PATERSON'S TRAGEDY

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF MUSIC TEACHER MARY SULLIVAN.

Jealousy May Possibly Be the Motive—A Rejected Suitor Is Suspected—A Letter From Philadelphia Furnishes a Clew. Still Another Suspect.

PATERSON, N. J., March 10.—This city is still in a state of feverish excitement over the murder of Miss Mary E Sullivan, the music teacher. The police are following several meager clews, but as yet nothing definite has been accomplished toward clearing up the mystery which envelops the tragedy.

The crime was one of the most brutal that has ever been perpetrated in this section. As already stated in these dispatches, Miss Sullivan was found by Olaf Petersen in a semiconscious and dying condi-

MARY E. SULLIVAN.

tion as a result of the brutal assault. She died soon after without regaining consciousness, leaving no statement regarding her assailant.

The fact that in her brief periods of semiconsciousness Miss Sullivan cried: "For God's sake, let me up! Don't do that! Oh, don't!" is accepted as conclusive evidence.

A woman being beaten on the head with an eight pound iron coupling pin would either lose consciousness immediately or scream incoherently for help.

Her brain would be too bewildered to permit of her framing an intelligible sentence, and she evidently repeated in her delirium just before death the last words that had passed her lips before she sank into unconsciousness.

It was not robbery. That is beyond dispute, for Miss Sullivan's jewelry was not disturbed, and she had left her purse at home.

A Possible Clew.

The police have a copy of the following letter, which, they believe, will throw some light on the mysterious case:

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

To who may read it, will you kindly Inform me if the young Ladey who was murdered, Mammie Sullivan, did she ever have a gentleman friend named William Meehl; if so, please inform Me at once, and I will try and point out to you the man who I think done the deed. Please do not delay My Answer. Yours truly,

N. R. WILLIARD.

Olaf Petersen, the young man who discovered the body of Miss Sullivan, becomes more interesting to the police as the days pass. They have discovered discrepancies in his statements which do not make them feel safe in proceeding upon the information furnished by the young man. It was Olaf Petersen who saw "the man in the long gray ulster" running away from the scene of the assassination just before he found the dying girl. The man in the long gray ulster is the fellow the police have been looking for, and one arrest has been made on the description given by Petersen. But since the young man has contradicted himself the ulster description is at a discount with detectives.

The Philadelphia Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—What is thought to be an important clew to the Sullivan murder in Paterson, N. J., has been discovered here. Patrol Sergeant Harvey Wilson, who is the husband of a sister of Mary Sullivan, the murdered girl, has returned to his home, 905 South Second street. He had been summoned to Paterson last week on account of the murder of his sister-in-law and the illness of his wife, who is at the Sullivan home. Sergeant Wilson had with him the letter mailed from Philadelphia on Friday last, received in Paterson on Saturday, signed by N. H. Williard, and asking if the young lady who was murdered had ever had a gentleman friend named William Meehl.

This letter Sergeant Wilson said he intended to turn over to the chief of police. Mr. Williard, who is a young man, was found at his home in the rear of 1196 Dauphin street. He said the reason for writing the letter was that he wished the criminal to meet proper punishment. He said that on the day preceding the murder he assisted a stranger to procure transportation to Paterson on a freight train leaving Wayne Junction about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The man was about 30 years old, he said, had brown hair, brown eyes, light mustache and had a swinging walk and wore gray trousers and overcoat, black fedora hat and heavy working shoes. Mr. Williard said the stranger showed him a letter addressed to "William Meehl, Eleventh and Pennsylvania postoffice," and signed Mamie Sullivan. He said the letter was written from Paterson, N. J., and expressed in it a regret that a friendship should come to a close. Mr. Williard said the stranger made the statement that the girl would marry him or would never live to marry another. The stranger claimed to be an iron worker, and at the time of leaving Philadelphia was without funds.

Still Another Clew.

PATERSON, N. J., March 11.—The police are working on a new theory in the Sullivan case, and they claim to see light ahead after a week of darkness and doubt. It is that the murder was carefully planned and was the result of calm deliberation, but the purpose of the murderer miscarried because he mistook Miss Sullivan for another woman.

They admit that a man is being watched, while his movements on last Wednesday are being investigated. He is said to have threatened a few days before to kill his wife, from whom he is separated. This woman frequently passes the spot late in the evening where Miss Sullivan was murdered. The police think the man may have been waiting for his wife and struck Miss Sullivan in mistake for her.

The board of aldermen has passed an ordinance offering a reward of $5,000 for the conviction of the murderer.

Must Pay.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The appellate division of the supreme court has affirmed the judgment in the case of William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage.

The judgment is for $40,000, with allowance for counsel fees and costs amounting to $8,000.

Wife Murderer Sentenced.

BOSTON, March 12.—Joseph Trascott was sentenced to state prison for life by Judge Bewey of the superior criminal court for the murder of his wife.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Summary of the Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The conference between representatives of the two houses of congress on the two sets of Cuban resolutions resulted yesterday afternoon in their agreement on those adopted by the house, which are milder than the senate. They were at once reported to both houses. In the senate there was a brief debate on the Cuban situation, action on the report of the conferees being deferred until Monday. Mr. Mitchell finished his argument in the Dupont election case. In the house President Cleveland's speech at the home missionary meeting in New York was bitterly denounced by Mr. Hartman of Montana. Discussion of the bill abolishing the fee system was continued.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The senate was not in session yesterday. In the house the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed, with the amendment abolishing fees for United States district attorneys and marshals.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Hale of Maine spoke at length against the Cuban resolutions, and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts moved that their consideration be postponed until April 6. The Dupont contested election case was further considered. In the house only routine business was transacted, it being District of Columbia day.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the senate yesterday the Spanish minister's criticisms of recent speeches in the senate led to a lively debate, in which Senor de Lome was denounced by Messrs. Lodge, Teller, Morgan, Chandler and Frye and defended by Messrs. Hale and Gray. Senators Sherman and Hoar had a dispute over the latter's resolution. In the house the postoffice appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of postponing action on the Cuban resolutions; discussion of the Dupont election case was continued. In the house the postoffice appropriation bill was passed.

CALLIAS NOT A CRŒSUS.

Disillusion of P. T. Barnum's Widow, Who Thought She Married a Rich Man.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 9.—Disquieting rumors—that is, disquieting to the many friends of Mrs. Callias—have for some time reached here from the far off island of Melita, which seem to show that all was not as happy in the Ægean sea as it might be. The rumors have been to the effect that Mrs. Barnum's second marriage had not met all of her anticipations, and while there may be no solid foundation for the report, it is not denied that Mrs. Callias intends returning to this country, notwithstanding that when she left Bridgeport it was with the avowed intention of remaining abroad for the rest of her life.

There is one thing certain, however, and that is that the amount of wealth

CALLIAS REV. MRS. CALLIAS.

Callias possesses is not as great as was represented at the time of the marriage.

The wedding of Mrs. Barnum to the Greek nobleman took place in the Grock church at 340 West Fifty-third street, New York, Aug. 8, 1895. Only a few of the intimate friends of Mrs. Barnum knew of it until the ceremony had been performed. It was a great surprise that she had selected a foreigner as a husband. When it was said that he had several millions of dollars, that explained it.

After the ceremony Callias and his bride sailed for Paris, and since that time have traveled in Europe. When they arrived at the Greek's estates on the island of Melita, where it was said he possessed great olive plantations, Mrs. Callias was surprised and disappointed to learn the true value of her husband's possessions.

Benjamin Fish, Mrs. Callias' cousin, says: "It is true Callias is not as rich as he said he was. But as for a separation, I do not believe the story of their separation. It is not likely that he is going to lose what he has. I expect that they will be back this spring, and it is probable they will live in New York."

A Settlement Predicted.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Journal's Washington correspondent says: A settlement of the Venezuelan question has been reached. It will be announced at an early day. Of this satisfactory conclusion of the controversy the president has had knowledge for two days past. Great Britain has acted with a magnanimity that will commend her to her severest critics. She concedes so much that there will be little left to arbitrate should arbitration be necessary.

It is not improbable that the entire matter may now be settled outside the Venezuelan commission by the president and Lord Salisbury. The president was in very high spirits today over this favorable turn in the controversy between the two nations, and said:

"The American people will soon entertain a much higher estimate of the fairness of English statesmen than they have held heretofore."

WHAT WE RAISE.

The Agricultural Department Issues a Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The agricultural department has issued the following crop report for 1895:

Returns from the townships, county and state correspondents of the department indicate as the amount of corn yet held by farmers 49.8 per cent of the total crop, or 1,072,000,000 bushels. Proportion and total farm reserves are both unprecedented. A year ago the stock so held was but 476,000,000 bushels. The amount to be sold outside the county is estimated at 21.9 per cent, last year's percentage having been 13.4. The merchantable property is 88.14 per cent, against 82.4 last year; average of merchantable corn, 25.6 per cent, and of unmerchantable, 15.4 per cent. The wheat reserves in farmers' hands amount to 26.3 per cent of the crop, or 123,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 4.9 per cent is reported as coming over from 1894 or before. The proportion of wheat sold beyond county lines is 59.5 per cent.

The tobacco crop of 1895 is found, after a special investigation, to have been 491,544,000 pounds, an average yield of 775 pounds per acre, or 663,950 acres. The value of the crop is $35,374,000.

The report on the cotton crop of 1895, based on railway and steamship movement, with consumption and farm stocks, Feb. 1, will be made on the 16th inst.

Appointed to the Chair of Philosophy.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 12.—The trustees of Cornell university have appointed Professor James Seth of Brown university professor of ethics in Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell. This appointment completes the staff in the Philosophical school, which now embraces five full professors, one assistant professor, two instructors and two assistants.

SPANISH BUTCHERS.

PEACEFUL CUBAN CITIZENS THEIR VICTIMS.

Weyler's Troops Killed Don Pedro Rubio and His Daughter Without Mercy—A Baby In Its Father's Arm Shot—Maceo and Gomez Active.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Herald's Havana correspondent sends the following via Tampa, Fla.:

Refugees from the country are still bringing in stories of outrages and cruelty by Spanish troops. Many are doubtless much exaggerated, but here is one, of the truthfulness of which I am thoroughly convinced. It is told by a woman, who was among the dearest friends of one of the victims. The woman told the facts in a voice choked with sobs and with tears streaming down her face. Her statement, moreover, is amply corroborated from two other equally trustworthy sources.

Don Pedro Rubio was the owner of the Gato sugar estate, near the town of Catalina, in Havana province. He was a middle aged man, much respected in his neighborhood and quite well known in the United States, to which he usually made a trip once a year. On the Gato estate he lived with his daughter, Amelia, a charming girl of 16 years; an infant son 2 years old, five servants and his plantation employees.

During the recent skirmishing of Maceo's command in the neighborhood of Catalina the insurgent chief had encamped on the Gato estate. Hearing of a strong Spanish column under Colonel Hernandez, however, he left Senor Rubio's land and went forward. Colonel Hernandez's vanguard came up before Maceo had marched away. Part of his command finally broke up into small squads and began scouring the neighborhood. One such party advanced toward Senor Rubio's house, firing upon it as they moved forward. Bullets began to pierce the walls, doors and windows. The terrified inmates ran from place to place inside the house, seeking protection from the rifle fire behind the portions of the house where the walls were thickest. The servants and plantation hands, at the first fire, abandoned their huts and rushed for refuge to the more substantial house of their master.

Shot Dead on His Doorstep.

Don Pedro Rubio, believing the troops must be attacking his home, supposing it to be held by rebels, stepped out boldly upon his porch, carrying in his arms his little boy. He took off his white straw hat, waved it toward the advancing line of troops and shouted to them:

"Stop firing. We are peaceful citizens, the inmates of the house and none other. Do not fire again."

He had hardly spoken when the mauser rifles came to a level again, and another volley of bullets crashed against the front of the house. The troops were now firing at short range.

When the smoke cleared away, Don Pedro Rubio lay dead on his own threshold, and across his body lay his child, pierced through the thigh by a rifle ball. The troops still kept advancing in a sort of skirmish line, and now they charged upon the house with fixed bayonets, as though about to take a fortress by assault.

Amelia, seeing her father and brother fall, pierced through and through, had given one shriek of agony and then desperately flung herself against the first soldier as he stepped across the threshold and entered the parlor.

"Butchers," the girl cried, "you have killed my father!"

The soldiers advanced another pace, when Amelia, with the strength of despair, struck the first man so sharp a blow full in the face that he reeled. Just behind him came a comrade. He had seen the blow, and he saw the poor, frightened girl, who now stood in the doorway, pleading for mercy. There was no mercy even for her. The soldier lifted his rifle, with its sword bayonet, and thrust the knife edged point clear through the girl's arm as she held it up instinctively to protect herself. In the same moment he pulled the trigger, and a rifle ball passed through the young girl's breast. The five employees were killed after much the same fashion.

Movements of Gomez and Maceo.

HAVANA, March 12.—Antonio Maceo is once more in Havana province.

It was announced that Captain General Weyler would shortly remove his headquarters from Havana to Matanzas in order the more conveniently to direct the operations against the insurgents, who had retreated into Santa Clara. Meantime Maceo and his followers, including Bandera and Lacret, seem to have turned upon their road, gone through the line of troops, like small fish through the meshes of a seine, and made their way across the entire province of Matanzas.

Before he encountered a force of troops to oppose him he was at Nueva Paz, fairly across the Matanzas border, and in Havana province again. Here he met the battalion of Almanza, with whom he had a brush, leaving seven killed, and proceeded on his way.

Maximo Gomez has not accompanied the present counter march, according to the report received here, but is hovering around the borders of the Cienaga swamp, practically inaccessible to Spanish troops.

Taylor's Proposal Rejected.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Berlin reports that The Frankfurter Zeitung's Washington advices are that Premier Canovas del Castillo of Spain has refused to entertain United States Minister Taylor's proposal, that Spain should grant autonomy to Cuba.

Spain Ordered Rifles.

LONDON, March 12.—A Berlin dispatch to The Standard says that agents of the Spanish government have arrived at Oberndorf to receive 30,000 mauser rifles which have been ordered there.

A Youthful Murderer Pleads Guilty.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., March 12.—Minnie Swanger, the 12-year-old Altoona child who placed a dose of poison in the family coffee pot, from the effects of the drinking of which mixture her uncle, William McGregor, died and her grandmother and cousin have not yet recovered, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree in the Blair county court. The district attorney accepted the plea. The child's motive for the commission of the crime was to secure her grandmother's life insurance money. Judge Bell intimated that he would send the child to the house of correction.

Twelve Killed by an Explosion.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—A boiler explosion occurred in a steel foundry near Athus, in southern Belgium, by which 12 persons were killed and many injured.

Death Resulted From Disobedience.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 12.—Two freight trains collided on the Northern Central railroad about 30 miles from here. Brakeman L. H. Van Nest of Elmira, N. Y., was killed and Fireman E. C. Cummings seriously injured. The engineer on one of the trains is alleged to have disobeyed orders.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

Marquis Di Rudini Succeeds Crispi In the Office of Prime Minister.

ROME, March 9.—There was much difficulty experienced in forming a new cabinet to succeed the deposed Crispi ministry. Signor Saracco declined the responsibility, while an attempt to form a Saracco-Rudini combination was equally unsuccessful. Later the formation of a cabinet was undertaken by General Ricotti, which was successful. King Humbert conferred with General Ricotti last evening and charged him with the formation of a cabinet. The result was a cabinet made up as follows: Marquis di Rudini, premier and minister of the interior; General Ricotti, minister of war; Signor Brin, minister of foreign affairs; Signor Perazzi, minister of the treasury; Admiral Racchia, minister of marine; Signor Guicciardini, minister of finance, and Signor Grantureo, minister of justice.

MARQUIS DI RUDINI.

The choice of General Ricotti as minister of war shows that the king's ideas have prevailed in favor of reopening an offensive campaign next autumn, after the rainy season.

FOUR WERE KILLED.

Fatal Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler on a Pennsylvania Railroad.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 12.—One of the most disastrous accidents that has ever occurred in the history of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill railroad happened at Gum run when the boiler of an engine attached to a coal train exploded, killing four men and fatally injuring one other.

The dead are: John Chambers, Jonas Stewart, Michael Boyle and Frank O'Donnell. The injured man is William Timmony. Low water in the boiler is supposed to have caused the explosion.

The scene of the accident is in the heart of the mountains, among a dense woodland. The only inhabitant at the place is the telegraph operator living in the tower. The sound of the explosion reverberated throughout the region to such an extent that it aroused the residents of the entire valley. A fierce snowstorm prevented people from reaching the spot. The telegraph operator, together with William Tulley, a surviving member of the crew, got to work, and after hard labor rescued the injured from the wreck. O'Donnell was blown to fragments, while Stewart and Boyle were horribly torn and mangled. The engine was completely wrecked, together with a dozen coal cars.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, March 11. FLOUR—State and western dull and easy; city mills patents, $4.30@4.55; winter patents, $3.90@4; city mills clears, $4.15@4.25; winter straights, $3.65@3.75.

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened weak under lower cables and bearish government reports on farm reserves and continued dull and heavy; May, 70 15-16@71 3-16c.; June, 70@c.

CORN—No. 2 quiet, but steady on scarcity of spot corn; May, 36c.; June, 36@36¼c.

OATS—No. 2 dull and featureless; track, white, state, 29@29c.; track, white, western, 29@29c.

PORK—Dull; mess, $10.25@10.50; family, $10.50@11.

LARD—Easier; prime western steam, cash, $5.05.

BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 11@20c.; western creamery, 14@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet; state, large, 6@10¼c.; small, 6@10¾c.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 12@12½c.; western, 11¾@12c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3¾c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 4@4¼c.; refined steady; crushed, 5¾c.; powdered, 5¼c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, 29@29½c.

RICE—Quiet; domestic, 3¾@4¾c.; Japan, 3¾@4¼c.

TALLOW—Quiet; city, 3 13-16c.; country, 3 15-16c.

HAY—Quiet; shipping 80c.; good to choice, 90c@$1.

POSTOFFICE ON WHEELS.

The Electric Motor Carriage to Be Used In Large Cities.

Horseless mail wagons will soon be used in all the larger cities of the United States. The credit for the application of the horseless electric motor carriage to the mail service belongs to Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson. He has for several months been studying the project, and a few days ago completed the plans for the model carriage. It is now in course of construction and will be completed very soon.

The dimensions of this new wagon will be 12 feet long, 6 feet wide and a trifle over 6 feet high. It will simply be a small postoffice on wheels. It will be fitted up precisely as in a mail street car or a steam railroad postal car, except that the scale will be smaller. The body of the wagon will be hung on springs and the wheels shielded with heavy rubber tires.

For a long time General Neilson has been engaged in making investigations of the various means by which the mails may be transported. These investigations included street cars, pneumatic tubes and the electric horseless wagons. It has now been definitely decided by the postoffice department to employ the horseless wagons in the transportation of mails in city and country districts where there are no railway lines and where the service can be improved by making "separations" (assorting mail between offices) while in transit.

It is intended to place these wagons in service in cities which cover a large area and where "separation" between four or five stations will greatly facilitate mail deliveries.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A GREAT SOUVENIR.

Scheme to Honor the Kaiser's Consort Just Started.

The writer wishes to arouse some enthusiasm in German circles and societies of our large cities in favor of creating a grand souvenir album for the empress of Germany. The album, which may reach a cost of $10,000, shall contain several hundred pages of vellum, on which the poetical dedication of the ablest German-American authors can be engrossed.

The designs for the album cover are to be executed in silver repousse work.

The project, if carried out, will embrace a rare opportunity for American art and literary genius to display themselves on an exquisitely chaste souvenir.

The souvenir is to be dedicated by German-American ladies to the empress of Germany, Augusta Victoria, in remembrance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German empire.

I anxiously solicit your moral support and influence for a brief notice of the project in your journal, as I am desirous to reach some prominent people who will take the initiative in the matter.—Ernest T. Zeltner in New York Journal.

LEXOW BILL PASSED.

THE GREATER NEW YORK MEASURE PUT THROUGH THE SENATE.

Only Eight Votes Were Cast Against It, The Raines Liquor Tax Bill Passes the Upper Branch of the Legislature—Bills In the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 13.—The senate passed the greater New York bill by a vote of 38 yeas to 8 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahearn, Brackett, Ballantine, Brown, Burns, Cantor, Coggeshall, Daley, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Featherson, Foley, Ford, Grady, Harrison, Higbie, Humphrey, Johnson, Koehler, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Maloy, Martin, McNulty, Mullin, Munzinger, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Raines, Seibert, Stewart, Stranahan, Sullivan, Tibbitts, White, Wilcox—38.

Nays—Messrs. Brush, Coffey, G. A. Davis, Gallagher, Higgins, McCarren, Pavey and Wray—8.

The bill as passed provides for a commission consisting of Andrew Green (Dem.), Mayor Strong of New York (Rep.), Mayor Wurster (Rep.) of Brooklyn, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City (Dem.), State Engineer Adams (Rep.), Attorney General Hancock (Rep.) and nine other residents of the territory enlarged, to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The commission is directed, on or before the 1st day of February, 1897, to make a final report to the legislature. The municipal officers of the territory shall be voted for in November, 1897.

During the debate there was a spirited colloquy between Mr. Lexow, the author of the bill, and Lieutenant Governor Saxton, in which the latter angrily assailed the presiding officer. The incident created much excitement in the chamber.

Senator Lexow arose to a question of personal privilege, saying a letter had been printed, signed by the lieutenant governor, referring to greater New York. "Has the presiding officer any right to interfere by letter or otherwise with the course of legislation? The letter was a surprise. I had known that the lieutenant governor was in favor of the bill," said Senator Lexow.

Saxton Indignant.

"I have had no conversation lately with the senator," said the lieutenant governor, "therefore he could not know my views. No senator should have expressed feeling or resentment on account of the opinion I expressed. Last year I was cordially for the greater New York bill. I believed then the people were for it. Within the past few weeks many facts have come to my attention, and now I believe that the passage of the greater New York bill in its present shape would be a very serious mistake for the legislature, and especially a mistake for the Republican members of the legislature. I have not sought to influence legislation. When the senator states that I have made any effort to defeat the measure, he states what I believe to be—" He stopped a moment and continued, "He will reconsider.

"As a citizen the lieutenant governor has lost no rights. As a citizen he has the right to reply to any citizen who asks his views. Those rights he proposes to exercise at all times. He has not resigned any privileges to express himself on questions of interest to him and to the whole state.

"This is an extraordinary thing, that any senator should show feeling or resentment over the proper action of the lieutenant governor."

Finally Senator Pavey offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the senate that the lieutenant governor had violated neither the proprieties nor the regulations imposed upon him as a state official by writing the letter to Dr. Storrs and expressing his views on public questions. Senator Lexow objected to its consideration, and then Senator Raines demanded that the indecent wrangling cease, and that the senate proceed to final disposition of the Greater New York bill. It was so agreed.

Child Labor and Sweatshop Bill.

The assembly passed by a vote of 115 to 5 the bill of H. T. Andrews, providing for better protection of children in mercantile establishments.

It is an amendment to the child labor law, and provides that no children under 16 years of age may be employed in any factory or store unless it holds a certificate from the department of health stating date and place of birth of child, color of hair and eyes, height and weight and any distinguishing face marks, and the health commissioner is satisfied that such child is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do, and that the date of birth is correct.

Relating to sweatshops, the bill makes this stringent provision: When any article is found by the inspector to be made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, he may, with the consent of the local board of health, indelibly brand upon such article the words "tenement made." If it cannot be branded, any box or receptacle containing the article can be marked "tenement made," and the openings of the box sealed, the seal to have stamped on it the words "tenement made." A further section makes landlords responsible for the existence of sweatshops and allows him to dispossess the tenant.

Raines Liquor Tax Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 11.—The senate passed the Raines liquor tax bill by a vote of 31 yeas to 18 nays. With three exceptions the vote was on party lines, G. A. Davis, Seibert and Pavey voting with the Democrats against the measure. Coggeshall (Ind. Rep.) also voted with the Democrats. Weiman (Rep.) was absent. The following was the result of the roll call on the final passage of the bill:

Yeas—Ballantine, Brackett, Brown, Brush, Burns, Chahoon, Dale, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Ford, Harrison, Higbie, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Maloy, Mullin, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Raines, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, Tibbitts, White, Wilcox, Wray—31.

Nays—Ahearn, Cantor, Coffey, Coggeshall, G. A. Davis, Featherson, Foley, Gallagher, Grady, Guy, Koehler, Martin, McCarren, McNulty, Munzinger, Pavey, Seibert, Sullivan—18.

It was after nine hours' of bitter fighting and wordy warfare, lending almost to extreme personalities, that the senate passed and sent to the assembly the Raines liquor tax bill. The bill is unamended, though several unsuccessful attempts were made to amend it in important particulars.

Fire In a Brewery.

NEW HAVEN, March 12.—A storehouse connected with J. Werbel's brewery was partially destroyed by fire. The loss is $16,000; partially insured.

Ohio Solid For McKinley.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—The Buckeye state, which, through its Republican organization, has honored William McKinley by sending him to congress and again by making him governor, formally and enthusiastically indorsed him for the Republican presidential nomination at the state convention held in this city.

Short In His Accounts.

CORNING, N. Y., March 10.—A shortage has been discovered in the office of the American Express company, resulting in the removal of W. H. Claasen, the manager. Mr. Claasen claims that his embarrassing position is caused by his having placed too much confidence in his clerk.

A WOMAN BURGLAR.

Had the Horrible Fate to Be Caught by a Mere Man.

A woman burglar was captured in Paterson, N. J., on Saturday night. She was caught fairly in the act of robbing the home of Josiah P. Doremus, a real estate dealer. No formal charge of breaking and entering was lodged against her. She was committed to the Passaic county jail by Recorder Senior for three months merely as a disorderly person.

Mrs. Doremus retired early, and shortly before 10 o'clock imagined she heard a noise as of breaking glass underneath her bedroom at the side of the house. Her husband was not at home, and Mrs. Doremus called to her servant, Maggie Hagen, who was in the kitchen, to make an investigation.

Maggie made a tour of the building and found that a pane of glass in the side parlor window had been broken. Making closer scrutiny of the room, she discovered a woman crouched in the corner behind a chair. The girl screamed when she saw the intruder, and the latter flew for the door the moment she was discovered.

George Slingland, a fireman, was passing the house at the time, and, hearing the servant girl's screams, rushed in. The female burglar made her way through the front door, only to fall into the arms of the fireman, who is a tall, powerful fellow.

The fireman took his prisoner to the nearest patrol box and had her removed to police headquarters. There she was immediately recognized as Jeanette Phillis, an old "rounder," who has scores of times been arrested for drunkenness and vagrancy, but for nothing more serious.

There is no doubt that the woman intended to rob the Doremus house. She had removed all of the silverware in the dining room from the sideboard and placed it in a pile on the floor.

She had made preparations to wrap the plunder in a parcel, and in a few minutes, but for the interruption, would have made a successful coup on her first attempt.—New York Herald.

SUING A DEAD MAN.

A Curious Case That Is Now on Trial at Lemars, Ia.

A breach of promise case against a dead man is a peculiar affair, but such is the case of Hubner versus Reikhoff, now on trial before Judge Frank R. Gaynor in the district court of Le Mars, Ia.

Mrs. Amanda J. Hubner, aged 36, good looking and fairly educated, was the housekeeper of William Reikhoff for about two years shortly before his death, which occurred in Lemars Sept. 8, 1894.

He purchased a fine residence in Lemars, furnished it richly, and installed Mrs. Hubner as housekeeper. She served in that capacity for several months and then went home to Grinnell, and Mr. Reikhoff's daughter attended to the household.

After the death of Mr. Reikhoff his last will showed he had not provided for Mrs. Hubner and she began a suit for $15,000 against the estate on the ground of a breach of promise of marriage.

The deceased was a scholar of rare attainments and very eccentric. He devoted himself to books, and declared that he had no time to read newspapers. One of the wills that was produced in court was a literary gem. Several months before his death he had a coffin constructed of two inch oak and lined with copper. In it he was buried at his old home in Toledo, Ia. He had traveled much in his later years and was a writer upon political and economic questions. He was greatly beloved by his children and by friends who penetrated his reserve and eccentricity.—Chicago Tribune.

SPARROWS CUT THE CORD.

How the Little Birds Protected Their Nest From Spoliation.

One day last week I unfurled for the first time this season the duck awning which has been folded without my office window all winter. As I did so a tiny bird's egg fell from the folds, crushing on the pavement below. Since then I have noticed an unusual commotion among the English sparrows that make pretty free use of my window sill, and today, when the sun swung round the bank building across the way, and I went to lower my awning, I found that the cords had been cut.

Investigation revealed the fact that the intelligent little sparrows had rebuilt their nest in the folds of the awning and in order to prevent a repetition of last week's depredations had themselves severed the cord with their bills. I suppose I shall have to bear the sun till the little nestlings have left my awning free. Such forethought as the birds have exhibited is surely worthy of consideration.—Shreveport (La.) Letter to Philadelphia Times.

Some Remarks.

Reed—
I'm striving daily, striving
To show that all may see
The glory and the greatness
Of the only G. O. P.,
To make it have a record
In congress that will stand,
And when you meet the voters
All over this broad land
Just tell them that you saw me.

Morton—
I'm doing all my duty
As governor of the state
With reference to the party
And what will make it great.
I labor late and early
Entirely for its gain,
And when you meet the voters,
From Mexico to Maine,
Just tell them that you saw me.

Allison—
I'm keeping very quiet,
I haven't much to say,
Because I am so busy
With work that comes my way.
A statesman's work I'm doing
To make the party great,
And when you meet the voters
In every town and state
Just tell them that you saw me.

McKinley—
I'm working in my office,
A private citizen,
Appearing not in public
By word of mouth or pen,
But in my private bosom
I have the G. O. P.,
And when you meet the voters,
Wherever they may be,
Just tell them that you saw me.

Quay, Manderson, Cullom—
We have no words to offer,
Our deeds commend us and
Our register of service
Is known to all the land.
Like lambs led to the slaughter,
We yield without debate,
And when you meet the voters,
Those arbiters of fate,
Just tell them that you saw us.
—New York Sun.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

FAILURE OF SEEDS.

An Authority on the Subject of Seed Germination States Some Common Causes.

With each recurring season come numerous complaints of the failure of seeds to germinate. Alfred Bridgeman, the well known New York horticulturist and seedsman, briefly states some of the causes for these failures in his book on gardening.

First.—Some cultivators through ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that the products of a garden are natives of various soils and climates and require peculiar management, sow their seeds at an improper season. The most tender species should not be placed in the open ground until settled warm weather. The half hardy are subject to risk if sown when frost prevails. The early and most hardy species and varieties should not be planted until the ground can be brought into good condition, as some species of plants that in an advanced state of growth will stand a hard winter are often cut off by a very slight frost while young, especially if exposed to the heat of the sun after a frosty night. To guard against disappointment, reserve some of the seed for a later sowing.

Second.—Some species of seed, such as beans, beets, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, salsify, turnips, etc., being from their nature apt to vegetate quickly, are often liable to be devoured by insects within 48 hours after they are sown and before a plant is seen above the ground unless a suitable remedy is applied in time to destroy them.

Third.—Some species, such as carrots, celery, leeks, onions, parsley, parsnips, spinach, etc., being naturally of tardy growth, taking, in unfavorable seasons, from two to four weeks to vegetate, are apt to perish through incrustation of the soil or other circumstances which cannot always be controlled.

Fourth.—Failures often occur through seeds being deposited too deep in the ground or left too near the surface, sometimes for want of sufficient seed in a given spot solitary plants perish, lacking strength to open the pores of the earth, and very often injudicious management in manuring and preparing the soil will cause failures.

To insure a fair chance plant your seeds moderately thick and thin out the surplus plants while young. In planting seeds in drills, which is the most desirable plan, the size of the seed and strength of its germ should be considered. Large seeds producing vigorous roots require deeper planting than diminutive seeds producing delicate roots and slender stalks. The smallest seeds should not be covered more than a quarter of an inch.

Different Kinds of Bone Meal.

Bone meal is not confined to one name, but is known also as ground bone, bone flour, bonedust, etc. We find in the market raw bone meal and steamed bone meal. Raw bone meal contains the fat naturally present in bones. The presence of the fat is objectionable, because it makes the grinding more difficult and retards the decomposition of the bone in the soil, while fat itself has no value as plant food. When bones are steamed, the fat is removed and the bone is more easily ground. Moreover, the chemical nature of the nitrogen compounds appears to be changed in such a manner that the meal undergoes decomposition in the soil more rapidly than in case of raw bone. The presence of easily decaying nitrogen compounds in bone hastens, in the process of decomposition, to dissolve more or less of the insoluble phosphate.

Bone meal should contain from 3 to 5 per cent of nitrogen and from 20 to 25 per cent of phosphoric acid. About one-third to one-fourth of the latter appears to be in readily available condition. Raw bone meal generally contains somewhat more nitrogen (1 or 2 per cent) and rather less phosphoric acid than steamed bone meal.

The fineness of the meal affects its value; the finer the meal the more readily available is it as plant food.—Bulletin New York Station.

A Circular Barn With Silo.

F. H. King, writing to Rural New Yorker, says: The circular barn with a silo in the center (described in a report of the Wisconsin station) is a thoroughly practical structure. There is no reason why the frame of the silo itself will not last as long as any other part of the frame of the barn. The silo is so planned and built that the dampness of the ensilage never reaches the studding, which are practically and continuously as dry as any other portion of the barn frame. This being true, there is no danger from rotting. There are now in Wisconsin seven of these circular barns and one at Mill Point, N. Y., built after the plan of the one referred to, each with a silo in the center.

Shelter Belts.

American Gardening very truly says that shelter belts in certain sections are as much of a necessity as they are ornamental to the home. These afford desirable protection from the cold blasts of the north and west and from the hot winds of the south and southwest.

Here and There.

An eastern exchange claims that western New York leads the world in the production of dried raspberries.

Connecticut station reports that out of 60 special fertilizers inspected last year fully half were below the guarantee of composition.

The New England Homestead says, The best way to apply lime or ashes is to sow broadcast on plowed land and harrow in.

Farm Journal calls the attention of Pennsylvania readers who own wagons or carts with broad tires to the fact that "they are entitled to a rebate on their road tax. Write to the secretary of agriculture at Harrisburg for a copy of the law."

For transporting to the field it is demonstrated that there is nothing gained by starting tomato seed before March.

He Acted Accordingly.

Mr. Huntington is of the opinion that when a man goes west and grows up with the country it is the country's duty to bear a liberal share of the expense.—Washington Star.