

A CASHIER IS MISSING

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF BANKER NOXON.

His Bank Accounts All Straight, but It Said to Owe Large Sums to Individuals. Thought to Be Wealthy—Frequent Check Transactions.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—There is but one tale of general conversation in this place just now, and that is, "What has become of Isaac B. Noxon, of New York, who was the first National bank? He was to have been home and at his post of secretary of the Sing Sing Savings bank more than a week ago. Instead of that, nothing is known of his whereabouts and all trace of him has been lost since his last two letters, one to his daughter and another to a creditor in Sing Sing from the Grand Union hotel in New York city.

Those letters reached their destination within a few days after his departure. In addition to the mysterious disappearance of Noxon, it is now known that he has left behind him personal debts amounting to several thousands of dollars. President Henry C. Nelson of the First National bank says that the accounts of both the Noxon family and Noxon himself are intact. Like the rest of the villagers, however, Mr. Nelson is at a loss to account for Mr. Noxon's strange disappearance. The missing man's daughter, Miss Grace Noxon, is said to be distressed and desires herself to many callers.

One of the main branches of discussion in a transaction Mr. Noxon had with Jesse Tyndall, a partner of Central avenue. Even the story of this transaction is seriously stated, and the following is said to be the correct version:

A Quaker Check Transaction. Last September Mr. Noxon borrowed \$1,000 from Tyndall, giving him in return his personal check for that amount. The check was dated and made payable in November. When it came due, Noxon told Tyndall he had not at that time quite enough money to pay the check, but he had the check in his pocket and would pay it in a few days. Tyndall was perfectly willing to delay negotiating the check and did so until Jan. 10. He then went to the bank and presented the check, but the bank's Noxon, who was cashier, said he would make out the entry and have the book ready in a day or two.

That afternoon, however, Noxon sought Tyndall and told him again that he had not enough money to honor the check. He suggested as a remedy that Tyndall make out to him a personal check for \$1,000. Tyndall did this, and the check became Noxon's creditor for that sum. But Noxon equalized matters by giving again his own check for \$1,000, dated Jan. 30. On that day Tyndall went to the bank with the check, but the cashier, who was Noxon, was entered on the book. This placed matters in practically the same position as if there had been no borrowing.

Tyndall had about \$2,000 in the bank, and as his expenses were very heavy he had to make numerous drafts upon his account. On March 18 Mr. Noxon left Sing Sing for a three weeks' vacation. It is said, and on which there is no doubt, that Tyndall from the Grand Union hotel in New York city involving the check he gave to Tyndall and which the latter had deposited on Jan. 10.

The letter accompanying it said, in part, that although he had given Tyndall credit on the passbook for the check, he (Noxon) could not meet it and asked if Tyndall would hold it until April 30, when the writer would make it. So the condition of affairs now is that Tyndall has the check and the letter and the \$1,000 entry in his passbook, but cannot draw against the sum. He is patiently waiting until the 30th of the month, when he will be able to see whether he ever to get back the \$1,000.

Noxon's Further Indebtedness. Besides this indebtedness to Tyndall, Noxon owes John Gibney, a lawyer, of 311 Main street, \$1,000; and John Leary, a lawyer, of Croton avenue, \$1,000. Rumor has it that he also owes the following: John Cusack, a carpenter, of Maurice avenue, \$1,000; Sam Acker, a farmer, living about two miles north of Sing Sing, \$5,000; Francis Larkin, a lawyer in the Masonic hall building, \$5,000. Mr. Larkin is said to have advanced an \$8,000 note of Noxon's and to have secured the stock in the First National bank as hypothecation; John Hoag, county treasurer, \$5,000; and Frank Bradstreet, a member of the family that makes a certain all and pays interest, \$5,000.

The last two items are mere matters of village gossip and receive both confirmation and denial. One of two villagers said that Noxon owed Albert V. Jenkinson, the proprietor of the American hotel, \$500, but Mr. Jenkinson denied it. At what the village is standing about is why Mr. Noxon wanted so much money and what he has done with it. Last June he mortgaged to Ralph Bradstreet the home hall for \$10,000. There was already upon it a mortgage of \$5,000, which has been held for many years by the Townsend Young estate. What has become of this money is not known, either, and Sing Sing is all in the dark.

Prominent in Local Affairs. Mr. Noxon for the past 30 years has been cashier of the First National bank of this village. He has also been the secretary of the Sing Sing Savings bank. He is about 60 years of age and is a widower, having one grown up daughter named Grace.

Cashier Noxon has been working hard for many years without a vacation, and four weeks ago he was granted a three weeks' leave on Monday, April 6. His daughter, who lives in the village, has the absence of her father. She says she has not heard from him during the past ten days and fears he has met with foul play. She said that when her father left his home, which is in the village, he had considerable money in his possession.

Mr. Noxon has been a resident of Sing Sing for about 40 years. He always took an active part in the village affairs and was president and treasurer of the corporation of Sing Sing for many terms. He was high in Free Mason circles, belonged to the Knights Templars and was a trustee of the First Baptist church.

At the election Noxon was elected water commissioner of the village. He was unopposed for the office, his name being on both the Republican and Democratic tickets. He has held the office ever since it was established in the village.

Fatally Injured by an Explosion. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 14.—Five men were probably fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite during a fire in the Bed Ash vein of the Woodward mine. They are William and Sylvester, fire boss Edwin, mine foreman; James Lewis, miner; William D. Morgan, miner, and Arthur Goughly, laborer. There is very little chance of recovery for the men, all of whom inhaled gas. The mine is one of the largest in the Wyoming valley and is operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company.

McKinley Delegate in New Jersey. TRENTON, April 10.—The Mercer county Republican primaries for the election of delegates to the state and district conventions were held in several wards and townships the delegates chosen were instructed to vote for McKinley supporters. The district delegates to St. Louis will be Ferdinand W. Henshaw of this county; Captain A. B. Bendshaw of Ocean; and Harry I. Irlack of Burlington and Israel G. Adams of Atlantic as alternates.

DEATH OF COL. COCKERILL.

The Distinguished Journalist Passes Away Suddenly at Cairo, Egypt.

CAIRO, April 11.—Colonel John A. Cockerill was stricken with apoplexy in the barber shop of Shepherd's hotel. He was unconscious from the beginning of the attack and died soon after.

John A. Cockerill was born in Dayton, O., in 1814. When the war broke out, he enlisted as a drummer boy and after his war became a compositor on The Colon of Temperance in Dayton. He subsequently became one of the editors of The Colon and next became a partner with the famous Clement L. Vallandigham in the publication of the Dayton Empire, at the time the organ of the Montgomery county Democracy. From Dayton Colonel Cockerill went to Hamilton, O., where he found employment as general reporter on a paper. His work there attracted wide attention, and he was offered a position on the Cincinnati Enquirer, which was then edited by Washington McLean. He accepted the offer and began his career on a first class newspaper as its humblest reporter. His enterprise in getting news and his bright, snappy way of writing it up soon gained him promotion to the city editorship. He was later made managing editor of The Enquirer, and by his energy and enterprise he made it one of the foremost organs in the west.



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When the Russo-Turkish war broke out, he went to the scene of hostilities as special correspondent for The Enquirer and materially added to his reputation by his graphic dispatches. He was also successively editor of the Washington Post, the Baltimore American and St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in all of which positions he acquired high repute as a writer and by his efforts added to the prestige and material prosperity of those journals.

When Mr. Joseph Pulitzer took hold of the New York World, he invited Colonel Cockerill to assume the duties of managing editor of that paper. The success achieved by The World under the management of Colonel Cockerill is of too recent date to require recapitulation.

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VICTORY FOR MACCO.

DEFEAT OF WEYLER'S FORCES IN PINAR DEL RIO.

The Intrepid Leader of the Patriots Outgenerals the Spanish Officers and Rout Their Soldiers—Consul Williams Compliments His Successor.

HAVANA, April 15.—News has been received here of a little war between the forces of the late General Weyler, under command of Colonel Debes, and the insurgents under Maceo. Colonel Debes reports that his battalion, in combination with other bodies of Spanish troops, left Mariel, in the province of Pinar del Rio, for the purpose of giving the enemy battle.

They met the advance guard of the insurgents, consisting of a force of 300 cavalry, who opened fire upon the government column. The Spanish continued their march toward Lechua, although opposed at every step and every elevation being occupied by them at the cost of a fight.

Upon arriving in the vicinity of Lechua they found the insurgents gathered in strong forces, and the patriots made an attempt to surround the Spanish column. The Spanish troops fought with great desperation against heavy odds, says Debes, but were defeated with losses of many killed and wounded.

Dividing the intention of the enemy to encircle his column, Colonel Debes ordered a retreat. The Spanish column retired to the San Claudio estate on the north coast, where the troops fortified themselves, awaiting the arrival of other Spanish columns.

Kept the Enemy at Bay. General Inclan arrived with his column very opportunely, and the troops under Colonel Debes were also protected by the gunboat Alerta, which kept the enemy at bay. Colonel Debes estimates that the force of the insurgents who charged upon his command numbered 5,000 men. The official report says that the losses of the enemy must have been very great, as many men were seen to fall before the fire of the Spanish troops.

The government columns, according to the official report, lost 4 men killed and 10 officers and 15 soldiers wounded, but the fact is that the government losses were very heavy, the details being withheld by the authorities.

A civilian who volunteered to carry the news of the predicament of the government column to the nearest fort ran the gauntlet of the rebel fire and was compelled to jump into the water twice to save himself. General Inclan reported that upon his arrival at Colonel Debes' camp he compelled Maceo to retreat from San Claudio.

Trying to Force a Battle. The object of the Spanish general was to establish a line of battle near the Cuban leaders to fight a battle. General Weyler drew up a plan some time ago to prevent the reunion of the two separate armies of the insurgent army and to destroy at a single blow that one of them which for some weeks has been the most aggressive and successful.

The force under General Maceo, numbering between 10,000 and 15,000 men, has been under the protection of Pinar, over 100 miles away from the force under General Gomez. The object of the Spanish general was to confine Maceo's force within the district which he occupied, so that the main body of the Spanish army might be directed against it with overwhelming force.

The maneuvering on both sides began about a fortnight ago and went on day and night. The Spaniards thought that Maceo was shut up in narrow quarters, from which escape was impossible. Two trenches or walls of soldiers had been established across the road near Havana, and upon these there were at least 30,000 Spanish troops, supported by other bodies stationed in Maceo's rear and on both sides.

It looked as though Spain had at last gained the second best Cuban leader of the inside of the quadrangle which Weyler had repeatedly tried to draw him into. It was, however, a trap, and the Spaniards had once more succeeded in frustrating the carefully laid plans of the Spaniards.

Consul Williams Talks. HAVANA, April 16.—Consul General Williams, who has anxiously awaited the appointment of his successor since he sent in his resignation in March, expressed great gratification when he learned that Governor Lee had been named. He said: "I feel honored to have such a man succeed me. I know him well. He was in Havana with Mr. Cleveland right after the latter's former visit to this city. I liked him very much. I am glad to be relieved. I will retain office until he comes. The work here is particularly hard and different from that of any other consulate. Many duties which would not be considered a minister on account of the distance from Madrid, must be done here. The office communications directly with the secretary of state. The numerous claims arising from the war give the minister considerable work that others. Great Britain, for example, does not recognize naturalized citizens who return to their native country. We do. Most of the claims arise through native Cubans who have become citizens of the United States."

Women as Lay Delegates. PITTSBURGH, April 14.—The question of the admission of women delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has been practically settled in their favor. A letter received by Rev. C. W. Smith, D. D., editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, from Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., of Altoona, secretary of the general conference, stated that the constitutional amendment which carries with it the fact of women delegates had received three-fourths of the vote of those present, and voting in the annual conference. Ten of the 12 annual conferences have not yet voted, but when they do it cannot effect a change in the present state of the movement.

The vote to date is in favor of the amendment and 3,157 against it. This gives the required majority, with 375 votes to spare. Mayor Daly Dead. HAVANA, N. Y., April 15.—Mayor John J. Daly of this city died of Bright's disease after an illness of eight weeks. Mayor Daly was a practitioner of medicine, having been graduated from the University of New York in 1874. He served as mayor of Havana from 1887 to 1891, and three times as a Republican.

Two Hundred Killed by Dynamite. LONDON, April 14.—The manager of the British South Africa company's mine at Gwelo telegraphed that upon the withdrawal of the Chartered company's men from that place they left stores of dynamite behind. The Matabele occupied the place after it was abandoned by the British, and while they were tampering with the dynamite it exploded, killing 200 natives and injuring many more.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, April 8.

In New York Judge Rogers awarded a decree of divorce to Louisa P. Snodden from William Snodden, who is 85 years old. London sympathizers with Armenia urged the British government to step in to prevent the expulsion of Christians from Turkey.

The Boston Herald will have the British warship Cordoba out of water, Venezuela newspapers threaten, if she tries to sail to the Orinoco.

Children of F. C. Haymeyer of New York have given a \$120,000 chemical laboratory to Columbia university as a memorial of their father. The Broadway tabernacle, one of the most wealthy and fashionable churches in New York, decided by vote of 125 to 100 to accept the resignation of Dr. Harry A. Stimson as pastor of that church.

The opinion is expressed by many persons in Washington qualified to judge of the Cuban insurrectionary resolutions passed by congress will have the force of law if the president does not veto them within ten days. Dr. McLean's health was the Tennessee Derby at the Memphis races.

Senator Quay announced that he would not withdraw from the contest for the Republican presidential nomination. Captain General Taylor has commuted the sentence of Jose Sangua, who was to have been shot Wednesday, to imprisonment for life.

Gardner Williams, an American charged with having supplied arms to the insurrectionists, was committed for trial in the Transvaal. Father Stanislaus of St. Stanislaus, a Polish Catholic church, in New York, was accused of assault by a parishioner, but the complaint was dropped.

The Comptroller Kekels addressed the Maryland bankers' convention in Baltimore. A resolution declaring for the gold standard was unanimously adopted. Dr. W. B. Taylor, a lawyer, was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth street station in New York, charged with attempting to kill his wife. He shot at her four times, and three bullets took effect.

Saturday, April 11. It is reported in Ottawa that Sir Charles Tupper, before entering the next campaign, will join the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Belley, the Conservative member for Chicoutimi, has sent a letter to his constituents in which he asks them to elect a civilian who volunteered to carry the news of the predicament of the government column to the nearest fort ran the gauntlet of the rebel fire and was compelled to jump into the water twice to save himself.

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Three Fires in St. Many Months. LAMBERTON, N. J., April 10.—The large barn attached to the summer home of Charles H. Reed of Philadelphia just before this place was entirely destroyed by fire. Valuable carriages and farming implements were burned. Twenty-one horses, 19 lambs, 4 cows and a calf were burned alive. Edward H. Janney, who superintended the farm, was away when the fire broke out. When seen at the farm, he said the fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, and that the loss, about \$3,000, was partially insured. This makes the third fire in as many months in the vicinity due to incendiaries.

BOOTH'S SECRETS OUT.

THE TRUE REASON OF THE SALVATION ARMY CONFLICT.

Ballington Says His Father Spoke Slightly of America and Exhibited Prejudice Against the United States—That Led to the Commander's Withdrawal.

NEW YORK, April 15.—When Ballington Booth returned from inaugurating the Volunteer movement in the west, he found that efforts were being made by English Salvation Army officials to undermine his new organization. Personal attacks, he said, were being made upon him and his wife in London. Garbled extracts from his letters were being shown, he said, and false constructions were put upon his actions.

The situation so annoyed him and his wife that they determined to break the silence which they have maintained as to family disagreements that caused them to leave the Salvation Army. They issued a statement giving the inside history of the revolt. They alleged: "That on Jan. 10, 1901, I spoke against their removal on the ground of the feeling toward England then existing in this country, the heavy financial responsibility of their new building and the unfortunate relations existing between us, from whom they had received no communication for six months.

That they were convinced that the system of governing the Army here from a foreign country was unworkable. That rules and regulations for the Army here, even as to minute details, were made in London without consulting them. That there were no communications to important appointments, promotions and changes of policy affecting the Army in the United States.

That the resignation of William Evans as chief secretary was forced and the appointment of an Englishman in his place was insisted upon in London. That a rule was made by them forbidding the use of tobacco except in the homes of the Army in America was vetoed by the London authorities, and they—the Ballington Booths—were ordered to abrogate it. They refused.

The Primary Cause. Here are the facts of the statement: "The general belief in this country was the primary cause of the disagreement between us. From first to last he impressed us with his displeasure and his dissatisfaction with our nationality and with our method of administering affairs. We loved and understood the country. He exhibited prejudices and misconceptions of it and its people. He objected to the display of the national flag on our lodges and in our halls and in our homes. He said that the time had arrived to cease carrying the stars and stripes at the head of our parlors. He objected to the use of the eagle upon our crests and inscriptions and constantly spoke derogatorily of the country, its people and its institutions.

"During his last interview with us in America the general attitude that he wished to see the struggling work in Canada by giving up a certain portion of the United States to be annexed to the dominion. We expressed our willingness to further the annexation of Canada with money (having already helped them financially), but that the annexation of American territory to Canada was quite impracticable and would damage the work. Their Protest Unheeded. "Our arguments carried no weight, and the general considered them unreasonable. When he spoke of the national feeling, he closed the controversy by drawing his finger down the map of North America and saying that Canada was ultimately he intended to cut the country in three, joining each a section of Canada to break down any national feeling existing. We said such division would ruin the work in the United States and the broken union of the states means so much.

"After the general's return to England a lengthy correspondence followed, in which we gave a number of reasons why we would not leave the United States. He could not carry our judgment, they forced us to make the annexation, and at the present time the Army work in Dakota, in Montana and in Washington is governed from Toronto, and we have been told that the officers hardly dare to tell the citizens of these cities that they are not going to the Canadian headquarters. It was intended to give us a command to divide this country.

"The unjust manifestos and unchristian assertions made by the leaders of the Army and their representatives in this country, particularly the unworkable and unchristian assertion by one of their trusted staff officers, that I (Ballington Booth) am insane, and the most abominable reflections upon the private character of Mrs. Booth which were started by another staff officer give us sufficient reason for returning to the ranks of the old movement."

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. Summary of the Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Turpie of Indiana spoke in favor of the joint resolution for intervention in Cuba. The Indian appropriation bill was considered. In the house a bill for establishment of the metric system was sent back to the committee. The bill abolishing compulsory pilotage was discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Mantle spoke in defense of his vote against the Dingy tariff bill. The Indian appropriation bill was considered. In the house the bill abolishing compulsory pilotage was defeated, and the District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The house yesterday passed the Grover bill filled cheese bill by a vote of 199 to 58. The bill requires the manufacturers of filled cheese to pay a tax of \$400 annually, the wholesale dealers \$200 and the retail dealers \$12, and for failure to pay such tax impose upon manufacturers a fine of from \$100 to \$5,000, upon wholesale dealers from \$250 to \$1,000 and upon retail dealers from \$40 to \$200.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In the senate the Du Pont election contest was continued and routine business was considered. In the house the bill abolishing compulsory pilotage was defeated, and the District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Squire spoke in support of his most drastic bill. Mr. Chandler made an argument in favor of Mr. Du Pont's claim to a seat. In the house the fortification appropriation bill was passed. It carries appropriations and authorizations involving an expenditure of \$11,284,915 for coast defenses.

Three Fires in St. Many Months. LAMBERTON, N. J., April 10.—The large barn attached to the summer home of Charles H. Reed of Philadelphia just before this place was entirely destroyed by fire. Valuable carriages and farming implements were burned. Twenty-one horses, 19 lambs, 4 cows and a calf were burned alive. Edward H. Janney, who superintended the farm, was away when the fire broke out. When seen at the farm, he said the fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, and that the loss, about \$3,000, was partially insured. This makes the third fire in as many months in the vicinity due to incendiaries.

Two Men Fatally Burned. JOHNSBORO, N. Y., April 14.—By an explosion at the Cambria blast furnace Gustav Krueger and Leah Steele were fatally burned. Krueger died soon after, and Steele is expected to live but a short time.

STORIES OF THE DAY.

Anecdotes About the Late Journalist John A. Cockerill.

Mr. J. B. McCullagh of The Globe-Democrat and Colonel Charles H. Jones of The Post-Dispatch, now the "great editors" of Missouri, were not better known than Colonel John A. Cockerill. Colonel Cockerill went to St. Louis in the early eighties to take charge of Joseph Pulitzer's Post-Dispatch, and as an energetic manager and brilliant paragrapher had no superior in that part of the country. Under his guidance The Post-Dispatch became the most influential afternoon newspaper in the west, and literally coined money for Pulitzer.

Cockerill was a great mixer. He went everywhere and knew everybody. He was absolutely fearless, and the bitterness of his intellect led to many a fierce hatred against him. The old Post-Dispatch building in Market street, opposite the Grand Opera House, was the scene of the killing of Colonel Alfonso Slayback, as the result of a Cockerill editorial. Colonel Cockerill was acquitted on the ground of self defense. Slayback entered the office with the expressed purpose of assaulting Cockerill. The latter was sitting at his desk when the infuriated Slayback entered. As Slayback rushed in Cockerill drew a revolver from his desk and fired.

While the acquittal of Cockerill was justified, public opinion seemed him for the provocation offered. His mercenary style of personal journalism was not so popular at that time. He seemed to feel that although he had many warm friends in St. Louis, and when Pulitzer made triumphant entry into New York journalism Cockerill accepted the call to take charge of The World. In St. Louis the tremendous success of The World is believed to be largely due to the tireless energy and newspaper genius of John A. Cockerill.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Representative Mercer of Nebraska met Colonel John A. Cockerill during his trip through Japan about a year ago. Cockerill was then acting as war correspondent for the New York Herald. Representatives of all nations gathered at Yokohama, many of them tourists and others on business. It was at this time that Cockerill ran across a cockney Briton who was boasting about the great progress of his country and making rather slighting allusions to the United States. His remarks aroused Cockerill's war spirit, and he told the Englishman that inasmuch as the United States had twice whipped England it could probably do so again.

"Oh—ah—my dear sah," said the doughty Briton, "you ah mistaken surely! If I remember the history of my country, we took your capitol and burned it, don't you know?"

"Yes," said Cockerill, "you did take the capitol. And if I remember the history of my country you also took the hill. But you didn't take it very far. You let go of both of them like a red hot brick, and at last accounts they were still in our possession. But let me tell you what we'll do next time we have a war with you. We'll go over there, tow your small little island across the Atlantic and haul it up the bay to New York for a wharf."

The Englishman did not continue the argument.—Washington Post.

"But a few months over a year ago," said John B. (Macon) McCormick, "I was one of about two dozen farmers who were asked by Edward Stokes of the Hoffman House to attend a little dinner in Colonel Cockerill's honor the night before he sailed for Japan as the correspondent of the New York Herald. It turned out that I was the one present who had known the colonel longest, and in response to the toast, 'God Speed Our Departing Guest,' I told the above story. The colonel laughed over it heartily. After the dinner he and I walked together to the elevated railway station. Said he, 'I recognize you, that this gentleman with Mr. Benson is a big thing for me, and yet I feel very sad over leaving New York. Tonight I was in the Waldorf before I went to the dinner, and as I passed through the ladies' cafe and saw it filled with beautiful women and fine men; saw its beautiful palms, its richness, its luxury and its splendor, I sighed, and as I left the house I wondered what I ever saw this again?' Poor John, it passed from his gaze forever."—Morgue in Philadelphia Times.

Close Root Pruning. The new method of close root pruning is exactly the reverse of the old idea of transplanting—namely, taking up a tree with its roots entire. H. M. Stringfellow, near Galveston, is the pioneer in heralding this new method, which a number of equally successful horticulturists in the south approve and practice. Briefly stated, the new method is as follows: Hold the tree up and cut back to about one inch. This cut will face down when tree is set. Leave only from one to three feet of top. Let all shoots grow. When one foot in length, rub off all that are not needed for a symmetrical top.

The Pacific Rural Press, commenting on this new method, says: "We are aware that the system has been followed to some extent by some planters upon the moist soil in the neighborhood of Vista. It is our judgment that under favorable conditions for rooting, such as retention of moisture near the surface, the results described by Mr. Stringfellow would be attainable, so far as successful striking of roots from the freshly cut stems goes. We are also quite assured that under the conditions surrounding many of our newly planted trees in California a large proportion of them would die. Our observation is that too much importance has been attached to the retention of fibrous roots, but we should want to cut our roots longer than hedges for the same reason in the drier parts of this state we use longer cutting and plant seeds deeper than is desirable in moist summer climates."

When to Use Hen Manure. There is little objection to putting the hen manure directly on the garden to be plowed or spaded under in the spring. One advantage in keeping this manure over winter is that when thoroughly dried out it may be crushed or ground and used with muriate of potash and ground bone to make a good fertilizer. This dried manure makes an excellent "filler" for a home mixed fertilizer. The carbonate of lime should not be used on fresh hen manure if you wish to retain its value. This form of lime liberates the ammonia by permitting it to pass into a volatile form. Land plaster, or sulphate of lime, will "sweeten" the manure and preserve the manure much better than the "lime."—Rural New Yorker.

Fighting Cutworms. In a bulletin from the New Jersey station it is stated that clover or sod land is most frequently infested by cutworms, which are less frequently found on late cultivated land. The worms are especially abundant in crimson clover. Among the remedies suggested clean culture is placed first, prominently associated with early fall plowing. Applying a top dressing of kainit and nitrate of soda in the early spring if corn is to be planted is advised, the seeding to be delayed until the rain has carried the fertilizers into the soil. Distributing clover or bran that has been moistened with paris green about the fields is also recommended.

Penny's Golden Justice. PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad company was celebrated in an elaborate manner in this city. Many prominent railroad men were present. President Roberts reviewed the history of the road since its incorporation in 1848. He paid a tribute to the fidelity and devotion to duty of the 97,000 employees of the company and prophesied a glorious future for the road should their harmonious relations continue. Addresses were made by Governor Hastings, Mayor Warwick and Joseph H. Choate of New York.

Two Men Fatally Burned. JOHNSBORO, N. Y., April 14.—By an explosion at the Cambria blast furnace Gustav Krueger and Leah Steele were fatally burned. Krueger died soon after, and Steele is expected to live but a short time.

Three Fires in St. Many Months. LAMBERTON, N. J., April 10.—The large barn attached to the summer home of Charles H. Reed of Philadelphia just before this place was entirely destroyed by fire. Valuable carriages and farming implements were burned. Twenty-one horses, 19 lambs, 4 cows and a calf were burned alive. Edward H. Janney, who superintended the farm, was away when the fire broke out. When seen at the farm, he said the fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, and that the loss, about \$3,000, was partially insured. This makes the third fire in as many months in the vicinity due to incendiaries.

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