

### LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

#### COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING FULL OF PEOPLE IN CINCINNATI.

A Dozen People Buried in the Ruins. Five Were Killed in the Wreck and Many Injured on the Street—The Terrible Shock Felt Throughout the City.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The explosion that demolished the five-story building on Walnut street, in which several people were buried alive, has caused general gloom and distress in the city. The work of removing the debris and rescuing the victims has been carried on vigorously since the explosion, though attended with much difficulty and danger owing to the liability of the building walls to fall and crush the workmen.

The following is a list of the dead: Kelvin A. Davis, Mrs. O. S. H. D. O'Connell, Ella Singleton, Zanaville, O., domestic, Adolph Drach, proprietor of the cafe in which the explosion occurred. Mrs. Drach, his wife. Edith Drach, 18 years. C. S. Walls, recently from Texas. Mary Kennedy, domestic for Drach. John McKearty, clerk. C. Fred Anderson, president Andrew Wall Patterson, Secretary of the city. The list of injured numbers about 30, of whom 10 are still in the hospitals. All will recover.

Details of the Disaster. CINCINNATI, May 5.—The five-story building at 400 and 402 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fell to the ground by an explosion. The shock was so terrific that it was felt all over the city, and not one brick on another is left in the front or rear walls of the building, while the adjacent buildings are badly damaged, and the glass in the windows in the Gibson House and the large Johnson building across the street were all broken. The glass was blown out of the street cars that were passing at the time, and one of the cars was badly wrecked, but none of the passengers was seriously hurt. All the houses on the immediate neighborhood broke from their windows and ran away, and there was not only intense excitement, but also the greatest confusion.

The ground story of 402 Walnut street was occupied by the cafe in which the explosion occurred and the first floor of the building at 400 Walnut street was also occupied by the cafe. The second floor of the building at 400 Walnut street was occupied by the cafe in which the explosion occurred. The ground story of 402 Walnut street was occupied by the cafe in which the explosion occurred and the first floor of the building at 400 Walnut street was also occupied by the cafe. The second floor of the building at 400 Walnut street was occupied by the cafe in which the explosion occurred.

Planned Under Timbers. The body of Mrs. Drach was found soon after the explosion. It could not be extracted from the timber. The 3-year-old boy of Adolph Drach was taken from the ruins so badly hurt that he is not likely to live. His aged grandfather was among the first to arrive on the scene and soon learned that Mr. Drach's youngest child had been taken out dead, his 8-year-old boy removed from the debris seriously injured, and that the body of his wife could not be recovered from the heavy timbers. The old man broke down under the news and is in a very serious condition.

There was much excitement among the guests in the Gibson House and at all places in the vicinity of Walnut street. The excitement was the more intense because it could not be definitely learned for some time what the explosion was. It was finally ascertained that the saloons in the building had put in their electric plants for incandescent lights and had just secured a gasoline engine with which to run the dynamo. The dynamo got out of fix, and there was a flash, which communicated to the gasoline and caused the explosion. The sudden collapse of the large building smothered the explosion in the matter, so that there was no fire. The firemen were soon assisted by some expert engineers, who made openings through the basement walls of adjacent buildings. They recovered the bodies of the victims in one heap and not scattered about the street, so that there was the greatest difficulty in recovering the dead bodies and rescuing the injured. The loss in property is quite large.

Mr. John J. James of the Salt Lake City Herald was just leaving the Gibson House at the time of the explosion and with his heavy grip was blown into the doorway of an adjoining street. He was knocked senseless, but afterward recovered sufficiently to take the train for St. Louis on his way west. Robert W. Davis, a traveling man for the Hamilton Carriage company, was walking along the street at the time of the explosion and was blown under a street car and killed.

New Haven, May 5.—Captain Treadway announced the 11 candidates that will comprise the Yale crew at the Hanley regatta. They are: No. 1, Simpson; No. 2, Brown; No. 3, Beard; No. 4, Rodgers; No. 5, Bailey; No. 6, Langston; No. 7, Treadway; No. 8, Giddings; No. 9, Langston; No. 10, Robinson; No. 11, Mack. The crew will sail from New York June 6.

Women and Children Burned. BROOKLYN, May 5.—Two women were burned to death and their children seriously injured by the explosion of a gas stove in a tenement house in the eastern district of this city. Two of the children died at the hospital. The two women burned to death were Mrs. Rebecca Klein and her sister, Mrs. Posternak. The children burned, all of whom will probably die, are the dead woman's children.

Farmer Killed by a Horse. SCHICKELKOPF, Pa., May 5.—Robert Bernard, a prominent farmer of Bradford county, was killed by one of his horses in a horrible manner. Bernard had gone to the stable to look after the animal, and while he was patting it on the nose the horse suddenly sprang upon him and buried its teeth in his throat, causing almost instant death.

Electric Chair For May. LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., May 5.—In the Queens county supreme court, criminal bench, in this city, Judge Keenan sentenced Arthur Mayhew, colored, convicted of the murder of old Stephen Powell at Hempstead on the night of March 7 last, to be put to death by the electric chair in Sing Sing prison during the week beginning June 23.

Roads Closed to Drivers. LONDON, May 5.—The directors of the British South Africa company held a meeting, at which they discussed the advisability of closing the Transvaal roads. It was finally decided that Messrs. Rhodes and Beit should be requested to resign.

### SLAIN AT A SHRINE.

#### Shah of Persia Almost Instantly Killed by an Assassin.

TEHRAN, Persia, May 3.—While approaching the shrine of Abdul Azim, six miles south of this city, the shah of Persia was shot by an assassin and died soon after. He had just entered the inner court of the shrine when the assassin fired point blank at his heart.

Immediately after the shah was shot he was carried in a carriage and conveyed to the palace in this city. There he was attended by Dr. Tholomay, his chief physician, and other physicians who had followed him from Tehran. His wound was so fatal that he died almost immediately. He is supposed to be the son of the late shah, and his death has caused a great commotion in the province of that name. It is believed that the assassin was a member of the Bahai sect, a criminal association, which has hitherto maintained its power in the province of that name.

Much discontent has existed for some time through the dearth of provisions, partly caused by the excessive issue of copper coins. Considerable alarm prevails here, and Prince Nalbas Sultans, third son of the late shah, has retired to his palace at the head of a regiment. The heir apparent, Muzaffer-ed-Din, was immediately advised of the assassination of his father, and will leave Teheran, where he was sojourning, for Teheran as soon as possible. Reza, the assassin, has made a confession.

### CRIME OF A BRUTE.

#### Young City's Throat Cut and Her Body Thrown Into a Creek.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Elsie Kreigle, a white girl, was murdered in a ravine near the National Zoological park. The body was found in a small creek about 100 yards from the girl's home. Cries for help were heard by the Kregle family, and a sister of the girl and a colored boy rushed to the scene where the cries proceeded. They found Elsie standing in a creek of shallow water between two hills. She had been overcome by loss of blood and exhaustion and fell back dead into the water before help arrived. The girl's throat had been gashed six times with a knife.

The circumstances of the murder are such as to make it one of peculiar atrocity. The young victim's clothes were partly torn from her and straw about for quite a distance, showing that she had made a desperate resistance against the attempt of her assailant. The pathway leading to the bottom of the ravine was bespattered with blood, and the water in which she was standing was red with it when she fell. Her body was not recovered until a lady riding in the vicinity about the time of the murder saw a negro running across the road just at that time, and this, being the finding of a pistol near the girl's body, was sufficient to lead to the discovery of the crime. The murderer was a negro, who was seen running across the road just at that time, and this, being the finding of a pistol near the girl's body, was sufficient to lead to the discovery of the crime.

Assemblyman Malone Dead. NEW YORK, May 4.—Bernard H. Malone, Tammany assemblyman from the Twenty-fourth district, died of consumption. Mr. Malone was compelled to leave Albany six weeks ago and returned only a few days ago from Asheville. Mr. Malone was 42 years old and was born here. He had long been a member of Tammany hall, one of the committees on organization and a member of the Sagamore club. He was admitted to the bar recently.

Death of Hamilton Dison. PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Hamilton Dison, a well-known manufacturer, was found dead in bed at his home in this city. He attended a meeting of the National Saw company in Newark, N. J., and returned home apparently in his usual health. With his wife he attended the theater and afterward took supper at the Hotel Bellevue with Mayor Warwick and the latter's wife. When his private secretary, according to his usual custom, went to Mr. Dison's room, he found his employer cold in bed.

Thread Mills Consolidate. NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—Director W. Campbell Clark of the Clark Thread company confirmed the report of the amalgamation of the Clark Thread works of this city, the Kearny and Paisley mills of Scotch Neck, N. J., the Trenton mill of Scotch Neck, N. J., and the Trenton mill of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Clark refused to discuss the details, but said that no changes would follow at present as a result of the amalgamation.

General Markets. NEW YORK, May 5.—FLOUR—State and western quiet and easy at nominal unchanged prices. CORN—No. 2 quiet, but steady; May, 54c; July, 52c; No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 49c; No. 5, 48c; No. 6, 47c; No. 7, 46c; No. 8, 45c; No. 9, 44c; No. 10, 43c; No. 11, 42c; No. 12, 41c.

Edwin Plant Kills Himself When Pursued. THREATENED ALSO TO STAY A NEIGHBOR—THE TERRIBLE ENDING OF AN UNLucky MARRIAGE IN A MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGE—RESERVED THE LAST SHOT FOR HIMSELF.

### SHOT WIFE AND BABE

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THREATENED ALSO TO STAY A NEIGHBOR—THE TERRIBLE ENDING OF AN UNLucky MARRIAGE IN A MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGE—RESERVED THE LAST SHOT FOR HIMSELF.

CLAYTON, Mass., May 4.—Edward Plant shot and instantly killed his wife Ada, stabbed to death his baby Ceelia, and rather than surrender to a posse of pursuing officers, committed suicide by sending a bullet through his own breast. A neighbor of Plant was attracted by the sound of a revolver shot in Plant's house. It was followed by a scream and then by another shot. In a second Plant was seen running from the house. The neighbor hastened to the house, and entering, was greeted with a horrible sight. On the floor in a pool of blood lay Mrs. Plant with a bullet through her forehead. A few feet from the body of the mother was the body of the infant, and through a small hole in the child's dress blood was oozing.

After Plant had killed his wife and babe he proceeded to the office of the White Brick and Terra Cotta company, where his father was employed as superintendent, and coolly told him what he had done, also saying he would kill Harry Lyles, a young man whom he claimed was responsible for his domestic trouble, but the latter was warned to get out of the house, and to go to town. Plant's father, who is quite well to do, felt the affair so keenly that he has left town for Toronto. The authorities were notified, and a posse was organized. Plant checked by the posse, fled to the swamp near the Karkart river, nearly a mile distant from the scene of the crime. The man was nearly traced by a posse of police, but was rescued by a deputy sheriff hiding in the long grass. He was ordered to come and surrender. The first was greeted with a revolver shot, and he fled to the swamp. He was shot at the first to advance. The officers notified the rest of the posse, and the work of closing in on the murderer began. The circle narrowed as the posse was possibly 50 feet in diameter, when Plant cried out: "The first man who advances another step will be shot." At this time the crowd was wild with rage, and threats of lynching were made. Rather Die Than Surrender. The deputy sheriff in charge of the posse offered Plant protection if he would surrender, but all overtures were disregarded. For three hours the posse remained in his position, being held in check by the murderer, who said he would rather die than surrender.

The posse was re-enforced by assistants from surrounding towns, and a reorganization of the posse was effected. It was led by Deputy Sheriff Cropper, Constables Norton and Dudley, all of Ashley Falls, Mass., and Deputy Sheriff Van Dusen and Constable Drake of Canaan. Plant was ordered to give himself up, but his only reply was a revolver shot. Then began a fusillade of shots. Plant concealed himself in the tall grass, lying prostrate in the midst of heavy brush, and making protection from the flying bullets. For fifteen minutes the shooting continued. At the time Plant had but one bullet left, and realizing that the posse was determined to effect his capture, he placed the revolver to his head, pulled the trigger and fell back dead.

On April 15 last Plant married his wife, Ada, the name of his first wife being Sarah. On the day of the marriage the child was born, and the infant has caused Plant no little anger. It has been observed that the relations between Plant and his wife were not particularly harmonious, and it is supposed that she had caused him to feel of anger the man murdered his wife and child.

Killed at a Circus Parade. PATTERSON, N. J., May 6.—The horse attached to a loaded coal wagon became frightened at the elephants in the Barnum & Bailey circus parade, which was passing through the city. The horse was struck by the crowd and killed a boy, Edward Schultz, aged 11 years, and injured six persons before their progress was checked. The injured are: 30-year-old Charles Smith and 20-year-old Thomas Hampden, 10 Lane street, face cut; Edward Olson, 77 Clinton street, contusions; Olga Olson, 16 years old, 77 Clinton street, shoulder broken; William H. Schmalzer, 82-year-old, 10 Lane street, contusions; Maimie Talbot, 13 Elm street, face and shoulders bruised.

### A HUSBAND'S CRIME.

William Keresetter Shoots and Kills His Wife, and His Mother Dies Suddenly. SPENYR, Pa., May 5.—William S. Keresetter, a young farmer, shot and killed his wife Caroline at this place. Keresetter's mother was so shocked by the tragedy that she fell dead from heart failure while running to a neighbor's house for help.

The Keresetter family lived on a farm near the village of Seven Points, four miles from here. The murderer shot his wife as she passed across the road in a buggy. She had run but a few yards when she fell dead, the arms tightly clasped around the baby. Keresetter was ill with the grip at the time of the shooting, and he was affected. There was no motive for the crime for the family lived happily together and had no quarrel. Only Sunday last they attended church together.

Sattoli Settles a Difficulty. DANIELSON, Conn., May 5.—The trouble between Rev. N. Le Cause, pastor of the Catholic church here, and some of his French Canadian congregation, who sought his removal on the alleged ground of not being in sympathy with them, has been decided by Cardinal Sattoli in favor of the priest. The trouble has existed for more than a year, during which time the controversy has been referred to Bishop Tierney, Cardinal Sattoli and finally to the pope, to whom a written statement of the affair was sent. The pope gave charge of the matter to Cardinal Sattoli, and he has succeeded in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the trouble.

Pennsylvania Demands Pay. ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 30.—Robert Ewing Patton was unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed as the choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for the presidential nomination at Chicago in the state convention held in this city. The endorsement was held in the city, and a gold standard, platform provided for him to go before the people upon the subject of the 64 delegates chosen to earnestly support Mr. Patton.

Bourke Cockran Took a Header. NEW YORK, May 1.—Bourke Cockran, the lawyer, intended to sail for Europe last Wednesday, but his departure was delayed owing to an accident he met with while bicycling in the park. He collided with another bicyclist and was thrown from his wheel. He is now in his apartment in the Holland House suffering from severe bruises and a fractured thigh bone.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### Thursday, April 30.

A furious storm of wind, accompanied by lightning, swept over Lincoln Neb.

Counsel for Maria Barber, who is to be tried next for the charge of murder, declares that their client will plead not guilty.

American schooner Compeller, with a party of Cuban filibusters and arms and ammunition on board, was captured by a Spanish gunboat off the coast of Cuba.

The second trial of Dr. J. C. Moore for the alleged overland stock of the Manchester Union (newspaper) company while an officer of the company was begun at Nashua, N. H.

The New York state legislature adjourned.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Richmond.

Prominent measures were taken in Colorado cities for the relief of the homeless people of the state.

Theresa Kensington, who is probably drifting in New York, is declared to be helpless to \$1,000,000.

William Herbert Colson was instantly killed by the explosion of a gas cylinder at his home in Jersey City.

Premier Mellin de France made a statement of his policy, which met with the approval of the French chamber of deputies.

Two boys in the House of Refuge, Randall's island, New York, defied the keeper and were subdued by policemen, who fired over their heads.

The death of Colonel North has caused considerable excitement in financial circles and created a sensation when it was announced in the lobby of the house of commons.

The story of John T. North's life reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights. He was born on Jan. 30, 1813, at Leeds, England, his father being a coal merchant and a partner in a millwright and engineer, with whom he remained until his twenty-third year, when he became a foreman in the Fowler Locomotive works at Leeds. About the year 1836 he emigrated to New York, and worked in the tin and brass works of John Woodhead, daughter of the Conservative chairman of that city, who survives him. His father dying soon afterward, North made over to his mother the small fortune which he had accumulated in England. Upon his arrival in Chile he secured an engagement at General as engineer with a railway company in a district where speculation about the wealth of the undeveloped nitrate fields in Peru was rife.

Leaving the service of the company at the end of six months, he went to Peru and became a partner in a small way in it. He soon mastered the details of the business and erected works at Tarapaca, the chief town of a province containing vast deposits of nitrate of soda. He built railways to transport his nitrate to the coast and steamships to carry it abroad. Wanting water to develop the fields, he bought the Arica Water company. In 30 years he controlled the nitrate output and had made a colossal fortune.

The late Cyrus W. Field, speaking of Colonel North's fortune, once said, "A billion dollars is a greater sum than the fortune which my own person, and wife have made since we have been in America." The most conservative estimate of Colonel North's fortune as amounting to \$300,000,000. Some estimates put it as high as \$500,000,000, but these were no doubt extravagant.

### SNYDER POISON CASE.

Mrs. Whitaker Held on the Charge of Murdering Her Friend. POST JERVIS, N. Y., May 4.—Sealed verdicts were rendered by the coroner's jury in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, who died several weeks ago, and in connection with whose death Mr. Marth Whitaker, the coroner's jury, is charged with the murder of Mrs. Snyder. The verdict in the case of Mrs. Snyder is as follows: "That Mrs. Francis Snyder came to her death by arsenical poisoning, the poison administered by some person, and the poison administered by some person unknown to the jury.

Mrs. Whitaker has been held for the grand jury, which meets in June. A husband killed and wife injured. CAMDEN, N. J., May 5.—An Atlantic City express train struck an carriage containing Joseph Potter of 341 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, and his wife near Collingwood, killing Mr. Potter almost instantly and seriously injuring his wife. She was brought to the Cooper hospital, where she is lying in a precarious condition from bruises all over her body and lacerated wounds of the scalp.

Labra Favors Cuban Autonomy. MADRID, May 1.—Senor A. Labra, deputy for Cuba, speaking at Seville, declared that Spain's natural policy was an alliance with France against America. The Cuban war, he said, if prolonged, meant ruin for Spain, and there were no real struggles unless reforms for Cuba were introduced. Local autonomy, he said, was indispensable.

Killed by the Cars. WORCESTER, Mass., May 4.—An unknown man was killed by the cars in the depot at this city. He was struck by a car, and was killed by the cars in the depot at this city. He was struck by a car, and was killed by the cars in the depot at this city. He was struck by a car, and was killed by the cars in the depot at this city.

### COLONEL NORTH DEAD

#### THE NITRATE KING PASSES AWAY IN LONDON.

Apoplexy, Induced by Eating Oysters and Drinking Stout, Was the Cause—Left an Estate of \$300,000,000—The Story of His Life.

LONDON, May 5.—Colonel John Thomas North, known as the Nitrate King, died suddenly and under somewhat peculiar circumstances at the offices of the Nitrate company in the Woolpack building in this city. Colonel North was in apparently good health and had attended a meeting of the general syndicate, after which he returned to his private offices in the same building. He had a drink with some friends at a saloon in the same building, and then mounted the stairs in order to attend a meeting of Nitrate company. Prior to this meeting Colonel North ate a dozen oysters and drank a bottle of stout, both which were sent to him from a neighboring restaurant. Shortly afterward he complained of severe pain, called for brandy, and drank some, but collapsed in his chair and expired soon after.

Physicians were summoned almost immediately after the colonel's death, but their efforts were unavailing. An autopsy and inquest will be held this afternoon. Meanwhile the body, under police guard, will remain in the room where the colonel died until the end of the inquest.

The shells of the oysters which he ate were taken possession of by the police and will be preserved until after an examination has been made to ascertain whether the food was wholesome or contained any poisonous substance. The officials of the Nitrate company are reticent about the matter and were even reluctant to admit that the colonel was dead.

It is generally believed, and that the oysters and drink at the bar probably were the direct cause of the attack. The death of Colonel North has caused considerable excitement in financial circles and created a sensation when it was announced in the lobby of the house of commons.

Life Leads Like a Romance. The story of John T. North's life reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights. He was born on Jan. 30, 1813, at Leeds, England, his father being a coal merchant and a partner in a millwright and engineer, with whom he remained until his twenty-third year, when he became a foreman in the Fowler Locomotive works at Leeds. About the year 1836 he emigrated to New York, and worked in the tin and brass works of John Woodhead, daughter of the Conservative chairman of that city, who survives him. His father dying soon afterward, North made over to his mother the small fortune which he had accumulated in England. Upon his arrival in Chile he secured an engagement at General as engineer with a railway company in a district where speculation about the wealth of the undeveloped nitrate fields in Peru was rife.

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Kate Stokos, Stenographer, widow of the late John Stokos, millionaire theatrical manager, died suddenly in Boston recently. Her husband, a young lawyer, was preparing to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the city.

Theodore Graham, managing partner of Young, Smith, Field & Co., Philadelphia, died suddenly in New York recently. He had been on a tour of business in New York, and was shot and mortally wounded by his 11-year-old brother Raymond at their home in Brooklyn.

Captain Charpeignat, a French army officer, committed suicide in New York because he failed to receive remittances from France.

When Clarence Barnett, accused of forging Southern Pacific railroad tickets, failed to appear for trial in general sessions in San Francisco, it was discovered that he had been released by a straw bondsman.

Governor Morton opened the National Electric Power company at the Grand Central place in New York. The pressure of a light ignited the place, set the machinery going and fired cannon in all parts of the city. Electric power transmitted from Niagara falls operated a small model of the falls, while a telephone brought the roar of the waters clear across the state to add realism to the effect.

The fiftieth anniversary of Dr. William Henry Green, president of Princeton Theological seminary, was celebrated at Princeton, N. J.

The Italian minister of the treasury says that the country's financial condition is satisfactory. The deficit of 1,000,000 lire will be made up by increased revenue.

### FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

#### Summary of the Proceedings in House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In the senate Messrs. Teller and Sherman engaged in a spirited discussion of the silver question. The Marquette status was accepted. In the house Mr. Dockery presented figures of the appropriations by this congress which were controverted by Mr. Dingler. The bankruptcy bill was discussed.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In the senate the naval appropriation bill was considered, but not finished. In the house the general debate on the bankruptcy bill was closed.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In the senate two of the four new battleships were stricken from the naval appropriation bill. In the house the bankruptcy bill was discussed.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the senate yesterday the naval appropriation as amended was passed. In the house the bankruptcy bill was passed. In the senate yesterday the programme agreed upon for the consideration of the river and harbor bill was changed, and the first election case was tentatively taken up, but again deferred. The Peffer bond resolution was discussed, the principal speaker being Mr. Hill in defense of the administration. In the house the senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were discussed. Many minor bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Hill continued his speech against the Peffer bond resolution and in favor of the river and harbor bill. The consideration of the river and harbor bill was begun. In the house the senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill stricken out of the bill were discussed. It was voted to devote two days to private pension bills.

Ready to Aid Cuba. NEWARK, N. J., May 5.—Preparations are under way in this city to send a filibustering party to Cuba. It is stated that from 75 to 100 men have already enlisted, most of whom are veterans. For some time past a large number of men have been going on, and some of those who have undertaken to go to Cuba are residents of New York city. When the move will be made cannot be learned at present, but it is thought that the time will not far off. The steamer which is to convey the party will carry a large stock of arms and ammunition, and it was rumored, would sail from Perth Amboy.

Killed by Lightning. CAMDEN, N. J., May 4.—An unknown man was killed by a stroke of lightning while playing under a large tree, which grew on his farm. He was found on his horse, but was not taken to a hospital. It was learned that he was Captain Donald Morrison of Boston.

ONE SPORTSMAN'S AMBITION. It is to Hunt in the Undeveloped Patches Along America's Coast.

"I'll tell you what I would like to do," said a man whose life is spent roving about the coast of the United States, and from park to forest. "I would like to own a salmoner fit to weather any gale on the seas and travel in it up and down the American coast from Labrador to Cape Horn and north again to Bering Strait. There's a whole lot of odd places one could visit seldom or never heard of.

"Take it about Cape Hatteras. Now, what do you know about the mainland all the way down there? What can you tell of the people in the swamps there and of the game these people find in the woods? It's so little, you have to guess at it. Then there is a whole lot of the Gulf of Mexico's shore line, not to mention the islands and lands south of there. Why, only the other day I heard of a tribe of Indians on some islands somewhere down that way that buy buckshot to kill deer and poor shotguns, using only a drum of powder for a charge. Just think what sport a fellow with a good rifle would have among them—if they'd let him. What is more, they pay for what they buy with pure gold, and if over a white man visited them he did not come back to tell they did not, nor will the Indians say where they got their stuff.

"When you come to think about it, the sportsman noising about in these odd places would get more game and curiosities than he could get out of Blue Mountain park or from any other of the big preserves of the country. I'll take it for 45-90, a 10 gauge, a 20 gauge and a target pistol, with stacks of fishing tackle of all kinds and no end of ammunition. The specimens I will gather will pay for the trip, as I shall go along prepared to skin and dry anything from a tapir to a crocodile, from a condor to a beetle, not to mention makes and other things."—New York Sun.

Tree Climbing Rabbits. The London Field has an item that is likely to call out a discussion among English correspondents of that paper. A man writes that "when shooting wild in a friend in Banffshire last December, a friend called out, 'There's a rabbit up a tree!'" Sure enough one was there at least ten feet from the ground. The tree was an upright fir, and the man had seen the rabbit run up the smooth bark as easily as a squirrel. The rabbit stopped on the first branch to look down.

What is more, "there is a lot of blown timber in the wood, and I suppose the rabbits have got accustomed to climbing on it, for I have often seen them jump on to a root and run up the slanting trunk till they were sometimes 15 feet from the ground," which must have been a dizzy height for an animal of such ground habits.

Corroborative letters will probably come in, and rabbits will have an established reputation as climbers. It is said that in Australia the imported rabbits have begun to develop hooked claws, with the aid of which they are able to climb the rabbit proof fences.

A large number of animals with habits acquired because of environment have been noted, from time to time—these are chimney trees, rats that are beasts of prey, birds that build nests adapted to certain conditions, and so on indefinitely.

Her Dillemma. They met at the linen counter, and the girl in blue looked so sadly sympathetic that the girl in brown said sympathetically, "Why, May, what is the matter? You look so miserable."

"I'm bothered," acknowledged May. "You see, Rudolph and I quarreled bitterly last night. And to save my life I can't make up my mind whether to go on buying household linens in expectation of a reconciliation or to buy me an ermine to begin a new campaign."

"It is bother," agreed the girl in brown. "Ah! We women have so many hard problems to solve!"—New York Journal.

### FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

#### PEACHES IN NEW ENGLAND.

Comparative Hardiness and Value of Different Varieties. Much has been said respecting the comparative hardiness of different varieties of peaches and their value for our New England climate. The variety most talked about for the past few years by some nurserymen as being the most hardy and profitable peach to plant in this section is the Crosby. A correspondent of The New England Home-stead, writing from Hampshire county, Mass., reports a peach record for 18 years. He says:

In the spring of 1886 I planted between 100 and 200 Crosby peach trees, with other varieties—Crawford's Early and Late and Old Mix. The first fruit produced by these trees was in 1891, five years from the time of planting, when each of the several varieties gave a good crop. In 1892 the Crosby and Old Mix produced about one-fourth of a full crop of fruit, the other varieties nothing. In 1893 each of the several varieties bore a good crop. In 1894 Crosby and Old Mix produced scattering fruit, other kinds nothing. The past season all bore well. The condition of the fruit buds Feb. 28, 1896, was the same with all varieties examined, including Crawford's Early and Late, Crosby, Old Mix and Morris White. No live buds were found.

From the above it can be seen that the Crosby is more hardy than either Crawford's Early or Late, but no more hardy than Old Mix. During the past 18 years Crawford's Early and Late have produced in my orchard five full crops in 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1896. Old Mix has given seven full crops—1882, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1896, 1895 and two medium crops, 1892, 1894. The lowest degree recorded by my thermometer each season is as follows: 1889, Jan. 23, 8 degrees; 1887, Jan. 19, 23; 1888, Jan. 23, 22; 1889, 1891 and 1892, no record, as I was out of the state; 1893, Jan. 17, 14; 1894, Dec. 14, and 1895, 14; 1896, Jan. 20, 13, and for this present season of 1896, Feb. 17, 17 degrees below zero.

As a market fruit with me the Crosby has not given satisfaction. It is undervalued and as a rule of poor color, and when grown side by side with the Crawford's Early and Late, the Crosby is a poor market fruit.

Alfalfa is winning its way in many localities to which it was not formerly regarded as adapted. It will undoubtedly prove a great boon to pretty much all the country west of the Missouri river, and still farther west it is already the chief reliance, without which live stock growing under any other conditions would be well nigh impossible. East of the river it is also gaining ground, and localities in which it is reported to be proving successful are every year increasing as experience with it increases.

The experience contains some warning, too, that should be heeded, according to the Iowa Homestead, which calls for example, that in those portions of Kansas and Nebraska where alfalfa has been successful for a considerable time it has occurred to a great many to seed orchards with it. This proved to be a very serious mistake, for in only ordinary dry weather the alfalfa robbed the trees of the moisture they needed, and the wood of the trees was so dried that they would not be cured more than ordinary hard. The alfalfa is a deep rooted plant, going down into the soil a long distance for its water supply and requiring a good deal of it. When it is only sufficient for one form of plant life or the other, the alfalfa is always the winner and the trees go to the wall. It may be set down as a fact, reasonably well established, that alfalfa is un