must be content and keep what we have gained for the empire; the empire as it now is, and not as many wish it to be, with additional institutions. We want to preserve scrupulously what we have. Germany was a mighty empire under the Carlovingians, the Saxons and the Hohenstaufens. When this position was lost, five or six hundred years passed before Germany got again upon her legs. Political development is slow, like geological strata which lie one on another and form new mounds and mountains.

A STATESMAN'S ADVICE.

"I should like, above all, to ask you, young gentlemen, not to give yourselves too much to the German craving for criticising. (Loud laughter.) Accept what God has given you and what we have laboriously won before threatening with guns the rest of Europe. That was no light matter. If we had been in those days cited before a conclave of the elders of Europe we would not have come out so well. It is true that there still remain justifiable claims worthy of effort, but not too soon or too hasty. Let us hold fast to what we have. The greatest sacrifices made for the reestablishment of the German empire were made by the German princes, the Prussians not excluded. My old master hesitated long before he consented to give up the independence of his state to the empire. Let us be thankful to those princes for having made sacrifices to the empire, which must have come hard to the reigning dynasties after that history. Let us also be grateful to science and to its devotees for keeping alive the fire of unity on the hearth of knowledge. Let us keep together what we already have. Let us not be afraid of those who begrudge us what we have. There have always been conflicts in Germany, and to-day's party afflictions are the effects of the old fights in the peasant wars. Without fighting there is no life. Without our internal conflicts we should eventually come to the condition of the Chinese and lapse into a fossilized state. But, in all our struggles, we must have a rallying point for ourselves, and that is the empire, not as some wish it, but as it is. I ask you, therefore, to join me in the cry, 'Long live the Emperor and the empire.'" (Deafening cheers.)

After the cheers for the Emperor had been given by the students and the throngs beyond hearing of the speaker's voice the students sang the Bismarck song in stentorian voice and with great enthusiasm. The Prince, attended by Dr. Schweninger and Count Herbert Bismarck, then descended the steps and spent ten minutes walking about among the students and conversing with a number of them. Returning to the terrace, the Prince took a beer glass from a set presented to him by the students and, having filled it with beer, he raised it aloft with the words: "Viva academia, vivat membrum quo libet." This toast, the beer having in the meanwhile been served, the students duly honored, Prince Bismarck drafinig his glass and holding it upside down in order to show that it was quite empty.

The deputations then began to march out of the grounds, singing "Deutchland, Deutchland Ueber Alles," and other patriotic songs. The grounds are narrow and the progress made was slow, particularly as all the students were loath to leave while Prince Bismarck remained on the terrace. After each song there was a prolonged cheer and further clashing of swords, the Prince leaning over the balustrade, waving his hand and smiling. Then the idea apparently struck him that the people in the meadows had not received sufficient notice. He remedied this by asking for beer glasses, and took his place in the loggia, where, from a broad survey of the multitudes, who, thereupon, greeted him with rounds of cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. To this Prince Bismarck responded by waving his helmet.

FLOWERS FOR THE STUDENTS.

The Prince, a little later, took a few flowers which Countess William Bismarck had laid on the balustrade, and threw them one by one among the students, who struggled wildly to obtain possession of them. The Countess thereupon entered the house and brought forth fresh supplies of flowers and garlands, which Prince Bismarck distributed for a long time to the forest of outstretched white-gloved hands. Then, as they passed the garden in front of the house, where the floral tributes were displayed, the students began picking a leaf or a flower until nearly all were taken. The mugs in which the beer was served were also taken by the students as souvenirs.

During the evening there was a great torchlight procession, the Sachenwald was illuminated and Prince Bismarck and his family watched the proceedings from the terrace.

Replying to the address of the professors of the universities this morning, Prince Bismarck said that though he had been treated with such hostility by political parties it must not be taken too tragically. It was the way of the world to fight, he added, and from the fact that the people still attacked him he concluded that his thoughts were not dead. The different groups of Socialists, Centrists and Poles took it ill of him for calling them the enemies of the empire, but he could sustain the truth of this remark by saying that, theoretically, they might all be well disposed towards the empire—provided the empire was such as they desired. Continuing, the Prince said that it was to be regretted that the Socialists had not obtained the second vice presidency of the Reichstag, because that would have shown that the affairs of the Socialists were not ripe enough for resolute action. The empire, with its growth out of practical facts, had to be reckoned with, and it must be the duty of all to preserve it.

It was not until a very late hour to-night that the least of the people of this ordinarily quiet place had taken their departure for their homes. In the early evening the spectacle at the Bismarck house and grounds was one of unparalleled beauty. As soon as darkness had set completely, lights began to burn here, there, and everywhere about the grounds and the lake in the rear of the Schloss gave back from its dark waters the reflection of hundreds of brightly flaring flames. From every window of the Schloss there gleamed a light, until from the distance the residence looked to be one gleaming mass of fire. Round about the castle a fence had entered on the plan to make the day and night memorable, and the illumination general. At the villa of Herr Specht, the famous rose grower, which is near the castle, twenty Venetian masts had been erected in a semi-circle, and from them floated many flags, gaily colored festoons and innumerable Chinese lanterns. In the gardens there were six thousand lights. In one place the light had been so arranged that the words "Hoch, Bismarck" appeared in a gigantic blaze of fire. The railway station was also brilliantly illuminated.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The feature of to-night's celebration was a torchlight procession in which several thousand persons took part. After marching through the grounds the procession arrived in front of the castle. When the crowd had taken up its position the many torches made everything around about almost as light as day. When Prince Bismarck stepped from the castle and appeared on the terrace a thundering volley of cheers ascended from thousands of throats, repeated again and again until it appeared as though vocal chords would be snapped in twain. Bowing and smiling, Prince Bismarck stood until quiet was restored. Then Herr Semler stepped in front of the Prince and in the name of the city of Hamburg delivered an oration in which he lauded the Prince and his services to Germany and expressed the hope that he would live for many years to come, secure in the love and esteem of his countrymen. The speech was greeted with prolonged applause, which was renewed with even greater vigor when the Prince arose, he having seated himself during the delivery of the speech, and stepped forward to express his thanks. Having at last obtained a degree of silence, he referred to the great importance of Hamburg and the other towns for the maintenance and consolidation of Germany's relations with countries beyond the seas. He dilated upon the importance of the various steamship lines for the conveyance of emigrants and others across the ocean, declaring that the departure of Germans from Hamburg and Bremen for America did more to maintain the good relations between Germany and America than any official representations. If, he declared, all the Hamburg and Bremen people now living in South America should return home it would be more harmful to the Germans than if all the German representatives to those countries were done away with. This remark provoked much laughter. After calling for cheers for the Hanse towns, which were given heartily, the Prince descended the steps of the terrace and witnessed the torchlight procession march past. As they went by the torchbearers cheered loudly. Finally Prince Bismarck withdrew, wishing his admirers a hearty good-night, and again expressing his cordial thanks for the honor they had done him. He added: "I am tired out and am too old to remain up longer." With a final volley of cheers and cries of "Hoch, Bismarck!" the procession passed from the grounds and the celebration at Friedrichsruhe came to an end.

At the German Capital.

BERLIN, April 1.—All the public and most private buildings were bedecked with flags and bunting to-day in honor of the eightieth birthday of Prince Bismarck. At all the schools the pupils assembled this morning in order to hear special Bismarck addresses. The pupils were then given a holiday. Many of the business houses were closed and all the main streets were crowded with sightseers. At the theaters there were special performances, with prologues appropriate to the day.

The Reichsanzeiger officially published prominently to-day the following: "Prince Bismarck to-day concludes his eightieth year. The countless proofs of sincere love and veneration which have been shown him in connection with the event during the last few weeks from far and near, by high and low, testifying thankfulness for his immortal services in building up Germany's power and greatness is indelibly engraven upon the hearts of the German people. May the fervent wishes for his continued welfare which to-day ascend to heaven from every place where Germans dwell together be fulfilled and may Germany's great son have the pleasure for many years to come of seeing the continuous growth and consolidation of the work of German unity achieved by him in the service of the glorious emperor and hero."

The Emperor and Empress were present this evening at a grand banquet given in the White Hall of the castle, at which the royal princes and princesses, court officials, generals, members of the Bundezrath, chiefs of the different bureaus, of the Reichstag and of the Diet, and of other distinguished officials were present. Emperor William, in toasting Prince Bismarck, said: "His serene Highness, Duke Von Lauenberg, Prince Von Bismarck. Hurrrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" The toast was followed by a flourish of trumpets. After the banquet the company proceeded to the court theater, where there was a special performance.

Emperor William has sent a long congratulatory telegram to Prince Bismarck and the King of Wurtemburg has sent a cordial letter.

IN OTHER LANDS.

Bismarck Honored by the German-Americans of New York.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Bismarck was honored to-night by two thousand representative German-Americans in New York. The Arion and Liederkranz clubhouses were empty. They were bright under a mass of American and German national colors grouped together side by side, and in each were placed the pictures of Washington and Bismarck. The members of the clubs were doing honor to Bismarck in Terrace Garden. The garden, however, was composed of the members of the two before-mentioned clubs only. An immense orchestra played German national airs and popular students' songs. The only song sung in English was "Columbia," which was the first on the programme. Tableaux vivants were chosen representing "the proclamation of the German empire at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871;" "Bismarck at Varzin," "Torchlight procession of German students," "Columbia and Germania paying homage to Bismarck." Other celebrations similar in nature but smaller were held in other parts of the city.

St. Louis Germans Honor the Prince.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1.—The natal day of Prince Bismarck, founder of the German empire, was fittingly celebrated to-night by loyal Germans, assisted by a number of American admirers. Liederkranz Hall was filled with a large and fashionable audience, who enjoyed an extended programme with unfeigned zest. Speeches were made, orations delivered and panegyrics pronounced by sons of the fatherland. These were interspersed with musical selections, both vocal and instrumental.

London's Demonstration.

LONDON, April 1.—An enthusiastic meeting in honor of Prince Bismarck was held in this city to-night and was attended by over fifteen hundred Germans. Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German embassador, was unable to be present. During the progress of the meeting a congratulatory dispatch was sent to Friedrichsruhe, and in a short time a reply was received from the Prince, expressing his thanks. Speeches highly eulogistic of the old Chancellor and of his services in behalf of Germany were made.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 1.—The German-Americans of Pittsburg honored Bismarck to-night by an immense gathering at Central Turner Hall. Colors of the old fatherland and the new were artistically blended together. Addresses were made by Mayors McKenna and Kennedy and others. All the German societies of the two cities took part. There were a number of tableaux, among them "Germany Crowning Bismarck."

Sang "Die Wacht am Rhein."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 1.—The Germans of Rochester celebrated the eightieth birthday anniversary of Prince Bismarck at the hall of the Maennerchor Liedertafelt to-night with elaborate exercises. At the conclusion the members sang a number of German songs, and the exercises were brought to a close by the signing of "Die Wacht am Rhein."

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.—The German Club celebrated the birthday of Prince Bismarck with a banquet to-night, at which all the prominent Germans of the State and many invited guests were present. The address of welcome was delivered by the President, Oskar Kempt, of Providence.

At Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, April 1.—Five thousand Germans here celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck. There were similar demonstrations throughout Chile, Uruguay and Brazil.

Edison Buys Back His Phonograph.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The World this morning says: "Thomas A. Edison and his phonograph are going to join hands once more and the "wizard" of Menlo Park promises improvements and novelties which will astonish the public. The phonograph has been controlled by the North America Phonograph Company, which went into the hands of Receiver John H. Hardin last August. The receiver advertised for bids for the entire assets and Mr. Edison's offer of $125,100 has been accepted.

Taylor Probably Located.

PIERRE, S. D., April 1.—Attorney-general Crawford has forwarded to a Pinkerton detective a letter over the State seal asking that courtesies be granted him as the authorized agent of South Dakota in the Taylor matter. It was sent to a South American point, which will not be given out, but probably Valparaiso, Chili, and it is presumed that it is forwarded on a clew of Taylor's present location.

Strike of Iowa Miners.

OTTUMWA, Ia., April 1.—As was expected, 2,500 coal miners in the Appanoose district quit to-day, and 1,500 more in other portions of the State. No trouble is expected.

The way to reach catarrh is through the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying the blood, removes the cause of the disease and permanently cures catarrh. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO

Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GAS BELT RAILROAD

MR. HENRY'S LINE WILL CHARGE ONLY ONE CENT A MILE.

The Road to Be in Operation by Aug. 1—George Reynolds Kills Himself the Day He Is to Be Married.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., April 1.—The right of way has been secured almost the entire distance from here to Anderson for the Henry electric railroad. The line is eighteen miles long and passes through the most thickly populated portions of Madison county, passing through Frankton, and running parallel to the Panhandle. The line will be built this summer and be running by Aug. 1. The cars will run each way every hour. The fare will be 1 cent a mile. As soon as this road is built a line will be at once begun to connect this city with Alexandria, running parallel with the Lake Erie & Western railroad. This line will also be completed this year and cars run every hour at 20 cents for the round trip. These two lines, in addition to carrying passengers, will also carry freight and express. In an interview Hon. Charles L. Henry, who is at the head of the Elwood-Frankton electric line, said that he did not intend to build an electric line from Anderson to Indianapolis, as had been frequently stated, but as soon as the Elwood-Anderson line was completed he would construct a line from Anderson to Marion by way of Alexandria, Summitville, Fairmount and Jonesboro. These lines will revolutionize travel in the gas belt.

Bright May Have Been Murdered.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 1.—Coroner Bowers was called to the home of Joseph Bright, six miles southwest of Muncie, to-day to investigate a supposed case of murder. Saturday night the man was in Muncie and was drinking, and while in this mood he exhibited quite a sum of money. He started home in his big wagon late at night and is believed to have been followed and murdered. His team came home, and early in the morning John Sunderland found Bright's body lying along the roadside. There were no marks of violence except a few scratches on his face and neck. It is the general belief that his assailants climbed into the wagon, choked him to death and then let the body fall from the wagon.

The Coleman Scandal Ended.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., April 1.—The $5,000 damage suit for false imprisonment brought by Cordelia Coleman against her divorced husband, William Coleman, a wealthy Boone county farmer, which was set for trial to-day, was dismissed by the plaintiff. This ends a series of cases that has cost the Colemans many thousands of dollars. Their troubles began in 1890, when the couple separated. Soon afterward Coleman's house and two barns were burned and several valuable horses were killed. Coleman accused his wife of committing the crime and caused her arrest. After being tried three times she was acquitted, and then brought suit for false imprisonment.

Suicide of a Deserted Husband.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSHEN, Ind., April 1.—Jay Kehries, aged twenty-eight, who was deserted by his wife, went to Michigan yesterday and attempted to bring about a reconciliation. He was unsuccessful and returned home much broken in spirit. Last night a pistol shot was heard in the direction of his home, but no attention was paid to it, and not until this morning was the body found. His clothing had caught fire from the pistol shot and his body was badly burned. The fire was then communicated to the fence, which was burning when found.

Reception for Commander Shively.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., April 1.—James H. Emmet Post, No. 6, G. A. R., of this city, and the Wabash Woman's Relief Corps are arranging for a public reception which will be given Judge Shively, the new department commander, at the courthouse here next Friday evening. All the prominent G. A. R. men of the State have been invited.

Suicide on His Wedding Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., April 1.—George Reynolds, a young man about twenty years old, committed suicide at this place yesterday morning by shooting himself through the heart. He left several letters, but gave no reason for the rash act. A sad feature of the case is that the day of his death was to have been his wedding day.

Railroad Loses Its Case.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBURN, Ind., April 1.—The case against John Badders for obstructing the railroad during the strike last summer was up for trial to-day in the Sullivan Circuit Court. The jury, after brief consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant. The trials of the others charged with the same offense will go over until the June term.

Auditor De Bolt Robbed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., April 1.—W. H. De Bolt, auditor of Knox county, who was stopping here over Sunday, was robbed of a small sum of money at the Worth House last night. Other guests were left unmolested. Suspicion points to a tramp who had been in town a day or two, but could be found nowhere to-day.

Valuable Set of Audubon's Works.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 1.—Prof. W. W. Borden has received from York, England, a set of Audubon's "Birds of America," consisting of four volumes of paintings and five of text and descriptions. The cost was $1,123, and Prof. Borden claims it to be the only set in Indiana.

New Indiana Oil Territory.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Ind., April 1.—The discovery of a rich pool of oil south of this city and the opening up of good territory northwest in the last few days has added new life to the oil business, and has given the Jay county field another boom. Forty-five new wells are being drilled.

Daniel Baugh, Aged 106.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 1.—Daniel Baugh to-day celebrated the 106th year of his existence at his home near the city. He is still hale and hearty and never uses glasses. There are four generations of his family residing with him.

Hang the Dog.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., April 1.—In a runaway accident to-day Mr. and Mrs. T. Stout and Israel Minnie were dangerously and probably fatally injured. The runaway was caused by a dog barking at the horses.

Indiana Deaths.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 1.—Jesse Walker, an aged and well-to-do farmer, and father of County Treasurer John Walker, of this city, died at the family home, five miles south of this city, this morning from an attack of the grip.

Uriah F. Glick, aged fifty-five, an extensive raiser of oranges at his Daytonia (Fla.) farm, died suddenly at the home of his aged parents in this city to-day. He returned from his Florida home, where he has been spending the winter, last Wednesday, but was not able to reach his home six miles east of the city.

SEYMOUR, Ind., April 1.—Mrs. L. F. Milburn, wife of a prominent dry goods merchant of this city, died Saturday evening with grip.

Mr. Harmon Brandt, residing in this city, died yesterday evening with consumption after an illness of six months, aged fifty-nine.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 1.—Morris Lummis, aged twenty-five, died yesterday, of grip. He leaves a young wife and two children.

Indiana Notes.

The Sheridan brick works, which recently burned, will be rebuilt at once, with a capacity of 30,000 a day.

George E. Holbrook, late of the New York World editorial force, has taken charge of the Vanguard, Muncie's labor organ.

Rev. J. F. Baird, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Seymour for the past four years, tendered his resignation Sunday on account of ill health.

A jury in the Huntington Circuit Court yesterday rendered a verdict in the case of Sampson Thomas against the Chicago & Erie railroad for $8,000 damages. Mr. Thomas, the plaintiff, is administrator of the estate of James L. Pratt, who was killed at Markle two years ago. This was the second trial.

FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

Deputy Marshals Kill Two Illicit Distillers and Capture One.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 1.—Deputy United States Marshal Johnson this morning, with a posse of six men, fought a gang of moonshiners in the mountains of Hempstead county. After the smoke had cleared away the posse found the bodies of two of the outlaws, captured a third alive, and took possession of an illicit plant capable of making twenty gallons of whisky a day. Hill and Bellamy, of the posse, received serious wounds. Four moonshiners escaped.

OBITUARY.

Camille Doucet, Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy.

PARIS, April 1.—Camille Doucet, perpetual secretary of the French Academy, is dead.

M. Doucet was born in Paris, May 16, 1812, studied law and for some time practiced as a notary. His earlier dramas were produced at the Odeon, with considerable success. They were "In Juene Homme," 1841; "L'Avocat De Sa Case," 1842; "Le Durner Banquet," 1847; "Ennemis de La Maiven," written in 1850, which was produced at the Theater Fraicais in 1854, and "Le Fruit Defend," 1857. These were, in 1858, published under the title of "Comedies en Vers." He was elected a member of the French Academy April 7, 1865.

Other Deaths.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1.—Gen. Samuel J. Lee, a prominent colored lawyer and commander of the National Guard, dropped dead here to-day of apoplexy. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives under the Moses regime.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—John F. Cooke, late British vice consul at this point, is dead, aged eighty-nine years. He resigned his position as vice consul about one year ago.

LONDON, April 1.—Vincount Hill is dead. His son and heir, Charles Rowland Hill, is in the United States.

PASSING OF THE PAY CAR.

The Substition of Checks for Money Has Made It Useless.

Chicago Tribune.

Many roads are beginning to abandon the use of the old-fashioned pay car, the monthly arrival of which in the small way stations along the route constitutes an event the interest of which is by no means confined to the small boy. The arrival of the pay car means a relatively large increase in the volume of local circulation, and the grocery man, baker, butcher, clothier, and, unfortunately, the saloon keeper, largely profit by it.

The pay car owes its existence to the fact that the average section hand and the lower order of railway employes generally do not recognize as money anything which does not bear the government stamp, and are as much puzzled as to the utility of a check and as ignorant of the simple process of converting it into the coin of the realm as if it were written in a foreign tongue. The section hand wants his pay in good hard cash, which is ready for business the moment he gets it into his honest, horny palm.

It is owing to this general prejudice and the comparative simplicity of the method that money instead of checks is usually sent out to "pay off." It was the very simplicity and directness of this method, however, that appealed to the train robber. It is easy to keep posted on the schedule of the pay cars, and as a consequence they have frequently been robbed in Texas and other sections of the South and Southwest, where the train robber flourishes like the native cactus. These robberies became so frequent that the roads in that section have begun to abandon the use of the pay car and are sending checks instead. These can be cashed to a certain extent at the local station if the agent happens to have sufficient funds on hand; otherwise they must be cashed at a local bank or at stores where purchases are made.

During the railroad riots in Chicago last year considerable apprenension was felt about the safety of the pay cars sent to pay off the men in the vicinities where there was most violence, and, although none of them was attacked, this apprehension furnished an additional argument against the pay cars. The Rock Island is one of the roads which has abandoned them, and as a result of the adoption of the check system, a curious new occupation has sprung up in the larger towns at terminal points. At Davenport, Ia., for instance, there is an individual who is always on hand at a well-known saloon near the Rock Island station with money to cash the checks which the men get. He takes the odd cents in the amounts which the checks call for as his rate of exchange. If a check is for $50.50 or $59.55, for instance, he gets nothing; but if it is for $50.52 or $59.54 he gets two or four cents, as the case may be. As there are a great many checks to be cashed, these odd cents amount to a good deal in the course of the day. In addition, he gets a percentage from the saloon keeper of all sales, both of liquor and cigars that day, so that on the whole he makes a very good thing out of it.

DARKNESS AT THE CRUCIFIXION.

Prof. Wiggins Explains that It Was Caused by an Eclipse of the Sun.

Ottawa (Ont.) Special.

Speaking to-day with regard to the eclipse of the sun on the 25th inst., Prof. Wiggins said that it was undoubtedly the same as occurred at the time of Christ's crucifixion.

"The eclipse of the sun of the 25th inst.," he said, "was remarkable for two reasons: First, because it happened so near the vernal equinox, and, secondly, because it took place at noonday on the meridian of Jerusalem. Biblical critics and astronomers have always been at a loss to know definitely whether 'the darkness all over the land of Judea from noon until 3 o'clock, which was about the time of the vernal equinox, on March 20, A. D. 33, that is, at the crucifixion, was caused by an eclipse of the sun or was produced, as the first Christians said it was, by miraculous power. I am now in a position to tell them that it was an eclipse. I know by an actual calculation of eclipses backward that the sun was totally eclipsed over the meridian of Jerusalem on March 19, A. D. 33. Now, the darkness at Christ's death, the evangelists say, was accompanied by earthquakes, and these phenomena were very marked at that period, as we learn from other writers. Tertullian, one of the fathers in the second century, appears to have been very indignant when told by the learned Romans that the darkness was caused by an eclipse of the sun, for he says:

"Those who are not aware that this was predicted about Christ, no doubt thought it an eclipse. You, yourselves, have the account of the world portent still in your archives.

"Now, he could have referred only to one Roman writer; for only one made, so far as we know, any record concerning it. This was Philgon, an historian and freedman of the Emperor Adrian, A. D. 130. Philgon records that in the 202d Olympiad, which was A. D. 33, there was a remarkable darkening of the sun. There was a great earthquake in Bithynia and many houses fell down in the city of Nice.

"I have been watching the sun for a conjunction of the sun and moon over Judea, to see if it would be attended by earthquakes like the one mentioned by Philgon. This eclipse was just the thing to justify or defeat him, for if the eclipse a few days ago happened at the time of earthquakes in Italy or anywhere in the vicinity of Nice, Philgon's account would be proved true and we would also know that the darkness at Christ's death was caused by an eclipse of the sun, and was not, therefore, miraculous."

She Was a Grass Widow.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 1.—The case of John Sewell Bates, arrested here for bigamy, may prove an interesting one. It is stated that Josephine Dauphin, the woman Bates married in Victoria, some six years ago, was the widow of the late M. A. Dauphin, president of the Louisiana Lottery Company and well known in the Southern States. Bates claims that when he met her she represented that she was a widow, her husband, a merchant, having died in Europe. It is said, however, that Dauphin and his wife separated without being legally divorced.

Failed to Enlist English Capital.

APPLETON, Wis., April 1.—The options held by a syndicate on fifty Wisconsin paper mills expired at noon to-day, and the proposed $16,000,000 deal has fallen through. The failure of the deal, which has been plainly foreshadowed for the past two months, became certain to-day when noon passed and no sign was made by promoter Butterworth. The failure to secure promised English capital is believed to be the cause of the miscarriage of the deal.

Kilrain Begins Training.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Jake Kilrain began training to-day for a twenty-five-round fight with Steve O'Donnell before the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, May 6.

Wulschner & Son's Banner Day

For sheet music—to-day. Thousands of extra copies given away.

FRENCHMEN EXCITED

COMMENTS OF PARIS EDITORS ON SIR EDWARD GREY'S WARNING.

Rochefort Asks Why France Does Not Hide Her Flag—Spaniards Defeated by Cuban Rebels.

LONDON, April 1.—Sir Edward Grey's announcement in the House of Commons that France would not be permitted to encroach on England's African possessions is still provoking saltics from French editors. The correspondent in Paris of the Pall Mall Gazette refers to the "hysterical extravagance of the French press in regard to Great Britain, and quotes Henry Rochefort as saying: "France is submitted to a series of humiliations in sending ships to Kiel to salute the victors of Woerth and Wissemburg. But, worst of all, she has endured the insults of Great Britain without protest. Why does she not hide her flag?"

The Temps demands an apology or a reprisal, and says "the speeches of Ashmead Bartlett and Sir George Curzon, an Eastern commercial traveler, are of the slightest importance, but we are aghast at the indiscretion of Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

"The invasion of British territory in Africa by the French refers to the contention between the two powers over the powerful empire of Borgu, which is situated on the eastern banks of the river Niger, to the northwest of the British colony of Lagos. The control of this region is regarded in England as a matter of very great importance. Lagos is undoubtedly the most flourishing West African colony of England, and the English are naturally anxious that the French shall not be permitted to hem it in to the coast, as they have succeeded in doing in the case of Gambia, Serra Leone and the Gold Coast. Ever since the remarkable expedition of Colonel Montell, the provisions of the Anglo-French agreement of 1890 have become exceedingly distasteful to French colonial enthusiasts. The agreement of 1890 limited French expansion on the Niger to Say. From Say two imaginary lines were drawn, one northward to Barua on Lake Tchad, the other southward to Porto Novo. By this agreement the vast empires of Sokoto and its dependencies of Borgu and Bornou were incorporated in the British sphere of influence. Now in the course of his expedition Colonel Montel visited Kano, the capital of Sokoto, and Kouka, the capital of Bornou, notwithstanding his knowledge of the agreement already mentioned, and, according to his version, established the mostly friendly relations with the sultans of these two empires. When the explorer returned to France and made known the results attending his assertions, the French semi-official press began by degrees to place a totally different interpretation on the agreement of 1890, maintaining that Bornou was independent, and could not therefore be reckoned as affected by the agreement in question. Latterly the same tendency has been made use of, with more persistence even, as regards Borgu. Now, before Colonel Monteil set out on his expedition, the Royal Niger Company had signed commercial treaties both with Borgu and Bornou. The fact has, of course, been pointed out in the British press as a practical reply to French pretensions. The dispute, which had been allowed to drop for a while, suddenly assumed a more intense phase with the conquest of Dahomey and a successful issue. M. Delcasse, then French colonial minister, decided to send an expedition under an able officer, Captain Decoeur, into the interior of the Dahomian hinterland. The expedition was to push on northwards, annex the Mahe country, and, disregarding the imaginary Say-Barua line, pass treaties with the Bariba chiefs, whose territories lie immediately to the south of Borgu. It was then to oblique to the east, place Borgu under French protection, reach the Niger in the neighborhood of Barba, and proceed up that river as far as Say; thus cutting off an immense slice of the Lagos hinterland and securing to France the whole of the eastern bank of the Niger, as far as the limits of the empire of Borgu. To counteract this bold plan, the Royal Niger Company, realizing that not a moment was to be lost, obtained the services of Captain Lugard, of Uganda fame, who proceeded in hot haste up the Niger to consolidate the commercial relations already existing between the company and the empire of Borgu, and if possible to definitely place that country under British protection. It was then a race between the British and French expeditions, and much satisfaction was expressed by the London papers early in the present month, when a report was spread that Captain Lugard had succeeded in outstripping Captain Decoeur in the race for Borgu. Whether this report is true or not has not as yet been made known; but the French have evidently not abandoned their designs on Borgu, and a serious diplomatic difficulty between England and France is inevitable.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Peace Negotiations Likely to Be Pushed—The Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Now that the limited armistice has been proclaimed in the Chino-Japanese war and that Li Hung Chang's wound is improving, it is anticipated that the resumption of peace negotiations will follow speedily and will be pushed with the view to securing a treaty of peace as early as possible. The indemnity and the form in which it shall be paid is one part of the terms of peace which is being watched with interest. The money indemnity Japan will ask will be very considerable. There is no information to be had concerning the mode or manner of payment, nor whether it will stipulate the metal in which it shall be paid, assuming that gold or silver, or both, must be paid. One suggestion made is that it may be payable in "credits" or largely in bonds. The financial probity of the Chinese is of the highest, and the nation's reputation for prompt settlement of its pecuniary obligations is so high that it is believed its promises to pay would easily pass current with the Japanese, or with others in case the indemnity was arranged through private agencies. News came to the Japanese legation yesterday confirming the report received respecting the terms of the armistice. It stated that it would last twenty-one days, unless sooner terminated by the breaking off of peace negotiations.

Little Short of Death.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is said at the Japanese legation that the young Japanese who shot Li Hung Chang probably will be sent to the mines of Northern Japan to serve his life sentence. The locality is much like Siberia and a sentence there is dreaded by the Japanese as little short of death. The unofficial reports of the sentence make no reference to the trial or conviction. It is understood to be a civil trial, as a military trial would have resulted in death. When the Japanese summarily punished those who attempted the life of the Russian Crown Prince, it raised an agitation in the Japanese Parliament, as the government was accused of undue haste in the desire to make amends to Russia. In the present case the speed of the trial is accounted for by the fact that the offense is regarded as one against the government of Japan and, therefore, treasonable.

Dr. Schriba's report on his wound is regarded by the Japanese legation as assuring his recovery. Schriba is one of Germany's most distinguished surgeons, who has entered into the service of Japan.

Thirty Chinese Slain.

YOKOHAMA, April 1.—Colonel Ito's official report of the capture of the Pescador islands says that Makung Castle was not taken until two engagements had been fought. The Chinese lost thirty killed and sixty prisoners. The Japanese lost one killed and had sixteen wounded.

SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

Lost 279 Killed and Wounded in a Fight with Cubans.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 1.—Carlos M. Aguirre, who was chief of seventy men at Jaguey, Chico, Colon, and who recently arrived from Havana, accompanied by his brother, George Aguirre, says that at the battle in the mountains near Santiago de Cuba, March 24, when the Cubans were distributed in strong positions and the Spaniards were formed in one body, trying to ascend, the attacking columns lost 279 killed and wounded, including four officers. The Cuban loss was eighteen killed and about fifty wounded. The Cubans had a very advantageous position in this fight and played havoc with their enemies' ranks.

The Spanish troops landed at Havana last Monday and Tuesday, according to the statement of the Messrs. Aguirre, are in poor condition. They are poorly clad, are without shoes and blankets, and many of them are mere boys. Carlos Aguirre had an encounter with the son of the chief of police at Havana, in which he sustained a slight wound on the head and wounded his opponent. Mr. Aguirre says that the talk of General Sangully being a traitor is erroneous. The government, he states, would be glad to have it so, and are taking every means to give it that appearance.

Plans of Cubans.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—A secret conclave of the leaders of the Cuban-Americans in this city has been called for to-morrow night. The object of the gathering is a secret, but it is learned on the best of authority that a plan of operation of the new government of Cuba is to be mapped out and the details announced. From private advices received here to-day it seems certain that the insurgent leaders now in different parts of Cuba are preparing to concentrate their forces in one place, establish a republic, declare war and prepare to maintain their rights. The meeting of to-morrow night will discuss this plan and canvass for the new President and Cabinet of the Cuban Republic. Marcos Morales, president of the Cuban-American League in Philadelphia, will issue the call for the meeting.

Filibusters or Pirates.

PROGRESSO, Yucatan, April 1.—A fishing bark, just in off the Gulf of Mexico, reports having encountered two unknown boats heavily armed with cannon and apparently well equipped with all the munitions of war. When hailed the boats made no reply, and the Mexican fishermen, being afraid to make any further advances, sailed from the locality as fast as possible. It is thought the ships have some bearing on the Cuban revolution, although it is reported that there are pirates manned by renegade Cubans coasting about the waters of the gulf and along the waters of the South bay. There have been numbers of strangers seen within the past few days in Progresso, Campeche, Merida and other points in Yucatan whose business is unknown and who are evidently Cubans. It is alleged they are insurgents and are in Mexico for the purpose of gaining recruits for the rebel cause. The Cubans have many sympathizers here in their attempt to get rid of Spanish rule.

Soliciting Aid for Cubans.

TAMPA, Fla., April 1.—The Cuban ladies of Tampa to-day visited many of the cigar factories soliciting subscriptions for a large fair which they soon intend giving, all the proceeds of which are to go to the revolutionary fund.

J. M. Fernandez, the assistant Spanish vice consul, is in receipt of a letter from Colon, in the Matanzas province, which states that the negroes in many different places on the island, especially Puerto Principe, have made manifestations in favor of the government, and avow their readiness to enter the field to fight for the crown. The letter also states that Macceo is a very brave man, the best the Cubans have, but that he is considered a fanatic. It continues by saying that the better class of people discountenace the revolutionary movement, and that the government will grant no more concessions, but that if it becomes necessary they will send 200,000 troops to the island in the next month to quell the trouble.

Spanish Reserves Called Out.

MADRID, April 1.—Marshal Martinez Campos lunched with the Queen Regent yesterday, previous to his departure to Cuba. Owing to the dispatch of the reinforcements of troops to Cuba, the government has called out 20,000 men of the reserves in order to complete the effective strength of the army.

Political Crisis in Norway.

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—The political situation in Norway has become more grave and it would, indeed, be a hard task to prophesy the outcome of the struggle now going on. King Oscar has ignored the ultimatum of the ministers that he ask the party of the Left to form a Cabinet, His Majesty declaring that he could not consent to the proposal since Mr. Steen, the leader of the Left and president of the Strothing, omitted to call to order Deputy Rande, who on Friday last declared in the chamber that a "the supreme defense of Norway was in the hands of a foreign man from a foreign land."

Cable Notes.

The London Post announces that a marriage has been arranged between Sir Bache Cunard and Miss Maud Burke, daughter of the late G. F. Burke, of New York and San Francisco.

A partial strike of the glass workers of the Charleroi district of Belgium has been declared. Ten of the factories are closed, throwing four thousand persons out of work.

COMPENSATIONS OF THIRTY.

The Modern Woman Finds that Pleasures Do Not Vanish with Youth.

Demorest's Magazine.

To nineteen, anything beyond the twenties seems like hopeless old age. She is sure that when she is thirty life will have nothing more to offer; amusements will cease to amuse, and she