HOMES ON PUBLIC LANDS

A Bill That Provides Ground for Bona Fide Settlers.

An Amendment to the Famous Act Introduced in Congress by Galusha A. Grow and Signed by President Lincoln—The Measure Called Non-Partisan, But American.

E. C. Forney, of Ponca City, Okla., was at the Capitol yesterday in the interest of the passage of House bill 996 providing for free homes on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving public lands for that purpose. This bill was introduced on December 5 and reported with amendments February 3. It provides "That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon the public lands, acquired prior to the passage of this act by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes, who have or shall hereafter reside upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry."

The Committee's Views.

The report on this proposed legislation in part says: "No legislative enactment ever placed upon the statute book of the nation has been more lauded than the free homestead law of the United States. Passed by the untiring efforts of Galusha A. Grow and his compeers, signed by the immortal Lincoln, it became a law on May 27, 1862, and it was one of the greatest factors in the marvelous progress that the Republic has made since that time—a progress that has astonished the world.

"Under its beneficent provisions the hardy sons of New England, the thrifty young men of the Middle and Western States, and the sturdy immigrants of the Old World poured into the fertile, unoccupied regions of the West, and by the labor of their hands they transformed the forests into fruitful farms and changed the almost limitless plains of prairie grass into billowy fields of waving grain. Cities and towns sprang up in this territory as if by magic, churches and schoolhouses are found at every cross roads, and no more valuable and loyal citizens can be found in all the commonwealth than the original 'homesteaders' and their descendants. It was a poor man's law; poor men availed themselves of its advantages; but the fabulous wealth they have created for themselves and the nation is beyond computation, and its repeal or modification was a thing undreamed of by the American people.

"Speedily all the most desirable vacant lands were taken up and occupied, except those set apart for Indian reservations, and it soon became manifest that these were many times larger than the Indians or their descendants could ever utilize, and as the wild game had been killed or departed, the Indians were anxious to dispose of their lands to the United States—as they had previously disposed of the lands settled and occupied by the whites. Negotiations were entered into by the Government, and reservations were ceded by the Indians to the Government."

The report gives a long list of lands ceded by the Indians, and, continuing, recites:

"All the public domain, except that portion included in the thirteen original States by purchase from foreign governments—and afterward the Indian right of occupancy was purchased or wrested from them by force of arms—and these so-called reservation lands came into the possession in precisely the same manner.

"This Government had disposed of its public lands in three ways:

"First. To corporations on condition the corporation would build a railroad or make other public improvements.

"Second. For a cash consideration.

"Third. In 160-acre tracts, on condition that the party entering the same should make it his home, improve it, and reside on it for five years; but in the case of these 'reservation' lands we find a double price—the full term of settlement, improvement, and residence, and in addition a cash consideration from $1.25 to $2.50 per acre.

The Country's Donations.

"In other words, when the nation was in the throes of civil war, struggling for national existence, with expenses exceeding its income a million dollars a day, it gladly donated its best, richest, and most valuable lands to any citizen who would build up an American home—transform an unproductive property into a source of national revenue—and become that nation's defender in time of danger; and now that it has become great, rich, and powerful it demands a double price for its poorest lands from its poorest citizens. Further comment is unnecessary.

"It should be remembered that in most, if not all, of these reservations the Indians were permitted to make selection of their allotments prior to opening to settlement to the whites. Very naturally they selected the very choicest tracts. These allotments were made non-taxable and non-transferable for from twenty-five to fifty years. The white settlers must pay all local taxation, must maintain a local government for the Indians' protection, build roads and bridges in order that he may transport his productions to market, and erect schoolhouses in which the Indian children have the same right as his own. Where the Indians have taken their allotments in severalty they have the right of suffrage. In many counties they outnumber the white voters; in many others they hold the balance of power, thus virtually fixing the amount of taxation that the white settler has to pay for his (the Indian's) benefit.

"When these things are taken into consideration the injustice of imposing on the white homesteaders the additional burden of the Indian's entire support, because in settling on these lands he voluntarily assumed a great portion of the burden of such support, becomes apparent.

"The only objection that has ever been made or can be made to the passage of this bill is the alleged loss that will accrue to the Government, and this is variously estimated from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000. These estimates are based on the hypothesis that all the lands will be taken and that all the settlers will pay for their lands. But comparatively a limited area of the land is capable of settlement, and with the conditions now surrounding them it will be many years before the settlers, in addition to maintaining their families, can make any payment, and it is preposterous to suppose the Government will evict for non-payment. No attempt has ever been made nor ever will be made to enforce payment. The time has been extended year after year by a provision incorporated annually in the Indian Appropriation bill. It is time this farce ended and as worthy and deserving a class of citizens as can be found in the nation be accorded their rights by Congressional action.

"United States Senators and Representatives of Congress appeared before the committee and urged its passage. Delegations of citizens from those reservations appeared and asked that justice be done. Not a voice was raised in opposition. The United States Senate has twice passed this bill by an overwhelming majority. All the great political parties of the nation have declared in its favor most emphatically. The platform planks on this subject are as follows:

"Republican: 'Homesteads—We believe in an immediate return to the free-homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free-homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.'

"Democratic: 'The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes to the American citizens.'

"Populist: 'We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the National Homestead law; and that no exception be made in the case of the Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.'

"The measure is not partisan, but American."

FOUGHT OVER A CHILD.

An Exciting Quarrel in a Maryland Boarding House.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 27.—Philip Hack, a picture merchant of Romney, W. Va., and Jacob Marcus had a fight yesterday in the dining-room at the boarding-house of Mrs. Lelia Widmeyer, at Hancock. Hack, with his attorney, William B. Cornwell, Prosecuting Attorney of Hampshire county, W. Va., went to Hancock in the morning to take away the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hack, who is the divorced wife of Marcus.

Marcus refused to give up the girl, and it was planned to take her while he was away on business, but Marcus did not leave as expected, and when Hack and Cornwell entered the house they were confronted by Marcus, who made a lunge at Hack with a butcher's knife. Hack, it is said, pulled out revolvers, handed one to Cornwell and then backed out to get an officer. Cornwell kept Marcus covered with the pistol for some moments, while Marcus stood with drawn knife, but left the house when Marcus calmed down. When Hack returned he ran into Marcus, who struck him on the head with a box. They clinched and Marcus got Hack's thumb in his mouth, chewing off the end. With his other hand Hack tore Marcus' cheek and struck him in the eyes until both were closed. The women in the house were terrified and nearly the entire population of the town was attracted to the outside. At length the combatants were parted, and counter warrants were obtained.

Marcus was charged with assault with intent to murder and was fined $5 and costs by Justice Joseph Harrison. Hack was fined $5 for carrying concealed weapons. He and Cornwell returned to Romney without the child, but legal proceedings will be instituted with the view to obtaining possession of it.

Marcus is a traveling jeweler. He married a woman in Sweden, who now resides in Philadelphia with two children. In New York he obtained a divorce from the rabbi, but not from the courts. About eight years ago he married Lenora Hemiger, of Somerset, Pa., at Hagerstown. His second wife, it is claimed, was obliged to leave him on account of cruelty and non-support. She applied for a divorce at Pittsburg, where they were then living, but was told she could procure none, as their marriage was void. Last August the married Hack in Cumberland. Marcus pursued the couple, but could not overtake them. He kept the little girl, but left the other child, a small boy, with its mother. Marcus, it is alleged, takes the frail little girl with him through the country and uses her to enlist sympathy for himself.

Mr. Cornwell said last night that he expected no such reception, and that he had to point the revolver at Marcus in self-defence, because the latter was making toward him with the knife. He had accompanied Hack as his attorney to meet possible legal complications. He thinks Mrs. Hack is entitled to her child.

PLANTING TROUT FRY.

Great Interest Taken in Stocking Maryland Streams.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Fish Commissioner A. F. George, for the Western Shore, has been able to get more trout spawn than he expected, and the whole number of trout fry sent out by him this season will be about 800,000, instead of over 600,000, as formerly reported. He has 200 applications for stock trout on hand, and says the people of Maryland have shown extraordinary interest in the stocking of the streams. He will make arrangements this week for shad and perch spawn, but the time for getting it must depend on the forwardness or backwardness of the season.

Mr. George will go out of office in about a month, and his successor, Dr. J. W. Downey, of Frederick county, will come to Baltimore and confer with Mr. George on Wednesday regarding the change, so as to familiarize himself with the state of the work at the hatchery.

Engineers Not to Leave Money.

The Auditor of the District, J. E. Petty, has made a recommendation to the Commissioners to the effect that engineers wishing licenses be no longer required to deposit the sum of $3 with the Tax Collector, previous to the examination, since the practice is without warrant of law, and is also unsatisfactory in many ways. The Auditor says that in several instances the money so deposited has been left by the engineers who failed in the examination, and has reverted to the Treasury because of this fact. The recommendation will probably be adopted by the Commissioners.

Wonder What Mertz Will Say Today?

YOUR PREPARATIONS FOR EASTER

Should have timely thought. Pay a visit to our MODERN TAILORING EMPORIUM—we want you to note our beautiful and large display of Spring Woolens. Such a wealth of exquisite fabrics, the world's brightest ideas—all that's new and beautiful.

AND

Do you know we are wonderfully well equipped to serve you to your entire satisfaction? Our new method of cutting insures

PRECISE-FITTING

Garments, far excelling all previous efforts.

Fail not to come.

Mertz and Mertz,

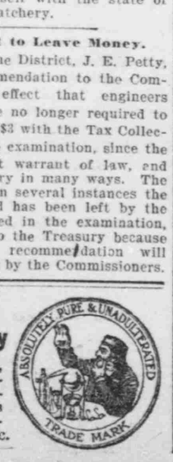
Washington's Leading Tailors,

906 and 908 F St.

Out-of-town orders solicited. Samples and self-measurement blanks upon application.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

cures coughs, colds, grip, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. It stimulates the blood. The greatest known heart tonic.



ENGLAND MAKES AMENDS

Said to Have Apologized for Opening Macrum's Mail.

A Claim That Lord Pauncefote Expressed Great Britain's Regrets to Mr. Hay—The Secretary of State Declines to Make Any Statement in Reference to the Report.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The "Morning Journal," under a Washington date line, prints the following:

"Lord Salisbury has apologized to the United States for the opening by the British censor at Durban of mail addresed to former Consul Charles E. Macrum, at Pretoria. The apology will be sent to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by Secretary of State Hay.

"Although Secretary Hay admits that he will be the judge of how much, if any, of the apology will go to the committee, there is no doubt that the committee will insist on its presentation in full, now that it has been declared by Secretary Hay that there is such an apology. The committee will also insist on knowing whether Secretary Hay was content with a verbal representation from Lord Pauncefote, or whether Mr. Hay made a written demand and received a written reply.

"While the precise terms of the apology of Great Britain are not known, it is certain that it expresses the regret of Great Britain that Mr. Macrum's mail was opened, notwithstanding the alleged instructions of Great Britain that such mail matter should be considered inviolate. Thus has the State Department been forced to take official cognizance of the irrefutable proof furnished by the statements made by Mr. Macrum and of the actual proof of the violation of consular mail by the British censor at Durban. It has been predicted that the State Department would arm itself with a secret note from Great Britain, shifting the blame from that nation to one of its subordinates, and asking the United States to accept that explanation as payment in full for the insult to the United States Government.

"The private negotiations between Secretary Hay and Lord Salisbury in the Macrum matter evidently were for the express purpose of defeating the effort for a full investigation of the case by Congress. It is the play of the State Department, now that it has been forced to the wall, to make a clean breast of the whole matter, and to intimate to the Foreign Affairs Committee that the apology of Great Britain should make the Macrum case a closed incident, including the exoneration of the State Department. As the Foreign Affairs Committee has decided to have the hearings in public, there will be an opportunity of determining whether or not the apology of Great Britain is ample, or whether it bears the internal evidence of a preconcerted plan between the Administration and the British Foreign Office.

"The apology came from Lord Salisbury and was presented to Secretary Hay by Lord Pauncefote.

"The obvious effect of the announcement that an apology has been received will be to confirm all that Mr. Macrum has said. It proves all of the charges made and shows conclusively that Mr. Macrum was fully justified in asking to come home with what information he desired to give to his superiors instead of sending it through the mails.

"The statement that England had apologized was made by Secretary Hay to Representative Berry, of Kentucky, one of the Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Representative Berry called at the State Department today to talk over the charges made by Mr. Macrum, and it was during this interview that Secretary Hay made the confession.

"'I saw Secretary Hay today,' said Representative Berry, in talking of the proposed hearing, 'and he said that the whole groundwork of Mr. Macrum's charges rested upon the fact that three letters had been opened by English officials in South Africa. Secretary Hay said that England's attention had been called to this violation of international law, and that Lord Salisbury had made an investigation and then had sent an apology to this country. The apology was delivered at the State Department by Lord Pauncefote.'

"Mr. Macrum called upon Chairman Hitt and consulted with him as to when he would be ready to appear before the committee. As a result of the conference the committee will be called to meet within a day or two. The whole committee will hear the testimony and the proceedings will be public, instead of the charges being heard privately by Mr. Hitt, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Berry, as was originally intended."

Secretary Hay today refused to either deny or affirm the above story. He said that all the correspondence had been submitted to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and that it would not be proper for him to make any statement regarding it.

A LONG-LOST SON FOUND.

Ran Away to Join the Army Thirty-five Years Ago.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 27.—Though Mrs. Sarah Kellogg has not obtained a share of the Mark Hopkins millions, she made a find in California, where the foundation of this fortune was laid, that is far more precious to her than gold. She welcomed home today her son, V. Kellogg, who had been absent for almost thirty-five years.

No information about him had come to his family until a month ago, when he was located in Fort Jones, Cal. His mother at once communicated with him. He replied that he was willing to return home, but although he had a gold mine he had no capital with which to work it or even to purchase a ticket.

Mrs. Kellogg telegraphed a ticket and some money to her son, and the two met today at her home, 303 East Onondaga Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg lived in Fayetteville at the outbreak of the civil war. The boy at that time was fourteen years old. He ran away from home when seventeen, came to Syracuse and enlisted in the Army. At the close of the war he went West, and for a long time had been given up as dead.

Mr. Kellogg, the father, was a cousin of Miss Kellogg, who married Mark Hopkins, one of the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad and a multi-millionaire of the Pacific Slope.

Mrs. Hopkins, who inherited her husband's fortune, fell in love with Edward F. Searles when the latter was engaged in decorating her magnificent house in Great Barrington, Mass. She married him and left all the propeerty to him.

Timothy Hopkins, of San Francisco, proposed to break the will. He was an adopted son of the millionaire. A settlement was made with him for $3,000,000. Mrs. Kellogg, of this city, is among other relatives who have contested the will.

A Divine Healer in Jail.

KOKOMO, March 27.—A "divine healer" who claims to be Francis Schlatter occupies a cell in the county jail here. He is charged with disorderly conduct. His wife caused his arrest. Schlatter has been doing a large business here for four months, and Mrs. Schlatter says he was broken down from overwork and took brandy and opium as a stimulant.

The Kearsarge at Fort Monroe.

The new battleship Kearsarge arrived at Fort Monroe today, from Newport News. The vessels will continue cruising for a few days and be given an official trial about April 5. The Marcellus has arrived at Port Royal, the Montgomery at Bahia, and the Iowa at Monterey.

THE BRIBERY TRIALS.

Former State Senator Coyle of Pennsylvania on the Stand.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27.—Taking of testimony in the bribery case of former State Senator Coyle was finished yesterday in Judge Simonton's court. Testimony as to the character of Michael J. Costello was concluded. When Costello went upon the stand in the morning he was apparently unconcerned. He did not seem worried over the tumultuous events of Saturday, and appeared rather to enjoy the notoriety.

Costello denied on the stand that he had told Representative Engler while on a visit to the latter's home in Lycoming County that he was authorized to offer him $500 for his vote on the McCarrell Jury bill. The records of the Lycoming County Court were admitted to show that Costello had been indicted for corrupt solicitation and also to show that his brother, William Costello, had been indicted for highway robbery and other offences not triable in Oyer and Terminer.

Representative Engler was recalled for cross-examination and admitted that a charge of perjury had been entered against him after the suits against Coyle had been commenced, but said he had never been given a hearing. It was while Engler was on the stand that Judge Simonton ruled that the evidence given by former Senator Coyle, the defendant, before the investigating committee of the House of Representatives, could not be used against him in this proceeding. Coyle was on the stand yesterday in his own defence and denied that he had offered Engler any money to vote for the McCarrell bill, or that he had ever asked anybody to vote for the bill.

There were scores of witnesses here from Schuylkill County to testify concerning the character of Coyle, but the prosecution did not attack his character and the Schuylkill delegation was not called. Most of the afternoon session was taken up with the hearing of testimony for and against Costello's character. Many prominent citizens of Williamsport testified in the most positive way that his reputation was bad for truth and veracity, and that he could not be believed on oath. The defence produced quite a number of witnesses who testified that they did not know anything about Costello.

THE NEW YORK HALL OF FAME.

A Memorial to the Great Men of America.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Executive Committee of the New York University met yesterday to determine several points concerning the Hall of Fame that were left in an indefinite state at the meeting held on March 5. It was decided that the granite substructure of the building shall be known as the Museum of the Hall of Fame, and that it shall be used exclusively for the exhibition and preservation of mementoes of the great Americans whose names are inscribed in the colonnade above. The rooms of the museum will be set apart for this purpose as soon as they are needed in the judgment of the university, but may, in the mean time, be devoted to ordinary college uses. The first to be set apart will be known as the Washington gallery.

The outer western walls of the Hall of Languages and of the Hall of Philosophy, which look into the Hall of Fame, shall be treated as a part of that building, and no inscription shall be placed upon them except such as relate to the names inscribed upon the panels. Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, being professor of America's oldest college, and in recognition of his high position among educators, has been informally chosen for the first place on the board of one hundred judges. The others will be elected at the meeting of the university senate on Monday.

Chancellor MacCracken said, after the meeting, that one American who spends nine months of the year in Europe and the other three in this country, had offered the committee a very complete collection of mementoes if a certain name were inscribed upon the panels. All offers of this nature, however, have to be refused on account of the nature and purpose of the Hall of Fame. The cost of the building, he said, would probably exceed $200,000.

KENTUCKY HORSES FIGHT.

Dr. Rice and Teucer Engage in a Fierce Duel.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27.—An exciting battle between two well-known horses took place at Churchill Downs. Dr. Rice, the winner of the Brooklyn Handicap several years ago, and Teucer, a vicious stallion, got together and a combat ensued, the like of which has not been witnessed in many years at the Louisville track.

Each horse did his best to bite and kick his opponent, and Andy Kahlin, the trainer, had one of his legs broken in endeavoring to separate the animals. The trainer was seriously hurt and would probably have been trampled to death had he not been quickly taken from under the horses where he had fallen. It took hard work by several men to separate the animals.

GOATS ATE THE CREPE.

Jersey City Quadrupeds Caught in the Act.

NEW YORK, March 27.—For some time past complaints have been made to the Jersey City police that the crepe attached to door bells of houses in which there had been deaths has been either stolen or mutilated. The police have been watching, but failed to find the culprit.

At 210 Fifteenth Street, where a Mrs. Murphy lies dead, the occupants heard, yesterday, a noise at the door, and on opening it saw a goat pulling vigorously at the crepe attached to the bell knob. As the door opened the goat tore off the crepe and disappeared down the street with the badge of mourning in its mouth.

There are a good many goats in Jersey City and many of them frequent the neighborhood of Fifteenth Street, so the police of the Seventh Street station are at a loss to identify the guilty goat. If the animal can be found its owner will be called upon to pay for the crepe.

Dying From Exposure.

WESTMINSTER, Md., March 27.—John Young, an aged farmer residing several miles north of Westminster, is in a critical condition from exposure on Sunday night. Mr. Young, who is about eighty years old, has had softening of the brain for several years. Escaping from his family about 11 o'clock last night, he disappeared, clad only in his night clothes. A search was made for him during the entire night, but without success. Other parties found him early yesterday morning on the New Windsor Road about two miles from Westminster and about two miles from his home. When discovered he was on his hands and knees, crawling along the road in the snow. He had been wandering about all night and was bruised and bleeding all over his body and his scant clothing was saturated with snow and water. It is hardly probable that he will recover.

Stomach Trouble

Makes people thin. They need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once. This medicine will enable the stomach to do its work properly. It fills the half-starved blood vessels with pure blood, promotes assimilation and nutrition and brings back health and strength. It cures stomach troubles, liver and kidney diseases. See that a PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP covers the neck of the bottle.

NATURE'S OWN MEDICINE HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

THE STRIKE IN CHICAGO

National Building Trades Council Takes Up the Fight.

Laborers Throughout the Country Urged to Stay Away From the Windy City—Contractors Unable to Secure Men—A Non-Union Bookbinder Attacked in the Street.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The National Building Trades Council has taken up the fight of the Chicago Building Trades Council. The national organization has sent thousands of circulars all over the country from its headquarters in St. Louis, notifying members of the building trades of the trouble in Chicago. It is said the effect of these circulars has been to keep hundreds of men away from Chicago who otherwise would have come here.

It is also said that in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Columbus, Ohio; Muncie, Ind.; Lafayette, Ind.; Cleveland, Ohio, and other points watch is being kept on every train that has Chicago for its destination, and that in this way many mechanics have been persuaded to stay away from Chicago while the trouble is on. Circulars have been sent to every trade paper in the United States. They are signed by Secretary H. W. Steinbiss, and say, in part:

"In view of advertisements for men by the Chicago building contractors, we would respectfully state that said advertisements are not caused by the scarcity of men, but by a so-called lockout, instituted by a certain class of contractors who desire to starve union labor into submission and modern slavery.

"These contractors have issued an ultimatum in the shape of certain rules, and anyone not willing to abide by said rules is discharged. In it these employers assume to dictate as to time, conditions, and quantity of work to be performed. They reserve the right to hire and discharge whom they please, whether justly or unjustly, whether union or non-union. We therefore appeal to you to aid the cause of labor by doing all in your power to help defeat the Chicago bosses. Let the slogan be 'Keep away from Chicago.'"

A large part of the brickwork upon the Butler Building, which has been constructed by non-union labor, is being pulled down on account of being defective. Union bricklayers are pointing to this as evidence that contractors, try as they may, cannot secure competent men to take the places of those who have been locked out. It is stated that the Western Electric Company is likely to follow the example of the Siemens & Halske Company and sign agreements with the shop committee. This company is an active competitor of Siemens & Halske.

Two striking employes of the Bakerwawter Publishing Company, 1102 Mariana Street, attacked Henry Hessel, 454 Lincoln Avenue, a non-union bookbinder employed by the firm, yesterday, and beat him severely. In resisting attack Hessel shot one of his assailants, John Jeron, in the arm. There were several other less serious cases of assault yesterday growing out of labor troubles.

ASKS A SHARE OF THE ESTATE.

A Young Woman's Claim to the Property of a Rochester Millionaire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 27.—Mary C. Donlon, a stylish and genteel-appearing young woman, about thirty years of age, has begun proceedings in the Supreme Court here to establish a codicil which she alleges was attached to the will of William S. Kimball, the millionaire tobacco and cigarette manufacturer, and by which she was to receive $100,000 from the estate. She was employed as a servant in the Kimball house for a number of years. Mr. Kimball died March 26, 1895, and his will, which was dated November 1, 1889, contained no provision for Miss Donlon. Miss Donlon says that the will of Mr. Kimball was offered for probate, and that letters testamentary were issued to Laura Kimball, the surviving widow of the testator, and to Harold C. Kimball, his son. She alleges that there was a codicil attached to his will, and she sets forth the exact language of the codicil in her complaint. She claims that it provided for a legacy of $100,000 for her, $50,000 of which was to be in stock of the American Tobacco Company, and $50,000 in cash. Miss Donlon declares that the codicil must have been destroyed by the other heirs. The answer of the Kimball estate is that the charges are frivolous, and that Miss Donlon had no claim or reason to expect money from the estate.

CASTAWAYS OF THE CONCORD.

The Mate and Captain of a Wrecked Barkentine in New York.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Capt. H. Johannsen, the owner of the Norwegian barkentine Concord, and his first mate, A. H. Hendricksen, were passengers on the Red D steamer A. R. Thorp, which arrived here yesterday from Macoras and other West Indian ports.

The Concord was bound for Monte Christi from the Barbados, and on March 5, while off Cape Maceo, San Domingo, was driven on the rocks by the set of the current. Her two masts fell, one of them smashing one of the lifeboats. The other lifeboat was provisioned, and the crew of ten men, with Captain Johannsen and mate Hendricksen, took to sea in her. After being on the water three days and two nights, they arrived at Macoris. The barkentine, which was 336 tons register, became a total loss.

Captain Johannsen brought here a curious-looking animal, which he said was a cat. It looked more like a monkey in the face and was covered with brown hair. Captain Johannsen, on account of its looks, calls it "Monkey." He said it had been with him on all his travels for the past eight years, and that it had jumped into the lifeboat just as the sailors were pulling away from the Concord.

A Requisition for Mrs. Bisnau.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Word was received from Albany, N. Y., last night that Gov. Roosevelt had signed requisition papers sent on from Maryland for Mrs. Harriet B. Clogg Bisnau, formerly of Baltimore, who was arrested here on her arrival from Europe a few days ago on a charge of having swindled Baltimore merchants by means of worthless checks.

Raising Cats for Sale.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., March 27.—A man near Spillman's wharf, in King George, has started a unique enterprise. He is raising cats for the general market. A few days ago he shipped North by a vessel a small cargo of cats, receiving for same on delivery 10 cents a head. He claims that it costs nothing to raise cats and expects to go into the business extensively.

The inaugural dance of Wildwood next Friday eve, March 30, opens up another park and summer hotel to bid for public approval this summer. Wildwood (formerly known as Glen Sligo) has changed management, and is undergoing extensive improvements, which promises to make this a strong competitor in the field of summer hotels and amusement parks. Transit's Orchestra band and the star dancers of our leading [illegible] are the features at the inaugural, and [illegible] are being made for a large gathering.

DIED.

BROSNAHAN—At 1:15 a. m., March 26, 1900, MICHAEL BROSNAHAN, of County [illegible], Ireland, beloved husband of the late Hannah Brosnahan, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, [illegible] ne., Thursday, March 29, at 9 o'clock a. m., thence to Holy Name Church, where requiem mass will be said at 9:30 a. m. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend. mh27-2t, m

GIBSON—On Monday, March 26, 1900, JAMES R. GIBSON, husband of Margaret A. Gibson, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter. 1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The APRIL ATLANTIC

MAUD EVELYN. Henry James

A fascinating short story in Mr. James' earlier style, dealing with a subtle phase of spiritualism.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES. I. George F. Parker

Ex-Consul at Birmingham, Eng.

An inside view by an experienced observer.

THE FORESTS OF THE YOSEMITE PARK. John Muir

THE COMING CAMPAIGN. Henry Loomis Nelson

AN ACADIAN EASTER. Francis Sherman

A poem commemorative of the fate of Castle La Tour and its fair commander on Easter Sunday, 250 years ago.

This number also contains a Negro Love Story by Virginia Frazer Boyle, an effective Japanese sketch by Ralph A. Cram, besides other articles and poems, and the Contributors' Club, which is devoted to Ruskin.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER: On receipt of 50 cents the publishers will send the ATLANTIC for three months to any NEW subscriber.

35 cents a copy. $4.00 a year.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 4 Park St., Boston.

HUMANE SOCIETY'S BID

Modified Application for Control of the Dog Pound.

Commissioners Requested to Put the Organization in Charge of the Place—Will Pay All Expenses Out of an Appropriation of $1,500, Half the Sum Allowed Baltimore.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Washington Humane Society last evening it was resolved to offer a substitute for an application made to the District Commissioners on March 24, in which the society offered to take charge of the District dog pound, and asking $8,000 a year for its maintenance.

The substitute communication, which will be mailed to the Commissioners today, lowers the estimate of required funds from $8,000 to $4,500, and with this amount the Humane Society will, if given the opportunity, endeavor to operate the pound, improve upon the methods now in force, and conduct it in a more satisfactory and humane way.

Mr. Pratt explained this morning that the appropriations allowed other cities for the impounding of dogs had been the basis of the first estimate, but upon further consideration the society had concluded that so large an amount was not necessary. The substitute application to be sent to the Commissioners was signed by President Pratt and reads as follows:

"We respectfully ask you to substitute the enclosed application for that sent you the 24th instant. The appropriation of $8,000 asked was based on the allowance made the Baltimore Society, which is $10,000 per annum, and without making a detailed estimate as to the expenses of conducting the work here, the application was made for the above amount. Finding that $4,500 will be sufficient therefore we amend our request accordingly, and $3,000 of this amount will be required as at present, for salaries.

"During the first year under the society's management the expenses are likely to exceed those of future years, on account of necessary improvements. The money will be used with the utmost care and any sum remaining over will be returned to the treasury."

This application, coming as it does while the citizens are aroused against the dog-muzzle order, is of especial interest for the Humane Society heartily endorses the movement.

"To my mind," said Mary Howe Totten, a member of the executive committee of the Humane Society, "the theory that hydrophobia exists in the District has long since been exploded. It is a fact given by the dog catchers themselves, that they are frequently bitten while in the act of capturing the muzzleless animal.

"As a rule, it is the most dangerous class of dogs that are taken to the pound. These straying, homeless beasts are more subject to hydrophobia than the pets that are well fed and sheltered. Yet we are compelled to muzzle them, while the bite of the more dangerous ones has not proven a case of rabies.

"The dog catchers say that it is not an uncommon thing to be bitten while they are engaged in the work of capturing them, but we hear of no one suffering from hydrophobia. If the bite of the worst dogs does not prove serious, why should it be necessary for the owners of docile pets to muzzle their dogs. The muzzle at his time of the year," said Mrs. Totten, "is not needed, and it is not right to continue the enforcement of the law."

MUCH ADO OVER A CUR.

Suit Brought for the Possession of a Dead Dog.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—A suit involving the possession of the body of a dead dog has been appealed to the Indiana Supreme Court. The case has already been adjudicated in two courts, and the costs are piling up toward the thousand-dollar mark. The appellant in the case placed a value of only $1 on the dog when it was alive. The litigants are Jacob Vantreese and Ralph Magee, farmers and neighbors, living in Decatur county. Magee had possession of the dog and Vantreese claimed the ownership of it. The dispute led to a bitter quarrel, in which many of the neighbors became involved. Just as Vantreese was preparing to sue for the animal the dog died.

Suit for the possession of the body and $1 was begun in a justice's court. Six jurors decided in favor of Vantreese, but thought $1 was more than the dog was worth alive. They rendered a verdict giving Vantreese possession of the dog's body and 1 cent in money. But Magee gave bond, appealed to the Circuit Court, and kept his 1 cent and the dog's body. The case went against Vantreese in the Circuit Court, and he has now appealed to the Supreme Court of the State.

Suicide by Asphyxiation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—B. J. Daly, of Boston, a commercial traveler, committed suicide today by asphyxiation. He left the gas turned on when he retired about 2 o'clock this morning. He was forty years old.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

THE SOCIALISTS IN SESSION.

A Day Spent in Deciding Where the Headquarters Shall Be.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The delegates from the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party, who are in convention at the Labor Lyceum, in East Fourth Street for the purpose of uniting the two parties and bringing about a combination ticket next fall, spent most of the session yesterday squabbling over the future headquarters of the national executive committee of the amalgamated party. Before this matter was taken up the question of a name for the party was considered. Two names were suggested, "the Socialist Democratic party" and the "United Socialist party." It was decided to submit the two to a referendum vote for the two old parties.

In considering the question of the headquarters the claims of Boston, Chicago, New York, and Springfield, Mass., were hotly urged. Delegate Margaret Hale declared that Chicago was the geographical centre of the United States. Others urged that if the headquarters were in Springfield or in New York they would be in the centre of the Socialist movement. A vote was taken and New York won, but it was only a tentative vote, and it was said the question of headquarters may also be decided by a referendum vote.

Stricken Dumb After a Murder.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Vito Paoletto, a young Italian, shot and killed Frank Giavito, his partner in the saloon business, at 107 Ewing Street, last night. The bullets lodged in the victim's throat. While fleeing from the scene, the murderer was stricken dumb, and when captured by the police was unable to utter a word. Physicians so far have failed to restore his speech.

EDUCATIONAL.

EVENING school of shorthand and typewriting; 7 to 9; speed dictation. 65 H st. nw. mh26-3t,em

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE dogs will be held at the National Rifles Armory, Friday evening, March 30, at 8 o'clock. All attend and bring with you your signed petition against the muzzle order GEORGE W. EVANS. mch27,3tem Chairman.

DR. CLEMENS HAS REMOVED FROM 1411 H st. nw. to 511 13th st. nw. The electrical and Sprague hot-air apparatus are installed. By special arrangement with the Sprague Company charges reduced to $3. Skilled masseur in attendance. Separate hours for ladies. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. mh16-1mo

What Broke the Trunnion

From the Cannon? Was it the first stroke of the hammer—the second—the third—the twentieth? NO. It was every stroke. Here we are to prove our case. We address the DYSPEPTICS. Imagine the trouble to convince them. They have little faith in anything. The only things they do believe in thoroughly—are their aches, depressions, loss of energy. Well, we will announce our position—at any rate. We may not get your attention the first time, or the second, or the tenth. But we will some day—and then you'll try

MASON'S YELLOW TABLETS

For your DYSPEPSIA. In fifteen minutes the ache of it will vanish—the depression will follow next. PRESENTLY—you will notice a renewal of hope—of energy. For MASON'S YELLOW TABLETS sustain while they work.

MASON'S HEALTH DEFENDERS.

MASON'S YELLOW TABLETS cure DYSPEPSIA.
MASON'S BROWN TABLETS cure CONSTIPATION.
MASON'S RED TABLETS cure COUGHS.
MASON'S WHITE TABLETS cure SORE THROAT.
No calomel, aloes, or opium.
30 tablets, 10c—all druggists—or sent for price by H. T. MASON CHEMICAL COMPANY, 525 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.
MASON'S CREAM OF OLIVES cures Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever—allays any inflammation of the skin and mucous membrane—sure remedy for Piles—25c a box.

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