were turned over to the United States. General Brooke placed Lieutenant Colonel Glassford, of the Signal Corps in charge, and he installed officers and men of his own corps in the telegraph offices and has been operating them since. The lines, nominally under the control of the War Department, are conducted in much the same manner as those belonging to corporations in the United States.

Every office has a specially detailed operator, who receives private messages and press matter. As in the case of the telegraph companies in the United States all government business is given preference. The operators are required to submit statements to Lieutenant Colonel Glassford, who compares and checks the day's business.

The facilities for telegraphing were the most primitive character. The Spanish operators received messages from the old register and tape, and sound reading was practically unknown. The instruments were antique and many instances practically worthless for up-to-date work.

The Signal Corps has made frequent requisitions upon the War Department for modern appliances, and it is expected that a few weeks from all offices will be equipped with the latest instruments.

General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the United States army, says that the present plan of improving the service has been restricted to lines that were military necessities. Offices from which only civil business was taken have been left to the private operators, and the Spanish operators remain in order that there may be no congestion of business through the ignorance of Spanish customs and language by the American operators.

The Signal Corps are now employed in this service, and with the introduction of American customs it is believed the number will be materially increased. Experiments are still being conducted to several experiments of this kind.

## A CRUEL MURDER.

To Please a Step-Mother Louis Jackson is Killed by an Inhuman Father.

Nicholas Jackson, of Hackensack, who was sent to Trenton prison, last week, to serve ten years for causing the death of his 6-year-old son Louis, confessed to Sheriff Herring and Deputy Sheriff Jackson while they were on duty at Trenton. The father, Hackensack with the prisoner. On this information Mrs. Jackson is held as an accessory to the murder of her stepson. Here are Jackson's words to the sheriff:

"My wife, whom I had only recently married, did not like Louis, my little boy, and we had many quarrels about him. He helped me to plan the murder and I had to put the boy on the tracks. I went to Teaneck and stood near the West Shore Railroad track. I was afraid to put the youngster on the track alive for fear he would get off, so I struck him in the stomach with an iron bolt and that made him unconscious.

Then I put him on the track just before the crossing and waited for a train to come along. When I was convinced that he was dead I went home. I fixed up the story about my leaving the boy asleep on the hill near the tracks and people each believed me. I believed me and found me guilty of manslaughter, thinking that Louis walked on the track and was struck by a train. I got off dead easy.

Prosecutor Stagg will go to Trenton this week and make arrangements to have Jackson appear before the next grand jury to testify as to Mrs. Jackson's connection with the plan of murder.

## GERMANS FRIGHTENED.

Those Searching for Cholera Germs Must Do So in Sections.

There has been considerable fright in Berlin owing to the plague news from Vienna, and the government deemed it necessary to allay popular anxiety by announcing that no experiments in the Berlin laboratories. Dangerous experiments, in spite of this announcement, are known to have been going on in different places and the Cologne "Gazette" urges the government to take measures to prevent infection by requiring an official permit for any such work, which, it is claimed, should be restricted to specially isolated buildings.

Thanksgiving Day Proclamation.

President McKinley, referring to the honored custom of our ancestors in setting aside a day for National thanksgiving concludes his proclamation as follows:

"I do, therefore, invite all my fellow citizens, as well those at home as those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of worship for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings of the year, for the mildness of the seasons and the fruitfulness of the soil, for the continued prosperity of the people, for the devotion and valor of our countrymen, for the glory of our victory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the Divine guidance which has brought us heretofore to safety and honor may be graciously continued in the years to come. In witness whereof, etc.

## WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Work upon the landing stage which is being constructed at Havana for the disembarkation of the American troops upon their arrival was begun Monday. Sixty Cubans of Colonel Menoca's command are employed. The engineers in charge of the work say these Cubans are excellent workers. Each laborer receives compensation at the rate of \$1.25 in silver per day, plus a dollar in cash and twenty cents credited to the mess fund provided by the engineers. This idea is considered a capital one, as it insures substantial food for the workmen, who need it badly.

# MINISTRY OVERTHROWN.

## Enemies of Dreyfus Rejoice over the Fall of the French Cabinet.

As the result of the failure of the house of deputies to vote an expression of confidence in M. Brisson, the French cabinet Tuesday resigned their portfolios and left the chamber amid a tumult of applause or derision from friend and foe. The entire session was stormy, and during an enforced recess the feelings of the members seemed to be gathered strength and bitterness. When the chamber reassembled the pent up storm broke in fury over the government and the resignations followed.

These events following each other so rapidly have caused a tremendous sensation throughout the city, and the boulevards are alive with excitement while the roadways are constantly patrolled by detachments of the Republican Guard and infantry.

The country has felt the outward appearance of being, as it virtually is, in a state of siege. Crowds of people are moving restlessly about, ready to join in any disturbance that arises.

The appearance of a large number of fanatical viragos, the apostolic successors of those who played such a part in the Commune. These fierce, unkempt, rebellious creatures are using every art to incite their male companions to overt acts of violence. The cleavage between the military and civil authorities is so complete that M. Brisson does not feel certain that troops could be relied upon to quell any serious turbulence.

About midnight a mob of members of the Patriote League smashed the windows and glass staircase of a shop whose owner is said to be a Hebrew at the corner of the Rue Auber and the Rue Serbelloni.

President Faure has asked M. Dupuy to resign in succession to the cabinet which resigned on Tuesday. It is thought that the cabinet will be composed as follows:

M. Dupuy, premier and minister of the interior; M. Freycinet, minister of war; M. Ribot, minister of finance; M. Constans, minister of justice; M. Bourgeois, minister of public instruction; M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S TERMS.

France Must Withdraw Her Troops From Fashoda. Marchand May Remain As a Visitor.

Great Britain has determined not to allow the French to rule in Africa and the action of the cabinet in regard to Gen. Marchand and the French troops now at Fashoda can be summarized as follows:

First—Marchand must be withdrawn unconditionally and no undertaking or promise can be given to discuss the questions raised by France in regard to access to the Nile and such like.

Second—When Marchand is withdrawn he is to be determined whether the questions raised admit of discussion and under what conditions the discussion can be proceeded with.

Third—Every possible facility will be afforded to Gen. Marchand's withdrawal by whichever route selected.

Fourth—If Marchand is not withdrawn there will be no interference with his remaining at Fashoda, nor date fixed for his withdrawal. Necessarily reinforcements will not be permitted to reach him. He will be treated courteously, as a foreign visitor, and will be regarded in no other light.

Fifth—Should Gen. Marchand refuse to adopt any active measures to precipitate a conflict.

The Pall Mall Gazette adds that it has good reason to believe that while Gen. Marchand is in France to discuss over the difficulty and avoid war, she has promised to throw her weight in the scale at no distant date, for the purpose of bringing the whole Egyptian question and the British occupation of Egypt to the front for settlement.

Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Capt. Barthelemy, the bearer of Maj. Marchand's dispatch, arrived from Alexandria, Egypt, at Marseilles, France, Wednesday. During the voyage the two officers dined together and cordially conversed on the customs of the British and people each met.

The Cairo correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph a curious report that Major Marchand has been requested to withdraw from Fashoda by the arrival of Gen. Marchand.

The arrival of Major Marchand, the French leader, at Khartoum on his way to Cairo, Egypt, is taken in England as meaning that France is about to retreat gracefully from the disputed position at Fashoda.

## MAINE MAY BE RAISED.

San Francisco Company Offers to Bring the Vessel to the United States.

The Acme Wrecking Company of San Francisco has made a request upon the navy department for authority to raise the battleship Maine. It proposes to blow the mud from under the wreck by means of streams of water, and then to pass under chains and attach them to frame work connected with the system of steel barrels on the ship. The company simply asks authority to raise the Maine and bring her to this country. If the government wants the ship after she reaches the United States it can be raised and the cost paid salvage money through condemnation proceedings.

It is probable in case the government did not want the ship the company would exhibit in different large seacoast cities of the United States. No money is demanded from the government by the company.

## Large Sum for Damages.

The Peruvian government has asked congress to vote the sum of \$40,000 to pay the claim of Victor H. MacCord, consular agent of the United States at Arequipa, Peru, in 1885, against the government for damages sustained by reason of imprisonment during the revolutionary outbreak in accordance with the award of the Rt.-Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, president of the supreme court of Canada.

## OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Each discharged Spanish soldier remaining in Cuba will be paid \$25 by Gen. Blanco.

Penniless negroes from Haiti and other parts will not be permitted to land at Santiago.

Admiral Devey says that unless Aguinaldo releases all of the Spanish prisoners he will seize the vessels of the insurgents.

When the troops now en route arrive at Manila, Gen. Otis will have at his command 17,500 men.

The last note on the Cuban evacuation has been sent to Spain by the United States government. The troops must leave Cuba by January 1. The government is removing all the beggars from the streets of Havana. There are hordes of them and they are taken to various asylums and penal institutions.

The opinion seems to be settled in Paris that the American commissioners will arrange for the cession to the United States of the entire Philippines archipelago, this country assuming the debt of \$40,000,000 on the islands.

# PROTESTS NO LONGER OVER CUBA.

## SPAIN YIELDS.

America Will Not Assume the Debt of the Island—The Philippine Question to be Considered Next.

The United States will not shoulder the Cuban debt and the Spanish commissioners will enter no further protest.

The American commissioners have firmly but courteously declined to assume the responsibility for the Spanish financial conditions, and the Spanish commissioners have finally abandoned their effort and have agreed that the Cuban article of the treaty of peace, without conditions, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace.

In spite of the fact that the Spanish commissioners had, as a background of their efforts, doubts of succeeding, their hope of so doing has been so keen and their contention has been so vigorously prosecuted that the final conclusion of their inability to win their point brought to the Spaniards such shock and depression that, consistently with these dispatches at the time, there were grave doubts as to the continuance of the negotiations.

In support of these statements is the fact that Senor Montero Rios, after Monday's session and on Tuesday last, would have resigned the presidency of the Spanish peace commission had he not believed that his so doing may have grievously shaken, even if it had not unseated Senor Sagasta's government. Thus Spain agrees to relinquish sovereignty over the claim to Cuba without either terms or conditions. All differences, if any existed, regarding Porto Rico and the selection of the island of Guam, were arranged by a mutual understanding of the parties. The Philippine question will be taken up next.

The American commissioners among other things have been looking into the subject of the Philippine debt, which the United States gains nothing substantial for with the annexation of the Philippines this country would acquire a territory almost as large as the British island with a population of more than 8,000,000 people. It will be for the American commissioners to arrange the details of the transfer of the Philippines to the United States, as it is expressly stipulated in the peace protocol that the disposition of the Philippines shall be arranged by the peace commissioners.

The court of cassation, which is to decide the Dreyfus case in Paris opened its session last Friday. The prevailing opinion is that the court will decide that the condemnation was illegal.

## WOULD NOT RECEIVE ADVICE.

Gen. Greely Holds Shafter Responsible for Loss of Life at Santiago.

Brigadier General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, has presented to Secretary Alger his report of the operations of the Signal Corps during the recent war with Spain.

General Greely strongly commends the use of the war balloon, and declares that its utility was thoroughly demonstrated. Concerning the criticism made of the balloon operations at Santiago, he says:

"The forcing of the Signal Corps balloon to the skirmish line, where its position is reported to have caused serious loss to the troops by disclosing their movement and the exact position of the enemy's fire, was the action of Major General Shafter, through his Chief Engineer, Colonel George McC. Derby, in face of the professional advice given by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, who is charged with the practical operation of the balloon, and who, besides sharing absolutely every danger to which Colonel Derby was subjected, in addition had his horse shot under him in a previous reconnaissance of the ground."

General Greely says that "the Signal Corps failed to receive from Major General Shafter in his original report, even a notice that it participated in the Santiago campaign."

## An American Girl Royally Installed.

L. Z. Leiter of Washington and Chicago has purchased the premises at No. 1 Carlton House terrace, London, for his daughter, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, vicereine of India, at \$200,000. The house is next door to the residence of Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons. Carlton House terrace, at the northwest corner of St. James park, is a row of twenty-two magnificent residences with a colonnade of marble pillars. It takes its name from Carlton house, which formerly stood on the site now known as Waterloo place. The locality is one of the most exclusive in London.

## Office Holders to be Removed.

It is understood that a presidential edict removing a large number of Government officers from the civil service will probably be promulgated before Thanksgiving Day. Upwards of 6,000 places will be affected. It will include 2,000 deputy collectors of internal revenue who are authorized to become acting collectors, actually serving in that capacity. The largest class affected is the corps of examining surgeons of the pension bureau, of whom there are in all over 4,100. Over 3,300 of these surgeons have, it is said, never been classified under the civil service law.

## Remedy for Drunkenness.

Dr. Frederick W. D'Evelyn of St. Luke's hospital, San Francisco, is in New York advancing a plan to inoculate all children against intemperance in latter life, just as they are inoculated against smallpox. Dr. D'Evelyn said "Degeneration is hydration." This, he explained, meant that the ordinary symptoms of degeneracy are traceable to alcoholism acquired through inheritance, and alcoholism is due to the effect of alcohol upon the water in the blood.

## Tobacco Trust Formed.

The Union Tobacco Company of America, capitalized at \$10,000,000, filed a certificate of incorporation with the secretary of state at Albany, N. Y., Tuesday. The company's capital is composed of \$2,000,000 preferred stock and \$8,000,000 common stock. Its principal office is to be in New York city and its purposes to manufacture and sell tobacco in all its forms.

## Many Applicants for Pensions.

Up to date 2,000 claims for pensions have been filed by soldiers and sailors and their dependents on account of the war with Spain. Of this number 70 were for victims of the Maine.

# PEACE JUBILEE IN PHILADELPHIA.

## Orim Cruisers and Battleships Honored by Ocean Craft Three Miles in Length—Secretary Long Represents the Government.

Philadelphia Tuesday opened its peace jubilee and gave a thunderous greeting of praise, welcome and thanks to a puissant armada and the men who swept it on to unchallenged victory. Some of the most illustrious actors of the war were there. Sigsbee, Philip, Evans and Wainwright were some of the men, and the Texas, Gloucester, Winslow and Mayflower were some of the ships.

The government was represented by Secretary of the Navy Long; the people by a throng that lined either shore of the Delaware river and jammed every available wharf to the point of danger. The marine pageant was one of surpassing brilliancy and grandeur. The yacht May, with Secretary Long and party aboard, led the parade, the ships of the navy being anchored in single file in midstream the line extending from Christian to Hayter streets, a distance of three miles.

Secretary Long, with Lieut. Southland and Capt. "Bob" Evans on either side, stationed himself on the bridge of the May, and presently the Columbia, the first of the warships, was reached. Her officers and men were drawn up on the forward deck after the style of the old days, and then her six-pounders began to roar out the secretary's salute of seventeen guns.

With the beginning of the salute came the bugle and the reviewing stand all ship and before the echoes of the first shot had been swallowed by the boom of the second a veritable pandemonium of the crowds broke out and continued throughout the procession.

For three hours last Thursday William McKinley, commander-in-chief of the United States army and navy, saw his victorious sons for the first time before him. It was military and naval day of the great peace jubilee. Twenty-five thousand men marched in the most brilliant and spectacular pageant the country has witnessed in many years.

Major General Miles, as chief marshal, rode at the front of the procession, immediately behind the emergency corps, until he reached his special reviewing stand at Broad and York streets, the northern end of the route, where he dismounted. General "Joe" Wheeler rode behind the emergency corps, his gray head bared for some minutes before and after the presidential stand was reached, and bowing repeatedly to the President's waving hat and the applause of the thousands of the party and the people generally.

General Sumner, Captain "Bob" Evans, Commodore Philip, Captain Sigsbee, Colonel Huntington, with his marines of Guards, and others received tumultuous greeting, but after all, perhaps the loudest ovation was that given Hobson and his Merrimack crew. They rode on a tally-ho, and as they reached the reviewing stand all rose, faced the President and bowed their bared heads.

## To Christen a Battleship With Beer.

The