

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Finance Committee Reports the Measure to the Senate.

Great Changes Are Made from the House Bill—A Synopsis of Some of the Most Important Features.

Washington, May 5.—The tariff bill was reported to the senate yesterday and Senator Aldrich announced that he would call up the measure Tuesday May 18. The time for the bill to take effect is made July 1, 1897. The important portions of the measure are:

Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice and beet juice melada, concentrated melada, etc., etc., and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not more than 87 degrees, 75 per cent. ad valorem; molasses, testing above 40 and not more than 86 degrees, four cents per gallon; testing 40 and not above 70 degrees, eight cents per gallon.

Maple sugar and maple sirup, four cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1 1/2 cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state of manufacture, ten per cent. ad valorem; saccharine, one dollar per pound and ten cents per ounce. Sugar candy and all confectionery valued at 15 cents per pound or less, four cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

A duty is levied on tea at the rate of ten cents per pound until January 1, 1900; after 1900 admitted free of duty.

The following is the provision in regard to hides, which are transferred from the free list: Hides of cattle, raw or uncurd, whether dry salted or pickled, 1 1/2 cents per pound; provided that upon all leather imported made from imported hides there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides.

In the coal and shale schedule the word bituminous is stricken out, and all coal made dutiable at 75 cents per ton.

Duty on Beer Increased. The senate has increased the internal revenue duty on beer by changing section 4220 of the revised statutes to read as follows: Until January 1, 1900, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a tax of \$1.44 for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons, and after January 1, 1900, there shall be paid a tax of one dollar per barrel on every barrel of such beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors. (The present rate is one dollar.)

Retention for Reciprocity. The entire house provision relating to reciprocity has been stricken out and the following section substituted: That whenever any country, dependency or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article of merchandise from such country, dependency or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, the same shall be imported directly from the country of origin, and otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition when exported from the country of production or has been changed by manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined and declared by the secretary of the treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties.

Lumber Schedule. The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word "timber" the words "hewn, sided, squared and round timber," and the duty fixed at the rate of one cent per cubic foot, as in the house bill. The rate of two dollars per ton on all sawed boards, etc., is retained, but when used on one side the additional rate is made 25 cents instead of 50 cents per board measure, when planed, tongued and grooved, the additional rate is made 70 cents per 1,000 feet board measure, instead of 100 cents, if planed on both sides, and tongued and grooved, \$1.00 per 1,000 instead of \$1.20.

Woolen Schedule. Many and important changes were made by the senate tariff subcommittee in the wool and woolen schedule as passed by the house. First-class wools were reduced from 11 cents per pound, as provided in the house bill, to eight cents per pound, and second-class wools from 12 to nine cents, whereas the duties on wools of the third class were raised. The dividing line in this latter class was placed at ten cents value, wools under that value being made dutiable at the rate of four cents per pound, instead of 32 per cent. ad valorem as in the house bill. Wools valued at more than ten cents per pound were placed at seven cents per pound, instead of 50 per cent. ad valorem. The wool schedule failed to secure all the changes they desired in classification, but it is understood that the rates fixed on the wools themselves are satisfactory to them.

The duty on oranges, lemons and citrus fruits is raised from three-quarters to one cent per pound, and reduced on prunes, raisins, plums and dried grapes from two and one-half to two cents. Cattle by the head are raised from \$1.00 to \$1.50, and less than ten dollars a head are dutiable at four dollars a head, and over ten dollars at six dollars.

The addition of hides to the dutiable list made necessary various changes in the bill concerning leather and articles made therefrom. A substitute paragraph was prepared in regard to binding leather, the provisions of which are as follows: Band or binding leather and sole leather, 20 per cent. ad valorem; calf skins, tanned, dressed upper leather, including patent, enamel, etc., chamois skins and other skins not specially enumerated, 20 per cent. ad valorem; book binders' calf skins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, tanned and finished, 20 per cent. ad valorem; skins from Morocco, tanned, unfinished, ten per cent. ad valorem; pianoforte leather, 20 per cent. ad valorem; boot and shoes made leather, 25 per cent. ad valorem, provided that leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps shall be classified as manufactures of leather and pay a duty accordingly.

Agricultural Products. The rate on cattle importations is changed so as to provide for a duty of four dollars per head on cattle not over four years of age, and six dollars per head where the value is greater. The house bill provided a uniform rate of six dollars. The rates on rice were generally reduced, putting cleaned rice at 1 1/2 cents per pound instead of two cents; uncleaned rice at eight-tenths of a cent instead of 1 1/4 cents; rice flour, one-fourth instead of one-half cent per pound. Beans are reduced from 50 to 40 cents per bushel; hay from four dollars to \$2.50 per ton; hops from 15 to 12 cents per pound; dried peas changed from one cent per pound to 20 cents per bushel.

Potatoes are reduced from 25 to 20 cents per bushel; flaxseed or linseed from 30 to 25 per bushel, and seed of all kinds not specifically provided for from 40 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Free List. The following additions are made to the house free list: Fenolic, carbolic, oxalic, salicylic and valerianic acids; all black coal-tar dyes, argots or crude tars and loes crystals, crude bauxite, manilla twine measuring 60 feet to the pound, butane gas uncondensed or in bottles expressly for milling purposes; books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings and charts printed more than 20 years before the date of importation; all hydrographic charts and scientific books devoted to original scientific research and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation and public documents issued by foreign governments; books printed exclusively in foreign languages or for the blind; books, maps, etc., especially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, for the use of any society or institution established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of any college, school or public library and not for sale; brass or Dutch metal; bromine, crude liquid camphor, charcoal, underground chickory root, copper, manufactured and not specially provided for, farina, fashion plates, fish, except salmon, caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters, by or for citizens of the United States; berries, fruit in brine, tropical fruit plants for propagation, white glass, enamel for watch dials, hones and whetstones, lemon, lime and orange juices; lardons, orange and lemon lemons, not preserved; paintings, original drawings and sketches, engravings and statuary, not otherwise provided for; paraffine, philosophical and scientific apparatus for schools, libraries and societies; professional books, implements and instruments and tools of trade or occupation in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States; regalia and gems, statuettes, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society, school or library; salop, sauerkraut, beet, canary, cauliflower, coriander, mango-wormer, codlin and sprinch seed and pulps, not edible; skins of all kinds, raw, not specifically provided for; tapioca, poplar and other pulp woods, heating bolts, stove bolts, railroad ties.

hydrographic charts and scientific books devoted to original scientific research and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation and public documents issued by foreign governments; books printed exclusively in foreign languages or for the blind; books, maps, etc., especially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, for the use of any society or institution established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of any college, school or public library and not for sale; brass or Dutch metal; bromine, crude liquid camphor, charcoal, underground chickory root, copper, manufactured and not specially provided for, farina, fashion plates, fish, except salmon, caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters, by or for citizens of the United States; berries, fruit in brine, tropical fruit plants for propagation, white glass, enamel for watch dials, hones and whetstones, lemon, lime and orange juices; lardons, orange and lemon lemons, not preserved; paintings, original drawings and sketches, engravings and statuary, not otherwise provided for; paraffine, philosophical and scientific apparatus for schools, libraries and societies; professional books, implements and instruments and tools of trade or occupation in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States; regalia and gems, statuettes, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society, school or library; salop, sauerkraut, beet, canary, cauliflower, coriander, mango-wormer, codlin and sprinch seed and pulps, not edible; skins of all kinds, raw, not specifically provided for; tapioca, poplar and other pulp woods, heating bolts, stove bolts, railroad ties.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

Dun & Co. Find Cause for Congratulation in Trade Outlook.

New York, May 8.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: "Nearly all will be astonished to learn that actual sales in April by leading houses in each of the principal cities of the United States east of the Rocky mountains average only about 10 per cent. less than in April, 1895, the year of the largest business hitherto known in the history of the country in the same month last year. Yet this is the summary of 257 reports, each covering actual sales of leading merchants in a line of business in one of 14 cities. They are especially encouraging in view of the great fall of prices within the five years and with exceptional floods and other retarding influences this year. While speculative business in nearly all lines is small, it does not swell clearing house returns as in previous years, the volume of legitimate trade shows no corresponding decrease, and the fact is one of the highest importance in all business calculations. Moreover, the returns for April for branches of business, given only by the mercantile agency, show decrease in number, amount and average of liabilities in almost every branch of trade and in nearly all lines of business. The volume of default, although failures of five New Bedford mills for \$7,990,724 make the total defaulted liabilities for the month 40 per cent. larger than last year, 60 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 22 per cent. larger than in 1894. The value of reports tracing failures to particular lines of business is impressively illustrated.

"Failures for the week have been 221 in the United States, against 223 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 24 last year."

Bradstreet's says: "Favorable business features this week include the continued decline of water in flooded districts of the Mississippi river valley, in a portion of which planting has been resumed; the demand for staples at Baltimore, St. Louis, Omaha, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Sioux Falls; larger sales of iron ore to western furnaces, and a revival of activity among country merchants in some central western states.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST. Terrible Result of a Fire on the Ocean Steamer Leona.

New York, May 10.—The Mallory line steamer Leona, which left her pier on Saturday, bound for Galveston, took fire at sea, put back and arrived in port Sunday night with 16 corpses on board. The dead were 13 steerage passengers and three members of the crew, who succumbed to a terrible fire which occurred off the Delaware capes at an early hour Sunday morning.

The horror of the story can hardly be told. Those who are dead were penned up below decks, and although frantic efforts were made by the officers of the vessel to save them, the fire had gained such terrible headway before the danger was discovered that all escape was cut off.

WORK FOR MORE MEN. Machinists Vote to Demand the Eight-Hour Day May 1, 1898.

Kansas City, Mo., May 7.—The convention of the International Association of Machinists adopted a resolution demanding an eight-hour day in every branch of the trade. May 1, 1898, was set for the day when the demand will be made, and unless the concession is made they will refuse to work. Directly 30,000 men will be affected and 100,000 indirectly. Only eight hours' pay will be asked for the shorter day, the object being to provide more men with work.

THE CUBAN QUESTION. Negotiations Going Forward for Its Settlement by Adjustment.

New York, May 8.—A special to the Journal from Havana says: Your correspondent is able on high authority to confirm the Journal's recent Washington reports as to negotiations pending there between Secretary of State Sherman, Dupuy de Lome and Estrada Palma looking to a peaceful solution, by purchase or otherwise, of the Cuban question.

Signs Anti-Trust Bill. Albany, N. Y., May 8.—Gov. Black has signed the so-called anti-trust bill. The bill applies to foreign as well as domestic corporations, requiring annual reports as to the amount of their capital stock and the proportion actually used.

Predict a Holy War. Constantinople, May 10.—A circular has been addressed by Sheik-ul-Islam to the Imams in this city and the provinces which foreshadows the speedy approach of a holy war.

Status of Logan. Chicago, May 10.—The unveiling of the heroic equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan will take place on the lake front July 23. It will be made the occasion of a military and civic demonstration.

Blow Her Head Off. Eau Claire, Wis., May 7.—Mrs. Charles Warden, of Elk Creek, mother of two children and about to give birth to another, suicided by blowing her head off with her husband's shotgun.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Daily Summary of Proceedings in Senate and House.

The Finance Committee Reports the Tariff Bill—Work in the House at a Standstill—Other Washington News.

Washington, May 4.—In the United States senate yesterday Senator Chandler (N. H.) introduced a bill for the issue of certificates of indebtedness up to \$50,000,000 to meet deficiencies in the revenues. The free homestead bill was considered, and in executive session the Anglo-American arbitration treaty was discussed. The nominations of William H. Day, of Ohio, as assistant secretary of state, and William A. Jones, of Wisconsin, as commissioner of Indian affairs, were confirmed.

Washington, May 5.—The senate finance committee reported the tariff bill to the senate yesterday. The new bill is radically different from the Dingley bill, practically amounting almost to another measure. The bill to provide free homes on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers known as the Morgan Cuban resolution again went over. The sundry civil bill was considered, but was not completed.

Washington, May 6.—The senate yesterday by a vote of 43 to 26 refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties. Hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result. The sundry civil appropriation bill was discussed. Senator W. J. Deboe, Kentucky's republican successor to Blackburn, was sworn in. The nominations of Henry A. Castle, of Minnesota, as auditor for the post office department, and Stanford Newell, of Minnesota, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands, were received from the president.

Washington, May 7.—An amendment to the sundry civil bill revoking the order of President Cleveland, made February 22 last, establishing forest reservations aggregating 17,000,000 acres, was agreed to in the senate yesterday, and the sundry civil bill was passed. It carries an aggregate of \$53,000,000. Senator Bacon (Ga.) introduced a joint resolution deprecating war and announcing the policy of the government in favor of arbitration. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The House. Washington, May 4.—In the house yesterday by a two-thirds vote, Spenk-leeed was sustained in his attitude in declining to appoint committees during the pendency of the tariff bill. A senate resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the congress of the Universal Postal union was adopted, and Mr. Showalter, the republican chosen at a special election to represent the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district, was sworn in.

Washington, May 7.—The house yesterday adopted a resolution providing that it should meet only on Mondays and Thursdays of each week until otherwise ordered.

Gen. Miles Off for the War. Washington, May 5.—Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles on Tuesday left the capital on his way to the seat of war in Europe. He was preceded to New York by Capt. Maus, his personal aid, and Mr. Dawson, his secretary. The party will sail to-day from New York on the St. Paul, and on arriving on the continent will go straight by rail to Brindisi.

OR for Cuba. Washington, May 10.—W. J. Calhoun, of Illinois, special counsel for the United States government in the Ruiz case, has left for Cuba.

Civil Service Law. Washington, May 10.—The committee on civil service of the senate has resumed the investigation of the operation of the civil service law.

MAIL EXPERTS MEET. Opening of the Universal Postal Congress at Washington.

Washington, May 6.—The universal postal congress met in the great hall of the old Congress art gallery. About 50 countries, comprising most of those in the postal union, were represented. Korea, China and the Orange Free state, which are now outside the pale of the union, had delegates present. It is expected that the work of the congress will extend over about six weeks. Most of the work will be transacted by committees, which will submit the result of their labors to the congress about once a week. The present postal agreement will be revised and renewed.

Postmaster General Gary delivered the address of welcome and Gen. G. S. Batcheller, the oldest of the United States delegates, was chosen as president of the congress.

Big Fire at Ramsey, Ill. Ramsey, Ill., May 6.—Fire destroyed the principal business portion of Ramsey, involving a loss of \$35,000. The post office and its contents were destroyed. The insurance on stocks and buildings will reach about \$20,000. The fire is thought to be the work of incendiaries.

Four Children Cremated. Columbia, S. C., May 10.—Laurens Tucker and his wife went fishing in the Onoree river. Their four children, all under ten years of age, were locked in the house. The building caught fire and was consumed, the little ones being cremated.

A Schooner Founders. Boston, May 10.—The schooner Annie E. Rudolph, from Camden, N. J., for this city, was sunk off Neuset and Capt. Gardner, Mate Snell and a seaman were drowned.

Omical Flower of Iowa. Des Moines, Ia., May 7.—Both houses of the legislature passed a resolution making the wild rose the official flower of the state.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending May 10.

Ohio republicans will hold their state convention at Toledo on June 23. It is announced that Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, will resign his office in October.

An improvement in the condition of affairs in the flooded sections in the south was reported.

A very successful trial trip of an air ship was made in Nashville, Tenn., by Prof. A. W. Barnard.

Fire at Wilson, N. C., destroyed the big tobacco house of Briggs & Fleming, the loss being \$100,000.

The first eight days of the centennial exposition at Nashville, Tenn., showed an attendance of 73,500.

The revolution in Ecuador, according to all advices received, seems to be in the nature of a holy war.

Iowa republicans will hold their state convention in Des Moines on August 19 to nominate state officers.

The mayor and entire city council of Auburn, Neb., were sent to jail by Judge Stull for contempt of court.

Fire destroyed the building of the Itasca Warehouse company in Minneapolis, the loss being \$250,000.

Fire wrecked the building of E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothiers at Montreal, the loss being \$125,000.

The Mutual Life Insurance company of Indianapolis went into a receiver's hands with risks amounting to \$4,000,000.

Farmer Martin Burns defeated Dan S. McLeod in a wrestling match at Davaport, Ia., for the world's championship.

R. E. Beach, of Chicago, broke the American indoor swimming record for 100 yards, doing the distance in 1:07 1-5.

While boat riding at Evansville, Ind., Fred Meisheimer, Fred Rumpf and another boy fell into the river and were drowned.

The residence at Winwah Park, near New Rochelle, N. Y., of Col. C. H. Green was burned with its contents, the loss being \$200,000.

Robert H. Martin, formerly treasurer of the Columbian university in Washington, was arrested on the charge of stealing \$20,800.

F. M. B. Lichtenberg, a young Englishman, and another man, an ex-missionary, were eaten by cannibals in the South Sea islands.

United States Senator Call withdrew from the race for reelection in the Florida legislature and J. N. C. Stockton, a Jacksonville banker, was placed in nomination.

R. W. Casey, the best-known miner in the west, blew his brains out at Deadwood, S. D., in a fit of despondency. He was the first man to locate a claim in Deadwood.

Brig. and Brev. Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton has retired from service in the United States army, having reached the age of 63 years, of which time 47 years have been spent in the service.

Henry Jones (colored), a convict in the Indiana state prison at Michigan City, was hanged in the prison shortly after midnight Thursday for the murder of a fellow convict named Thomas.

GREATER NEW YORK. Gov. Black Signs the Charter—Synopsis of Its Provisions.

Albany, N. Y., May 6.—Gov. Black has affixed his signature to the Greater New York charter.

The following is a brief synopsis of the main provisions of the new charter: The municipality is divided into five boroughs, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, which are in turn each subdivided into ten council districts. The mayor will be elected for four years, at a salary of \$15,000 per annum, instead of two years at \$10,000, as at present. With the exception of the comptroller, who will be elected by popular vote, all municipal officers will be appointed by the mayor, who may remove at will during the first six months of his tenure. There will be only one police force, under a bipartisan board of four, as at present. The department of public works is abolished, and water supply, sewer, bridge and street bureaus will replace it, their heads to be appointed by the mayor. There will be a municipal legislature of two houses, the council of 25 members elected from designated districts, and the assembly, of five members, from each of the 21 senatorial districts in the Greater New York. Of course, Brooklyn and Long Island City are names no longer known on the map. Greater New York covers a territory of 389 square miles, 32 miles long and 12 miles wide, with an estimated population of about 3,400,000, second in both respects only to London. The first mayor will be elected November 2 next.

Bimetallio Commission Sails. New York, May 10.—Ex-Vice President Adlai R. Stevenson, Gen. C. J. Payne and United States Senator E. C. Wolcott, who were recently appointed by President McKinley as a commission to confer with the heads of European governments relative to the holding of an international bimetallic conference, sailed for Havre on the French liner La Touraine Saturday.

Awarded \$10,000. Chicago, May 10.—Miss Lucia B. Griffin, an electionist of Albia, Ia., was given a verdict for \$10,000 against the Illinois Central Railway company Saturday in the appellate court. Miss Griffin was seriously injured at Madison, Wis., in 1894, by a heavy door, which fell upon her while she was in the baggage-room arranging for the transfer of some baggage.

Holy War Foreshadowed. London, May 10.—The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says: "I learned that a circular has been addressed by the sheik-ul-Islam to the Imams in Constantinople and the provinces which foreshadows the speedy approach of a holy war, the sacred edict for proclaiming which is already being prepared."

Fate of a Woman Smoker. Waukegan, Ill., May 10.—Mrs. Joseph Green, 70 years old, addicted to smoking a pipe, met a terrible death as a result of the habit. With her lived Mrs. Hazard, who found Mrs. Green in a room with her clothing afire. The fire was quickly extinguished, but the old lady was dead.

HORROR IN PARIS.

Over One Hundred Persons Perish in a Fiery Furnace.

Awful Work of the Flames in a Crowded Bazaar—Many Members of the French Nobility Among the Victims.

Paris, May 5.—Fire broke out at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon in a crowded charitable bazaar in Rue Jean-Goujon, at which the Duchess d'Uzes and other well-known patronesses were present. More than 100 persons are known to have perished, and it is feared the number will reach 200. The known wounded number 180.

The building in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by Duchess d'Uzes and while the place was densely crowded. The bazaar is an annual function presided over by the leaders of Parisian society. A terrible panic and crush followed the alarm of fire. There was a wild rush for the exits, and the weaker persons were borne down and trampled upon.

Later News. Paris, May 6.—A somber feeling pervades every class of society because of the disaster at the Grand Bazar de Charite. It is now estimated that there were about 1,200 persons in the building when the fire was discovered, about one-half of whom escaped unhurt. Some estimates place the number of dead at 143, others at a still higher figure.

Some of the Dead. Viscountess Damas identified his wife's body by a piece of hair cloth which she wore next her skin as a member of the Third Order of St. Francis. Comtesse Villeneuve returned to search for her two daughters, but failed to find them and perished herself.

During the afternoon the bodies of Duchess d'Alencon and six others were identified. The duchess was a woman of great wealth and one of the most prominent ladies in France. Mrs. Porges was the only American victim. She was a Miss Weisweiler. Mrs. William Astor left the bazaar a quarter of an hour before the conflagration.

Ninety-Four Corpses Identified. At seven o'clock Wednesday evening the police officials announced that 94 corpses had been positively identified. There are 19 bodies still unidentified, among which must be those of Comtesse de Lupe and Mme. Nitot's second daughter, both of whom are missing. Viscountess Malezieux is now placed among those officially identified. M. Gosse, the notary, on learning that his wife and two daughters were among the victims, was so prostrated that his life is despaired of.

Death of D'Annunzio. Paris, May 8.—Due d'Annunzio died at Zucco, Sicily, of the shock he experienced upon hearing of the death of his niece, Duchesse d'Alencon. He was 75 years old and the fourth son of King Louis Philippe.

BLAZING FORESTS. Fires Doing Great Damage in Wisconsin Timber Regions.

Milwaukee, May 7.—A special to the Wisconsin from Sull Lake says: Forest fires are burning fiercely in all directions and unless rain comes soon many farmers will lose their homes. The cranberry marshes and blueberry brush are all afire and a light crop of each will be the result.

Advices from Spooner say fires are raging north and west of that point and clouds of smoke obscure the sun. A big force of men is out trying to check the advance of the red destroyer.

Forest fires are also raging on the Indian reservation northeast of Keshena and several narrow escapes from the flames are reported. Several thousand acres have been burned over and the timber destroyed.

WESTERN BANKS CLOSED. Examiners in Charge of Institutions in Oregon and Nebraska.

The Dalles, Ore., May 8.—The Dalles national bank was closed by Bank Examiner Charles Clary, against the advice and in spite of the protest of the bank's officials. The immediate cause of the closing, it is said, was a disagreement among the stockholders. No statement of assets and liabilities has yet been made.

Lincoln, Neb., May 8.—The Exchange bank of Atkinson, State Treasurer Batley's bank, was taken in charge by State Bank Examiner Coad. The bank had a capital of \$30,000. Its last statement shows assets amounting to \$117,367. Liabilities were \$110,934.

Well-Known Journalist Dead. Kansas City, Mo., May 7.—James H. Runkion, for 12 years associate editor of the Kansas City Star, died at a late hour Thursday night in his apartments at the Coates hotel. Mr. Runkion's first newspaper work was as a reporter on the Chicago Times, under the management of Wilbur F. Storey, and later he became dramatic critic of the Times. Still later he became managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, and ultimately head editorial writer on that paper.

Five Dead and Five Dying. Pikeville, Ky., May 10.—Somebody put poison in Ball Creek springs, several miles above here, and as a result five persons died and five more are dying from drinking water from the spring. There is no clue to the one who did the deed.

Over Fifty Injured. New York, May 7.—A fire in the cold storage warehouse of the Merchants' Refrigerating company caused a loss of \$500,000 and 50 men were injured and one killed.

Commander Elected. Galesburg, Ill., May 7.—At the stato G. A. R. encampment yesterday the election of department commander resulted in the choice of A. L. Schimpf, of Peoria.

Shot by Her Lover. Leadville, Col., May 8.—Miss Belle Wankler was shot and instantly killed by her lover, George Ratliffe, after a quarrel. The assassin then took his own life.