The Johannesburg Reform Committee Condemned to Death-Prospect That the Sentence May Be Commuted, Oth

srwies Grave Trouble May Occur.

CAPE Town, April 29.—At Pretoria John Hays Hammond, the American mining angineer; Colonel Francis Rhodes, brother of ex-Prims Minister Cecil Rhodes; Lionel Phillips and George Farrar were sentenced to death.

Before sentence was pronounced council to the colone that in the prisonest for the defense made an eloquent and impossive appeal on behalf of the prisoness, pointing out that for years they had agitated constitutionally, but in vain, for the reform of serious grievances, admitted to be grievances by President Kruget himself, and that as a last resource they



JOHN WAYS HAMMOND. determined on an armed display by an invitation to Dr. Jameson to come to their

vitation to Dr. Jameson to come to their aid if necessary.

They, however, during the existence of the reform government placed themselves under the Transvani flag and upheld the independence of the republic and advised

Dr. Jameson's return.

Counsel pointed out that, owing to previous rebellions of the burghers themselves, local laws had been passed providing for 800 rizdollars fine for treason.

The state attorney, however, was extremely relentless in his attornes, urging the average seatures possible, and Judes.

the severest sentence possible, and Judge Gregorowski sentenced Hammond, Phil-lips, Rhodes and Farrar to be hanged and remaining 70 to be imprisoned for two years, to pay a fine of \$500, or in default of payment an extra year's imprisonment and to undergo three years' imprisonment.

The Argus says:
"The awful sentences will create a painal sensation throughout the civilized

Hammond was accompanied by Dr. Scholts, his medical adviser and his fami-ly, as it was feared a relapse might take

Accordingly the doctor was in attend-ance when sentence was passed, but Ham-mond here up like his comrades, courage-

mond bore up like his comrades, courageensily.

Meanwhile a flame of native warfare is
spreading throughout South Africa. A
sorious uprising has occurred in the German Damaraland, 50 soldiers having been
attacked at a station in the east, near the
British territory. Two officers, Lampe
and Sohmidt, and four troopers were killed, but natives numbering 600 were defeated, with a loss of 46.

It is alleged the natives were well supplied with modern rifles by British traders
on the east and Portuguese on the north.
Among the other members of the reform
committee who were sentenced are four
Americans—Captain Mein, chief engineer
of the Robinson Gold Mining company;
Victor R Clement, assistant consulting
engineer of the Consolidated Gold Fields
Mining company; J. S. Curtis, a wealthy
mining angineer, who is well known in
New York, and a Mr. Lawley.

They were each sontenced to pay a fine
of \$19,000, to undergo two years' imprisonment and then to be banished from the
Transvani for three years.

John Hays Hammond is an areas of the

Transvani for three years.

John Hays Hammond is 38 years old and is a sen of General Hammond. He was educated at Sheffleid Scientific school, connected with Yale college, for the profession of mining engineer and completed his education at the mining school at Freidburg, Germany, where he took high

Hammond has a splendld reputation as Hammond has a splendid reputation as a mining engineer, carned as a result of the display of his ability in the California mines. He was engaged at a salary of \$25,000 a year a few years ago to go to fouth Africa and take charge of the De Beers diamend mines. His salary was subsequently increased to \$60,000 a year.

Trouble Imminent In Johannesburg. JOHANNESDURG, April 20.—It is stated that in addition to the sentence of death passed upon the leaders of the reform committee by the high court at Protoris 50 other members have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, a fine of £2,000 and three years' subsequent banishment.



PRESIDENT KHURER. There is great excitement here, and un-less the sentences are speedily commuted

trouble is expected.

The trial of the reform committee which has been going on in Pretoria is probably of more interest in this place than anywhere else in the world. Its outcome

anywhere else in the world. Its outcome has been awaited with an interest which was almost a suspense. The sustence have been a great shock here, and the news spread almost in an instant through the whole place. The canter of the town was througed with exuited groups, and every person in the community was engaged in eager discussion of the news. Apparently no one can bring himsuit to believe that the sentences will be sarvied out, and it is the very general opinion that they will be at least com-

muted.

Notwithstanding these expressions of assurance, however, everybody shows the utmost anxiety as to the decision of the assentive, in whose hands the fate of the prisoners now lies. The sentiment of this place is almost wholly with the men who have been ou trial, but the greatest synapsithy is expressed for those prisoners who took an insortive part in the movement, but who have still been condrumed to suf-

fer equally with the others.

The theaters and all other places of amissment here and most of the stores have been closed, as no one found time or inclination for anything but to discuss the startling intelligence from Pretoria. The public is awaiting with great anxiety the astitement of the question of life and death concerning the Johannesburg leaders and of imprisonment and heavy fines for their followers. A deputation will wait on the president with a view to obtain his promise to use his influence in favor of the prisoners. Nothing that untiring charge and inganuity can dictate will be left undone to secure the assurance of the safety of the men sentenced to death and the lightening of the sentences of these condemned to imprisonment and fine at the earliest possible moment.

Hammond May Get Off. Washington, April 29.—United States Vice Consul Knight at Cape Town cabled Secretary Olney that it was understood there that Hammond's sentence would be

Secretary Oiney that it was understood there that Hammond's sentence would be commuted.

Hammond's case was referred to in cabinet meeting, and, sithough the state department authorized no statement concerning his case further than making public the cahlegram from Vice Consul Knight predicting a commutation of sentence, it cannot be doubted that the government will do all within its power to secure an amelicration of Hemmond's sentence, inasmuch as he is regarded as rather the victim of circumstances than as a deliberate compirator against the Boer government. It is believed, however, that even before the machiner of the department can be set in motion Hammond's sentence will have been commuted.

It is felt at the state department that it has been criticised rather unjustly in congress and elsewhere upon its conduct of Hammond's case. The complaint that it has worked through British officials to secure fair treatment for the American prisoner, it is said, is made in ignorance of the requirements of international law. The United States has no diplomatic representative whatever in the Transvani, nor can it have so long as the foreign relations of that country are confided by treaty to Great Britain, and it would be a manifest violation of propristy and international law for the United States to ignore Great Britain in this matter, and particularly so in view of the alacrity with which the British government has responded to our request for the protection of Americans in the Transvani.

Asked to Commute Sentences. LONDON, April 29.—In the house of commons Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of atate for the colonies, said: "I have received a private telegram, of the accuracy of which I have no doubt, saying that five of the leaders of the so called na

tional reform committee at Johannesburg had been condemned to death. "I thereupon cabled to Sir Hercules "I thereupon cabled to Sir Hercules Robinson at Cape Town instructions to communicate the following to President Kruger: 'The government has just learned that the sentence of death has been imposed upon the chief leaders of the reform committee. The government has no doubt that your honor will commute the sentences. tences. Indeed, the government has assured parliament that this is your honor's

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Summary of the Proceedings of the Sen

ate and House.

Washington, April 23.—The senate yesterday spent its time in consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. In the house the new general pension bill was explained by Chairman Pickier. Mr. Goodwin, the Populist contestant from the Fifth Alabama district, was sented.

Washington, April 24.—In the senate the Indian supropriation bill was necess.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—In the senate the Indian appropriation bill was passed. In the house debate on the general pension bill was continued.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In the senate the day was spent in considering the sunder civil appropriation bill, a large number of amendments being adopted. In the house the general pension bill was discussed for five hours. Several private pension bills were passed.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the senate yesterday the day was devoted to consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The river and harbor bill was reported. In

and others took part. In the house the general pension bill was passed and de-bate on the bankruptcy bill begun.

Satolife Probable Success

Stelli's Probable Successor.

St. Louis, April 25.—The apostolle delegate, Cardinal Satolli, will be succeeded in this country, it is asserted, by Mgr. Averardi, the present nuncio to Maxico. He will come to the United States immediately upon finishing his work in Mexico, where he is now engaged in making a thorough inspection of the condition of the Cathello church government in that republic.

Jurora Drank Six Ouarts of Whisky Jarore Brank Mx Quarts of Whise,
Lawrencenuse, Ky., April 24.—The
counsel for the defense in the case against
Joe Brown for murder made a motion for
a new hearing, stating, upon sworn affidavits by certain jurore, that the sheriff
during the trial had permitted the jury to
drink six quarts of whisky and two bottles of beer, and Judge Carroll granted a
new trial.

Prominent Lawyer Dead. NING , N. Y., April 27 .- Ellsworth D. Mills, city attorney, and one of the most prominent members of the Seuben county bar, died after a lingering illness, aged 60 years. He was for many years junior member of the law firm of Spencer & Mills and was counted one of the ablest counselors in this section of the state.

The Plague In Hongkong. LONDON, April 20.—Sir William Robin-son, governor of Hongkong, telegraphs that there have been 75 hew cases of bu-bonie plague and 75 deaths from that dis-sace in Hongkong for the week anding

Temperance People Shocked. Temperance People Shocked.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 28.—The temperance people of Chautauqua county are horrified to hear that two wicked men have bought a steamer and fitted it up as a floating saloon with the purpose of orulaing about the shores of the lake selling distalt to the farmer boys in towns where no license prevails. The boat scheme is made possible under the Halmes law.

ALBANY, April DE.—The greater New Arisans, April 25.—And greater from York till, allowing the governor to ap-point a commission to frame a charter and declaring the territory annexed, passed the assembly by a vote of 78 years to 90 mays, only two mere votes than actually needed.

saisb Soldiers Shoot Each Other, Havana, April 27.—A detachment of sentinels which was patrolling the town of Sencti Spiritos killed Lieutenant Joaquin Quinsante and seriously wounded a corporal. They mistook the two officers for insurgents.

Mayor Milled by an Anarchist. PARE, April 28.—During a popular fets at the town of Lons le Sauniar, an an-archiet named Colin stabled and killed the mayor. The motive of the crime was political haired.

MR. RUSSELL SPEAKS

HE SAYS HE DOES NOT SEEK THE NOMINATION.

It Is Intimated, However, That He Would Not Refuse to Be the Democracy's Candidnte For President-Insists on a Rard Money Platform.

BOSTON, April 20.—Ex-Governor Wil-am E. Russell has made the following

item E. Russell has made the indowing statement:

"I am greatly surprised to hear that the action of the Massachusetts convention has attracted any special attention conside the state. While I greatly appreciated the compliment of an indorsement by my tests, I am not seeking the nomination, nor am I desirous of being the candidate, nor do I wish any movement made in any table in my interest.

nor do I wish any movement made in any state in my interest.

"On the contrary, I have already earnestly requested that no such movement be made in any other state by friends of mins. My belief is that it is all important that when the Chicago convention meets its delegates should be absolutely free to deliberate and not clear of all instructions and not clear of all instructions.

deliberate and not clear of all instructions or pledges of even appressed preferences— at least so far as I am concerned. I do not know that any movement personal to me is contemplated. If it is, I request and insist that it should not be made.

"It seems to me that our party should send its strongest men to Chicago and leave it to their good judgment, in view of the situation as it then appears, to determine what is best to be done. It will be time enough to consider candidates then.

"The important thing now is to make every effort to have the Democratic party take an absolutely sound position on the money question, without evasion or compromise. I believe this is of vital consequence to the party for its present and its future.

future.

"I am firmly of the opinion, as I have recently said, that our national platform ought explicitly and emphatically to oppose the free coinage of silver or its compulsory purchase, or any compromise legislation in that direction, and that it ought to indorse and commend the administration of President Clereland for its resolute work in maintaining our present gold standard and in preserving the credit of the nation.

The Issue Must Be Fought Out. "I think it would be neither right nor wise to attempt to avoid or straddle this question by any ambiguous or meaning-less declaration. The time has passed for

"The issue must be made and fought ut—I trust to a sound conclusion." In the course of an interview Mr. Rus-

In the course of an interview Mr. Russell said:

"The position of president is one of tremendous responsibility. It involves so many things, requires so much of the man who would fill it. I doubt—yes, I doubt very much—if I would care to take up the load were it thrust upon me.

"I believe that a president should go into office unfettered. Therefore, I hold firmly that I could never even be a candidate on a platform that was not in accordance with my own principles. I would never consent to straidle on finance or say other public question. I should not go into office bound by hampering declarations, restricted in the power of veto, help-less in authority."

"Would you seespt a nomination upon a platform of your beliefs"

"I don't know. I should hesitate very seriously. But this is too far sheed. I tell you in all earnestness again, that first

sorlously. But this is too far ahead. I tell you in all earnestness again, that first the Democratic party must cettle those financial questions that are disturbing the country. I don't care what other men may be doing about seeking a nomination, but of this one thing I am positive no one shall go to the convention pledged to me and unmindful of what is best for the party and the country

THE SLAVER OF GIRBS.

A Woman In a Wisconsin Prison Declare That She Murdered the Buffalo Lawyer. WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the senate restriction of the naval appropriation bill. The river and harbor bill was reported. In the house the general pension bill passed third reading.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—In the senate there was a spirited debate on the provision for four battleships in the naval bill, in which Messra. Gorman, Sherman, Hale and others took part. In the house the general pension bill to the house the general pension bill. that he marry her. He refused, and she shot him three times. She says she makes the confession to clear Clarence Robinson the confession to clear Clarence Robinson and wife, who are serving life sentences for the murder. She says that at the expiration of her sentence she will go to Buffale and plead gullty to the charge of murder. She will be released in a few weeks. About a month ago she sent for Mr. Bancroft and told him that she had a secret which had been troubling her conscience for a long time. She then told him she had shot Mr. Gibbs in Buffalo.

She said that she had first not Gibbs in

science for a long time. She then told him she had shot Mr. Gibbs in Buffalo. She said that she had first mot Gibbs in Canada several years before the murder and fell in love with him. He apparently returned her affections, but subsequently deserted her. Becoming desperate at the wrong done ber by Gibbs, she threatened his life. But the atterney paid no attention to her, and she says that after he left her in Canada she followed him to Buffalo. Again she pleaded with him and asked him to keep his promise, but he refused to do so. She then secured a revolver and on the night of April 26, 1864, followed him as he was returning to his home. At Bryant street and Delawars avenue she met him and repeated the request that he marry her. When he again refused, she shot him down and fied from the city.

Husband and Wife Burned to Death.

Nawhurs, N. Y., April 27.—Mr. and
Mrs. Barney Cullen were burned to death
in their home near Chester, Orange county. They were unable to escape from the
burning building and perished together
in the sitting room, where Onlien had
dragged his wife from their bed in his
effort to save her. Morris Cullen, a son,
fractured his leg in jumping from a escend story window. George Thompson, an
adopted son, sustained a bad scalp wound
by heing cut with glass when he was
dragged through an upper window. The
origin of the fire is a mystery. The house
was entirely destroyed. Cullen was an
enion raiser, tilling 30 acres on a meadow
hetween Chester and Greyoourk. Husband and Wife Burned to Death.

Well Known Contractor Dead. Well Knewn Centracter Dead.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., April 27.—Samuel Backus died at his bome in this village, aged 70 years. Mr. Hackus was a civil engineer of well known reputation and had been engaged in large contracts and projects in this and other states. When a young man, he was a telegraph operator and at one time was intimately associated with Professor Morso, the father of telegraphy. He married the eldest daughter of the late ex-Governor H. Clarks of this village.

Had Seen Better Days. Fond Dr Lac, Wis., April 22.—Charles Blanchard, who has confessed to having burgiarised a hardware store here and who is now in jail awaiting sentence, curries documents in his possession bearing the signatures of presidents of the United States appointing him to high places. He was assistant poetmaster of time city of New York at one time. He fall from grace some years are and has since then here a me years ago and has since them bunderer on the face of the carth.

_WS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, April 23, Extensive damage has been done to the fruit crop of California by frost.

Flames in the Cable building, Broadway and Houston street, New York, did dam-age estimated at \$25,000. A dispatch from Havana says that Go-mer is marching toward Havana prov-ince to make a demonstration in favor of

to Bellevne hospital Friday, April 24.

United States Minister Willia arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu. Mayor Strong of New York sent the empromise school bill to Albany with his

At the Hebrew Orphan asylum in New York a memorial bronze in henor of the late Jesse Seligman was unveiled.

The Bourgeois ministry of France resigned. President Faure immediately accepted the surrender of the portfolios.

Louis P. Horrmann and Charles President Faure and Charle talka, wife murderers, were killed by suc-tricity in the state prison at Sing Sing. Edwin Booth's portrait, the gift of the New York Piayers'club, was placed in the memorial theater at Shakespeare's birth-

Testlinony favorable to Superintendent Pierce was given in the inquiry regarding the Home for Children at White Plains, N. Y.

J. S. Casey, an ex-Fenian, who in 1878 was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for treason, died at Mitchelstown, County Saturday, April 25.

Mrs. Joseph Cocking and her sister Miss Dalsy Miller, were murdered in Hill Top. Md. The second auticoal trust bill has passed

the New York senate and is now in Governor Morton's hands. The Venezuela boundary commission held a meeting in Washington and decided to sand an agent to The Hagus to search the Dutch archives.

Louisiana went Democratic at the re-cent election by 27,000 on the face of the cent stection by 2, out on the race of the returns, but fusionists charge fraud and say they will seat Pharr as governor.

Booth-Tucker, commander of the American Salvation Army, issued a statement urging the "Darkest England" plan as a good one to apply in the siums of New York.

Justice Patterson of the supreme court of New York, appellate division, all asso-ciates concurring, declared the Raines liquer tax law constitutional. An appeal will be taken.

Lawyor Samuel Untermoyer won a suit against the collector of the port of New York as to the duty on some antiquities which he imported from France, but a penalty of \$8,000 was imposed for under-

Monday, April 27. The Theosophical society of America opened its convention in New York, electing Ernest T. Hargrove president.

Fourteen-year-old Arthur Hagerman shot his playmats. Stanley McDermott, in an empty cottage at Asubry Park.

Missionary Knapp, in good health was

Missionary Knapp, in good health, was handed over by Turkey to the United States consular agent at Alexandreita.

Mrs. Gaudefroy, who was born in O'Brien's castle, Iraland, and was rich and petted in her youth, died in the New Haven almshouse.

A conference of New York state Republican politicians decided that no measures

supplementary to the greater New York bill should be passed at Albany. Rapid fire guns, arms and ammunition have been taken on board the Bermuda at Jacksonville, Fla. The vessel will attempt to land her warlike cargo in Cuba. Secretary Olney has made an attempt to bring about a sattlement of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute by arbitra-tion. The administration has intimated to Lord Salisbury that the United States

mmission's report will be adverse to Tuesday, April 28, The cruiser Newark arrived at Hampton

Roads after a four years' cruiss.

A celebration in honor of General Grant's birthday was held at Galena, Ilis. The New York presbytery had a lively debate over the licensing of candidates for the ministry. The burning of Cripple Creek is thought

to have been the work of a gang who desired to rob a bank in the excitement. Governor Morton signed the bill abol-The sum of \$25,000 was subscribed at the theosophical convention in New York city for the founding of a school of oc-

outtism.

James J. Bush, cashier of the broken Elmira (N. Y.) National bank, was indicated after three attempts and placed un-

Six suits have been begun in New York by three persons who claim they are enti-tled by reason of kin to a part of A. T.

Stewart's estate.

A dispatch from Havana says that the destruction of property in the western to-bacco districts has been enormous and that suffering among the people is on the Increase, Wednesday, April 29.

The New York court of appeals granted a new trial to Vincenso Nino, convicted before Recorder Goff of wife murder. Lieutenant Colonel Ludiow attacked

Arthur Maybew, the negro, was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Stephen Powell at Hempatead, N. Y., in March last.

It was reported that the Rev. Dr. James Lewis Parks of Philadelphia had been called to succeed Bishop Satterles as rector of Calvary church in New York.

Governor Morton nominated Daniel O'Leary of Gleas Pails, N. Y., for state factory inspector, and Captain J. H.

Rechts of the room and shut the door.

Beth contestants had reached by the last blow. He was taken to the room of the committee on war claims, where his head was dressed.

His wounds, though painful, are not serious, Representative Hall shortly therefore the factory inspector, and Captain J. H.

Rechts of the room and shut the door.

Both contestants had reached for their guns, but neither had his gun with him.

Representative Money was half dazed by the less thow. He was taken to the room of the committee on war claims, where his head was dressed.

His wounds, though painful, are not serious, Representative Hall shortly thereafter left the committee room and walked down to the floor of the house, but left shortly. Governor Morton nominated Daniel O'Leary of Gleas Falls, N. Y., for state factory Inspector, and Captain J. H. Barker of New York for assistant factory

The steamer Wyanoke of the Old Do minion lins ran into the United States cruler Columbia at Newport News, Va., and sank. All her passengers and crew

CHEAGO, April 27.—Hank Yancey of Brownsville, Tax., surrendered himself to the pelice and declared that Jan. 16, 1895, he mardered Harold Reed at Overton, Rush county, Tex. Yancey says he and Beed quarreled over a woman.

Garcia Now Commander In Chief. Madein, April 27.—Havana advices state that Calixto Garola has been appoint-ed comander in chief of the insurgents by Maximo Gosses, who, in future, will pre-mate the cause in another capacity.

MELINE AS PREMIER.

HE HAS FORMED A NEW MINISTRY IN FRANCE.

Conduct the Affairs of the Republic M. Hanotaux Named as Foreign Minis ter-Meline's Career.

Macco.

The United States battleship Massachusetts in its run from the Delaware capes to Cape God proved even faster than the battleship Indians.

Corporation Counsel Scott of New York has salvised the police that hotels, to come within Raines law limits, must keep open regularly for guests.

William H. Dieffenbach and other creditors of the old New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway company have sued to set aside the recent forselosure and reorganization.

Estelia Burmeister of Philadelphia, a demented stenographer, who created a disturbance by ringing William K. Vanderbilt's doorbell, New York, was committed to Bellevue hospital.



M. MELINE.

had a long political career; as a deputy has never been unseated in the Vosges, which as an agricultural and manufactur-ing protectionist he has represented for over two decades.

Elected to the National Assembly. Elected to the National Assembly.

He got into the national assembly at
the elections of 1882. Not being in touch
with Gambotta, he lay under a cloud until 1883, when Ferry gave him the portfolio of agriculture. He presided over the
chamber of deputies when Floquet was at
the ministry of the interior as premier.
The election for the speakership in 1885
was a tie Brisson and Maline having the
same number of votes. But it was decided
in Melina's favor because he was a few
months the senior of Brisson, who was,
justices, out of favor.

months the senior of Brisson, who was, lesides, out of favor.

The Republican candidates having been besten at the first ballot at the general elections of 1885, Meline remained president of the chamber until the general elections of Constans in 1888. In the following year he fulfilled his protectionist promises. His tariffs made everything dearer and remedied no distress. Meline did not look farther than the Vogges, whose graziers were pressed upon by the whose graziers were pressed upon by the Swiss and the farmers of the Rhine val-ier, whose forest owners smarted under the rivalry of those of the grand duchy of Baden, and whose manufacturers had no plants equal to those they left behind them in Alsace. M. Meline represents the canton of Corsica in the council general of the Vosges, of which he was vice pres-

Accident While Coaching. ALBANY, April 27.—While taking a pleasure drive in a four horse tallyho near Sioans, a few miles west of here, William M. Speer, State Historian Hastings and M. Speer. State Historian Hastings and Luther H. Little, correspondent of a New York paper, met with an accident. One of the traces broke, and the horse ran away, the occupants being thrown to the ground. Mr. Hastings' collar bone was hroken. Mr. Speer sustained a sprained ankle and a blood tumor, and Mr. Little hast two the term from the spinal certihad two ribs torn from the spinal carti-lage. The injured will be confined to their rooms ten days or a fortnight.

Murdered by Tramps. EHE, Pa., April 37.—The body of Mrs. Anna Burger, wife of John Burger of this sity, who disappeared from her home last Monday, was found in a ravine near the city. It had nearly been stripped of clothrage and murder. It is thought the wom-an was the victim of tramps who had been congregating in that vicinity.

CONGRESSMEN FIGHT

Desperate Encounter. Washington, April 24.—A desperate encounter took place in the house naval committee room between Representative Hall of Missouri and Representative and Senator-elect Money of Mississippi.

Money had his head badly gashed above the temple. Representative Hall is undurs save a bad bruise on his neck.

The weapons were fists and heavy cut glass inkstands.

The fight was over the Wilson bill reorganizing the personnel of the naval en-

regarding to personnel of the havai en-gineer corps.

Representative Hall said that the state-ments made by the line officers of the na-vy against the bill were false and without foundation. Representative Money took offense at this, and asked if the assertion applied to all who took the same view as the line of-

Representative Hall's reply was unsatisfactory, and Hypresentative Money called him a liar.

Representative Hall, who is tall and powerful, perhaps the strongest man in the house, rushed at Representative Mon-ey and struck him a heavy blow on the head.

Representative Money, who is, though well set, much more siender physically, grabbed an inkstand and threw it. The missile struck Representative Hall on the neck. Representative Hall threw an inkstand, which cut a gash on the right

the plans of the Nicaragua canal promoters and reflected upon the work of Engineer Menceal.

side of Representative Money's head.

Tom Coakley rushed in, grabbed Money around the waist, pulled him bodily out

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 27,-Sup Sanny Hook, N. J., April 27.—nuper-intendent Havens reports that the patrol of life saving station No. 15, at Cedar Creek, N. J., found on the beach the body of a man a feet 0 inches tall, very much disfigured. The body had apparently been in the water a long time; had on blue flannel shirt, dark trousers and congress

Minister Hangs Himself. LEXINGTON, April 94 .- The Rev. James to save his soul. He was 60 years old

A MIDNIGHT DREAM.

BROTHER AND SISTER REUNITED IN A STRANGE MANNER.

Meet After Half a Century-Stillwagne Prayed For Divine Help-His Sistor's Residence Revealed to Him In a Vision. Story In Vouched For.

Jacob Stillwagner, an aged resident of Boydtown, a small village three miles east of Shamokin, Pa., has just returned from Stetsonville, Wis., and tells a remarkable story of bow be and one of his long lost sisters were reunited through the medium of his prayers and Iowa 65 years ago, where he lived, to-gether with his parents, a sister and two brothers, until he arrived at the age of 7 years, when both of his parents died suddenly, leaving the four small chil-

dren without any means of support.

Kind neighbors provided for the litthe ones until permanent homes could be found for them, but within a year of their great bereavement they were scattered far apart and soon lost all traces of each other. Mr. Stillwagner says several seasons. It will thus be seen that his adopted parents drifted east-ward, and just as he arrived at the age will act at once and be largely used up

some trace of his brothers and sister as some trace of his brothers and sister as the years passed by, but it was not until early last fall that he met with any success in this direction. Then while dancts most quickly upon plants. Under favorable conditions its influence that the plant may be seen within 24 with an overwhelming desire to find his long lest relatives, and kneeling on the fallen autumn leaves earnestly prayed God to direct his store teams. God to direct his steps toward his brothers or sister, and allow them to be reunited before being called to their eternal home.

The desire to find his loved ones became the sole object of Stillwagner's re-maining days, and about three weeks after his prayer in the fcrest he dreamed that he was at Stetsonville, Wis., where he found his sister, from whom he had heard no tidings for more than half a century. He distinctly saw the interior of her home and had her features and the external surroundings of her house indelibly stamped upon his brain.

When he related this dream to his friends, they langhed and tried to convince the old gentleman that it was merely the result of his continual thinking and talking on the subject that was absorbing all of his time and attention. He could not be discouraged, however, and resolved to investigate on the line laid out in his dream.

The name of his sister, the most important clew, had not been revealed to him in his midnight vision, but he communicated with the postmaster of the little Wisconsin village, describing the house and inmates he had seen, and closed by asking whether such a habitation and family really existed there. Several weeks passed before he received a reply, but the anxiously looked for letter gave the history of the woman ocoupying the home he described, and con-vinced Stillwagner that it really was his

So confident was he on this point that he left for Wisconsin, and upon his return east he startled his friends by announcing that the woman he dreamed of was none other than his missing sister, who is now surrounded by a happy family. Mr. Stillwagner adds that since his return east he visited Philadelphia, where he found acquaintances of the family that had adopted his sister now residing in Wisconsin, who verified her story and completely established her

identity. His remarkable story is vouched for by the Methodist minister of whose church he is a member, and the aged dreamer is now earnestly imploring God | it is one of our chief money crops.

Another Pearl Bryan Case.

BUFFALO, April 28.—Buffalo has now a Pearl Bryan case. The head of a woman was found on the farm of John Hoag near Orchard Park, and the fact was reported to Coroner Tucker. Hoag had been drawing manure from the city, and while spreading it out discovered the head. It was wrapped in a Buffalor newspaper and had a bullethole in the occipital region. It seems impossible to trace the head definitely, as Hoag had been drawing manure from several livery stables in this city. Dr. Tweedy, the post mortem examiner, has Tweedy, the post mortem examiner, has the member to examine and ascertain, if possible, if death was due to the decapitation or the hole in the skull. Meanwhile the police are trying to find a body to fit.

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 25.—A fire ras discovered in the boller room of the Bunting Shoe Manufacturing company the largest concern of its kind in the city. The plant was burned to the ground, and 150 hands are thereby thrown out of employment. The Bunting residence, front of the factory, was saved thro energetic work of the firemen. The t loss is \$75,000, with insurance of \$40,000.

The Snyders Were Poisoned. Pont Jukyts, N. Y., April 28.—Professor Witthaus of New York has decided from an analysis of the visceras of Jacob Snyder and his wife that both died of arsimical poisoning. Coroner Harding re-turned from New York with his afficiavit as to the examination. The coroner's jury will reconvene this afternoon, when a ver-dict is expected.

MADRID, April 24.—The Heraldo still maintains that the United States has semiofficially approached Spain on the subject of political reforms in Cuba.

General Markets. General Markets.

New Yorks, April 38.—FLOUR—Stais and western weater to sell; city mills patents, \$4.2024.55 winter patents, \$5.9024 city mills thears, \$4.1014.55 winter patents, \$5.9024 city mills thears, \$4.1014.55 winter straights, \$5.0023.75.

WHEAT—No. 2 red dull and easier on firm winter wheat news and lower cab on May, 104, \$7.566.; July, \$6.756.5 july, \$6

ild. BUTTER—Steady: state dairy, 102144c.; tate crossnery, 102,315c. CHEESE—Quiet: state, large, 54,94c.; small, Connects questions and engages; man, 196310c.
EGGS-Steadyr state and Pennsylvania, Hige: western, 101115c.
SUGAR-Haw quiet and steady; fair refining. SHRMsur centrifugal. St test, 4 5-16c.; refined steady; crushed 6jec.; powdered, 36je.
TURPENTINE-Steady at Manufec.
MOLASSES-Steady: New Orimans. 2016; RIUE-Firm: domestic, 35,20c.; Japan, 354

FARME FIELDAND GARDEN

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Availability of Different Forms of Plant Food-Preferences Shown by Plants. As a rule, commercial fertilizers are As a tale, commercial fertilizers are used for the purpose of increasing the single season's crop to which they are applied. Most farmers plan to give to each succeeding crop by itself the plant food it needs and to avoid supplying any one crop with more material than it can use to best advantage. This is especially true of those who do not own the will be taken up most quickly and com-pletely by the crops. On the other hand, the farmer who owns his land frequentwhere he has since resided.

He made frequent attempts to find some trace of his brothers and sister as the years passed by, but it was not un-

less rapidly than in that of nitrate of soda, but more quickly than in such forms as dried blood, meat scrap, etc. Nitrogen in the form of bone dust, ground fish and benemeal becomes available still less rapidly than in the form of dried blood. In the forms of wool waste, ground leather and similar materials nitrogen becomes available with extreme slowness

Potash in the form of carbonate, as in ashes, acts more rapidly than in the form of sulphate or muriate. Muriate acts with a little greater rapidity than sniphate, but the difference in availability between the different forms of potash is not nearly as strongly marked as in case of the different forms of nitrogen

Phosphoric acid in the form of soluble phosphate of lime (acid phosphates, superphosphates) note most rapidly. It acts less rapidly in the form of reverted or precipitated phosphate of lime, and least rapidly in the insoluble form, such as ground rock. According to the weight of evidence, soluble phosphoric acid, whether made from bones, boneblack or rock, has the same effect and value as plant food, so far as the soluble phos-

phoric acid is concerned.

It is an important fact that plants show preferences for different forms of food. This preference is indicated by greater yield or better quality of prodnet, or both. Thus wheat seems to give better results when nitrogen is applied in the form of nitrate of soda than in any other form. Spinach has been found to do better with sulphate of ammonia than nitrate of soda, while the reverse is true of asparagus. The quality of tobacco is injured by potash in the form of muriate, and bence only sulphate should be used for fertilizing purposes. The quality of sugar beets and of pota-toes appears to be better when sulphate of potash is used, while peach trees are said to prefer the muriate.—Bulletin New York Experiment Station.

Does Asparagus Need Salt?

William Falconer, Long Island, writing to Rural New Yorker, says: Asparagos for market is largely grown by the farmers in this vicinity; in fact, to give him traces of his two missing brothers.—Philadelphia Press.

are in the town of Oyster Bay, and the Oyster Bay brand of "grass" is the leading favorite in the New York market. But salt as a fertilizer for asparagus is not used by any of our farmers so far as I know. Our proximity to the seaside-Long Island sound-probably renders its application unnecessary. I have tried it, owever, on a part of our beds by way of experiment, but without any appar ent benefit to the crop. Some idea of how much salt asparagus will stand with impunity may be learned from the fact that spontaneous seedlings come up all along the seasone in the sand, and where extra high tides sometimes wash over them, and they live all right. Ni-trate of soda, in quite light dressings, and these repeated twice in spring, gave us the best results. A "complete fertilizer" was also good.

Kerosene Emulsion, Here is 'The Farm Journal's formula for kerosene emulsion, a remedy for all sucking insects, and for others with soft bodies, with which it can be brought in contact:

pint; water, eight quarts. Warm the soap until it becomes liquefied, remove from near the fire, add the kerosene and agitate rapidly with a force pump for five to ten minutes, until it becomes a homogeneous cream mass, from which the kerosene will not separate while standing. Dilute with water so that the kerosone will be one-fifteenth to one-twenty fifth of the entire mixture. If properly prepared, it can be used with safety upon nearly all plants, except squasi melons, cucumbers and others of the squash family. A hard scap emulsion can be made by dissolving two cauces of hard soap in boiling water and using it instead of the soft soap.

Here is a story that is going the rounds: "In many parts of the country farmers have established among themselves a telephone system covering night or ten miles of wire, the wire used being barbed wire fences. The middle wire of the fence is used, and the farmers are able to converse with each other without difficulty, thus relieving a part objection to farm life."

Killed by the Trailer. WOODBURY, N. J., April 28 -- Matthew Rowe, conductor on the Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury trollsy line, was run over and instantly killed while on his first trip. Howe started out with a trailer behind his car. At Broad and Cooper streets a sudden jerk of the car threw the conductor backward over the dashboard. The trailer ran over him, crushing his body and head and killing him instantly. He lived at Gloucester City and had only recently been married.