SPRING JOYS HERE

ALL CITY OUTDOORS.

Youngsters Fill Parks and Elders Crowd Driveways.

The pungent odor of arnica is abroad to-day, and the stream to the drug stores has but started. There is a good reason for it, and while those who are using it feel sore they still rejoice at the cause. It means that spring has come, and with it the sports of the summer have resumed their sway. Baseball, soccer football, golf and lacrosse were in full swing yesterday for the first time since "Big Bill" Edwards tackled his first snowstorm, about Christmas. Coney Island resumed some of its midsummer appearance, though the barker was not as prominent as he will be later.

It did not need the weather man or the statistician, who recalls that it is six weeks since the hedgehog came out and saw his shadow, to tell the people of greater New York that spring had come. The feel of the new season was in the air, and Gothamites prepared to enjoy themselves according to their varying tastes. The parks and open spaces were crowded early, and the welcome music of the bat meeting leather was heard occasionally to the sound of the coacher urging his man to "knock him out of the box" and then bidding his runner to "take a lead."

The pedestrian in upper Broadway had to keep a keen eye peeled for automobiles as they speeded northward with their overload of human freight, the roads to Coney Island had to put on extra cars, the subway trains to Bronx and Van Cortlandt parks early assumed the rush hour appearance, and the zoos and botanical gardens had more visitors than they have had at the same date for many seasons past.

Everybody was out and everybody wanted to get a taste of the balmy air in the open spaces. Bronx Park was the first spot to feel the rush of humanity, and the guardians of the place declared that the number of visitors to the zoological and botanical gardens was greater than it has been for years past.

"Why, it looks like the middle of summer," said one of the guardians when asked whether he had had many people. Borough Parkway was almost impassable with automobiles and carriages, principally automobiles.

Van Cortlandt Park, too, had its crowds from early forenoon until nightfall. The golf courses were well patronized, while a lacrosse and a soccer match each drew its crowds, and the baseball enthusiasts were at it hard and fast all afternoon. Each game drew its groups of admirers, and the crowds enjoyed the fun.

Central Park, too, had the banner crowd of the season so far, and the youngsters enjoyed the change in temperature to the fullest degree, while their elders watched the fun and sighed for the days when they had gambolled with the return of each recurring spring.

Riverside Drive presented an unusually lively panorama of wealth and fashion in automobiles and carriages and much larger crowds than at this date usually line the driveway and enjoy the balmy breeze.

Down at the Battery, too, where the cold winds of winter have prevented gatherings during the last few months, the old habitues and sightseers were out in large force also. While the song of the birds and the turning of the trees which mark the return of the season of life in the country are not to be observed in Manhattan, the signs of spring peculiar to the city were none the less striking and convincing yesterday.

It was estimated that fully 75,000 persons went to Coney Island yesterday, and although the season will not be officially declared begun for another fortnight, yet the majority of the places were open and ready for business.

William Bournzall, "Bert" Hurling, Michael Jacobs and another man ventured into the ocean despite the low temperature and remained in the water for nearly an hour. Bournzall was scheduled to dive from the shoot the chutes tower at Dreamland at 3:30 o'clock, but at that time the tide was considered to be too low, and two thousand persons who had gathered to witness the feat were disappointed.

The bathing season at Long Beach, Long Island, was opened yesterday by James Griswold and Edward Deier, of Manhattan, and George Carlsen and James O'Rourke, of Brooklyn. They live in bungalows during the summer season at Nassau-by-the-Sea, a colony at the eastern end of the beach. They remained for about three minutes in the water. They said they had heard of several persons going in at Coney Island on the previous Sunday and regretted they had not been at Long Beach then or earlier to keep the early bathing season record for Long Beach.

Leon Geer, seventeen years old, of No. 76 Bay 19th street, Bath Beach, who was riding on a bicycle, was run down by an automobile owned and operated by Clarence Lyan, of No. 126 East 18th street, Flatbush, yesterday. Geer was taken to the Reception Hospital, where it was said last night that his condition was serious. Lyan was taken to the Coney Island police station, but Lieutenant Miller permitted him to go, several witnesses testifying that the boy had run into the machine.

AVAST THERE, JONAH!

Listen to a Tale of a Montclair Man, an Open Knife and the Vasty Deep.

Montclair, N. J., March 13.—Freeholder Hugh Gallagher, of this town, has a knife which has broken the record of the famous cat for "coming back." Some months ago, so the story goes—though it is not vouched for—a shark was killed by some fishermen on the Newfoundland Banks. The big fish was opened, and inside was found a knife, with one blade open. Through a celluloid plate on one side was read the name "Hugh Gallagher," and on the other side was a photograph of an imposing store.

The knife was sent to New York, and the mind readers in the postoffice discovered that the photograph was of a business place in Montclair. Mr. Gallagher, who had let the knife slip overboard from the ship on which he was being carried on a visit to his native green isle, was astonished to find it at home on his return.

This was only once in twelve times that the famous knife has been lost, and its owner is afraid that the thirteenth time will prove unlucky. The people of Montclair and eleven other towns in Northern New Jersey know better, however, and expect the cutlery to become an heirloom in the Gallagher family.

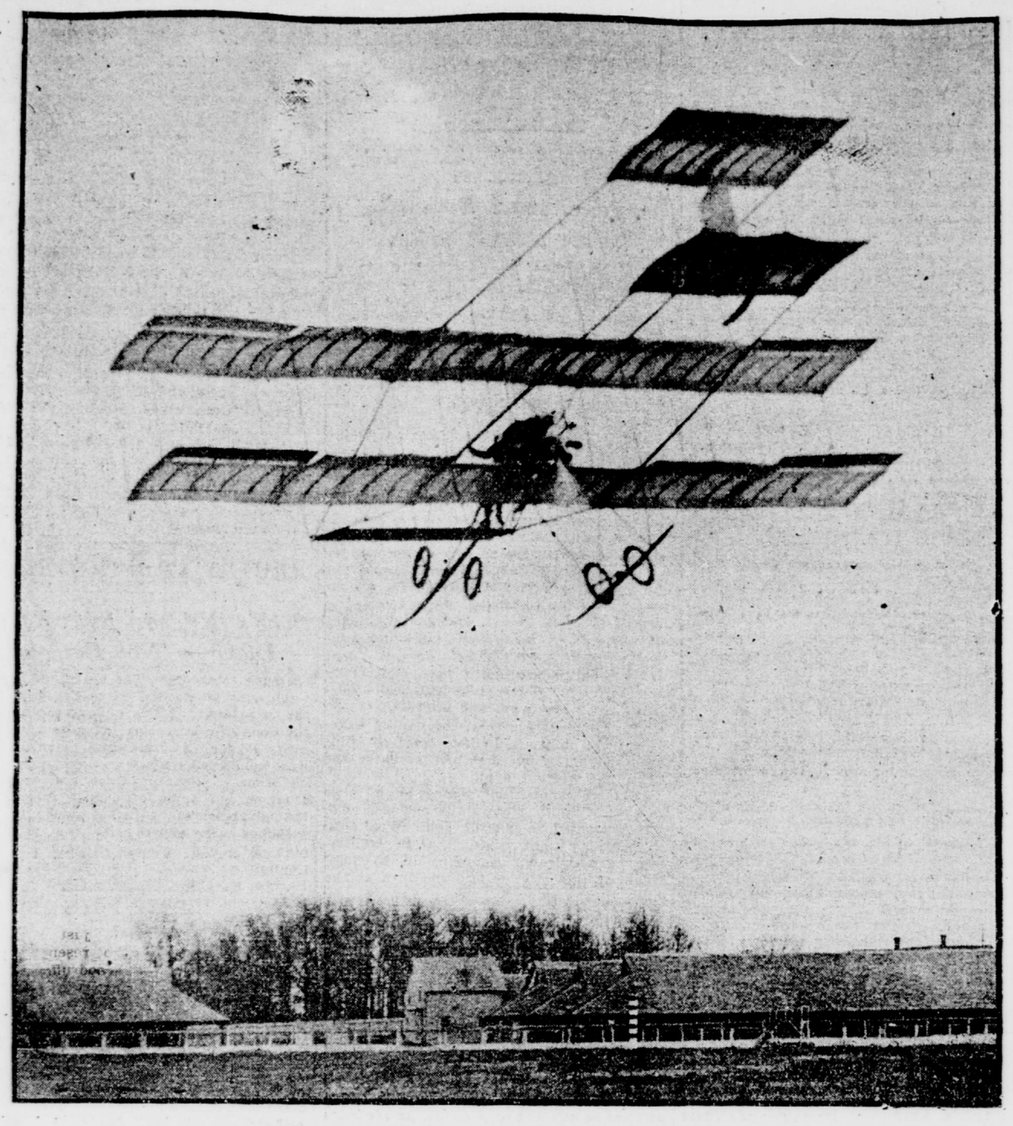
DIED ON THE OCEANIC.

Willis E. Davis, a Wealthy Artist, of San Francisco, Expires at Sea.

San Francisco, March 13.—Willis E. Davis, a wealthy artist, died of heart disease on board the White Star liner Oceanic last Friday, when the boat was two days out from Cherbourg, according to a dispatch received to-day by F. W. Van Sicklen, the artist's brother-in-law.

Davis went to Europe for his health after the death of his wife in New York last October.

PAULHAN'S BIPLANE MAKING LANDING.



The final long, descending swoop of the aeroplane, one of its most graceful motions, is here shown.

FOR HALL OF FAME

NEW ELECTORS IN.

Andrew Carnegie Among Those on Roll of One Hundred.

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, as chairman of the New York University Senate, announced yesterday the names of those who have been chosen to fill the vacancies caused by death in the roll of one hundred electors of the Hall of Fame. He said that each person selected had accepted.

Andrew Carnegie is to succeed Grover Cleveland in the class of publicists, editors and authors. In the same class Joseph H. Choate is to succeed George E. Post; Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, is to take the place of Edward Eggleston. Other substitutions are Cardinal Gibbons for Professor George P. Fisher; General Frederick D. Grant for Bishop John F. Hurst; Robert Underwood Johnson for Richard Watson Gilder; Robert Todd Lincoln for Edward Everett Hale, and General Horace Porter for Edmund C. Stedman.

In the roll of university and college presidents Abbott Lawrence Lowell, who originally was chosen to follow Mr. Stedman, is to take the place of President Eliot, who has been transferred to the division of publicists, editors and authors. President James of the University of Illinois is to succeed the president of the University of Missouri; Chancellor McCormick, of the University of Pittsburg, is to have the place formerly held by the president of Washington University, St. Louis, and President Dabney of the University of Cincinnati is to follow the president of the Western College for Women.

Places made vacant by death in the division of professors of history and scientists will be filled by George Burton Adams, of Yale; George Lincoln Burr, of Cornell; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, and Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress. As the appointment in the roll of chief justices is to the office rather than to the person, new chief justices have been chosen from the states of Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The possible number of names that may be chosen this year follows: American men, twenty-one, to fill the twenty-one tablets not filled in the year 1900 or 1905, and five places assigned to the year 1910; American men of foreign birth, three, for the places not filled in 1905, and one additional for 1910; American women, seven, to fill places left vacant in 1905, and one additional in 1910.

Professor Pickering, director of the Harvard astronomical observatory, has received approval of his work in pursuance of a plan favored by the late Mrs. Freeman-Palmer, president of Wellesley College, for a preliminary conference of the ten electors living in or near Boston for reciprocal aid in making up their choice of names for inscription this year in the Hall of Fame. It is expected that President Eliot will preside at this local conference.

WAVES WASH UP A MYSTERY.

Cards on Body Bear Names of Hubert Schmidt and Enrique Crozco.

Two cards inscribed, respectively, "Hubert Schmidt" and "Lic. Enrique Crozco, Ass't. Att'y. M. Cent. R. R.," were found in the clothing of a man of evident refinement whose body was washed ashore at South Beach, Staten Island, yesterday.

There was nothing else in the pockets but a brass button, and the absence of any money whatever, as well as of jewelry, coupled with the good quality of the clothing, led to the conclusion that the man had been robbed and then thrown into the water.

The man apparently was about thirty-five years old. He was 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighed 130 pounds.

AUTO EXPENSIVE PLAYTHING.

First Day's Practice Costs Kingston Man $500.

Kingston, N. Y., March 13.—John H. Santory, manager of a clothing store here, purchased a new automobile yesterday and caused $500 damage while trying to learn how to run it to-day.

He practised in the business section, and, after bowling over Mrs. Sarah E. Winchell, who was returning from church, and breaking her arm, the machine wrecked the plate glass front of his firm's store, scattered a crowd that started to Mrs. Winchell's assistance, and finally crashed into the plate glass front of a store on the opposite side of the street.

Santory was uninjured. A friend who jumped from the car dislocated his shoulder.

ABDUCTION NIPPED.

Man Found with Ten-Year-Old Girl Arrested.

Tecteta Silveria, a tailor, thirty-four years old, of No. 185 Park Row, was a prisoner in the Elizabeth street station last night on suspicion of knowing something concerning the abduction of ten-year-old May Weeks, of No. 185 West End avenue, in whose company the man was found. Detectives are searching the Italian quarter for another man and a woman concerned in the affair.

Leaving the home of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Gallagher, early yesterday morning to attend the funeral of her cousin, Celia, in Jersey City, the Weeks girl arrived at her destination and left for home at nightfall. In the West 23d street ferry house she was spoken to by a well dressed Italian of about thirty-three in a fur coat, who offered to take her home. She accepted, and the man took her to Mulberry Bend Park, where he left her, it is alleged, with Silveria and a woman.

Patrolman Renehan, of the Elizabeth street station, noticing the trio, started toward them, whereupon the woman disappeared. After questioning the girl Silveria was taken to the station house, where he refused, it is said by the police, to give any information as to his companions.

WOOLEN MAN'S CAR KILLS BOY.

Assistant Treasurer of American Company Arrested in Cambridge, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass., March 13.—George Simpson, of Andover, assistant treasurer of the American Woolen Company, was arrested to-day, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of a ten-year-old boy who was struck by his automobile. The boy, Timothy Lane, of No. 10 Leonard street, Cambridge, was returning home from Sunday school, when at Broadway and Prospect street, in Cambridgeport, he was struck by the car, his skull being fractured and neck broken.

Bail in $2,500 was furnished for Simpson by William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company. Simpson is twenty-one years old.

NEW ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Offers $50,000 Toward Y. M. C. A. Building for Georgia School.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlanta, March 13.—Announcement was made to-day that John D. Rockefeller had given $50,000 to the Georgia State School of Technology for the purpose of erecting a Young Men's Christian Association building on the campus.

The gift is conditioned upon the raising of an additional $25,000 by the friends of the institution. It is believed that this will be done within a short time. The gift followed a personal visit of President Matheson to Mr. Rockefeller in Augusta, at which the needs of the Georgia institution were discussed.

WOOER SUES A WIDOW.

Young Man Wants $20,000 from Aged Woman for Breach of Promise.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, March 13.—The usual order of breach of promise cases is reversed in a suit just brought by Frank Catterton against Mrs. Lucy E. McKnight. Catterton is twenty-eight years old, and Mrs. McKnight is sixty-eight.

Catterton asks $20,000 damages. Items in the claim are bouquets, candy and theatre tickets which he lavished upon the widow during their love making. Catterton is a linotype operator. Mrs. McKnight is said to have $25,000 in bank, besides owning securities worth $25,000 and at least six pieces of real estate.

LODGE TO PROBE BUTTER PRICES.

Washington, March 13.—Following the lead thrown out by grocers who have appeared as witnesses before the Senate cost-of-living committee that the Elgin (Ill.) butter syndicate makes the market price for the whole country, Chairman Lodge has decided to sift this matter to the bottom.

The committee will meet to-morrow, and it is expected that the examination of witnesses will be directed along lines of getting at the bottom of the butter question. Already the syndicate has protested against statements made by witnesses, and it is not unlikely that some representatives of the syndicate will appear on the scene before the subject is closed.

URGE DAY OF REST

CLERGY JOINS UNIONS

Mass Meeting Report Says 300,000 Work on Sunday.

Clergymen and labor union members attended a mass meeting under the auspices of the Day of Rest Conference in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon to further the fortunes of an amendment to the present state law relating to work on Sunday. This amendment provides that no man, woman or child shall work on Sunday unless he or she has had in the six days immediately preceding a full day of rest. The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn omitted its regular Sunday afternoon meeting to attend this mass meeting in a body.

Bishop Frederick Courtney, president of the Day of Rest Conference, who presided, expressed the sentiments of the gathering in saying:

"Each man is bound to secure one day of rest in seven for himself that he may do the best work of which he is capable, and he should strive to obtain this benefit for his fellows."

The religious side to the question was not emphasized by Bishop Courtney or by any of the other speakers, who were John Mitchell, Marcus M. Marks, Assemblyman Charles F. Murphy, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Warren M. Wilson. Mr. Wilson read the report of a committee of the conference appointed to ascertain to what extent business had encroached upon Sunday leisure.

300,000 Work on Sunday.

Mr. Wilson's report showed that a total of 19,342 establishments of various kinds, employing in all approximately three hundred thousand persons, were now doing business in this city on Sunday, and that for the most part the employes of these establishments worked seven days in the week. He said that at the request of the committee the State Commissioner of Labor was preparing an authoritative and complete statement of the invasion of business on the workingman's day of rest.

"Seven days of work in a week," said Mr. Mitchell, "like ten hours' work a day, can be defended only on the plea of selfishness or ignorance. It is said that the devil finds work for idle hands to do, and so it is contended that the workman shall have no leisure. It is also said that work is dignified, and the more work the more dignity.

"As a young man I was employed in a mine in Southern New Mexico, where we worked seven days a week. In that mining camp a man wasn't considered respectable who didn't spend what little leisure he had in the saloon. The same feeling was entertained in all the mining camps of those days. But since the enforcement of the Sunday law many towns, inhabited entirely by miners, have driven the saloons out. My own experience tells me that when a man is overfatigued he seeks recreation in unwise pleasures and in the saloon. There is a great difference between idleness and leisure.

Not After Puritanical Observance.

"The labor unions would be the last organizations to ask for a Puritanical Sunday, but they do ask that no man shall be required to work more than six days in a week. The trade unions have done more to enforce regulations prescribing six days of work a week and eight hours a day than any other agency. I think if all workingmen would put themselves in touch with the unions we wouldn't need any legislation on the subject."

Assemblyman Murphy thought a state bureau should be created to enforce a six-day regulation similar to the bureau which now enforces the regulations regarding the labor of women and children.

Mr. Marks contended that a workman should have not only one day of rest a week, but short enough hours to give him some leisure every day, and sufficient remuneration to allow him to retire and devote the last decade of his life to a nobler pursuit than that of mere gain.

FIGHTING IN SARAGOSSA.

Several Persons Hurt in Riot Over Scholastic Question.

Saragossa, Spain, March 13.—A meeting of Catholics held to-day to protest against the lay schools culminated in serious street fighting. The police were forced to use their weapons freely to restore order, and several persons were hurt.

RECORD FOR LIEUT. FOULOIS.

San Antonio, Tex., March 13.—Lieutenant L. B. Foulois made five successful flights in the United States army's Wright aeroplane at Fort Sam Houston yesterday, and in one of the flights broke the world's starting record, held by Glenn H. Curtiss. Foulois got his aeroplane off in 65 feet. The best record heretofore has been 90 feet.

PAULHAN THRILLS

OFF STRAIGHT AWAY.

Daring 'Cross-Country Flight Sixty Miles an Hour.

Paulhan yesterday was himself again. Such being the case, it is not necessary to say he flew in his "machine that a soul has." How high he soared, how hard he battled against the opposing air currents, how long he remained above the treetops, are the things to be noted when Paulhan, in dead earnest, puts his hand to the lever.

He thrilled several thousand persons at the Metropolitan racetrack, Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. The thrill was one of pleasure and awe—pleasure principally—and lasted eight minutes. During that time the Frenchman travelled approximately six miles across country. The pounding of his propellers changed to a rattle, a flutter, into a soft purr, the droning flight of the beetle and then was heard no more for four and a half minutes. When they were heard again the machine was travelling at tremendous speed—perhaps at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

It was a day of sunshine and crisp winds and of high anticipations on the part of the spectators, who came in hundreds of automobiles, by special trains on the Long Island Railroad, by trolleys, wagons and across lots on foot.

From the box office point of view, there was cause to regret the circumstance that two out of every three persons remained on the outside of the gate. About fifteen hundred men and women paid admission and forgot to express regret. The price charged was $1, instead of $2 on Saturday.

The scene within the gates was bright with dashes of color worn by the women in their hats and coats. It was a prosperous looking crowd, sportsmanlike, ready to take a chance on getting a wind check for its money. Wealthy women munched ham sandwiches, while their motor veils snapped behind them. Men in fur coats cast frequent glances at the flag over the clubhouse and dropped wise observations about the weather conditions being ideal for a French aerialist. There was a spirit of confidence abroad. No one believed that Paulhan, the lovable daredevil, would fail to fly, even though the wind was fifteen miles and none too steady.

Not Ideal Weather.

No one was surprised, therefore, but all were happy in expectation, when, at 3:50 o'clock, the big, yellow aeroplane was led into the racetrack.

Paulhan left the machine and walked across the field, accompanied by Mrs. Paulhan, his uncle and Mescarroll, his chief mechanician, himself an aviator. When an aviator walks across a field he is said to be feeling out the air. While weather conditions were not ideal, Paulhan, it seemed, had found them good enough.

Paulhan wanted to climb quickly. No sooner had he signified such intention than his Farman flyer swayed, dipped, rocked, stood on its tail. It played the aerial bronco with such sincere attention as to leave nothing undone in that line, so that the spectators got part of their thrill at once—the thrill of awe. Paulhan must have had some stirring seconds, but he showed he was the vacquero for his peculiar steed. He forced the machine higher until one hundred feet was reached, when it struck a more congenial current of air. It was supposed that Paulhan would turn when he came to that part of the racetrack, but the Frenchman went on, over the fences, out toward the sea, the outlines of his fragile apparatus melting gradually and the sound from the propellers floating back to the grandstand like the hum of the locust.

The flying outfit now seemed more like a big bug than anything else. It was no use to cheer, but the crowd of spectators strained toward the silent, floating Frenchman, as though they wanted him to know they saw the beauty and the daring of his flight.

About Four Hundred Feet Up.

Then the machine made another turn to the south, pointed its nose to the east again, rose until it was approximately four hundred feet above the ground, and began a wide detour on its homeward flight. There was perfect equilibrium, apparently perfect control and fastly increasing speed. Paulhan was coming home with the wind, and he struck a streak of air that seemed to make other motive power unnecessary.

High above the eastern end of the grandstand he dashed at an estimated rate of sixty miles an hour, cut a big swath behind the buildings, flew over the clubhouse, made a descent sensational in its suddenness, and alighted within twenty-five feet of where he had taken his seat exactly eight minutes before.

Wilbur Wright was not present, and said at the Hotel Manhattan last night that he did not expect to go to the racetrack again.

Relative to published statements by Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, that the United States would lose the international meet if the Wright company won its suits, Mr. Wright said:

"It is not our intention to prohibit sport or spoil the international meet by restricting it to machines built by the Wright company. But the meets have been made possible by an invention. It is only just that in figuring up the cost of a race meet a reasonable sum should be set aside to compensate the owners for the use of their property. If this is done race meets can be held, at which infringing machines of every style and make, domestic and foreign, can compete without hindrance.

"No one can truthfully say that any past action of the owners of this invention has been unreasonable, unwarranted or unjust. It is not the intention that any future action shall be unreasonable, unwarranted or unjust. So far we have been the victims of injustice instead of the aggressors."

Orville Wright said at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday: "My brother and I wish only to maintain our technical rights. Arrangements can easily be made that will permit of foreigners and others flying at the international meet."

HAMILTON'S HURTS SLIGHT.

Seattle, March 13.—Charles K. Hamilton, who was hurt in the fall of his aeroplane yesterday, was able to return to his hotel last night from the hospital to which he was taken. His injuries are slight.

HARMON PLANS APRIL FLIGHT.

San Antonio, Tex., March 13.—Clifford B. Harmon, the New York balloonist, will start from San Antonio in April in a second effort to break the world's long distance record. Major Allen T. Buell, local weather forecaster, will accompany Mr. Harmon if the government will grant him leave of absence.

GIRL PUT UP PLUCKY FIGHT.

With Fiancé's Help She Turns Milkcan "Hurlers" Over to Police.

George Frank, John Feth and John Johnson, all of Williamsburg, were going along Bushwick avenue early yesterday morning, and when in front of the candy and stationery store of Henry Gresser, at No. 547 Bushwick avenue, one of the men picked up a large milkcan and hurled it through the show window. It just happened that Gresser's daughter Mollie and her fiancé were returning from a wedding reception. The girl saw the act, and, with her escort, she seized the men and shouted for help. The three men fought and so did the girl and her escort, who succeeded in holding on until Policeman Koehler, of the Hamburg avenue station, appeared.

Miss Gresser went along to the police station and made the charge of malicious mischief, on which charge the men were held, and later she appeared in the Manhattan avenue police court, where the men were each held in $500 bail for a hearing.

AID FOR THE IRISH

RECTOR COMES OVER.

The Rev. J. M. Robinson Knows No Creed, He Says.

The Rev. John M. Robinson, rector of the parish of Ovoca, County Wicklow, Ireland, arrived here last night on the White Star liner Baltic, a stranger in a strange land. He had letters from John Redmond, the Irish leader, and from the Protestant and Roman Catholic bishops of Dublin, but they were general letters to be read by whomsoever they might concern.

It was the first visit of the Irish Episcopal rector to this country; in fact, it was his first trip across the Atlantic, and, as the Baltic docked late, he chose to remain aboard over night. He will walk forth into the city to-day and look for money for some two thousand poverty stricken Irishmen, Catholics and Protestants alike, who have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the copper mines of Ovoca.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson described himself as an Irishman who had the honor of being rector of Ovoca for twenty-six years, without the assistance of a curate; rector of the parish containing the vale made famous by Thomas Moore in his poem, "The Meeting of the Waters." He boarded the Baltic at Queenstown a stranger, and when the vessel docked last night he was a busy man, shaking the hands of the eighty cabin passengers who had travelled with him during the last eight days.

Passengers Made Up a Purse.

His personality, sincerity and table wit were so pleasing to all in the first cabin that even the stewards flocked about the reporters to shout the praises of the "fine Irish gentleman from Wicklow." Passengers protested against his modesty and volunteered praiseworthy information of a personal nature that the Irish rector had withheld from the reporters. Nor was the feeling of the first cabin manifest only from the lips, for, unknown to the rector, they subscribed a purse, and on Saturday night after dinner the chairman of the subscription committee handed him $120 "as a starter on your search for money for the poor of Ovoca."

Concerning his mission here the Rev. Mr. Robinson said:

"I have heard of the generosity of America, and I have come over here an entire stranger to ask that some of it be bestowed upon the poor of my parish. I am a Protestant, but half of the population in my parish are Roman Catholics. I want money for the Irish poor, regardless of creed. There is no section strife among us at Ovoca. (Be sure you spell Ovoca with a capital O.) The Catholic priests are my friends, and Archbishop Walsh, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Dublin, has made me a gift already of $500."

Asked if he intended to speak in this city, the Irish rector said:

"I hope to be invited to speak here, but I have no plans. Perhaps some of the clergy will invite me, and I shall indeed be glad to say something of our needs at Ovoca should I receive an invitation to attend some celebration on St. Patrick's Day.

Will Stay Here Four Months.

"I intend to remain here four months to plead for the poor of Ovoca. Many things could be started there that would give employment to the idle miners. The watercress industry could be revived, and there is a splendid opportunity for bulb cultivation. Also there are some excellent mineral springs in the parish, and the place might be built up into a splendid spa. I shall go wherever a helping hand beckons to me, and shall be glad to speak in any pulpit for the cause that I represent.

"Ireland is not prospering as much as it is reported to be by the American tourists who go through the country on a flying trip. There are some prosperous sections, but there are too many that are deplorably poor. I hope to get help to put the country in a better state, that it may be able to do its work of regeneration."

The rector is about sixty years old and has a wife and four sons. One son is an officer in the British army, stationed in India, and another is a constructing engineer.

SUFFRAGE PROTESTS.

Minor Demonstrations in Berlin—Slight Disorder.

Berlin, March 13.—Suffrage demonstrations on a small scale occurred in Berlin to-day. They were held under the auspices of the Radicals, and for the most part passed off without disorder. Two processions, however, came into contact with the police, who drew their weapons and dispersed the crowds without bloodshed. Several persons were arrested, among whom was Frau von Gerlach, wife of the chairman of one of the meetings.

Breslau, March 13.—A large demonstration against the suffrage bill took place here to-day, but only in one instance were the police compelled to use their swords. The crowds were quickly dispersed and no one was injured.

Frankfort, March 13.—Twenty thousand persons to-day carried out a "demonstrative stroll," similar to that of last Sunday in Berlin. There were no disorders.

HOPES OF SAVING STEAMER.

Captain of the United States Tells of Accident—No Panic.

Christiania, March 13.—The Scandinavian-American Line steamer United States, from Copenhagen on March 10 for New York, is still aground off this port, but is not believed to be in any danger. The captain of the steamer said to-day:

"We grounded at 11 o'clock in a dense fog. Both myself and a pilot were on the bridge. There was no panic. The lifeboats were cleared and put in readiness, but it was soon seen that there was no danger to be feared. On examination we found a large hole under the water line, and the pumps were kept at work.

"When the fog cleared five steamers arrived and took off all the passengers, transferring them to Christiania. A liner has been ordered from Copenhagen to take the third class passengers to New York. The first and second cabin passengers will be sent to British ports to re-embark."

The work of unloading the steamer continues, preparatory to making an attempt to refloat her.

FONSECA'S ELECTION SURE.

No Doubt of Defeat of Dr. Barbosa for Brazil's President.

Rio de Janeiro, March 13.—The returns in the Presidential elections held on March 1 for the federal district and seventeen states, Minas Geraes, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro excepted, are announced as follows: Marshal Hermes Fonseca, 271,675; Dr. Ruy Barbosa, 121,823.

The results in the three states of Minas Geraes, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, as obtained from an official source, give Fonseca 146,364; Barbosa, 75,943. This gives Marshal Fonseca a total of 418,039 and Dr. Barbosa 197,766.

The figures given out by the opposition, however, give Dr. Barbosa a considerably larger total than this, and the results in several of the interior districts are not yet known, but they will not change the relative positions of the candidates.

INDIAN ARRESTED IN LONDON.

London, March 13.—An Indian law student named Savarkar was arrested on his arrival here to-night from the Continent, on a warrant charging sedition. He is held for extradition.

THE FRENCH THEFTS

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN.

Hopes to Cancel Certain Sales of Church Property.

Paris, March 13.—The government hopes, through the reopening of all the accounts and proceedings in connection with the liquidation of the property of the religious orders, to recover considerable sums which have disappeared through excessive fees and charges and alleged "collusion sales." The law officers believe that they can appeal from the judgments confirming the liquidations under a recent decision of the Court of Cassation.

It may be possible even to set aside some of these "collusion sales," notably those in connection with Stanislas College and the Chartreuse contracts. The government papers intimate that there are several cases of apparent collusion between the liquidators and persons acting for the orders liquidated. Evidence to this effect, it is reported, has been discovered.

As an additional public assurance the government is also considering the advisability of replacing M. le Marquis, who took over Duez's work, by a former governor of the Bank of France.

Many stories are published of the riotous living indulged in by Martin Gauthier, who is now under arrest as an accomplice, since he became associated with Duez. Prior to this he earned only $40 a month. After he entered the employ of Duez he attired himself in the height of fashion, bought automobiles and had just purchased a château when he was arrested.

It is reported that the code to the names of those who were subsidized by Duez and used certain symbols in receipts for money given to them by Duez has been discovered, and disclosures are imminent.

GERMANY REASSURED

Prince Henry Tells of England's Good Will.

Hamburg, March 13.—Addressing the East Asiatic Society last evening, Prince Henry of Prussia said that as a result of his visit to England he could assure them that Great Britain offered to Germany an honorable and sincere friendship. The idea of aggressive action, he added, was completely absent from the minds of those in the British government. That, however, rested on reciprocity, and nothing must be omitted which might serve to strengthen the confidence of the two nations in each other. The old saying, "Confidence begets confidence," he continued, was here applicable. He could answer for the friendly feelings of the naval officers, but the merchant had a similar duty to discharge, just as much as his military comrade.

Prince Henry then invited the society to give its warm support to the company organized to build at Hamburg an airship dock, which is to accommodate at least two of the Zeppelin dirigibles, at a cost of $250,000, and make Hamburg the first point of departure for oversea airship lines.

GREAT NEW AIRSHIP.

Expected to Carry Sixty Men at Fifty Miles an Hour.

Trier, Germany, March 3.—An immense air cruiser to carry from fifty to sixty persons and intended to travel at from forty-four to fifty miles an hour is approaching completion here, and will be launched early this spring by its inventor, Anton Border, an engineer of this city. It introduces an entirely new departure in the construction of airships, as it is built of iron.

The new vessel is expected to achieve even more successful results than those of the rigid aluminum type built by Count Zeppelin, on which it is chiefly modelled. It is to be named the Trier, after the town where it was built.

The skeleton of the balloon is formed of rolled iron piping. The central hollow iron shaft is 410 feet long and about sixteen inches in diameter. There are sixteen other side shafts in the framework, each of them about 328 feet long and eight inches in diameter. These are joined to the central shaft by a latticework of iron.

The gas is contained in twelve ring ballonets, in the same manner as in the Zeppelin craft. These ballonets are just over 27 feet long by nearly 40 feet in diameter, and lie end to end along the body of the airship. The vessel is provided with five motors, developing altogether 480-horsepower. One of them, of 80-horsepower, drives the propeller, which is fitted at the bows. The four others develop 100-horsepower each and are used to put into movement the sixteen vertical and eight horizontal screw planes which steer the ship upward and downward and to starboard and port. They also control the motion of the ship forward and astern.

It is estimated that these powerful motors will give the vessel a speed of at least forty-four miles an hour when they are all working, and it is thought that an average of fifty miles an hour may be attained.

The entire weight of the framework, motors and equipment is thirty tons, and the enormous volume of gas contained by the vessel when fully inflated will permit the transport of ten tons.