GREAT RAILROAD DEAL.

New York Central Secures Control of the Boston and Albany.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S QUIET WORK

A Big Step Forward in the Project of the New York Central Management to Acquire an Ocean to Ocean System—Lease is For 999 Years—A Guarantee of Eight Per Cent. to the Stockholders.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The New York Central Railroad has obtained control and practical ownership of the Boston & Albany system, and the direction of its new possessions under the Central's management will begin at once.

The deal is entirely the work of William K. Vanderbilt, who, for months before he went to Europe, was quietly pushing the scheme, and even during his absence was kept informed of every move.



WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.
(He has quietly engineered one of the greatest railroad deals of the times.)

The story was told officially as follows:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for a period of 999 years was unanimously passed, and President Callaway has been notified that similar action has been taken by the Boston and Albany Railroad."

The statement was issued after the Central directors had been in session in the board room in the Grand Central Station. There were present: W. K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Frederick Vanderbilt, E. V. W. Rossiter, C. C. Clark and H. G. Hayden.

The only opposition to the scheme came entirely from some of the 5508 stockholders of the Boston & Albany road who believed that the earnings of the road for the last twenty-five years entitled them to be guaranteed, at least, a ten per cent. yearly dividend on the $25,000,000 capitalization in case the deal should go through.

The proposition of the Central's directors to guarantee the payment of an eight per cent. dividend for 999 years was finally accepted, and the lease was drawn and passed as correct by the lawyers representing the different interests before it was finally submitted to the directors of both roads. Reports were read at the meeting from a committee which had inspected the rolling stock and examined the financial condition of the Boston & Albany road, and they were highly satisfactory.

The actual transfer by lease to the New York Central on the part of the Boston & Albany turns over the main line of the road from Boston to Albany and all branch lines, the whole comprising 388 miles of track.

Other contemplated deals were spoken of in Wall street, in which the Vanderbilts intend to extend their grip on the railroad system of the country. The roads which, it is said, they are seeking to control are the Boston & Maine, Baltimore & Ohio, Fitchburg, Delaware & Hudson and Northwest-Union Pacific. It is expected that it will not be long before the announcement will be made that the Vanderbilt system extends from ocean to ocean.

A WHOLESALE GROCERS' COMBINE.

Leading Dealers in Iowa Unite to Control the Business of the State.

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special).—Representatives of about a dozen of the leading wholesale grocery houses of Iowa met here a few days ago and started the formation of a gigantic combine. The chief aim of the combination, which will begin by buying California canned goods, salmon, cereals, syrups and a few other staples in common, is to keep Iowa trade for Iowa jobbers.

The plan is to organize a corporation with sufficient capital to transact an enormous merchandise brokerage business, with headquarters in New York or Chicago. Colonel Letts will be the head of the concern.

President Letts stated that the result of organization would be to reduce prices to the consumer and keep hundreds of thousands of dollars in Iowa every year that would otherwise go to other States.

Minnesota Grocers Combine.

CHICAGO (Special).—A combination similar to that recently organized by Iowa jobbers has been formed by some of the prominent wholesale grocers in Minnesota for the purpose of buying goods in large quantities and thus placing themselves in a better position to compete with Chicago firms.

PREACHER DIES IN THE PULPIT.

Tragic Scene at the African Methodist Episcopal Conference in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Special).—The uncertainty of life was demonstrated to a large congregation of members of St. James's African Methodist Episcopal Church, when the Rev. Joseph S. Thompson, of Macedonia Church, Camden, was stricken in the presence of the audience and the assembled clergymen of the Camden District of the New Jersey African Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Mr. Thompson, who was a man of about sixty-five years, had been suffering from heart trouble for some time, and heart disease was pronounced the cause of his sudden death.

DREYFUS AT RENNES.

Landed From the Sfax at Quiberon, on the Breton Coast.

RENNES, France (By Cable).—Captain Dreyfus has arrived here. He was landed from the Sfax at Quiberon and immediately took a special train for Rennes.

It is said that the Government had advices from the Azores, when the Sfax passed Fayal, that the health of Dreyfus was precarious. This is held in some quarters to explain the anxiety to prevent the public seeing him.

Prominent People.

President McKinley's hour for rising is 8.30, and invariably he is up at that time.

Richard Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and the oldest living ex-Cabinet officer, is in good health and has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday at Terre Haute, Ind.

Congressman Ketcham, of New York, has a strange hobby. He is an amateur lightning calculator, and nothing so delights him as to engage with his friends in a contest of that nature.

In President-elect Hadley, Yale athletics will probably find a good friend, for he has always been devoted to such sports, and in his younger days was the holder of one or two very good running records.

ENLISTING VOLUNTEERS.

Ten New Regiments of Infantry to Be Raised Immediately.

Recruiting Stations to Be Established All Over the Country to Secure Men For Service in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The immediate organization of ten volunteer infantry regiments, aggregating 14,000 officers and men, for service in the Philippines was directed by the President a few days ago, and the formal orders establishing the new commands and regulating the recruiting were issued from Adjutant-General Corbin's office. Headquarters for the new regiments will be distributed in various parts of the country, with a view to give each section an opportunity for representation, and these headquarters will be maintained until General Otis needs reinforcements, the commands in the mean time being brought to a high standard of efficiency through drills, garrison duty, marches and target practice. The enlisted men will be recruited at the seventy Regular Army stations for the period ending June 30, 1902, "unless sooner discharged."

The regimental officers will come for the most part from commissioned officers of the Regular service who showed special aptness for command in the war with Spain, and in a few cases from among recently discharged volunteer officers who distinguished themselves last summer. The selection of company officers will be practically limited to those who saw service in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, and they will be distributed among the States in proportion to the representation of such States in Congress. The regiments will be numbered from the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry Volunteers to the Thirty-fifth inclusive, this device avoiding the possibility of confusion with the regular infantry regiments, which are twenty-five in number.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment will be assembled as rapidly as recruited at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, under the command of Colonel Edmund Rice, now junior major in the Third Infantry and brevet lieutenant-colonel. Another of the ten regiments will be commanded by Captain James S. Pettit, First Infantry, who organized and commanded the Fourth Immunes, which served at Santiago, and after garrisoning Manzanillo was mustered out of the service at Camp Meade in June.

AMERICAN TEAM SAILS.

Yale and Harvard Men to Compete Against English University Athletes.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Among the passengers who sailed on the American line steamship St. Louis for England were the Harvard-Yale athletes, who are to compete against the pick of the athletes from Oxford and Cambridge universities on July 22, at Queen's Ground, London. There was a large number of personal friends of the athletes present to see them off.

The make-up of the Yale-Harvard team is as follows:

One-hundred yard dash—F. A. Blount, Yale; C. Dupee, Yale; J. T. Roche, Harvard, and F. J. Quinlan, Harvard.

Quarter-mile run—D. Boardman and T. R. Fisher, both of Yale.

Half-mile run—T. E. Burke, Harvard, and J. P. Adams, Yale.

Mile run—C. B. Spitzer and P. Smith, both of Yale.

Three-mile run—H. P. Clarke and H. W. Foote, both of Harvard, and C. K. Palmer, Yale.

Broad jump—C. D. Daly and J. T. Harrington, both of Harvard.

Weights—W. A. Boal and H. J. Brown, both of Harvard.

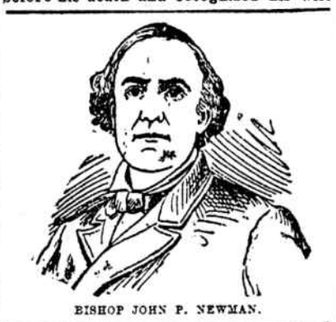
High jump—A. N. Rice and C. M. Rotch, both of Harvard.

Hurdles—F. Z. Fox and J. W. Hallowell, of Harvard, and W. M. Fincke, of Yale.

BISHOP NEWMAN DEAD.

The Pastor of President Grant Expires From Pneumonia at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y. (Special).—Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an intimate friend and for several years the pastor of the late President Grant, died here a few days ago. Bishop Newman had been in failing health for a year. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia. The Bishop became conscious before his death and recognized his wife



BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN.

who was prostrated at his beside. Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. F. D. Grant and others arrived at the scene a moment or so later.

John P. Newman was born in New York City on September 1, 1826. He was for several years pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, and chaplain of the United States Senate from 1869 to 1874. He was appointed Bishop at the General Conference in 1888.

IMMENSE COAL DEALS CLOSED.

Many Acres of Land and Millions Are Involved in the Transactions.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—One of the largest coal deals ever made along the Monongahela River has been closed. The deal involves about $1,200,000 cash and 10,000 acres of coal, extending from Rice's Landing to Big Whiteley Creek, Greene County.

The purchasers are Fayette County capitalists, but it is said that an Eastern syndicate is behind the deal. The same persons bought a block of 4950 acres of coal on the Fayette side of the river for $400,000 cash and have just secured 2000 acres on the Greene County side.

Frost Damages Maine Crops.

The low lands in the region surrounding Norway, Me., have been visited by a frost and the tender crops suffered to a considerable extent.

The Drouth Broken in New Mexico.

The long and disastrous drouth has been effectually broken by good rains over nearly all sections of New Mexico. With few exceptions, however, the rainfall was far from sufficient for the best improvement of crops, especially so over the central mesas, where the showers were light but, generally speaking, enough has fallen to make a decided improvement in the prospects of later crops.

Agricultural Outlook Favorable.

In agricultural lines the outlook, says Bradstreet's, though somewhat irregular is in the main favorable.

Individualities.

Senator Bate, of Tennessee, in an interview at Fresno, Cal., has declared against expansion.

Emperor William of Germany has conferred the rank of Count upon Minister of Foreign Affairs von Buelow.

General Miles is of the opinion that the automobile will largely displace horses in army operations in the future.

The Prince of Wales walks regularly every day, and has become an advocate of golf, which obliges him to exercise still more.

General Irving Hale holds the record of the best average ever attained at West Point, and is one of the best marksmen in the army.

DREYFUS MEETS HIS WIFE

She Says He Has Aged Greatly, But His Health is Satisfactory.

TOUCHING SCENE IN THE PRISON.

Mme. Dreyfus Issues From the Cell in a State of Collapse—He Appears to Have Lost the Free Use of Language—Attributes His Condemnation to Anti-Jewish Feeling—His Composure.

RENNES, France (By Cable).—Captain Dreyfus was safely lodged in the Military Prison here and three hours later his devoted wife was admitted to his cell. Mme. Dreyfus was allowed to exceed her visit of one hour by fifteen minutes, and although she is only authorized to see her husband three times a week, she was allowed the first day to visit him again in the afternoon.

The Governor of the prison sent Mme. Dreyfus the news of the arrival of her husband, and she immediately went to the Governor and asked permission to see the prisoner. Leave being granted, the faithful wife entered the prison almost unobserved, and was conducted to cell No. 830, accompanied by Mme. Havet.

The meeting between the long-parted husband and wife can better be imagined than described. Naturally it was most touching. Both Dreyfus and his wife were deeply affected. They remained long clasped in each other's arms, tears and smiles intermingling with tender endearments.

Mme. Dreyfus issued from the prison in a state of collapse. She found her husband much aged, with beard and hair whitened and body shrunk and stooped. She said



CAPTAIN DREYFUS AND HIS HUT ON DEVIL'S ISLAND.
(The famous prisoner has left this terrible prison forever, and as the result of his long, solitary confinement he is temporarily bereft of the free use of speech.)

Dreyfus knew nothing of the events of the last two years.

The weeping wife acknowledged the courtesy with which she had been treated. The gendarme who was ordered to be present at the interview carried out instructions and kept at a discreet distance.

Captain Dreyfus is weak, bent, and a prematurely blanched old man, who has lost the use of words, or at any rate, of sentences. Since four years he has not been allowed to speak to any one and his brain is in a measure paralyzed.

It is thought that little by little, with enforced rest in prison and the visits, few though they are, which he will be allowed to receive, the exact meaning of words will come back to him.

On the third visit to her husband Mme. Dreyfus found him much better. He received her with smiles instead of tears. Overdoses of quinine while in Devil's Island left him with a serious indigestion. He expresses himself convinced that he will be acquitted.

Captain Dreyfus is credited, on good authority, with the following utterance: "My condemnation and sentence were the symbol of anti-Jewish odium. My judges were involuntarily deceived. May my undeserved expiation put an end to all racial or religious feuds in the army and in that France which I have passionately loved and served."

Mme. Dreyfus has the uniform her husband wore at the time of his public degradation, with the gold lace restored which was torn from the uniform.

The prosecution has cited thirty-seven witnesses to appear in the Dreyfus court-martial trial.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS ON THE SFAX.

Commander of the French Cruiser Praises His Self-Control.

PARIS (By Cable).—Captain Coffinieres de Nordeck, commander of the French cruiser Sfax, which brought Captain Dreyfus to France, says that he was struck by the immense power of self-control displayed by Dreyfus during the voyage. The prisoner's attitude throughout was "one of irony and disdain."

Captain Dreyfus was ignorant of the fact that a new court-martial awaited him and remained in ignorance during the first part of the voyage. When he was finally informed, not a muscle of his face moved. He merely said: "I have no ill-will toward anybody. I shall be glad to re-enter the army, which I have never ceased to love."

He did not allude to the subject again during the voyage. Most of the time he passed in reading.

Fifteen Persons Drowned in Wales.

Fifteen persons were drowned a few days ago in a boating accident at Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, Wales.

Loving Cup For M. Cambon.

President McKinley presented to the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, at Washington, a superb loving cup in recognition of the Ambassador's friendly services in the negotiations which restored peace between the United States and Spain.

Spain's Army Budget Decreased.

The Minister of War, General Polavieja, after a prolonged conference with the Premier, Senor Silvela, at Madrid, Spain, consented to reduce the budget estimate of the strength of the active army from 107,000 to 80,000.

Newsy Gleanings.

Considerable progress has been made with the rebuilding of Khartoum.

Iowa's Attorney-General advised the County Attorneys to proceed against the trusts.

The mint at Carson City, Col., is to be closed, and a Government assay office will take its place.

For the first time since 1870 the Vatican party has obtained a majority in Rome in the municipal elections.

Indiana has a union of literary clubs, which has just held its tenth State convention in Terre Haute. Its membership consists largely of teachers in colleges, public schools and Sunday-schools.

DEATH IN TEXAS FLOODS.

Thousands of Miles of Farming Land Under Water.

Millions of Dollars in Property Destroyed—Over Two Thousand Wagon Road Bridges Washed Away.

AUSTIN, Texas (Special).—Heavy rains have caused great floods in central and southern Texas. The floods have inflicted loss and damage aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars to the agricultural interests, as well as caused the loss of many lives. It is the most remarkable period of weather ever recorded in Texas.

The sea of water extends from the north central part of the State to the Gulf, a distance of 300 miles and more, and with an average width of about seventy-five miles. The suffering of the people in the inaccessible localities, who are completely cut off from communication with the outside world, must be severe. Every possible effort is being made to rescue the unfortunate men, women, and children thus situated.

Railroad officials can do nothing to improve the situation. Many costly bridges have been swept away, among them being that of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road over Little Brazos River. All traffic over that division has been suspended. Freight and passenger business is at a standstill, and in addition to the actual losses by washouts, the daily loss of earnings aggregates an enormous sum.

Arrivals from Chapel Hill state that scores of houses have passed down the Brazos River, near there. The dead bodies of hundreds of cattle, horses and other live stock have also passed. Judging from the number of residences in the river there must have been much destruction of property at points above there.

The earlier reports of heavy loss of life in Robertson County caused by a meeting of the waters of the Brazos and Little Brazos Rivers have been confirmed. The information received here from Calvert, which is in the midst of the scene of destruction, is meagre, but is to the effect that over seventy people are missing. Some bodies have been recovered. The floods of the two rivers came up so suddenly that the negroes living between the water courses had no opportunity of escaping. They were caught in a trap and drowned.

It is estimated that over 2000 wagon road bridges have been washed away in the countries comprising the flooded district. The loss from this source alone is very heavy. In some counties as many as 200 bridges are gone. It is roughly estimated that the floods have caused loss to crops and railroad property to the amount of $4,500,000, but when the waters subside it may be found that the loss will exceed the present estimate many hundred thousand of dollars.

It is the first time in the history of Texas that all the railroads in the State have been practically tied up on account of floods. There are a few lines in the northern part of the State that are still uninterrupted, but on all the principal roads traffic is completely suspended. Many costly steel bridges, long stretches of trestle work, and scores of miles of track and roadbed are washed away. When the waters subside, it will take the roads several weeks to make the repairs.

BURNED HOMES OF MINERS.

Non-Union Negroes Take Revenge For an Attack on Them.

CARBONDALE, Ill. (Special).—Union City, a small town built and occupied by union miners near here, was burned after a battle between the union men and imported negro miners who were fired upon at Fredonia.

Seeking revenge for the killing of a woman and the wounding of twenty men in their party, the negroes raided Union City at midnight. They opened fire on the homes of the union men. The latter promptly replied. The battle lasted until the union miners were driven from their homes and took refuge in a clump of timber close to the village.

The non-union men at once applied the torch and the village was destroyed. The negroes then advanced on the woods, where the union miners were concealed, and until daylight a fusillade was kept up between the factions. No lives were lost in the engagement. Reinforcements went to the aid of the union miners.

Maine Monument to Maine Victims.

A movement has just been started at Portland, Me., for the erection of a monument to the memory of the men who lost their lives on the battleship Maine.

Summit Swept by Fire.

A fire occurred at Summit, N. J., which resulted in the destruction of $150,000 worth of property in the very heart of the town. The structures destroyed include the Agate block, eight other buildings in Union avenue, a grain storage elevator and a number of barns. As a result of the fire forty-three families are homeless.

Spaniards Kill Councillors.

At the opening of the Municipal Council at Badolona, Spain, a crowd assembled outside the building, fired on the Councillors, killing three and wounding nine of them.

The National Game.

Burkett still leads the St. Louis team in batting.

Washington and Chicago are the two League teams without a left-handed pitcher.

The release of Catcher Kittridge by the Louisville Club comes in the nature of a surprise.

Kelly, of Hartford, now leads the Eastern League with the stick, having an average of .407.

Pitcher Maul, of the Brooklyns, is at his home in Philadelphia trying to get into condition. It is reported that he has agreed not to draw salary until he is able to earn it.

FELL FROM A BALLOON.

Wife, Forced by Husband to Ascend Alone, is Nearly Killed.

SHE WAS DRAGGED FOR A MILE.

The Man Refused to Ascend at the Last Moment—The Woman Could Not Detach the Parachute—Crowds Saw Her Struggle and Heard Her Cries For Aid, But Could Not Help Her.

TROY, N. Y. (Special).—Delia Lockhart and husband, Professor Lockhart, of New York City, were engaged to make two balloon ascensions at Albia Grove a few days ago. When the time came Lockhart was in no condition to make the ascent. A strong wind made the feat a most dangerous undertaking. A large crowd assembled to see the ascension and would not be satisfied unless some one went up.

Mrs. Lockhart, who is not more than twenty-one years old, never had made an ascension alone, but her husband insisted that she take the trip, and the result was disastrous. The brave little woman protested, but just before nightfall she took her seat and the balloon was cut loose. It was not properly inflated, neither were the ropes adjusted as they ought to have been. The hot air was not sufficient to carry the balloon above the tree tops, and the woman was carried by the strong wind rapidly through tree tops, which tore her clothing and flesh. There was a wild shout from the people as she went up, but when they saw her being dragged through the trees and heard her calls for help, a hush fell over the crowd.

She was quickly carried from the view of those assembled in the grove. She was taken out over the town of Brunswick, more than a mile from the point of starting, before the end came. The woman had made desperate efforts to free the parachute, but the ropes were so arranged that she could not get them loose.

She managed to cut one rope, but her strength failed and she could not loosen the other. She clung to the ropes with all her strength as she was carried into the country. At times the balloon would come close to the ground, and then the wind would take it up again. Many of the horror-stricken persons in the crowd at the park followed the woman to give aid.

The balloon came in contact with some telegraph wires when near the summer home of W. C. Geer in Brunswick. The wires held the balloon, but it swayed from one side of the road to the other, dragging the woman with it. All the time she called piteously for help.

Soon the wind forced the ropes apart, and down came the brave little woman into the middle of the road. She was picked up, unconscious, and carried to a neighboring house. It was more than an hour before Drs. Wheeler and McChesney could restore her to consciousness. She complained of great pains in her back, feet and arms. Her injuries are not serious.

While Mrs. Lockhart was making her perilous journey her husband remained at the grove. Word was sent to him that his wife had been injured, and he was driven to the scene. Her salutation was: "I hope you are satisfied now."

A FIGHT WITH FILIPINOS.

Rebels Advance Against American Troops at San Fernando.

MANILA (By Cable).—The rebels made a demonstration at San Fernando a few days ago. They took advantage of the darkness and rain to make a sally against the north line, seemingly for the purpose of annoying the Americans, as they failed to push their attack. The American loss was a private of the Seventeenth Regiment killed and four men wounded.

The firing began at 10 o'clock, and the rebels expended quantities of ammunition. All the troops hastened to the trenches in expectation of a general attack. The Seventeenth Regiment, the Twelfth Regiment, and the Iowa Regiment participated in the engagement, but did not advance beyond outposts. After an hour the Filipinos fired rockets, apparently as a signal to cease firing, but there were scattering shots all night long, which kept the Americans under arms.

The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, but was probably small.

Rebel Outbreak in Negros.

MANILA (By Cable).—News has been received here of an outbreak in the Island of Negros incident upon the departure of the California Regiment for home. Some hostile natives, seeing a company of soldiers at one of the small posts preparing to depart, thought the Americans were evacuating the island, and a party of 250 rebels, mostly bolomen, attacked the troops and killed one man and wounded another belonging to Company E. The Filipinos were easily driven off.

TO HAVE LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

Professors of the University of Chicago Can Express Their Opinions.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—At a meeting of representative members of the Faculty, Board of Trustees, and alumni of the University of Chicago, a resolution was adopted declaring unequivocally against any restriction on the public utterances of the professors or other individuals officially connected with the institution. At the same time, however, the resolution makes it plain that the university cannot be responsible for the public expression of opinion by members of its Faculty, and that such utterances represent the sentiment of the individual alone.

This action was the result of a speech delivered by one of the professors at an anti-expansion meeting some days ago.

MORE MEMBERS IN THE RAAD.

Transvaal House Adopts Partial Plan of Reform.

PRETORIA, South African Republic (By Cable).—The Volksraad, by 14 to 13 votes, has decided to give an additional member for Pretoria and for each district having only one member now.

At the opening of the Raad, President Kruger, while urging members to stand firm on the question of independence of the South African Republic, submitted his scheme of additional representation for the gold fields. He suggested the appointment of a commission by the Raad to confer with the Executive on the question of redistribution, but said it was useless to think about a general scheme, because the people were opposed to it.

Receiver For a Loan Association.

United States Circuit Judge Allen has appointed a receiver for the People's Building and Loan Association of Bloomington, Ill. The assets of the association are $165,000 and the liabilities $218,000. Improperly secured loans caused the receivership.

Camp Meade Leased Until June 31, 1900.

Camp Meade, near Harrisburg, Penn., is to be continued as a headquarters for the troops to be sent to the Philippines. The War Department has renewed a lease of 300 acres of the Young farms until March 31, 1900.

Cycling Notes.

Long distance riding seems to have become a fad. Every few days bring reports of cyclists riding 200 miles or more in record time.

A crooked saddle has a bad effect upon the steering, which is harmful. The saddle, therefore, should be inspected from time to time.

The operation of adjusting the gears of the latest models of the chainless requires little, if any, more skill than the nice adjustment of the chain.

Middle-distance bicycle races promise to be more numerous this season than before, but, unlike previous years, these races are between crack amateur riders, and not the professionals.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The coinage of the mints in the month of June was valued at $10,478,903, of which $8,159,630 was gold, $2,155,010 silver and $164,255 minor.

Brigadier-General Harrison Gray Otis went to the White House a few days ago and remained with the President a long time. By invitation he took luncheon with the President.

Judge Walter S. Cox, Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has tendered his resignation to the President. Justice Cox has been on the bench for more than twenty years, and his determination to resign was prompted by his age, which exceeds seventy-two years. He presided at the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield.

The receipts of the United States Patent Office for the last fiscal year were $1,209,354, which leaves a balance to the credit of the patent fund of $70,000 over expenditures.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, has returned from a trip to New England, and called at the State Department to express personally to Secretary Hay his gratitude for the beautiful loving cup which was presented to him as the gift of the Nation.

Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, authoress, died at her home a few days ago, after an illness of several weeks. She had lived for many years a retired life in a picturesque mansion of the old fashioned type, located on a hill in West Washington, overlooking the Potomac and the hills of Virginia.

The dispatch boat Dolphin has left the Washington Navy Yard with Mr. Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for a cruise along the North Atlantic Coast. She went out for the first time under her new skipper, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. H. Southerland, who commanded the gunboat Eagle in the war with Spain. Mr. Allen will make an inspection of the various navy yards and will be absent a month.

The Government deficit for the last fiscal year was $88,875,989.

Domestic.

During an electric storm near Ulysses, Neb., Victor and Ira Dobson, John Amos, Jr., and two unknown men were struck by lightning and killed. The team they were driving was also killed.

Willard Ellenburg, aged twenty-two years, who performed important services in the war with Spain, died at his home in Philadelphia. He was with the parties who cut the cable at Cienfuegos and in Guantanamo Bay. While he was on board the Marblehead he met with an accident, which resulted finally in his death.

Joseph Royka shot his wife and committed suicide at Marshalltown, Iowa. Royka and his wife were married about two months ago, and he had always been jealous of her without cause. Royka before shooting himself drank strychnine. Five shots took effect in the wife, three in the breast.

Peter Yawgar, sixty years old, of Hamden, N. J., was found dead under a cherry tree near his home. Yawger started to pick the cherries and fell from the tree, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death.

Two young merchants, J. M. Rogers and Clinton D. Wingfield, were murdered in their place of business at Camp Verde, Arizona. Two masked men entered the store and ordered Rogers and Wingfield to throw up their hands. They followed this with a volley of shots killing both merchants. The shooting attracted neighbors, and the robbers fled without getting at the safe, which contained a large sum of money.

Dr. Folsetter, State Veterinarian, returned to Dallas, Texas, from Orange and Jefferson Counties, where charbon is epidemic among horses. Hundreds of animals have died from the disease and hundreds more are afflicted with it. The disease is spreading.

William Kelley, thirty-six years old, shot and killed his wife at Lowell, Mass. There were several witnesses to the shooting, but no one made any attempt to arrest Kelley or to follow him. Kelley, it is said, was angry because his wife would not live with him.

General H. G. Otis, who recently returned from service in the Philippines, said in an interview in Chicago that with 50,000 men the rebellion could be crushed before another rainy season.

Dorothy Hoover, a daughter of John Hoover, a wealthy farmer, was found dead a few days ago in the parlor of the Hotel Kellerman, at Holidaysburg, Penn. The girl was to have been married, but her lover suddenly disappeared. When found she was attired in what was to have been her wedding dress, and her betrothal ring was on her finger.

Eleven well-known citizens of Northville, Mich., were arrested charged with attempting to lynch Thomas Evans, who was accused of improper conduct with his stepchildren. After being actually hanged by the neck, Evans was cut down and finally eluded the would-be lynchers.

Olive Ohl, the youth who caused the collision between a freight and passenger train on the Little Schuylkill branch of the Reading Railway, which resulted in the loss of two lives, was sentenced at Pottsville, Penn., to three years and three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $700.

Foreign.

In the House of Commons, London, the Government announced that it proposed to pay the Royal Niger Company the sum of $4,325,000 for the revocation of its character and the surrender of all of its rights.

In the House of Commons, London, Mr. John Dillon objected to the proposed expenditures on the fortifications of Halifax and Bermuda, adding that he believed all the West Indian Islands would soon belong to the United States.

The treaty confirming the agreement ceding the Caroline, Pelew and Marianne Islands to Germany, and the declaration granting Germany the most favored treatment from July 1, were signed at Madrid, Spain, by Premier Silvela and the German Ambassador, Count von Radowitz.

German and American residents in the Transvaal have appealed to their consuls for marines to be in readiness to protect their interests in case of hostilities.

It was officially announced at Coburg Germany, that the Duke of Connaught and his son, Prince Arthur, have renounced their claims to the succession of the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The Duke of Albany, now fifteen years old, son of the late Prince Leopold, is therefore the heir, and will go at once to Germany to finish his education, preparatory to entering the German army.

The jute spinning and weaving works at Bremen, Germany, were burned a few days ago. Five large warehouses were destroyed. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ'S PARENTS.

They Came From Germany in 1840 and Settled in Baltimore.

The correspondent of Die Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, published at Berlin, Germany, writing from Pforzheim, says that he has learned that Admiral Kautz, who acted recently with such promptness in Samoa, comes from the Kautz family in the village of Ispringen.

The Admiral's father was a cabinet maker and had a small shop in the centre of the village. In 1840 the Kautzs, father, mother and the boys—August and Albert—emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore. Later Mr. Kautz started a big grape farm, where he planted the first German grape vines in Ohio.

The two sons were educated in German-American schools. Both reached successful careers. August became Colonel of an artillery regiment, while Albert was made an Admiral.

Chinese Pupils Lead in Arithmetic.

The public school examinations this year in San Francisco, Cal., proved disastrous to about one-half the pupils. The questions were much more difficult than usual and the markings were rigid. The greatest percentage of failures occurred in arithmetic. It is a curious fact that the Chinese school leads in arithmetic. There is not a single failure on the list.

WOMEN IN CONFERENCE.

The International Council Held in London Was a Brilliant Success.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S TRIUMPH.

The Council Represents at Least 5,000,000 of the Fair Sex—Delegates From the United States—Members Read More Than 400 Papers—International Arbitration One of the Aims of the Council.

LONDON (By Cable).—The International Council of Women was a brilliant success. Its sessions were held in the Convocation Hall of the Church House. All the sessions were well attended and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Council was in session nine days.

The Council was composed of delegates from all over the world, who stood for at least 5,000,000 of the gentler sex. At least twenty-six nations were represented, including, incredible as it may seem, China, Palestine and Persia. Among the delegates from the United States were Mrs. Fannie Humphrey Gaffney, Miss Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Felix Adler. Other prominent delegates included the Countess of Aberdeen, Baroness Alexandria Gripenberg, of Finland; Mme. du Portugall, of Italy; Frau Marienae Hainisch, of Austria; Mlle. du Caju, of Belgium; Frau Hierta, of Sweden;



MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Miss Mary Bohr, of India, and Dr. Cecilia Grierson, of the Argentine Republic. Various women's organizations were also represented, including the International Union of Press Clubs, World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Union Internationale des Amis des Jennes Filles, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The programme of the Council was divided into five sections under the following headings: Education, professions for women, legislative and industrial questions, political work and social work. Each section held two sessions daily, and at these sessions one or more short papers were read. The discussion was opened in each case by invited speakers, and the remainder of the time devoted to free discussion, in which all who are present may join. The languages used were French, German and English, at the discretion of the speaker. In all, about four hundred papers were read, embracing almost every subject relating to the welfare of women and the race.

The Countess of Aberdeen, President of the Council, in her opening address, after cordial words of welcome, sketched the duties of the Council. She said international arbitration should ever be placed foremost in its programme, advocated the establishment of an international bureau of information regarding all that affects women. Lady Aberdeen deprecated the idea usually formed about women's congresses, that they were bent upon devising plans whereby women might be emancipated from home duties, saying: "This congress holds fast to the belief that woman's first mission must be her home."

Miss Anthony in a short address on the first day referred to an evening years ago in Liverpool, when she and Elizabeth Cady Stanton met to pass the first resolution in favor of forming a National Women's Conference. Although the idea rose in America, England took the lead in carrying it into execution, as the first President was Mrs. Henry Fawcett. Miss Anthony provoked laughter by remarking: "I have not yet given up my faith in men. I believe they also have a great future, as well as the women."

On the second day an immense meeting, attended by more than two thousand persons, was held in Queen's Hall, the Countess of Aberdeen presiding, for the discussion of a resolution proposed by Baroness Von Suttner, of Austria, calling upon the International Council of Women to do all in its power to advance the interests of international arbitration. Letters were read from Cardinal Gibbons, of the United States; Cardinal Vaughan, of England, and Cardinal Logue, of Ireland, all of whom wrote strongly in favor of the resolution. Archbishop Ireland was one of the speakers and his address was received with much enthusiasm.

Two days later Queen's Hall was again crowded by a public meeting convened by the political section of the Council in support of the political enfranchisement of women. The feature of the evening was a striking speech by Miss Susan B. Anthony.

An interesting feature of the Council was the social entertainments. Stafford House was chosen for the official entertainment of the delegates because of its great historic interest and by reason of the sympathy of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with the Council and its objects. The house is truly palatial, with its beautiful hall and great double stairway. At the top of the first stair Lady Aberdeen, gowned in black, received beside the beautiful Duchess of Sutherland, radiant in white. Later on the famous Countess of Warwick helped to receive.

Lord and Lady Battersea also entertained the delegates at Surrey House; the Bishop of London and Mrs. Creighton held a garden party at Fulham Palace, as well as Lady and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild at Gunnersbury Park, near London. There were other entertainments held in honor of the delegates, which were well attended.

There was one event which cast a gloom over the Council. Miss Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Women's Reformatory Prison, died suddenly from heart failure at the London residence of the Bishop of Rochester, the Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D. D., where she was a guest. The deceased was attended by Mrs. Dr. Barrows, of Boston.

Negroes Shot by Strikers.

While the train on the Illinois Central carrying a carload of negroes from Pana to Brush's Mines, one mile north of Carterville, Ill., stopped at the Fredonia Mine, three miles northwest of Carterville, a large number of striking union miners opened fire on the negroes, killing a woman and wounding about twenty other persons. Before the bloody work could be carried further the train pulled out, and when it reached a point one mile north of Brush's Mines the negroes were unloaded and marched across the country to their destination.

A Bicyclist's Extraordinary Ride.

On a specially constructed track and paced by a train on the Long Island Railroad a few days ago, Charles M. Murphy, of Brooklyn, went a mile on a bicycle in 57 4-5 seconds. When he finished the race he was in a demented condition, and remained in that state for several minutes.

Ottawa Government Sustained.

The House of Commons at Ottawa, Ont., was divided on the question of mismanagement in the Yukon country. The Amendment of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper censuring the Government, however, was defeated by 32 for to 82 against, a majority of 50 for the Government.