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GLOSS STARCH—1 pound packages 5c each, or six for 25c.

GLOSS STARCH—In 6 pound wooden boxes, 32c each.

CORN STARCH—1 pound packages 5c each, or six for 25c.

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NELSON BILL PASSED.

New Bankruptcy Law Prevails in the Senate.

A RESOLUTION FOR GREECE.

Morgan Refers to Speaker Reed as the "Great White Filibuster"—Chandler and Allen Engage in Debate Over Committee Vacancies—Representative Bailey Votes With the Republicans — Both Houses Adjourn as a Mark of Respect to Judge Holman.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The session of the senate today was one of the most eventful since congress assembled. It opened with a proposition for an official expression of sympathy to the Greeks in their struggle with Turkey. This was soon merged into a turbulent debate over the disorganized state of the senate, during which Morgan characterized Speaker Reed as "the great white filibuster." During the day, the Nelson bankruptcy bill was passed by the decisive vote of 49 to 8. Allen of Nebraska offered a resolution providing that the chief executive express the sympathy of the American people to the government of Greece. The senator declared that the present contest was one between Christianity and paganism. During the debate Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, to which the resolution was referred, promised speedy action.

The debate on the senate committees aroused Morgan to a speech of unusual severity. He spoke of "dictatorships and of the subordination of public business to politics." He characterized the condition of inaction in the house of representatives as the most gigantic and unheard-of filibuster ever attempted. In conclusion, Morgan said that the speaker of the house, who had been known as the "great white czar," would be hereafter known as "the great white filibuster."

Another stirring chapter to the same subject was added by Allen, who proposed a complete cessation of senate business, except to consider appropriation bills, until the committee vacancies were filled. The resolution led to another heated debate, in which Chandler and Allen participated. The resolution finally went over. The success of the Nelson bankruptcy bill in replacing the committee bill was a great surprise and disappointment to the judiciary committee, which had reported a comprehensive bill known as the Torrey bill. It was regarded as a personal triumph of Nelson.

The "free homestead" bill was then taken up. Morgan offered an amendment providing that all public lands not taken up by public entry by January 1, 1900, shall be granted to the states and territories where the lands are located for educational purposes. The "homestead" bill was made the unfinished business and then laid aside.

A committee of nfteen senators was named to participate in the Grant ceremonies.

Allen's resolution expressing sympathy for Greece is as follows:

"Resolved, That the established policy of the United States of avoiding entangling alliances with European powers is in no respect violated by our sympathizing with the Christian people of Greece in their present heroic struggle against the advance of the Ottoman empire; and that, in the judgment of the senate, it would be a recognition of the wishes of all, for the executive to express to the government of Greece the sympathy of the American people."

At 4 o'clock a message from the house announced the death of Representative Holman. Turpie of Indiana presented a resolution voicing the regret with which the announcement wos received, and providing for a committee of five senators to accompany the remains. The resolution was agreed to.

At 4:10 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

NELSON'S BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Provisions of the Bill Just Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The bankruptcy bill passed by the senate today was framed by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, and is simple compared with the Torrey bill. The bill provides that any debtor, other than a corporation, owing $200 or more, who is unable to pay his debts, may file his petition in the district court of the United States, offering to surrender all of his property for the payment of his debts, except such as is exempt by law for his domicile.

The petitioner shall have a schedule of all property exempt and unexempt, and of all creditors and the amount and nature of the debts, and the petitioner shall offer to surrender all his unexempt property for a full discharge from his debts and liabilities. The petition shall be heard by the court in not less than 30 nor more than ninety days. If the court upholds the petition, the estate is transferred to an "assignee" for settlement. Creditors can resist the proceedings before the court on certain enumerated grounds of fraud, preference to creditors, etc.

Preferences four months prior to filing bankruptcy bonds are void, and transfers of property within six months are void. Provision is made for distributing the estate among creditors.

After the settlement, the court gives a final decree, discharging the bankrupt from all liabilities to any creditors described in the schedule, who may become a party to the proceedings, but such discharge shall not include any obligations which shall have been created in consequence of his defalcation as a public officer or as an executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, or any debt or obligation to any surety of the bankrupt who has paid or may pay any such fiduciary debt or any part of it, nor any debt or obligation created by the obtaining of money or property under false pretenses.

The provisions as to voluntary bankruptcy are that if any debtor, being a banker, broker, merchant, trader, or manufacturer who owes $500 or over, shall, at any time within four months of the time of the filing of a petition, convey or voluntarily encumber any of his property with the purpose to prefer, or defraud any creditors, he shall be deemed a bankrupt. Creditors having debts against such bankrupt to the amount of $500, may, within four months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed, file in the court a petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy. The court then proceeds within thirty days to hear the case. The accused may demand a jury. On the hearing, the court, or jury, holds whether the accused is or is not a bankrupt.

Fees in both classes of bankruptcy are provided, viz.: Attorney fees, not above $100; assignee, not above $3 per day. Appeals are allowed except when entire bankrupt estate is under $5,000.

IN THE HOUSE.

Skirmish on Indian Bill—Judge Holman's Death Announced.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Just after the house convened Dalzell of Pennsylvania presented a special order for the consideration of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. The rules provided that until the final disposition of the four appropriation bills it should be in order to consider senate amendments in committee of the whole, without reference or consideration by any committee.

Bailey, nominal Democratic leader, said he would agree to Dalzell's motion, provided that it applied only to the Indian bill, thus saving hasty action on the sundry civil bill. Dalzell accepted the suggestion, but the Democrats who opposed Bailey's leadership rose in revolt, headed by Bland. Bailey declared that what he objected to in the special order was its omnibus character. So far as the Indian appropriation bill was concerned, he thought consideration in committee of the whole was sufficient, but no one could foresee what radical propositions might come back in the sundry civil and general deficiency bills.

Dalzell made the modification, but Bland in an impetuous way, voiced the protests of those opposed to Bailey's leadership. The house had plenty of time, he said, and there was no reason why the bill could not go through the regular channels. Up to this time he had sympathized with the course of the gentleman from Texas (Bailey), but he could not support him when he failed to demand that legislation should proceed regularly.

The previous question was ordered, Bailey and his followers voting with the Republicans. Only twenty-four members voted against the previous question, and only twenty-one against the adoption of the rule. The majority vote was 134.

The Indian bill was then taken up. The senate amendment for the establishment of a warehouse for Indian supplies at Omaha provoked debate.

Sherman asserted that it would cost $25,000 or $30,000 to establish such a warehouse.

Mercer of Nebraska made a strong stand for the amendment. He said that Omaha would give the government the rent of a good building free. He quoted from the statements of the Chicago members that the warehouse should be nearest the base of supplies.

Dolliver of Iowa interposed a suggestion that there should be a compromise by establishing the warehouse at Sioux City, asserting that the reservations of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians were nearer Sioux City than Omaha.

Foss of Illinois made an argument in favor of retaining the warehouse at Chicago, stating that 90 per cent. of the Indian supplies were purchased at Chicago.

Shafroth of Colorado suggested Denver, and Barthold of Missouri presented the claims of St. Louis.

The amendments to the amendment were all voted down and by a vote of 56 to 27 the house refused to concur in the senate amendment.

The amendments making an appropriation of $3,900 for the Digger Indians of California and relating to the Cherokee citizenship rolls were agreed to.

Dingley made a point of order, which was sustained against the amendment for two additional judges for the Indian territory. The amendment was non-concurred in.

When the amendment relating to the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation was reached, Sherman moved non-concurrence.

Lacey of Iowa argued that the gilsonite fields in the reservation should be opened up, but not given away. The rights of the government should be protected by a system of leases and royalties.

King supported the senate amendment and declared that the richness of the gilsonite beds had been greatly exaggerated. He argued that it had been the unbroken rule to allow prospectors on mineral lands to reap the reward of their discoveries and that there was no reason now to change the government's policy. No such policy had ever been suggested as to gold and silver, petroleum and all other products.

"Has not the government's present policy resulted in the aggrandizement of a few new corporations and the impoverishment of the whole people?" asked McGuire of California.

King replied that the result had been just the reverse. The whole people had profited.

Underwood of Alabama read from the report of the experts, showing that the deposits covered 10,000 square miles and that 23,000,000 tons were in sight. It was worth in the markets $40 per ton.

Steele of Indiana then announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Holman. A resolution was adopted expressing the profound regret with which the house had heard the announcement of Judge Holman's death, and the speaker appointed a committee of ten to join a committee of the senate to accompany the remains to their final resting place. The sergeant-at-arms was instructed to take charge of the funeral. The committee appointed was as follows: McMillin of Tennessee, De Armond of Missouri, Zenor of Indiana, Stark of Nebraska, Robinson of Indiana, Danford of Ohio, Bromwell of Ohio, Ellis of Oregon, Crumpacker of Indiana, and Alexander of New York.

At 3:40 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Sewall's Son Selected for Minister to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

State—Harold M. Sewall of Maine to be minister to Hawaii.

Treasury—Thomas Y. Phair of Maine to be collector of customs for the district of Aroostock, Me.; James S. Harriman of Maine to be collector of customs for the district of Belfast, Me.

Harold M. Sewall, who has been selected for minister to Hawaii, gained prominence during the last campaign by reason of his advocacy of the Republican ticket and platform, although his father was the Democratic candidate for vice president.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

Harold M. Sewall of Maine to be minister to Hawaii.

James A. Smith of Vermont to be consul at Leghorn, Italy.

Thomas H. Harrison of Pennsylvania to be agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt.

John P. Jackson of California to be collector of customs, district of San Francisco.

HEAVY WIND, RAIN AND HAIL.

Newton, Kan., Damaged—Two People Badly Hurt.

NEWTON, Kan., April 22.—A terrific wind storm, accompanied by heavy hail and rain, swept over Harvey county at 10 o'clock tonight, coming from the southwest. Two farm houses were demolished a few miles west of Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Weins, the occupants of one of the houses, were seriously hurt, and have just been brought to Newton. The surgeons state that Mrs. Weins will die.

Practically every pane of glass in the south side of the buildings in Newton was shattered by the hail, and a railway train just arrived here was without a pane of glass in the windows on the south side of the cars. The duration of the storm was less than fifteen minutes.

CEREMONIES AT OMAHA.

Cornerstone of the Exposition Arch—Mr. Morton Speaks.

OMAHA, April 22.—Amid imposing ceremonies the cornerstone of the Trans-Mississippi exposition arch of the states was laid this afternoon. There was a long parade of military and civic societies. Grand Master Phelps, of the Nebraska Masons, officiated, assisted by officers of the Grand Lodge. Addresses were made by Mayor Brutatch, Lieut. Gov. Harris and ex-Secretary of Agriculture Morton.

Mother McKinley's Birthday.

CANTON, O., April 22.—Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the president, celebrated her 88th birthday at her home in this city today. She is in excellent health, barring slight attacks of rheumatism. All day letters and telegrams of congratulation were received by her from friends and in many instances from strangers.

EDHEM PASHA CHECKED

Is Unable to Proceed Further Into Thessaly.

GREEKS STAND THEIR GROUND.

Tyrnavo Has Not Yielded to the Invader's Arms.

Civil War Breaks Out Among the Moslems at Prevesa, and Its Capture Seems Certain — Furious Fighting at Mati—The Entire Frontier Still the Scene of Incessant Hostilities—The Powers Already Discuss the Partition of Greece—Governor of Candia Much Disturbed at the Prospect of an Insurgent Attack — Gen. Miles Asks Permission to Visit Greece and to Watch the War.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A special to the Press from Larissa, dated April 22, midnight, says:

The Greeks had the best of the fighting today. The battle has been line to line, and the movements of either side have been marked. This evening the main armies occupied nearly the same positions as they held this morning. The fighting all day was very severe.

Tomorrow the Greeks will try to storm the principal Turkish redoubt near Reveni pass. Should they be successful they will be in a position to pass an army into Turkish territory, while maintaining their own frontier.

The work of the Greek artillery has been superb.

LONDON, April 22.—The war news received from the special correspondents of the London morning papers for publication tomorrow is meager and conflicting. The only certainty seems to be that Tyrnavo has not yet fallen, but Nezeros is in the hands of the Turks. The Chronicle's Athens correspondent says that the Greeks have retreated from Mati.

According to the Times' correspondent at Athens, the result of the fighting, which was raging furiously at Mati yesterday, would decide the fate of Larissa, and if the Turks capture Mati, Tyrnavo must fall.

A telegram from Larissa dated 5 o'clock this evening says that 10,000 Turks are engaged, and that Crown Prince Constantine has arrived on the scene of action. The Greeks are maintaining their positions.

All the dispatches from Athens admit that the situation is extremely grave. Fighting appears to be going on along the whole frontier. It is rumored here that the king will start for Larissa on Monday next.

The Western division of the Greek fleet has sailed from Leuca for the coast of Epirus, with the design of fomenting a revolt among the Albanians.

It is said that Hefe Pasha will resign the command of the Turkish fleet if it is ordered to leave the Dardanelles. He is said to have declared the vessels "quite unfit for active operations."

WANTS TO GO TO GREECE.

Gen. Miles Asks Permission to Observe the War With Turkey.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Gen. Miles has applied for permission to go to Greece to observe the war between that country and Turkey from a military point of view.

Secretary Alger has brought the matter to the attention of the president. Should the order be made by the president it will be the first time in history that the general commanding the army has gone abroad during actual war, as a military attache.

It is true that Gen. Sheridan accompanied the German army as an attache in the war with France, but he was not at the time of such rank as is Gen. Miles.

VIGLA'S GUNS SILENCED.

Greeks in Good Position to March on Damasi.

ATHENS, April 22.—A dispatch from Larissa says that the Greek artillery at Reveni was reinforced and has reduced Vigla to silence. This will enable the brigades of Col. Smolenitz and Col. Dimopolis to unite in a movement toward Damasi.

A severe struggle continues at Boughazi, where Col. Dimopolis is, and the latter reports from Mati confirm the news of the retreat of the Greeks from Nexeros, with considerable losses. They have fallen back to Mayrichori, which is well fortified.

PREVESA SURE TO FALL.

Turks Fight Against Themselves and Cannot Hold Out.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Karvissa says it is reported that civil war has broken out among the Turks in Prevesa, and that the surrender of the town is expected hourly.

CAVALRY BEATEN BACK.

At Mati the Greeks Repulse Three Thousand Horsemen.

LONDON, April 22.—The Standard's Athens correspondent says that the Greeks at Mati repulsed a charge of 3,000 Turkish cavalry with great loss to the Turks. Crown Prince Constantine was present.

THE ADVANCE ON TYRNAVO.

Like Great Serpents the Turks Crept Down the Mountain.

MILOUNA PASS, April 22.—11 a. m.—Headquarters of the Turkish army. The correspondent of the Associated Press, as this dispatch is sent, is at a high point of the Milouna pass with the Turkish general's staff, watching the advance of the Turkish troops, who are being rapidly rushed through the pass to the plains in front of Tyrnavo. Throughout yesterday afternoon an artillery duel between the Turks and Greeks proceeded at a distance of two miles. Meanwhile Greek reinforcements had been pouring over the bridge beyond the town to this side of the river Xeragi.

The Turks at that time had carried several Greek positions on the heights about Tyrnavo, but the town and a small hill on this side were still in the hands of the Greeks. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, continues to show great military talent, and his plans work like machines.

Yesterday's advance of the Turkish troops across the plain was a splendid spectacle. At our feet was the road into Greece, which winds away from the mountains, and from the mountains long lines of troops were descending like great serpents. The Turkish soldiers were all singing patriotic songs and shouting war cries.

During the night the Greeks strongly fortified the positions they occupied on the top of the Kritiri hill and the battle began at dawn. There was very heavy firing from the first. The Greeks endeavored to take by storm a Turkish position on the hill opposite the entrance of the ravine, but were repulsed on each occasion with tremendous loss. The engagement is still in progress. The Turks have a strong reserve force ready to be brought into action if needed.

During yesterday's fighting a Turkish general of brigade was killed.

The combat today was over the same ground as yesterday's fighting. The correspondent of the Associated Press from here can see the movements of the enemy on the plain. The whole of Thessaly is spread out like a map below. Clouds of dust show every movement of the Greek troops.

Gen. Djelta Pasha has just been killed, making two brigadiers of Nechat Pasha's division killed, and showing the prolonged and desperate fighting of this division, which so far has stood the brunt of the fray.

The Turkish cavalry cut the Greek telegraph line during the fighting yesterday on the mountain.

The commander of an Albanian regiment had his horse's head carried off by a cannon ball, but himself escaped unharmed.

Tyrnavo at this hour has not yet been taken.

The fatigue endured by the troops during the last few days has been terrible. The whole staff worked twenty hours at a stretch.

The enthusiasm of the Turks is tremendous, and the aides-de-camp who galloped with instructions to the troops remained with the troops and took part in the combat.

Evening—(Delayed in transmission.)—The fight at Kritira continues in a desultory way. The Greek position, defended by the earthworks and forts is the last possession on the heights, but not important because a large Greek force is massed on the plain. To understand the position it is necessary to compare the lines of mountains to a letter A. The Greeks hold the strong point inside, while the Turks on the two lines, dangerously menace the Greek position, which will become untenable as soon as the Turks advance.

Nechat Pasha still withholds the order to take Kritira by assault, although the Turkish troops are begging his permission to do so.

INSURGENTS PRESS ON CANDIA.

Governor Fears an Attack—Turks Have Inferior Arms.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea says that fighting is going on almost daily in the vicinity of Candia, where there are 5,000 insurgents, including 500 cavalry, together with a considerable body of Greek troops and four heavy guns. The governor expresses fear lest the insurgents may attack the town en masse. The Turks there have no field guns.

THOUSANDS TO AID GREECE.

Offers of Volunteers Pour in From All Quarters.

LONDON, April 22.—A special from Athens says that offers of help are reaching the Greek government from all quarters, and that the military authorities expect to have 40,000 volunteers enrolled under the Greek flag before the beginning of next week.

The Epirotes at Athens are preparing to leave that city in order to assist the Greeks in capturing Epirus as far as the Berlin treaty line.

The League of Greece has advanced the passage money for 1,000 Garibaldians, who are expected at the Piraeus immediately.

The pan-Hellenic steamer Albanian is on her way to Remni to embark 3,000 Italians, who, the Greek minister at Rome telegraphs, are ready to fight for Greece.

PARIS, April 22.—There was a great stir outside the office of the Greek legation this afternoon. The crowd clamored to been sent as volunteers to Greece. The embassy replies to all such requests that it has received no instructions from the Greek government on this subject and is therefore not empowered to send volunteers to the scene of hostilities.

UNDER PROTECTION OF FRANCE.

Refuge Offered Greek Catholics in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The French ambassador, M. Cambon, has notified the porte that the French government intends to take under its protection the Greek Catholics in the Turkish empire. As yet it has not been decided which power will protect the orthodox Greeks.

The exodus of Greeks from all parts of the empire, and particularly from Constantinople, continues. The Khediveih line of steamships has suspended sailings during the continuance of the war.

ALREADY PARCELING GREECE.

The Powers Assume That Turkey Has Become Victor.

LONDON, April 22.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle will say tomorrow:

"I learn on good authority that the powers are already assuming that Turkey will be victorious, and are discussing ways and means of settling matters after the war is ended.

"One dictatorial power proposes that the Greek dominions shall be curtailed, the said power retaining one district as a bond for the payment of the Greek debt to it."

A Mission to St. Petersburg.

ODESSA, April 22.—A special mission from the Greek government passed through this city yesterday en route to St. Petersburg.

Returning From Macedonia.

LARISSA, April 22.—6 p. m.—Chief Davelles and the survivors of his band of irregulars have returned here from the raid into Macedonia.

Greeks Take Gritzovali.

LARISSA, April 22.—The latest news from the district of Kurtsiovali (probably identical with Gritzovali) is that the place has been captured by the Greeks.

WARSHIPS CAUSE GREAT ALARM.

A Fleet of Eight British Vessels Enters Delagoa Bay.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, April 22.—A squadron of eight British warships arrived here yesterday evening. The advent of the squadron caused much excitement. Six warships entered the river and two others remained in the bay.

A French warship has also arrived.

According to general opinion at Cape Town, only a naval demonstration is intended.

Spanish Cruiser at New York.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa passed in at Sandy Hook at 7:55 a. m.

The adult scalp should be thoroughly washed occasionally to remove the oily particles, then apply Hall's Hair Renewer to give the hair a natural color.

DAGGER FOR HUMBERT

Italian Fanatic Tries to Stab the King.

BUT THE BLOW FALLS SHORT.

Assailant Then Drops His Weapon—He Is Quickly Seized—His Majesty Proceeds, Apparently Unmoved, to the Races—People Greet Him With Extravagant Expressions of Delight—The Second Attempt Against the King's Life—The Would-Be Assassin an Ironworker Out of Employment.

ROME, April 22.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, while King Humbert was on his way to the races, a man named Pietro Acceratio, an ironworker out of employment, attempted to stab his majesty with a dagger.

King Humbert, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Pondes Vaglia, was going to witness the royal derby. His assailant, who was waiting outside St. John's gate, rushed up to the carriage in which his majesty was seated and attempted to

KING HUMBERT.

stab him. The king avoided the dagger by rising from his seat.

Acceratio, seeing he had failed in his attempt to assassinate the king, threw away his dagger. He was immediately arrested by two carbineers, while his majesty calmly ordered his coachman to drive on.

The news spread with great rapidity, and when the king reached the royal stand at the race course, it was soon surrounded by a cheering multitude. The members of the diplomatic corps present at the race and a number of other distinguished people sent their congratulations to the king on his escape.

King Humbert treated the matter lightly and remarked:

"It is only one of the little incidents of my trade."

The king remained at the race course with his nephew, the Duke of Aosta, until the royal derby was run.

His majesty returned to the quirinal, followed by hundreds of carriages, and thousands of people gathered about the palace and gave him an imposing and frantic reception. They called for the royal hymn and the band of the guard on duty at the palace played it repeatedly.

King Humbert and Queen Margherita were greatly moved by the popular demonstration, and twice appeared on a balcony of the palace and bowed their acknowledgments of the frantic cheering of the populace.

The embassies, public offices and private houses were decorated with flags as an expression of rejoicing at the escape of his majesty, and thousands of people inscribed their names at the palace.

During the afternoon placards were posted calling upon the populace to take part in a great manifestation in honor of the king at 9 o'clock.

The newspapers and public universally execrate the attempt. At the theaters and at many public places and gatherings throughout the country loyal manifestations indicate the popular sympathy. Acceratio declares he was impelled to the act by hunger.

Acceratio is 24 years old, and a native of Artegna, a village of the province of Udine, three miles south of Gemona.

This is the second time the life of King Humbert has been attempted. As his majesty was leaving for Naples, on November 17, 1878, the year of his accession, a man named Giovannia Passante approached the king's carriage and attempted to stab his majesty with a dagger. The king, however, was only scratched by the blade, but Signor Catroli, who was then prime minister and who was with his majesty in the carriage, was severely wounded in the thigh. Passante was sentenced to death, but the king commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life.

HEAVY LOSSES BY FIRE.

Ellsworth Paper Mills.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 22.—The paper mills at Ellsworth, five miles north of here, were totally destroyed by fire last night entailing a loss of $75,000. The plant was owned by the trust known as the American Straw Board Company, and among the heavy stockholders is Crawford L. Fairbanks. The mills have been closed for some time. The insurance will amount to about $40,000.

New York Infirmary.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The college and dispensary portion of the New York infirmary for women and children at Livingston place and Fifteenth street was gutted by fire early today. The loss probably will amount to about $75,000. The building was unoccupied during the night.

Navy Storehouses Burn.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Fire broke out in storehouses 1 and 2 in the Washington navy yard today. It raged fiercely for a while and created considerable excitement among workmen and attaches. The loss proved to be less than $10,000.

Residences at Homestead.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Fire broke out at 2:30 p. m. today in the town of Pottersville near Homestead, and thirty-six houses were burned. Pottersville is within the Carnegie yards, and consisted of about 400 frame dwellings, which were built at the time of the strike of 1892. The place is the home of about 300 or 400 families, and has a population of about 1,000. It was at first supposed that one man at least, and a number of small children had been burned to death, and the wailing of frantic women searching in the crowds for their little ones was pitiable in the extreme. From last reports all the missing ones had been accounted for. The houses were owned by the Carnegie Company, and were not valuable structures, but were comfortable homes. No household effects were saved by the residents. The loss will be $10,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—W. B. Bradbury, the millionaire, yesterday was sentenced to pay a fine and serve twenty hours' imprisonment for expectorating on the floor of a Sacramento street car.