Fels Bank Assounts All Straight, but It Said to Owe Large Sums to Individuals. Thought to Be Wealthy-Peculiar Check

Sinc Sinc, April 15 .- There is but one Sing Sing, April 16.—There is but one tuple of general conversation in this place just now, and that is, What has become of Isaac B. Noxon, the furmer cashier of 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 absolutely nothing is known of his whereabouts and all trace of him has been lost since he sent two letters, one to his daughter and another to a creditor in Sing Sing from the other to a creditor in Sing Sing from the Grand Union hotel in New York city. Those latters reached their destinations within a few days after his departure.

In addition to the mysterious disappearance it now transpires that Mr. Noxon 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 banks with which Mr. Noxon was connected are interested. connected are intact. Like the rest of the villagers, however, Mr. Nelson is at a loss to account for Mr. Nexon's strange ac-tions. The missing man's daughter, Miss Grace Noxon, is quite prostrated and de-nies hermif to many callers.

One of the main branches of discussion

is a transaction Mr. Noxon had with Jesse Tyndall, a painter of Central avenue. Even the story of this transaction is variously stated, and the following is said to be the correct version

A Queer Check Transaction. Last September Mr. Nexon borrowed \$1,000 from Tyndall, giving him in re-turn his personal check for that amount. The check was dated and made payable in November. When it cause due, Noxon told Tyndall he had not at that time quite enough money to his account to insure

told Tyndall he had not at that time quite enough money to his account to insure the payment of the cheek.

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 with his passhook. 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.

out to him a personal check for \$1,000. Tyndall did this and thereby became Nox-on's creditor for that sum. But Noxon on's created for the sum. But Noxos equalized matters by giving again his own check for \$1,000, dated Jan. 20. On that day Tyndall went to the bank with the check and passbook, and the \$1,000 was entered on the book. This placed maters in practically the same position as if here had been no borrowing. Tyndall had about \$9,200 in the bank,

and as his expenses were very heavy he had to make numerous drafts upon his ac-count. On March 18 Mr. Noxon left Sing Sing for a three weeks vacation, it is said, and on March 21 he wrote to Typ-dall from the Grand Union hotel of New York city inclosing the check he gave to Tyndail and which the latter had deposit-

The letter accompanying it said, in part, that although he had given Tyndall credit on the passbook for the check, he (Nozon) could not meet it and asked it Tyndall would hold it until April 20.

when the writer would make it good.
So the condition of affairs now is that
Tyndail has the check and the letter and the \$1,000 entry in his passbook, but can-not draw against the sum. He is patient-ly waiting until the 20th of this month, when he will be able to see whether he is ever to get back the \$1,000.

Noxon's Further Indebtedness, Besides this indebtedness to Tyndall, Noxon owes John Gibney, a lawyer, of 211 Main street, \$1,000, and Thomas Leary, a lawyer, of Croton avenue, \$1,000. Rumon has it that he also owes the following: has it that he also owes the following:
John Cuatt, a carpenter, of Maurice avenue, \$1,000; Smith Acker, a farmer, livlng about two miles north of Sing Sing,
\$2,000; Françis Larken, a lawyer in the
Masonic Hall building, \$5,000 (Mr. Larkin is said to have indersed an \$8,000 note
of Noxon's and that \$3,000 of the latter's stock in the First National bank has been hypothecated); John Hoag, county treas-urer, \$5,000, and Frank Brandreth, a

tain pill and perus plaster, \$5,000.

The last two Items are mere matters of village gossip and receive both confirmation and denial. One or two villagers said that Noxon owed Albert V. Jennison, the proprietor of the American hotel, \$500, but Mr. Jennison denied it.

At what the vilinge is standing aghast is why Mr. Noxon wanted so much money and what he has done with it. Last June he mortgaged to Ralph Brandroth the Ma-sonto hall for \$10,000. There was already upon it a mortgage of \$5,800, which has been held fer 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 Sing is all in the dark.

Prominent In Local Affairs. Mr. Noxon for the past 80 years has been eashler of the First National bank of this village. He has also been the secre-tary of the Sing Sing Savings bank. He is about 60 years of age and is a widower, saving one grown up daughter named

Cashier Nozon has been working hard for many years without a vacation, and four weeks ago he was granted a three weeks' leave of absence. He was to have returned to work on Mouday, April 6.
His daughter is prostrated over the absence of her father. She mays she has not heard from him during the past ten days and faces he has mat with find play. She

and fears he has met with foul play. She said that when her father left his home, which is over the bank building, 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 vilinge affairs and

an active part in the vilinge affairs and was president and trussurer 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 last election Noxon was elected water commissioner of the village. He was unopposed for the office, his name being on both the Republican and Demogratic tickets. He has held the office ever since it was established in the village.

since it was established in the village. Putally Injured by an Exploriou Fatally Injured by an Explosion.
WILEXERIABLE, Pa., April 14 — Five men were probably fatally injured by an explosion of firedamp during a fire in the Hed Ash vein of the Woodward mine. They are William Powell, fire boss; John Evans, mine foreman; James Lewis, miner; William D. Morgain, miner, and Aghlur Golightly, laborer. There is very little chancs 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 Deisware, Lackswanns and Western Relirosd company.

McKinley Delegates In New Jersey. McKinley Delegates In New Jercey.
THENTON, 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 shown were instructed to vote for McKinley supporters. The district delegates to St. Louis will be Ferdinand W. Roebling of this county and Captain A. M. Beadabaw of Ocean, with Henry I. Isiok of Burlington and Israel.
G. Adams of Atlantic as alternates.

A CASHIER IS MISSING DEATH OF COL. COCKERILL

The Distingulated Journalist Passes Awa Suddenly at Caire, Egypt.

CAIRO, April 11.—Coloned John A. Cockerill was stricken with apoplexy in the bather shop of Shepheard's hotel. He was unconsulous from the beginning of the attack and died soon after.

John A. Cockerill was bern in Dayton, O., in 1845. When the war broke out, he sulisted as a drummer boy, and after the war became a compositor on The Scion of Temperance in Dayton.

He subsequently became one of the clerks of the Chio senate and pext 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 employ

Hamilton, O., where he found employ ment as general reporter on a paper. His work there attracted wide attention, and he was offered a position on the Cincin nati Enquirer, which was then edited by Washington McLean. He accepted the of



COLONEL JOHN A. COCKERELL. fer 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 gainest him promotion to the city editorship. He was later made managing editor of The Enquirer, and by his energy and enter-prise he made it one of the foremost or-gans in the west.

gans in the west. gans in the west.

When the Russo-Turkish war broke out, he went to the scene of hostlittee as special correspondent for The Enquirer and materially added to his reputation by his

graphic dispatches.

Colonel Cockerill was also successively Colonel Cockerlli was also successivelyeditor of the Washington Post, the Baltimore American and St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in all of which positions he acquit
ted himself with distinction and by hisefforts added to the prestige and material
prosperity of these journals.

When Mr. Joseph Pulitimes took held of
the New York Wash the Louisted Colonel

when air. Joseph Pullitzer took hold or the New York World, he invited Colonel Cockerill to assume the duties of manag-ing editor of that paper. The success achieved by The World under the manage ment of Colonel Cockerill is of too recendate to require recapitulation.

Colonel Cockerill's next move was to assume the editorship of The Morning Advertiser and The Commercial Adver-tiser, in which position be remained for three years.

MURDEROUS INDIANS.

The Wholesale Massacro of Officials In

CITY OF MEXICO, April 14.—A telegram-from Oaxaca City states that the robel In-dians at the town of Juquela killed all the town councilors, schooltenchers, local priest, chief of police and the telegraph operator—in fact, every one holding a government place. The people are in terror, and troops have been sent to the relief of the town.

The military movement made against

The military movement made against the rebel Zimatlans has resulted in driving the Indians into the mountains. They began their plotting in Holy week, instigated by Indian lawyers, who informed them that the new state taxes were un constitutional, but the authorities paid as attention to the exettement among them, considering they were engaged in their usual drunken celebration of the season But, procuring arms and machetes, they made a rush for the town hall, and the prefect hastily closed the docra, which made a rush for the town hall, and the prefect hastly closed the doors, which they scaked with petroleum and hurned, thus effecting an entrance, sacking the place and penetrating the private apart ments of the prefect, grossly maltreated the women of his family, and then, turn inv attention to the efficient and armore ing attention to the officials and armed servents, killed and wounded several. The scene was a horrible one, as the as sault took place in the early evening, and the excitement of the mob was indescrib

The Indians were possessed with fury and it was absolutely impossible for re-spectable inhabitants to control them, as all were drunk and maddened. The mob after sacking the town hall, went to the federal stamp office and assaulted it, burn ing down the cutside door with petroleum, which also communicated fire to the entire house, placing Collector Graciada who was on the roof with his clerks, in a condition of the atmost well but then condition of the utmost peril, but they managed to escape by the rear, jumping for their lives. Many shops were burned after being sacked, and the Indians docorated themselves with stolen finery. They all fled on the approach of the soldiers, and are now in the hills. The revolt is lo cal and will be suppressed, and the insti-gators of the Indians will be severely pun-lahed, as they took advantage of their gross ignorance.

LAURELS FOR AMERICANS.

They Capture More Events at the Olympic ATHENS, April 11 .- In the final heats of the unfinished events of the first and see ond days of the Olympic games the Amer-lean athletes were again successful. The 100 mater race was wen by Thomas

E. Burke of Boston in 19 seconds

second.

The high jump was won by Ellery H. Clark of Harvard, a member of the Boston taum. He cleared 181 centimeters.

The burdle race of 110 meters was wor the burdle race of 110 meters was wor the burdle race. by Thomas P. Curtis of Boston in 17 8-1

Goulding, the English champion, was

The stadium was packed. It is estimate ed that 150,000 persons were present.

The contests at the parallel bars were



T. R. BURKE. M. H. CLASSE.

won by Flatow, German, and Zutter, Swiss.
The contests at climbing the pole were won by the Greek athletes. Andri, Kopoulos and Xenakis.
The race of 49 kilometers was won by Louis, a Greek, in 2 hours and 48 minutes. Vassilaces (Greek) was second, in 1 hours. The authusiasm of the growd at the constusion of this race was very great.

VICTORY FOR MACEO.

DEPEAT OF WEVLER'S FORCES IN PINAR DEL RIO.

he Intropid Leader of the Patriots Out-generals the Spanish Officers and Routs from Turkey. The Intropid Leader of the Patriots Out-

Havana, April 15.—News has been re-ceived here of a tuttle near Lechuza bo-tween the Alfonso XIII battalium, under command of Colonel Debos, and the insur-

fon. in combination with other bodies of Spanish troops, left Mariel, in the province of Pinar dal Rio, for the purpose of the weather and fashionable churches in New York, decided by a vote of 140 to revenue the second left in the second le

toward Lechuza, although opposed at ev-ery step and every elevation being occu-pied by them at the cost of a fight. Upon arriving in the vicinity of Lechuza 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 publican presidential nomination.

Captain General Weyler has commuted the sunteness of Jose Roque, who was to have been shot Wednesday, to imprisonment for life.

The Spanish column retired to the Sau Claudic estate on the north const, where the troops fortified themselves, awalths the arrival of other government columns Rept the Enemy at Bay.

General Incian arrived with his column rery opportunely, and the troops under Colonel Debos were also protested by the gunboat Alerta, which kept the enemy at here.

A resolution declaring for the gold stand-

Colonel Debos 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 enomy must have been very great, as many men were seen to fall before the fire of the Spanish troops.

The government column, according to the official report, lost 4 men killed and 1 officer and 18 soldiers wounded better.

The government column, according to the official report, lost 4 men killed and 1 Tupper, before enturing the next campofficer and 18 soldiers wounded, but the fact is that the government lesses were very heavy, the details being withheld by the authorities. the authorities.

A divilian who volunteered to carry the news of the predicament of the government column to the nearest fort ran the

pantlet of the rebel fire and was compeled to jump into the water twice to save General Inclan reported that upon his arrival at Colonel Debos' camp he com pelled Macco to retreat from San Claudio

Trying to Force a Battle. The object of the Spanish general for some time past has been to compel the Cu-ban leaders to fight a battle. General Weyler drew up a plan some time ago to prevent the reunion of the two separats armies of the insurgent army and to de stroy at a single blow that one of them

which for some weeks has been the most aggressive and successful. The force under General Macco, numpering between 10,000 and 15,000 men, has been under the province of Pinar, west of Havana, more than 100 miles away from the force under General Gomez. The object of the Spanish general was to confine Macco's force within the district which it

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 excees was impossible. from which escape was impossible.

Two trochas, or walls, of soldiers had been established across the island near Havana, and upon these there were at least are identical with sound waves.

50,000 Spanish troops, supported by other bodies stationed in Macco's rear and on

It looked as though Spain had at last caught the second hest Cuban leader on the inside of that quadrangle which Way for State Bar Association to formulate a plan for a permanent tribunal for the settlement of international disputes compared that a triangle could not hold him.

The object of the Spanish maneuvering

led in frustrating

the carefully laid plans of the Spaniards. Consul Williams Talks.

HAVANA, April 15 .- Consul General Williams, who has anxiously awaited the appointment of his successor since he sent in his resignation in March, expressed gratification when he learned that former

Governor Lee had been named. He said:
"I feel honored to have such a man succeed me. I know him well. He was it
Havana with Mr. Cleveland right after the latter's former term as president. I liked him very much. I am glad to be re-lieved. I will retain office until he comes. The work here is particularly hard and different from that of any other consulate. Many duties which usually devolve upon a minister on account of the distance from Madrid, must be done here. The office communicates directly with the so-retary of state. The enormous claims aris-ing from the war give the American con-sul more work than others. Great Britain, for example, does not recognize natural for example, does not recognize natural lead citizens who return to their native country. We do. Most complications arise through native Cubans who have become oltizens of the United States.

Privature, April 14.—The question of the admission of women delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Epis

sopal church has been practically settled in their favor.

A letter received by Rev. C. W. Smith,
D. D., editor of the Pittsburg Christian
Advocate, from Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D.,
of Altoona, secretary of the general conference, stated that the constitutional ference, stated that the constitutional amendment which carries with it the fats of the proposed women delegates had received more than the requisits three fourths vote of those present and voting in the amund conferences. Ten of the 120 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 to 0,957 in favor of the amendment and 2,187 against it. This gives the required majority, with 375 votes

Mayor Daly Dead.

Banway, N. J., April 15.—Mayor John J. Daly of this city died of Bright's dis-sate after an illness of eight weeks. May-or Daly was a practitioner of medicine, having been graduated from the Universi-ty of New York in 1875. He served as mayor of Bahway five terms, first as a Damocrat, then as an independent and three times as a Remedition. three times as a Republican.

Two Hundred Killed by Dynamite Loxoox, April 14.—The manager of the British South Africa company's mines at Gwelo telegraphs that upon the with-drawal of the Chartered company's men from that place they left their ziores of dy-namite behind. The Matabeles occupied the place after it was abandoned by the British, and while they were tampering with the dynamite is exploded, killing 250 natives and injuring many more.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, April B. In New York Judge Storer awarded a decree of divorce to Louise P. Sneeke from William Sneeker, who is Si years old

Their Soldiers—Consul Williams Compliments His Soccessor.

HAVANA, April 15.—News has been revived here of a hattle pear Lechuza between the Alfonso XIII battallon, under ommand of Colonel Debos, and the insurents under Maceo.

Colonel Debos reports that his battallon, in combination with other hading or the Paradese Colonel Debos reports that his battallon, in combination with other hading or their father.

incs of Pinar dal Rio, for the purposs of giving the enemy hattle.

They met the advance guard of the insurgents, consisting of a force of 200 cavalry, who opened fire upon the government column.

The Spaniards continued their march toward Lechuza, although opposed at every step and every elevation being occurred.

Friday, April 10. Dr. McLean's Berelatr won the Tonnes-see Derby at the Mamphis races. Senstor Quay announced that he would

Gardner Williams, an American sharged with having supplied arms to the ultimo-ers of the Hand, was committed for trial

Father Streselski of St. Stanislaus' Polish Catholic church, in New York, wa secured of assault by a parishioner, but the complaint was dismissed. Comptroller Eckels addressed the Mary-

In a quarrel between negroes in Wash-ngton Bryant Mackall was stabbed and ington Bryant Mackall was stabbed and died instantly. Thornton Derrell is under A. Combs, colored, who was b

1784, died at his home in St. Paul at the unusual age of 112 years.

John Jaffrey, the dean of the cur service, died suddenly in New York of heart failure. Mr. Jaffrey was appointed to the customs service by Collector Odell

A dynamite bomb was exploded under a botel at Lithonia, Ga., where nonunion laborers were stopping. The building was badly wrecked, but no one was fatally injured. Joseph Hanigan, a rubber merchant of Providence, has made a gift of \$25,000 to the new St. Francis Xavier convent, a

the new St. Francis Xavier convent, a Catholic institution of that city. Charles Decamp and his 10 year-old son, also named Charles, of Bellevue, Ky., were drowned by their skiff striking a barge in the Ohio river.

Monday, April 13. The discovery of a valuable mineral in New Jersey was announced. A banquet was given in Venice in hon-

A banquit was given in venice in non-or of the German emperor and empress. McKinley's managers claim to have 315 of the 406 delegates so far elected to the St. Louis convention. Experiments with X rays in New York

King George of Greece entertained the men who took part in the Olympic games in Athens at a banquet in the palace and

Insurgent Leader Antonio Maceo sent was to close upon Maceo, and the object of Maceo was to provent the enemy from closing in upon him.

It now looks as if the Cuban tactician generals, are said to have been wounded

in a skirmish ruesday, April 14. The objections of Mayor Strong and Mayor Wurster to the greater New York bill were read in the senate at Albany. Field Marshal Yamagata of the Japan-ess army arrived in New York after having been received by the governor at Al

Ex-Governor William E. Russell of Mas sachusetts was orator of the day at the Jefferson anniversary celebration at Monti-cello. Va. He spoke strongly in favor of

a gold standard. A bomb addressed to President Roose velt of the New York board of police com missioners, primed with powder and fixed up with matches and sandpaper, was in-tercepted in the postoffice.

Secretary Carlisle was ordered by the District of Columbia supreme court to show cause why he should not deliver \$4,500,000 of the new bonds to William Graves and associates in New York. General Fitz Hugh Lee was appointed by the president countl general at Havana to succeed Hamon O. Williams, resigned. General Lee goes chiefly as a military ex-pert to report to the president on the war.

Wednesday, April 15. The Dublin press commented favorably on the Tories' Irish land bill.

Emperor William arrived in Vienna and was dired by Emperor Franz Josef.

combined and raised the price of ice to A wreek occurred on the New York

Central rallroad near Looneyville, N. Y., A fire in the dry goods district, on Grand street, New York city, in a building occupied by A. C. Auffmondt & Co., importers of sliks and gloves, caused nearly

sound money platform.

The court of appeals declared constitugives the required majority, with 375 votes to spare.

Mayor Daly Dead.

The court of appears decreased construction of the required majority, with 375 votes to spare.

It has court of appears decreased construction of the closing of barber shops on Sunday in the state of New York. Strong dissenting opinions, however, were filed by two of the judges. Rev. William N. Cleveland, elder brother of the president of the United States, has been ousted from his charge at Chau-mont, N. Y., by the pre-hybers of St. Law-reness county. Politics is said to have been renos county. Politics is the cause of the trouble.

Free Silver In St. Louis

St. Louis, April 10.—Free silver Demo-crate carried 25 out of the 25 wards at the primaries here and elected 55 out of 66 delegates to the state convention to be held at Sedalla April 15. Ex-Governor Francia, President Cleveland's protege, was bester in his own district. A Girl's Body Found. AMSTRIDAM, N. Y., April 13.—The re-

BOOTHS' SECRETS OUT

THE TRUE REASON OF THE SALVA-TION ARMY CONFLICT.

fallington Bays His Father Spoke Slightingly of America and Establish Preparation than Colonel John A. Cockerill, discharged the United States—That Colonel Cockerill went to St. Louis dice Against the United States That

New York, April 1a.—When Belling the Booth returned from inaugurating the Volunteer movement in the west, he found that efforts were being made by English Salvation Army officials to undermine bia new organization. Personal attacks, he tail afternoon newspaper in the west, and iterally coined money for Pulitzer.

Cockerill was a great mixer. He went als letters were being shown, he said, and everywhere and knew everybody. He take constructions were put upon his ac-The situation so aroused him and his

That they were convinced that the sysem of governing the Army here from some position country was unwise. tion for six mouths.

lington Booths-were ordered to abrogate

The Primary Canas. Here are other parts of their statement: Here are other parts of their statement:

'The general's vieit to this country was the primary cause of the disagreement between us. From first to last he impressed us with his displeasure and his disantification with us personally and with our method of administering affairs. We loved that Cookerill ran across a cookney method of administering affairs. We leved and understood this country. He exhibited prejudies and misconception of it and its people. He objected to the display of the national flag upon our badges and in our halfs and in our homes. He said that the time had arrived to cease carrying the stars and stripes at the head of our parades. He objected to the use of the cagle upon our crests and insignlas and constantly spoke degreeastingly of the country, its people and its institutions.

"During his last interview with us in America the general stated that he wished us to assist the struggling work in Canada with the United States to annexed to the dominion. We expressed our willingness to further assist our comrades in Canada with money (having already belead them financially), but that the annexation of American territory to Canada was quite imprecibel and would damage the work.

can territory to Canada was quite im-practicable and would damage the work.

Their Protests Unheeded. "Our arguments carried no weight, our arguments carried no weight, and the general considered them unreasonable. When he spoke of the national feeling, he closed the controversy by draw, ing his finger down the map of North America in three sections, declaring that ultimately he intended to cut the country in three, joining each to a section of Canada to break down any national feeling. in three, joining each to a section of the states means so much.

"But a few months over a year ago," said John B. (Macon) McCormick, "I was one of about two dozen for the states means so much.

refusing to entertain any suggestion of returning to the ranks of the old move-

again?' Poor John, it passed from his gaze forever.''—Megargee in Philadel-FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. Summary of the Proceedings In the Senate

and House Washington, April 2.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Turple of Indiana spoke in favor of the joint resolution for interven-tion 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 abelishing compulsory pilotage was dis-

Washington, April 10.—In the senate resterday Mr. Mantle spoke in defense of his vote against the Dingley 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 nessed.

was passed.
Washington, April 11. — The hou yesterday passed the Grosvenor filled cheese bill by a vote of 159 to 58. The bill requires the manufacturers of filled cheese to pay a tax of \$400 annually, the wholesale dealers \$250 and the retail dealwholesain dealers \$200 and the rotal deal-ers \$12, and for fallure to pay such tax imposes upon manufacturers a fine of from \$400 to \$3,000, upon wholesaide dealers from \$250 to \$1,000 and upon rotal deal-cre from \$400 to \$500.

ers of sliks and gloves, caused nearly \$1,000,000 damage.

President Cleveland is reported to have prepared a letter declaring he will not be a candidate for renomination and orging Democrats to make the campaign on a sound money platform.

If most sliks and gloves, caused nearly from \$250 to \$1,000 and upon retail dealers from \$40 to \$500.

Washington, April 14.—In the senate the Du Pont election contest was continued and routine business was considered. In the house only business relative to the District of Columbia was transacted.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Squire spoke in support of his coast defense hill. Mr. Chandler made

Three Fires In as Many Months

Three Fires In as Hany Months.

LAMBERTULLE, N. J., April 10.—The large barn attached to the summer home of Charles H. Heed of Philadelphia just below this place was entirely destroyed by fire. Valuable carriages and farming implements were burned. Twenty-one sheep, 19 lambs, 4 cows and a calf were burned alive. Edward H. Janney, who superintends the farm, was away when the fire broke out. Whan seen at the farm, he said the fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, and that the loss about 45,000, was partially financed. This makes the third fire in as many menths in the vicinity due to incendiaries. from her home in this city some time ago, have been found on the river bank in Scheneotudy. She was 23 years of age. A

STORIES OF THE DAY.

Anecdotes About the Late Journalist John A. Cockeriti.

Mr. J. B. McCullagh of The GlobeDemocrat and Colonel Charles H. Jones
of The Post-Dispatch, now the "great

editors" of Missourl, were not better Led to the Commander's Withdrawai.

New York, April 15.—When Bailing an energetic manager and brilliant par-The situation so aroused him and his wife that they determined to break the silence which they have maintained as to the family desgreements that caused them to leave the Salvation Army. They issued a statement giving the inside history of the revolt. They sileged:

That on Jan. 10 they protested against their removal on the ground of the feeling toward England them existing in this grountry, the heavy financial responsibility of their new building and their unfortunate relations with General Booth, from whom they had received no communication for six months.

Here of his invective led to many a flower harred against him. The old Post-Dispatch building in Market street, opposite the Grand Opera House, was the beautiful in the Grand Opera House, was the beautiful the Grand Opera House, was the beautiful of the fermion of the feeling toward England them existing in this country, the heavy financial responsibility of their new building and their unfortunate relations with General Booth, from whom they had received no communication for six months. ness of his invective led to many a

While the acquittal of Cockerill was term of governing the Army here from a foreign country was unwise.

That rules and regulations for the Army bure, even as to minute details, were made in London without consulting them.

That they were not consulted as to important appointments, promotions and changes of policy affecting the Army in the United States.

That the resignation of William Evans that the resignation of William Evans as chief secretary was forced and the appearance of the control of the con justified, public opinion censured him for the provocation offered. His merci-less style of personal journalism was not 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 made by them forbidding the use of tehence by enrolled officers of the Army in America was veteed by the London authorities, and they—the Ballandon authorities, and they—the Ballandon authorities, and they—the Ballandon Booths.

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.

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 snug little island across the Atlantic and haul it up the bay to New York

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

roin the work in this country, where 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 against this annexation. Though they could not carry our judgment, they forced us to make the annexation, and at the present time the Army work in Dakota, north Montana and north Washington is governed from Toronto, and we have been told that the officers hardly dare to let the elitizens of these citizens citiz money goes to the Canadian headquarters.

It was intended upon our removal from command to divide this country.

"The unjust manifestor and unchristian with Mr. Becomet is a big "The unjust manifestos and unchristian assertions made by the leaders of the gagement with Mr. Bennett is a big Army and their representatives in this country, particularly the unrobuked and over leaving New York. Tonight I was excused assertion by one of their trusted staff officers, that I (Ballington Booth) am ner, and as I passed through the ladies' insano, and the most abominable reflec-tions upon the private character of Mrs. women and fine men; saw its beautiful Booth which have proceeded from another staff officer give us sufficient reason for splendor, I sighed, and as I left the house I wondered will I ever see this

ARSON IS CHARGED.

Woman and Two Men Arrested at You kers For Setting Fire to Buildings. YONKRHS, N. Y., April 15.-As the re sult of investigations at the instance of saveral New York city and White Plains incurance companies Mrs. Margaret C Logue, Louis Myers, her son, and Thomas McLaughlin have been arrested and are charged with having started the fit-which destroyed 14 buildings in this city on April 6, entailing a loss of about \$100,

Among the buildings destroyed was the dwelling house of Mrs. Logue and the sa loss of Mrs. Logue and the sa loss of McLaughlin adjoining. The chief information on which the arrests were made was furnished by John Peterson, candy dealer, who occupied the lower part of Mrs. Logue's house, and by a young wuman who worked for Peterson. They both made statements to the effect that the three arrested had just before the first started been together in the cellar of McLaughlin's establishment. The woman and her son are held in \$10,000 bail each

Fighting Cutwerms. and her son are held in \$10,000 ball eac and McLaughlin in \$5,000. It is also In a bulletin from the New Jersey stated that McLaughlin had his stock and station it is stated that clover or sod

Tioga County, Pa., For Quay. WELLSHORO, Pa., April 14.—The Tloga county Republican convention at Tioga canvassed about the largest Republican vote ever poiled at the primaries in this an argument in favor of Mr. Du Pont's county. The tabulated returns show that claim to a seat. In the bouss the fortifications appropriation bill was passed. It carries appropriations and authorizations involving an expenditure of \$11,284.615 for coast defenses.

Very description of this county. The tabulated returns show that nearly 6,806 Republicans voted. The vote on presidential preferences was: Quay. 3,742; McKinley, 2,761; Reed, 208; Alligories on 500. Resolutions were passed indoming the policy of protection and M. S. Quay for president.

Election Blots In Spain. MADRID, April 13 .- Elections for the MADRID, April 13.—Elections for the wohnsher occurred throughout Spain and were accompanied by serious disorders at Bercelona, where a factory is reported to have been burned. Thus far there have been returned 250 Conservatives, 65 Liberals, 3 Republicans and 5 Carlists. There are in all 401 deputies.

The Bally and the second FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

PLANTING POTATOES.

Modern Machinery Used by Experts For Cutting and Planting the Tubers, In planting potatoes, either for home nee or for market, the first essential is a well drained, rich plat of land. A field which has been two years in clover is usually the best. To this apply a heavy dressing of well rotted barnyard madressing of well rotted barnyard manure. Break the sod in the fall or the winter 3 or 4 inches deep; then in spring turn it over to a depth of 8 or 9 inches and out up thoroughly with a disk harrow, continuing the operation until the seed bed is well fined and in the best condition. Use a smoothing harrow to compact it sufficiently, so that it will

The old method of hand planting will probably continue as the standard process for the general farmer who cultivates but a small patch for his own use. The potatoes are cut by hand to two eyes, dropped in rows 3 feet apart, with the hills 18 inches apart in the row if they are to be plowed one way and 3% to 3 feet spart if they are to be cultivated crosswise. Checking, however, is hardly ever necessary except where the land is very foul, says American Agriculturist, authority for the foregoing. This authority also has the following to say concerning commercial planting:

For commercial planting hand processes are entirely too slow; consequently inventors have constructed machines both for cutting the potatoes into sulta-ble sized pieces and for planting them. There is also on the market a machine which cuts the seed and at the same time does the planting. This is a hand potato cutter that does the work of eight persons. The number of knives can be decreased so as to make larger pieces of it, or can be increased and smaller pieces obtained. This machine can also be used for cutting bests, turnips, car-rots and other roots for stock feed.

Machines for planting potatoes at the rate of four to eight acres per day are no longer an experiment, and the best are familiar to readers through advertisements. One man only is needed to operate the machine that plants cut seed, while the automatic cutter and planter requires a man and boy. These implements open the furrow, drop the seed and any desired amount and kind of fertilizer, and cover evenly with soil to a uniform depth, bringing an even stand. A marker indicates the next row and keeps the rows straight. One of these machines soon saves its cost on a farm where potatoes are grown to any extent, while one can do much custom planting, and make money while saving expense for his customers. In these days of close margins on the potato crop it is necessary to study every possible detail to produce the least expense.

Close Root Proping. The new method of close root pruning s exactly the reverse of the old idea of transplanting—namely, taking up a tree with its roots entire. H. M. Siringfellow, near Galveston, is the pioneer in heralding this new method, which a number of equally successful horticul-turists in the south approve and prac-tice. Briefly stated, the new method is as follows: Hold tree, top down, and out 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 Visulia. 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 suc-cessful striking of roots from the freshly cut stubs goes. We are also quite as-sured 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 fibrons roots. but we should want to cut our roots longer than hedges for the same reason that in the drier parts of this state we use longer cutting and plant seeds deeper than is desirable in moist summe

When to Use Hen Manure

There is little objection to putting the hen manure directly on the garder 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 notash and ground bone to make a good fertilizer. This dried manure makes an ex-cellent "filler" for a home mixed fer-

Fighting Cutworms

fixtures insured a week or two before the 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 sulture 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 slayed until the rain has carried the fertilizers into the soil. Distributing clover or bran that has been moiste with paris green about the fields is also

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 .- The fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Punnsylvania Rallroad company was cele-brated in an elaborate manner in this city. Many prominent railroad men were present. President Roberts reviewed the history of the road since its incorporation There are in all 401 deputies.

Two Men Fatally Burned.

JURNETOWN, Pa. April 14.—By an explosion at the Cambria blast formaces Gustav Krueger and Isalah Speale were fatally hurned. Krueger died soon after, and Steele is expected to live but a short time.