

ONE LIFE WAS LOST.

The Iron Queen of the Ohio Burned to the Water.

ALL PASSENGERS SAVED.

She Was Bound for Pittsburg When a Deckhand Tipped a Lamp.

THE STEWARDESS DROWNED.

She Went to Save Her Clinking and Then Tried to Climb Down a Stanchion.

POMEROY, Ohio, April 3.—The Pittsburg and Cincinnati packet, the Iron Queen, was burned at Aniquity, twelve miles above here, at 8 o'clock this morning.

The boat was bound for Pittsburg, passing here at 5 A. M. At Racine she took on a lot of baled straw and moved a mile further up, to Aniquity, to take on a large amount of hoghead pole.

The hull was burned to the water's edge before she sank, consuming much valuable freight below the decks. One hundred barrels of whisky, thirty barrels of lard and 140 tons of pigiron were in the hold, besides other articles.

The disaster was caused by a deckhand knocking down a large lamp on the after deck. The burning oil fell among some household goods. The hose was turned on in less than a minute, but served only to spread the fire more rapidly.

All the passengers and crew rushed forward to the head of the boat, which was lying close to the bank. Mrs. Mattie Malley, colored, the first stewardess, rushed back to get some clothing.

The Iron Queen, which was the pride of the Ohio River, was built at Marietta in 1892 and was valued at \$60,000; it was insured for about one-half that amount.

The loss is \$100,000.

CUBAN RESERVE TROOPS.

Ten Thousand More Troops Expected From Spain.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., April 3.—The Olivette arrived from Cuba to-night with very few passengers.

W. K. Hyer, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Pensacola, reports that between the 4th and 20th of April 10,000 more troops are expected from Spain.

The steamship Concha from Galveston to New York was met in the Gulf by a schooner with probably 1000 men aboard.

It was thought the schooner was expected to meet a steamer for a purpose unknown, for when sighted nearly all went below and sail was made quickly to avoid the steamer.

It is reported that Colonel Aroz, with thirty aids, was captured by the insurgents about four days ago near Matanzas, while they were at dinner.

Antonio Lopez Coloma, the leader of the insurgents which went out from Matanzas and who was afterward captured with his affianced bride at Matanzas, are confined at Sarsesino. He will probably be sent to Africa and released.

Jose Vallar, Guanaberto Gomez and Pedro Acevedo, now in Moro Castle at Havana, are also to be court-martialed.

VALIDITY OF BONDS.

Decision of the United States Court Regarding Railroad Securities.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 3.—Judge Jenkins of the United States Court decided the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York against the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company in regard to the validity of the bonds of the latter company, which is of great interest to Eastern investors.

The court held that the bonds held by the present holders were valid, and that the property of the railroad company should be applied on the bonds in any event.

This decision affects probably more than four-fifths of all the bonds issued by Illinois railroads and has been watched for with interest by dealers and investors of money in such securities.

ED STOKES IN CONTEMPT.

He Failed to Pay a Tax on Bank Stock When Assessed.

for the murder of Edward Schuler, a fellow soldier. Colonel Cyrus S. Roberts is Judge-Advocate and Colonel Smith of Fort Niagara presides. The finding of the court will not be made known here. It will be sent to General Miles at New York.

OMAHA INDEMNITIES.

Accused Men Given a Hearing and Then Admitted to Bail.

OMAHA, April 3.—The preliminary hearing of the eight men who have been arrested on the charge of having been implicated in the burning of St. Paul's Polish Church began this afternoon in the Police Court. All of the men succeeded in finding bondsmen. The hearing was not completely evaded. There will be considerable evidence introduced. The details of the evidence the police are not inclined to discuss.

It is acknowledged that the night preceding the fire a boy went to one of the grocery-stores in Sheely street and purchased a can of kerosene, saying it was for Priest Karminski. The name of this boy has not yet been learned, but detectives are working on the clue. Friends of the accused men are confident they will all be discharged. They claim that there is not enough evidence to bind them over to the District Court. Friends of the accused say that they have had the detectives working on the case since the fire and that they have discovered sufficient evidence to warrant them in swearing out complaints against members of the Bishop Scannell party.

THEY AWAIT THE VERDICT.

Taylor Brothers, at Carrollton, Mo., Jubilant Over the Delay.

Charges of Bribery Are Current and May Result in Lynch Law.

CARROLLTON, Mo., April 3.—When the jury before which was tried the case of the State vs. William P. and George Taylor for the murder of the Meeks family retired last night it was announced that they would not begin deliberating on the verdict until this morning. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon they had made no report, and nothing has come from the jury-room to indicate how they stand. The fact that they have not yet reached a conclusion indicates that they are not all for conviction.

There are ugly rumors on the streets today, and the town is full of men from Lynn and Sullivan counties, who believe the Taylors guilty, and will not quietly accept any other verdict. A rumor circulating is that two of the jurors have been bribed—that they were paid \$1500 to prevent a conviction by the jury, if they cannot bring about an acquittal. This story is in every mouth to-day, and finds general credence.

The facts of the bribery, it is said, leaked out this way: One of the men now on the jury approached one of the panel of forty jurors before the preliminary challenge were made and offered him (the juror) \$750 to hang the jury in the event they were both selected to try the case.

The juror at a late hour to-night is still out, and there is apparently no prospect of their reaching a verdict. It is rumored the juror now stands eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. There is no telling how long the Judge will keep them out—possibly until next Sunday.

The prosecuting attorney is investigating the report that there has been inducement offered to some members of the jury to prevent a conviction. If this fact can be positively affirmed the Judge will impanel a special jury to investigate. Feeling is running high. The Taylor brothers are in better spirits, and evidently regard the delay as favorable to their cause.

OMAHA'S POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Action of the Legislature May Cause Supreme Court Litigation.

OMAHA, NEB., April 3.—A special to the Bee from Lincoln says: The bill which will place Omaha's Fire and Police Departments in the hands of the A. P. A. passed the Legislature to-day over the Governor's veto. The measure provides that the Governor, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings shall appoint the persons who shall constitute the Omaha Fire and Police Commission, two of whom may be of the same party.

The Attorney-General and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings are A. P. A. men. Every business man of prominence in Omaha protested against the measure, since it cuts the Mayor of the city off from all participation in the control of city affairs. The Police Commission at present is a non-partisan body.

There was an exciting scene in the House when the bill came up. M. O. Ricketts read from an editorial in an Omaha paper, which said that a policeman's club was held over the heads of witnesses to prevent them from testifying before the pending investigation. Ricketts said that the same policeman's club prevented Omaha from giving Tom Majors 5000 majority for Governor last fall.

When the bill passed the House there ensued a scene of wild confusion. Tom Majors sprang into the center of the aisle and waved his hat, at the same time giving a wild yell. The lobby joined, and then the crowd began to sing "We'll Hang Jeff Davis to a Sour Apple Tree."

All Omaha is indignant over the result and will probably carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

STORY OF A KANSAS CRIME.

The Dead Body of a Murderer Found After a Victim Talks.

TOPEKA, Kans., April 3.—A special to the Capital from Galena says that George Cox, one of the boys who was shot near the residence of Newton Walters, recovered consciousness this morning and stated that Walters had induced him to climb a tree and while he was up the tree shot him. He then saw Walters throw the younger brother, William, and throw the body into the river.

At a late hour the dead body of the murderer was found hanging to a tree near the scene of the crime. It is supposed that he was lynched.

Walters was 17 years of age and was not bright witted, although he had never been considered dangerous.

Shot and Seriously Wounded.

ARE NOT CONCERNED.

England's Delicate but Firm Pointer to the United States.

SAID VERY COURTEOUSLY.

This Country Not to Take a Hand in the Venezuelan Dispute.

LITTLE REPUBLICS ANXIOUS.

Will Uncle Sam Allow Creditor Nations to Collect Debts From Them by Force?

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—There is reason to believe that the British Government has given our Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, to understand, in response to his representation in the Venezuelan boundary matter on his suggestion that it be submitted to arbitration, that it must perit regard the subject as one in which Great Britain and Venezuela are alone concerned. Of course the issue was set out very diplomatically and courteously so as to avoid giving offense as far as possible while still making it plain that the United States could not be regarded as having any proper interest in the matter.

So, as it stands, the British Government still insists upon its absolute title and right to occupy all the territory to the eastward of the Schoomburg line, while professing a willingness to submit to arbitrate its claim to the lands lying west of that line. This was the offer made to Venezuela years ago, and it has not been modified in any respect since, notwithstanding Mr. Bayard's efforts.

It has been intimated that the United States might acquire a right to intervene in behalf of Venezuela by declaring a protectorate over that country with the assent of this country, and behind this suggestion is at least one of the great European countries who would be glad to have its relations with the disturbed countries of South and Central America on a stable basis, so that it might look to some thoroughly responsible, highly civilized government to insure the permanency of trade and prevent frequent revolutions.

But to concede the necessity for such a protectorate as prerequisite to interfere to prevent the acquisition of American territory by any European power would do more to renounce the Monroe doctrine by the United States, and this cannot be contemplated by the administration. There are indications that the British foreign officials are willing to discuss this feature of the case with Mr. Bayard at length, and so things may drag along for many months unless a collision occurs between the British and Venezuelan forces in the disputed territory or the Minnesota syndicate forces negotiations by beginning operations under the large concession it has obtained from Venezuela of lands in that territory.

The apparent effects of Mr. Bayard's efforts are being watched with intense interest by all the diplomatic interests of the South and Central American countries stationed in Washington. One of these representatives, in speaking on the subject, said a majority of South American republics were staggering under foreign debts and were unable longer to meet their obligations. The question confronting these countries is whether the United States will stand by and allow the creditor nations to collect these debts by force.

Meanwhile to strengthen their claim for protection upon the United States there is in progress among the smaller and weaker republics a movement to entangle their interests with our own, so as to make it a matter of deep concern to our people should any European power attack them.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Canadian Students Who Fail of Examination Come to the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The subject of the practice of medicine in the United States by Canadian medical students who have failed to pass the examination required to admit them to practice in the province of Ontario is brought to the attention of the State Department by a report from Consul Twitchell at Kingston, Canada.

The Consul says during the year 1894 100 students were graduated from the Ontario Medical College. Of these fifty-three passed the examination required by the medical council of the Government before being allowed to practice in Canada. The other forty-seven he thinks probably went to the United States, where the graduation from the medical college permits them to practice in most of the States without further examination.

Honored by the Pope.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The Pope has conferred on the Rev. James Stephen of Washington the rank of Private Chamberlain to the Pope with the title of Monsignor Stephen. The announcement was made by Monsignor Toll at a dinner given by him to-day in honor of the feast day at St. Francis de Paul. The rank is conferred in recognition of the long service of Father Stephen as a missionary among the Indians, and particularly his services in Washington in behalf of the Catholic Indian schools.

Promotion of Army Engineers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The recent retirement of Colonel George H. Elliott, corps of engineers, has resulted in the following promotions in the corps of engineers: Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Wilson to be colonel, Major E. E. Ernest to be lieutenant-colonel, Captain Richard L. Hoxie to be major, First Lieutenant W. C. Langitt to be captain, Second Lieutenant Robert McGregor to be first lieutenant, Adjutant Lieutenant J. J. Elliott to be second lieutenant.

Morrison Was Not Murdered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, is in receipt of a report from the Governor of the State of Mexico, dated on the 22d inst., stating that the authorities of the city of Cordova, near which town R. G. Morrison, an American citizen, formerly of Detroit, Mich., was reported to have been murdered by bandits, declare the published statements that Morrison had been robbed and murdered to be baseless.

Plans for Irrigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The Irrigation Committee, composed of five officers of the Interior Department and five officers of the Agricultural Department, to-day met and discussed the subject of a plan for irrigation. As yet the

plans are merely tentative, but it is thought before Congress meets again some feasible plan will be ready to submit as a ground-work for legislation.

THE NICARAGUA COMMISSION.

Those to Survey the Canal Route Not Yet Selected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—It was expected that the Cabinet yesterday would select the members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, but the subject was not considered at the meeting. Not one of the three commissioners has yet been selected. Secretary Herbert has recommended Sylvester Hendoot as the United States representative, but Secretary Lamont has not presented the name of any army officer, and no determination has yet been reached as to the civilian member. It is said at the White House that the appointments will probably be made during this week, as there is need for haste in view of the fact that the commission will have to visit Nicaragua, make an extensive examination of the condition of the necessary works and then prepare a report before November 1 next.

RESTS WITH HIS BROTHER.

The Court-Martial Proceedings Against Commander Smith in Abeyance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The President has suspended his action on the proceedings and sentence of dismissal of the naval court-martial in the case of Commander Frederick E. Smith, retired, in view of the fact that the officer, by power of attorney, dated March 22, had placed the entire management of his financial affairs in the hands of his brother, General Joseph Smith of Bangor, Mo., giving him full authority to undertake the discharge of his financial obligations. The practical effect of the President's action is to retain in him the power to give the sentence at any time hereafter should the officer fail to fulfill his promise.

IS CHAMPIONED BY SQUIRE

Puget Sound Anxious to Build Some of the New Torpedo-Boats.

San Francisco the Only Place on the Coast That Can Build Battle-Ships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Senator Squire of Washington is interesting himself to secure, if possible, a contract for some of the new naval vessels provided for at the last session of Congress for his State. The law provides that one of the two battle-ships and one of the torpedo-boats shall be built on the Pacific Coast, unless it should appear that they cannot be built there except at exorbitant rates; but the law makes no such specification as to any of the six composite ram-boats provided for in the act. Squire has, however, been assured that the people of the Western coast shall have an opportunity to put in bids on these boats also.

There is only one institution on that coast having facilities for building battle-ships, and that is located at San Francisco; but the Senator says the torpedo-boats and gunboats can be constructed on Puget Sound as economically as at any other place. The bureau of construction and repairs of the Navy Department will have immediate control of the building of the proposed vessels, and is already considering plans for them. It is understood, however, that none of the specifications will be ready to submit to the prospective bidders for a month or six weeks. The plans for the gunboats, now receiving the attention of the officials, contemplate boats 108 feet long, 34½ feet wide and 12 feet draught, giving a displacement of 957 tons.

The bottoms are to be of wood, covered with copper two feet above the water line and above the copper with steel. The keel is to be of wood with side frame of steel, and there is to be an inside steel frame in the hull. There is some doubt in the minds of the officials whether such vessels can be built for the amount appropriated—\$230,000 for each boat—and it may become necessary to reduce the dimensions in order to bring the cost of construction within the appropriation. The law permits the use of steel or other metal, or of alloy in any proposed vessels. The name of Kearsarge will be revived for one of the battle-ships.

WILSON ASSUMES OFFICE.

He Succeeds Mr. Bissell as a Member of Cleveland's Cabinet.

Letter-Carriers Send Tokens to Show Appreciation of the Retiring Official.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Contrary to expectations W. L. Wilson took the oath of office as Postmaster-General today. Bissell received the employees of the department this afternoon and ends his official labors to-day.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, and Miss Wilson, daughter of the new Postmaster-General, were present at the ceremony. Bissell and Wilson conferred and saw the heads of bureaus. Then John N. Parson, president of the Letter-carriers' Association of New York, presented the retiring Postmaster-General with an engrossed copy of resolutions commending the administration of Mr. Bissell for the enforcement of the eight-hour law and his extension of the civil service laws.

Secretary Gresham sent Bissell a hickory walking-stick which he himself cut on the grounds of the President's summer home at Woodley and trimmed. Shortly after these preliminaries the employees of the department were introduced to Wilson and said good-by to Bissell.

Wilson will enter on the active discharge of his duties to-morrow. Bissell leaves for New York to-night to attend to private business.

The National Association of Letter-carriers, through Secretary Victor, presented Mr. Bissell with an engrossed set of resolutions, passed by the association, commending the administration of Mr. Bissell, and especially as regarded the letter-carriers.

A Difference With the Cramps.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—There is a difference between the Navy Department and the Cramps, builders of the Minneapolis, relative to the payment of certain expenses attending the trial trip of that vessel last year, and the accounts in dispute have been referred to a board for adjustment, as provided by the contract.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$186,836,671; gold reserve \$90,590,730.

OSCAR ON THE RACK.

Trial of the Notorious Queensberry Libel Case.

WILDE AS A WITNESS.

Extracts From "Dorian Gray" to Back Up Peculiar Insinuations.

THE DEFIANCE OF THE POET.

Says He Does Not Care "Tuppence" for What Philistines Think About Him.

LONDON, Eng., April 3.—Every available inch of the Old Bailey was occupied this morning when the hearing of the libel suit brought against the Marquis of Queensberry by Oscar Wilde was opened before Justice Collins. Wilde charges the Marquis with leaving on February 28 an uncovered card at the Albemarle Club, on which was written certain foul epithets. As a result Wilde, on March 2, caused the arrest of the Marquis, and the latter, at Marlborough-street police court, was placed under £1500 bail.

The courtroom was to-day crowded with lawyers. Admission was obtained by tickets only, and the Sheriff in charge showed the representative of the Associated Press a pile of applications a foot high, many being from well-known people, while rumors were current in London yesterday that Wilde had suddenly left the city to avoid being present in court to-day, and reports were also current that startling developments would arise to-day. But both these rumors were set at rest by the arrival in court of the principals to the suit. The Marquis, who wore a shabby overcoat, was placed in the dock, and answered to the indictment by pleading first not guilty, and secondly that the libel was true and it was published for the public good.

The Marquis seemed unconcerned, and in replying to questions spoke quietly and clearly. Sir Edward Clarke, formerly Solicitor-General, in opening the case, said the card left at the Albemarle Club for Mr. Wilde was one of the visiting cards of the Marquis of Queensberry. Continuing, the counsel said the gravest issues had been raised, as the defendant, in his pleadings, alleged that the plaintiff had for some time acted in a disgraceful way. Certain letters addressed by the plaintiff to Lord Alfred Douglas, the second son of the Marquis of Queensberry, were brought to the plaintiff by a man who said he was in distress, and Wilde gave him £20 with which to pay his passage to America. Another letter was handed Beerboom Tree, the actor, who gave it to the plaintiff.

Counsel then recounted the facts already known in the case, showing that Wilde, who had recently returned from Algiers, drove up to the Albemarle Club about 5 p. m., February 28, and on entering was handed an envelope by the hall porter, Sidney Wright, who said: "Lord Queensberry desired me, sir, to hand this to you when you came to the club." Inside the envelope the plaintiff found a card, on the back of which was written the date "4:30, 18, 2, 95," and on this card was written certain vile epithets, which formed the basis of the suit.

Oscar Wilde was called. He languidly arose from his solicitor's table, where he was seated, and entered the witness-box. The witness was faultlessly dressed in a black frock coat and carried his gloves in his hand, showing his fingers covered with rings. He was very pale, but seemingly composed. Wilde spoke with his customary drawl, leaning his arms upon the rail of the witness-box and replying distinctly to questions.

The jury, which was composed of very intelligent men of elderly appearance, mainly prosperous tradesmen, eyed him with curiosity. The witness said that upon arriving at his house a few months ago he found two gentlemen waiting in the library. One was the Marquis of Queensberry, the other unknown to the plaintiff. The former said: "Sit down." He replied: "Lord Queensberry, I will not allow any one to talk that way in my house, I suppose you have come to apologize. Is it possible that you accuse me and your son of infamous vices?" He replied: "It looks that way."

The counsel for plaintiff then asked the witness about the man to whom he had given £20 with which to pay his passage to America. The witness said: "The man told me he had been offered £60 for a letter, and I advised him to immediately accept it. But I finally gave him money in order to relieve his distress, and he gave me the letter."

The document referred to was here produced in court and was handed to Justice Collins. The letter was to Lord Alfred Douglas, and the writer addressed him affectionately, and was signed "Oscar Wilde." Counsel, in explaining this letter, said it might seem extravagant to those in the habit of writing letters. But he added, "It was mere poetry." [Laughter.]

Interest in the case was increased when Sir Edward Clarke, upon finishing the direct examination, turned the witness over to E. H. Carson, Q. C., M. P., counsel for the Marquis of Queensberry, for cross-examination. Carson began the presentation of the case for the Marquis by reading passages from "Dorian Gray," one of Oscar Wilde's novels of modern life, to show that the author upheld all that he had been accused of, the plaintiff following the counsel with a copy of the book and laughing at Carson's insinuations.

"The interpretation of my works does not concern me," said Wilde. "I do not care 'tuppence' for what Philistines think about me."

Carson severely repressed the levity of the witness, and began a more serious phase of cross-examination by questioning Wilde about his other vicious acts, and the questions were so pointed as to be unprintable. Wilde emphatically denied that he had done anything improper, but was troubled and confused under the terrible cross-examination to which he was subjected, and frequently drank water. In fact, he seemed ready to faint, and a chair was placed inside the witness-stand for his use. Throughout the questioning of the plaintiff the Marquis of Queensberry stood facing him and did not take his eyes off the man.

The cross-examination of Wilde was not finished when the court adjourned at 5 p. m. A large crowd had assembled about the Old Bailey to see Wilde leave.

Canada's Book Tariffs.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 3.—At the last session of Parliament the customs due on

books was changed from 15 per cent ad valorem to 6 cents a pound with an additional 12½ per cent on reprints of British copyright works. A clause was attached, however, providing that on March 27, 1895, this additional duty of 12½ per cent on reprints of copyright works should cease to be collected, so that the law to-day is changed to its original and the protection afforded to British authors of Canadian works has ceased. This duty has been a dubious source of income to the authors, but its withdrawal will doubtless contribute to the controversy now going on in England over the subject of Canada's right to control this class of legislation.

DONE BY AN EDITOR.

Daring Attempt to Blow Up a Monument in Hungary.

BUDA-PESTH, HUNGARY, April 3.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the monument erected to the memory of the Austrian General Hentzi and 418 soldiers who fell while defending the fortress against the Hungarians in 1849. The monument, which stands on Georg Platz, is a Gothic column in bronze, 66 feet high, rising over a group of dying heroes, crowned by victory. A well-dressed man was seen to deposit near the monument a parcel to which was attached a lighted fuse. A tremendous explosion followed, shattering the windows of Archduke Joseph's palace, the armory and other public buildings in the vicinity. The monument, however, was unharmed.

Later in the day it was announced that the attempt to blow up the monument was made by the editor of an evening paper, the Olswad. He had previously been imprisoned, after having been convicted of lese majeste. He has been taken into custody.

MRS. PARAN STEVENS GONE

Death of the Noted Leader of Gotham's Best Society.

From a Factory Girl She Rose to a Most Brilliant and Charitable Woman.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 3.—Mrs. Paran Stevens, one of the best-known women in New York society, died this afternoon. She was stricken with the grippe, which finally developed into pneumonia, which caused her death. Mrs. Stevens was born in Lowell, Mass., nearly seventy years ago.

Mrs. Paran Stevens was one of the most noted characters in New York society. She rose to social fame from the position of a factory girl and during her career made many of the leaders of New York's "400," and was instrumental in sending as many more into the rear ranks of social life. Mrs. Stevens made good use of her income, which came to her through her husband, Paran Stevens, and partly as a result of the lady's successful investments. She made a practice of devoting one-fifth of her income to charitable uses, and in this way won much respect and esteem from the poor of New York.

Mrs. Stevens resided in one of the elegant and costly houses in Gotham. She entertained the nobles of two continents at her home and earned an entire into the best society of Europe. It was she who arranged the famous Gould-Castellane wedding. Miss Gould was her special charge during last year's social season in London and Paris.

In personal appearance Mrs. Stevens was a large and not over-refined looking woman. She was striking in appearance, but yet not handsome. She boasted of her personal magnetism, and not without good cause, for all who met her pronounced her a most charming conversationalist. Her individuality was striking. Mrs. Stevens enjoyed the hospitalities of the Goulds last winter. She was with them on a voyage in their yacht Atlanta, and after the trip she was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at their Fifth-avenue residence.

The father of Mrs. Stevens was a harness-maker and a man of humble means. He strived hard to educate his daughter, who studied hard to earn an education. The daughter of Mrs. Stevens married Arthur Paget, son of Lord Paget, a noted barrister of England. Arthur Paget and his bride visited this city some months ago.

CLOTHING

For Little Tots, For Boys, For Men

AT POSITIVELY UNHEARD OF PRICES.

Country orders receive prompt attention.

ST. JOHN KILLS HIS WIFE.

The Son of the Ex-Governor of Kansas Commits a Murder.

He Intercepts a Letter and Asks an Explanation Which is Not Given.

OKLAHOMA, O. T., April 3.—Harry St. John, son of ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, a member of the last Oklahoma Legislature, shot and killed his wife this afternoon at his home two miles west of this city.

By some means he had become possessed of a letter addressed to her, and demanded to know the writer. This afternoon about 3 o'clock he hired a buggy and drove out to his place. Getting his gun, he confronted his wife with the letter, threatening to kill her if she did not disclose the author. She refused, and, as he claims, the gun was discharged accidentally, shooting her through the breast. She died without uttering a word.

Mrs. St. John was a Miss May Felton. Her father, Willard Felton, was former County Judge of Saguche County, Colo., and later Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary. She leaves two small children.

She was about 28 years of age, and her husband is about 35, a lawyer by profession. He has lived in Oklahoma since 1889.

BOUNCING THE BARON.

An Extravagant Man at the Head of a Big German Paper.

LONDON, Eng., April 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that the proprietors of the Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of the Ultra-Conservatives, have notified Baron Wilhelm von Hammerstein, the chief editor of that paper, that his services will not be required after July.

the so-called patron saint of the Mexicans of this section. In a conflict several days ago between the authorities and the crowds that flocked to see Teresa three persons were killed.

The authorities have determined to make another attempt to quell the excitement and an armed force was sent to the spot where Teresa was camped, with orders to capture the wooden image she carried. Her followers resisted the attempt, and in the fight that followed five persons were killed and three wounded. The woman escaped into Texas and is supposed to be on her way to her old home in Sonora, Mex.

EMPEROR TO PRINCE.

William's Neat Little Address to Bismarck.

BERLIN, GERMANY, April 3.—The text of Emperor William's address to Prince Bismarck is as follows: Your serene Highness: May I to-day, as on March 26, at the head of a representative detachment of my army, once more deeply moved, express the thanks of my house and the