

TEN LIVES LOST WHILE SLEEPING. Frightful Holocaust in a Brooklyn Tenement House.

ONLY SEVEN ESCAPED.

Every Member of Two Italian Families Perishes in the Flames.

EVIDENCE OF INCENDIARISM.

The Fire Burned So Fiercely That It Was Difficult to Save Adjoining Buildings.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 1.—The four-story brick tenement house at 36 Union street was burned at 3:30 o'clock this morning, and ten persons lost their lives. There were seventeen persons in the house at the time of the fire, seven of whom escaped.

The following are the names of the dead: Nicolo Traglia, 50 years of age; Lina Traglia, 44 years of age; Domino Traglia, 4 years old; Traglia, 17 days old; Camelia Ciano, 25 years old; Augustin Buone, 44 years old; Maria Buone, 35 years old; Sandy Buone, 5 years old; Johanna Buone, 18 months old; Lina Calabria, 18 years old.

The ground floor was occupied as a fruit-store by Joseph Esposito, who with his family lived on the second floor. The third floor was occupied by the Traglia family and the fourth floor by the Buones. John Calabria, who married Lina Buone less than a year ago, also lived with the Buones.

The fire was discovered by a man named Holst, who gave the alarm and tried to arouse the tenants. He kicked in the street door, but the flames burst out into his face, and he had to abandon further efforts. The hallways and stairs were then a seething mass of flames. So rapidly did the fire spread from a place immediately behind the street door, where it undoubtedly originated, that Holst was then danger to the inhabitants of the adjoining houses, and with the aid of the police got the tenants into the streets.

In the mean time the occupants of the burning building were awake and trying to make their escape. The Esposito family made their way to the front windows and by means of the cornice over the front crossed to the building at No. 38 and thence to the street. The Tragias and the woman who lived with them on the third floor apparently did not awaken, and were burned to death without making any sign to the watchers in the street.

John Calabria, who married the eldest daughter of the Buone family, is the only one of the family alive to tell the tale. He said he tried to carry his wife to the window, but could not, and hurt his hands in getting out. He had called for help, but none came.

The Espositos were aroused by the calls of "Fire!" and said this morning that five minutes later they could not have got out of the building.

The firemen drowned the fire out in a short time and without damage to the adjoining buildings.

The bodies were removed by an undertaker at 10 o'clock this morning. They were badly burned, but not beyond recognition.

The loss is about \$4000 to the building and its contents. The fire marshal will make an investigation. Later in the day Fire Chief Dale said that John Calabria, whose wife lost her life in the fire, was fully dressed when seen on the street, and no other occupant had time to dress. He told two different stories of his escape from the house, which are not considered satisfactory, and he is under police surveillance until further investigation is made.

BOWERS' KEEN SARCASM.

The California Congressman Introduces Mock Resolutions in the House.

Says He Is Tired of All This Talk About Silver Cranks and Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The House, in committee of the whole, to-day completed consideration of the sundry civil bill, with the exception of the provision for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which Bingham (R.) of Pennsylvania desires to amend. Before the bill shall be reported to the House there will be a general debate, at the suggestion of Halm (R.) of Nebraska, upon the amendment making provision for the Howard University. So it is constructed the strong possibilities that the bill will not be finally disposed of until late to-morrow afternoon.

The only material amendment made to the bill to-day aside from the one relating to the Howard University was the one directing the Secretary of War to expend \$75,000 on the new military post established at Spokane, Wash.

The discussion of the bill was interrupted several times by political interjections. Grosvenor (R.) of Ohio charged the Willamette law with being responsible for the condition of the treasury, which he said made many necessary appropriations from being made.

Patterson (D.) of Tennessee replied, charging the onus of the present condition upon the Republican party and the gentleman's particular champion, William McKinley. In this matter Patterson said, in answer to a question, that he approved of the representative of the administration of Grover Cleveland. He expressed Bowers of California to indicate the following set of mock resolutions:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the so-called silver members of this body are dangerous cranks, threatening prosperity and perpetuity of the business interests of the Nation, and therefore ought to be expelled.

Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"

Bowers: "We will vote on the resolutions together." The next day.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House no member can be a good Republican or good Democrat who does not get into the platform and stay on the platform.

which it appears the Republican party has secured a reversionary interest.

[Laughter.] That, while we consider silver members, owners or representatives of silver mines who come among us seeking to benefit their mining industry through legislation as dangerous and a menace to the country, we at the same time welcome the residents, directors, stockholders and representatives of National banks who come here as members to protect and benefit their business; and we pledge them our earnest support in their efforts to establish a stable currency which may be increased or diminished in amount as the interests of bankers may seem to require, and also in their efforts to issue more currency, and less security, to the end that a system of "sound money" may be established, every dollar of which shall be deemed in gold purchased by sale of United States bonds, in accordance with the new system of "sound finance."

Barham—Mr. Chairman, I join my colleague in asking unanimous consent for present consideration of those resolutions. Bowers—The resolutions are before the House.

Grosvenor—The gentleman from California has better look out or he may be taken in earnest. He may have some constituents who will not understand the sarcasm of those resolutions. [Laughter.]

Bowers: Well, Mr. Chairman, I will take chances with my constituents. My constituents understand that the miner and silver member have as good a right to come here and work for the interest of men who dig the gold and silver as the mills as has a banker who comes here and work to protect his banking interest. There are two sides to this question, and I have got a little tired of this talk about "silver cranks" and "sound money" and "interests of the country." You have not got any business interests. They went to the devil long ago under your "sound money" system. [Laughter.]

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Call's Cuban Resolution—Perkins Talks

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—In the Senate to-day Call (D.) of Florida introduced a joint resolution reciting the continual violations of the usages and rules of war in Cuba, the inhuman and brutal outrages on men, women and children and directing that an adequate naval force of the United States shall be immediately sent to Cuba as shall be sufficient to protect (by force if necessary) citizens of the United States in Cuba from wrong and from the violation of the treaty obligations; also requesting the President to communicate this resolution to the Government of Spain and to the Government that the United States will forcibly intervene to protect the rights of American citizens and in the interest of civilization if there shall be a recurrence of murder and outrage, or of shooting or putting to death of prisoners of war. It was laid on the table.

Morgan (D.) of Alabama gave notice that he would next Tuesday call up the resolution offering him, on the 6th of March instructing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to report back the bill introduced by him and referred to the committee, giving to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia jurisdiction over suits upon the liens of railway corporations.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment reported by the Appropriation Committee allowing \$300,000 additional compensation to the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mails from San Francisco to New Zealand and New South Wales. Vilas (D.) of Wisconsin argued against the amendment.

In the course of a colloquy as to the subsidies paid by England to mail steamship companies, Perkins (R.) of California declared that as an American citizen he favored the fostering of American shipping against English shipping. England, France and Russia had last year, he said, given \$18,000,000 in postal subsidies, but his friend from Wisconsin (Vilas) said that the United States had given \$10,000,000 in subsidies excepting the postage.

At the suggestion of Allison (R.) of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the amendment was allowed to go over without action until to-morrow.

THE NICARAGUAN TROUBLE.

Critical Point of the Revolution Thought to Have Been Reached.

The Ultimatum of the Liberals Is That President Zelaya Must Leave the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Central Americans in Washington think that the critical point of the Nicaraguan revolution has been reached and the next move will either involve Honduras and Salvador in the dispute or settle the matter in favor of the revolutionists against the assumption of dictatorship of President Zelaya.

This belief is founded on the very peculiar political conditions resulting from Zelaya's abandonment of the Liberal party which elected him to the Presidency, the strong sentiment against dictatorships in all the republics and the weakness of the clerical or church party in the more populous portions of the country.

It is predicted that the Clericals will not make any great sacrifices in support of Zelaya's dictatorship, as he is one of their bitterest enemies, and it is said his only support is the support for his personal aggrandizement.

The ultimatum of the Liberals is that Zelaya shall leave the country, turning over the executive department to Vice-President Bonilla. The cabinet and the next legal election can take place, and unless this is shortly agreed to it is the impression that opponents of the Clericals in Honduras and Salvador may join the Liberals in their effort to uphold the Nicaraguan constitution.

It is said that Zelaya has been offered the vacant post of Minister to Washington, provided he promptly accepts the ultimatum of the Liberals. The opposition demands the surrender of Vice-President Bona and all the Liberal leaders and their trial before a military tribunal, and this extreme demand arouses the Liberal sympathy of the other two republics that were parties to the recent alliance of Amalapa. It is said that there is no possible contingency under which Guatemala and Costa Rica can be drawn into the controversy.

PACIFIC CABLE RIVALRY.

Charter and Subsidy Seeking Companies Defeat Each Other and Delay the Project.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The rivalry between the two companies seeking a charter and a subsidy for the construction of a Pacific cable has resulted for the time being at least in the failure of either company to secure the prize.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the full committee a bill along the lines of that proposed by the Strymer company of New York, but left the name blank so that the full committee could act thereon. This bill was considered the best proposition because for the same bonus larger advantages were offered to the Government.

When the proposition came up in the committee the Spalding advocates found ready support for four Democratic members of the committee who were opposed to subsidies of any sort, and their votes were sufficient to defeat the proposition to favorably report the Strymer bill. The opposition of the Spalding members were equally stubborn, and likewise voted with the Democrats to refuse to support the other measures. Because of the conflicting factions in the Republican ranks the proposed cable fell through.

CHANDLER MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

He Tells of His Connection With an Incongruous Resolution.

AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.

Why New Hampshire Republicans Indorsed Both Reed and McKinley.

TO KEEP PEACE IN THE FAMILY.

The Senator Denounces Political Cowardice and Insists on Honest, Manly Warfare.

CONCORD, N. H., April 1.—Senator Chandler's paper, the Evening Monitor, publishes a letter to-night which the Senator sent to Senator Lodge last evening.

"The ludicrous incongruity between the delegates-elect and the last resolution of the series adopted by to-day's convention needs an explanation from me. A short time ago a McKinley movement was organized in Manchester under the lead of Henry M. Putney of the Mirror newspaper. The pretext for the outbreak was my denunciation of the campaign methods of Messrs. Osborne and Hanna, which the Mirror represented as an assault upon Mr. McKinley personally. The argument seemed to be because Mr. Chandler had injudiciously told the truth about Osborne and Hanna, therefore New Hampshire ought to abandon Mr. Reed and support Mr. McKinley. An assumed virtuous indignation was to change men's deliberately formed opinions. The movement did not seem to threaten anything serious. Public opinion settled upon eight persons for delegates known to be favorable to Mr. Reed.

"Yesterday Mr. Putney came to Concord as the advance guard of the Manchester delegates. He had been designated by the State Committee with two other gentlemen as an advisory committee on platform. He called on me for my views. I began by saying that I assumed that no resolution concerning Presidential candidates would be proposed, as we had not done that even during the exciting days of the Blaine canvass. He said that if resolutions instructing for Reed were proposed the Manchester delegates would oppose them. I replied that no such resolutions were desired; that delegates ought to be uninstructed and free and uncontrolled by resolutions of any kind, as they always had been. I asked him to assent to this plan.

"Just before starting for the convention I heard accidentally that the committee on resolutions, the night before, had decided to add to the platform, which had been shown to me, a resolution declaring that Mr. Reed was noble and illustrious and that McKinley was pure and able; that New Hampshire could be happy with either and preferred one or the other. I also learned that it had been arranged to keep this information from me until as late a moment as possible.

"I immediately asked the committee to my room, also such candidates for delegates as could be found and a few other friends, and we consulted hastily. The candidates said that they had been known for weeks as unreservedly for Reed, that they were sure of an election by acclamation; that a stipulation in the convention was undesirable, and that it was possible, although not probable, that of the 700 delegates then pouring into town from the cars, a majority might be found against us if we had an acrimonious debate on an attempt to defeat a resolution, and that they thought we had better let the whole platform pass without a quarrel.

"As I was embarrassed by the fact that I was to preside at the convention and had no time to arrange the programme of a fight, I reluctantly yielded to their opinion and we went to the hall. We nominated the delegates by acclamation and adopted the platform as a whole unanimously. A motion was made by a Boston broker to substitute for the currency plank the single gold standard resolution of the Massachusetts convention, which was opposed by Senator Gallinger and others, and only received one vote, that of the broker himself. It was unsuited to the opinion of New Hampshire and to the candidacy of Mr. Reed, who is a bimetalist. The convention ended before 1 o'clock, joyous and enthusiastic over the prospect an overwhelming victory in State and Nation. This explanation may not be satisfactory, but it is all I can make.

"I confess I was unprepared at the moment of entering the convention for the device which was the ultimate development of the Osborne-Hanna movement in New Hampshire. My self-restraint was cowardly. It was the opinion of good judges, and it was clear to me after the delegates had assembled in the hall and cheered, first the name of Reed and later the name of McKinley, that the convention was for Reed two or three to one. I have acquiesced, in such an act of cowardice once before, when we allowed to pass the resolution of the New Hampshire convention in 1877 that the Hayes administration was good and pure rather than have a bitter controversy over the question whether its conduct had been honorable in surrendering to Democratic usurpers the lawful Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina, whose title was as good as that of Mr. Hayes.

"I once denounced another such act of cowardice when, on a foolish pretext that it was necessary to count in Mr. Hayes, it was agreed by Ohio statesmen to make the aforesaid surrender to two lawful Southern governments, Hayes and Packard and Chamberlain and Republican honor might all have been saved if the Republicans had shown the courage of their convictions. So the mongrel resolution of to-day might have been easily defeated if men did not cry peace when honest manly warfare was required. But the delegates are all for Reed and I do not think Hanna can capture any one of them at any stage of the contest. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER."

NEITHER TO GET A DEEP HARBOR.

(Continued from First Page.)

the chamber in favor of San Pedro. A large part of the time was taken up with discussions of the meaning and intent of Congressman Hermann's letter to President Paterson, in which he pointed with pride to the fact that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors had been persuaded to recommend an appropriation for Santa Monica as well as San Pedro, and that under this arrangement Santa Monica would get the larger appropriation. It was this portion of Hermann's letter that worried most of the directors' minds. They did not relish the idea of seeing the Southern Pacific Company get away with the lion's share of the spoils after the people here had begun to consider the prize practically won for San Pedro.

Some of the directors while professing to stand firm for San Pedro were nevertheless of the opinion that it would be unwise to oppose the proposed appropriation for Santa Monica, as doing so might defeat both appropriations. Others argued that it were better to defeat both and wait a year or two than to permit the Government to become committed to the expenditure of a large sum at Santa Monica, which would surely mean death to the deep-water project at San Pedro.

Director J. O. Koepfler introduced some peppy resolutions, drawn up by Colonel H. C. Otis, who, as chairman of the Free Harbor League Committee that went to Washington to lobby for San Pedro, is leading the opposition against Santa Monica. The Otis resolutions were deemed too sweeping by some of the more conservatives, and finally the whole question was disposed of by the adoption of the following brief substitute, in which all reference to Santa Monica is left out:

Resolved, That the directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce hereby declare their steadfast adherence to San Pedro as the true and proper site—as the people's as well as the Government's—for further harbor improvements.

ANOTHER WEAK DIVINE.

His Affections Alienated by One of the Congregation.

PERRY, O. T., April 1.—In the District Court, Rev. J. M. Talbee, a Covington (Ky.) Methodist preacher, was yesterday assessed \$1000 alimony for the benefit of his wife. Talbee is nearly 50 years of age, and married a 15-year-old girl eight years ago at Barboursville, Ky. A young lady member of Mr. Talbee's church began to flirt with Talbee, and soon the preacher and his young wife separated. Talbee came here and sued for a divorce. His wife, by attorney, asked for alimony. Talbee will dismiss his suit for divorce.

St. Louis. The convention adopted resolutions favoring either Reed or McKinley.

PREPARING FOR WORK.

American Republican College League Opens Headquarters at Chicago. CHICAGO, ILL., April 1.—Headquarters for the American Republican College League, which begins its annual convention Friday, were opened to-day at the Auditorium Hotel, where the banquet will be held that evening. The delegates will be here by to-morrow night, when a reception will be tendered by the Marquette Club at their clubhouse. Addresses will be delivered in the convention by three ex-presidents of the league, James F. Burke of Michigan, Delmer E. Hawkins of Syracuse, N. Y., and Theodore Cox of the City of New York University. The other speakers will be J. Howard Fry of Princeton, James Jay Sheridan of Yale and James P. Whyte of the University of Chicago.

Among the orators at the banquet will be Senator Thurston, Governor Bradley, Robert T. Lincoln, Congressman McCleary of Minnesota and General E. A. McAlpin, president of the National Republican League.

James Martin Perkins of Harvard, Stephen D. Demmon of the Northwestern Law School (formerly of Harvard), E. C. Lindley of the University of Michigan and E. J. Henning of the Columbian Law School are candidates for the presidency.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Republicans Make the Customary Clean Sweep of the State.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.—Returns from the elections at midnight indicate that Lippitt, Republican for Governor, is elected by almost 10,000 plurality. The city returns are delayed on account of a heavy license vote. The entire Republican ticket is elected by slightly reduced plurality. The campaign was apathetic in the extreme and disorganized, the Democracy made practically no fight. There will be but six Democrats in the Legislature against eight last year. There was something of a fight against license in this city, but the no-license movement was defeated two to one. The entire Republican city Assembly ticket was elected by over 2000 plurality. The city went Democratic last fall.

MURDERED HIS EMPLOYEES.

Ghastly Find of Laborers While Digging on a Farm in Illinois.

One of Many Crimes Laid on the Door of a Man Who Committed Suicide.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., April 1.—Sheriff Heninway took possession of the farm of the late Henry F. Bastian in Black Hawk township, near here, to-day, and a force of laborers began to dig it up. Bastian committed suicide on March 13, after having been accused of the murder of his hired man, Fred Kuschman, whose body was found on the highway the day before Bastian killed himself, but the coroner's jury declared Kuschman came to his death in some unknown manner.

"To-day a body identified as that of John Landerbach, another hired man of Bastian's, was found buried on the farm and the latter will be dug up for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the bodies of Marshall, Lewis and Franz Kiernzen, who disappeared in 1894, while employed by Bastian.

It developed shortly after Bastian's death that he had forged his mother's name and succeeded in borrowing \$1300 on a piece of property, the principal of the loan being due at the present time. Suspicion also attached to him of having known something about the burning of a barn belonging to a neighbor named McLaughlin. An attempt was made to rob McLaughlin's house while the barn was burning, but the identity of the thief was not disclosed.

BIRTHDAY OF THE IRON CHANCELLOR.

Boundless Enthusiasm of the Multitudes at Friedrichsruhe.

GENERAL CELEBRATION.

Carloads of Valuable Presents From Every Part of the Empire.

THE PRINCE MAKES A SPEECH.

Women Sob and Men Cheer Themselves Hoarse—A Gift From the Emperor.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, GERMANY, April 1.—The eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck was celebrated to-day with great enthusiasm. The weather is clear and cold. From the railway station to the postoffice the castle gates and buildings generally flags are flying in profusion. By noon there were evidences of a general celebration. Crowds of villagers and strangers assembled at the entrances to the castle park, which were guarded by gendarmes, who rigorously excluded the public. Carloads of flowers arrived at the castle, together with a great number of presents for the ex-Chancellor.

The mail brought a package from Naples containing a present from the Emperor. Prince Bismarck was out of bed at 11 o'clock as usual. After breakfast the Prince was congratulated by Count Von Waldersee and a delegation of three officers of the Halberstadt Cuirassiers and Ratzburg Chasseurs. Presents arrived throughout the day from all parts of the empire. They were costly and varied, and comprised many samples of special industries.

The usual pilgrimage to the House Under the Elms at Friedrichsruhe is going on to-day, the delegations coming from this city as well as from Hamburg, Bonn, Leipzig, Munich, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Nuremberg, Bremen, Stuttgart, Chemnitz and other places. The "Iron Chancellor" received in the large hall of his residence a delegation from each of the deputations, with him being Count Herbert Bismarck and wife and his son-in-law, Count von Rantzau, and wife, and afterward witnessed from the balcony a procession of the delegations.

Three special trains which reached here this afternoon brought about 2000 persons to take part in the torchlight procession which was held this evening in honor of the ex-Chancellor. The paraders, with banners playing, marched to the castle and halted in front of the terrace. At about 8 o'clock Prince Bismarck, attired in the uniform of a cuirassier, over which he wore a gray cloak, appeared upon the terrace and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the thousands who had assembled to do him honor. The bands played a thanksgiving hymn, after which Herr Staelin, a merchant of Hamburg, delivered an address, thanking the Prince for what he had done for Germany, which, he declared, would ever be faithfully remembered.

Prince Bismarck returned thanks in a brief address, in which he quoted the words of Martin Luther, that "the good will of one's neighbors is a necessity for a German Christian." He rejoiced, he said, that his Hamburg neighbors had preserved for him their goodwill and grace, although he had lost the goodwill of the people in many places. He was glad, too, that they were not ashamed to display their kind feeling for him, and saw in that expression an acknowledgment of his former deeds. He rejoiced that Hamburg had flourished, finding in its progress a proof that its hinterland was in a good state. No maritime emporium, he declared, could prosper without a prosperous hinterland.

The ex-Chancellor dwelt upon the interests of the professional, mercantile and agrarian classes, which he said were interdependent and all worked in the common good. If one declined the others would not prosper. He hoped that Hamburg would continue to prosper, for the sake of his own interest as a farmer, even though he was not a passionate agrarian. Henry laughter greeted this remark, and when this had subsided Prince Bismarck called for cheers for Hamburg, which were heartily given.

The procession then resumed its march, each division as it passed cheering enthusiastically for the Prince, who remained standing, supporting himself by a table. The ladies, a large number of whom were present, threw flowers to the ex-Chancellor and expressed a desire to shake his hand, but were prevented from doing so by Dr. Schweninger, his physician. Before going to the terrace, Prince Bismarck, unwavering his head, said: "My body is unable to stand long fatigues," and added, in fainting tones, "My heart goes out with you."

At this the women sobbed and the men cheered and shouted "Wiedersehen, Wiedersehen," and the cries were continued until the last of the crowd had taken their departure.

The present of Emperor William, which was forwarded by mail from Naples, consisted of a small photograph of the Emperor and his family, upon which was inscribed in pencil: "First of April, 1896, Wilhelm, Emperor Rex."

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air that is expelled is drawn out of the cage through pipes, in which are chemicals which collect the carbonic acid gas and other ingredients. Over 300 sheets of foolscap paper have been used so far in recording the results of the experiments.

WOMEN CAUSE A SENSATION.

They Undertook to Run a Village, and They're Doing It.

KALAMAZOOK, MICH., April 1.—Marcellus, the little village in Cass County, which is run almost entirely by women, was greatly excited over the action of the School Board, which is also composed of women, in removing Principal Schelzelm of the Union School. The male portion of the population held an indignation meeting, at which the husbands of the offending trustees were present and took an active part. The female members of the board promised a sensation as soon as they got power, and the male population, with whom Professor Schelzelm is very popular, thinks it has been sprung.

A DESPERATE THIEF.