

AN IMPORTANT POINT

FILIBUSTERS WIN THE FIRST ROUND.

May Escape Because of a Legal Technicality—Sensational Episode in a Chicago Theater—Our Trade with the World—A Few Confesses.

Chance for Filibusters.

At Jacksonville, Fla., in the Three Friends filibustering case, the point was raised by counsel for the defense that inasmuch as the Cuban insurgents had not been recognized by the United States government they were neither a people nor a body politic as defined by section 5,283, under which the libel was drawn. This was sustained by Judge Locke. The officials of the Department of Justice at Washington state that if the Judge at the final hearing sustains the decision an appeal will likely be taken to the United States Supreme Court. Should Judge Locke's decision be sustained by the court of last resort it would appear that every inhibition in the act against fitting out hostile expeditions of every character against a foreign state with which the United States are at peace becomes of no effect.

HISSED THE HIGH HAT.

Indignant Audience at a Chicago Theater Exorcise the Nuisance.

Hundreds of excited and indignant theatergoers took the high hat question into their own hands Sunday night at the Columbia Theater, in Chicago, by hissed and yell that amounted to a tumult. They compelled every woman who was present at the first night of Sousa's "El Capitan" to sit bareheaded through the performance—all but those in the boxes and one woman in the parquet, who, in spite of the yells and catcalls that came down at her from the balcony and gallery, kept her wide-brimmed headgear on all through the opera. The noisy demonstration began before the curtain went up for the first act, and continued till after the opera had begun, drowning out the music and for a few minutes threatening to break up the performance altogether. Nobody knows who started the demonstration. From the suddenness of the outburst it might have suggested itself to a hundred persons at the same instant. It began with yells of "Hats off," that were interspersed with hisses and groans as some of the women showed a disposition not to obey. When the hisses came the hats in the parquet and dress circle went off as if they had been caught by a gale from behind. Every woman who entered the theater with her hat on made a nervous grab at the hat pins as soon as she divined the import of the demonstration. Never did hats come off so quickly from feminine heads as they did for the five minutes before the performance began. Women came down the aisle with hair disordered from the quick withdrawal of hat pins, and with faces more red than the puls of flesh on the seats.

BALANCE OF TRADE IN 1896.

Excess of Our Exports Over Imports \$325,322,184.

The figures of the Bureau of Statistics, for the calendar year 1896, show that the excess of exports of merchandise from this country over the imports for that period amounted to the sum of \$325,322,184. This breaks the record of this country's excess of exports over imports. The year that came nearest to it was 1878, when the excess of exports over imports was \$305,270,590. Coming at the same time with other conditions analogous to those obtaining in early days at the time of prosperity that began in 1879, the figures of the Bureau of Statistics cause many persons to believe that a similar era of good times is beginning.

EMBLAZZLED CHURCH FUNDS.

Factions of Father Moonor Make Errors Against Him.

For two years there has been war in the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul, at St. Joseph, Mo. One faction favored the priest, Rev. Father Moonor, while the other opposed him. The trouble recently resulted in a riot. Now enemies of the priest say he has embezzled church funds

SENT TWO SCORE TO DEATH.

Sam Palatka has confessed at Atlanta, Ga., that he caused the great Cahaba (Ala.) bridge disaster, which sent thirty-five persons to death and wounded and maimed a score more. "I did it," said Palatka. "I wanted money. It's nobody's business what I wanted it for. There were plenty of dead folks with money—one man had \$500—but before I could get at it the live ones got up and the crowds came. I skipped out then."

SHOT BY A PEACEMAKER.

Frank Cornwall, son of the superintendent of public schools of Taylor County, West Virginia, shot Tom Hazlipp, a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad brakeman, at Grafton. Young Cornwall found Hazlipp beating another railroader. Interfering, the boy was knocked down, when, drawing a revolver, he placed it at Hazlipp's right side and fired two shots, inflicting fatal wounds. Cornwall was arrested.

Wm. E. Mason Wins.

William Ernest Mason, of Chicago, won the Illinois Senatorial battle at Springfield Tuesday night, after a strenuous contest effort in which twenty-four candidates participated. He was finally nominated by acclamation. Martin B. Madden having withdrawn several days before, and William Lorimer withdrawing when he saw his case was hopeless.

Insurgents Sink a Gunboat.

The Cubans have destroyed and sunk the Spanish warship Relampago by torpedoes. The explosion killed the commander, assistant engineer, gunner, and three marines, and wounded the chief officer, paymaster, and engineer second lieutenant. Spanish officers confirm the news.

Inspection is Illegal.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that portion of the South Carolina dispensary law providing for the inspection of liquors imported into the State, to be unconstitutional.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWN.

Five children were drowned in St. Louis while skating. At Kosuth Avenue and Ashland place a crowd of children were skating on the ice in an old quarry. The ice gave way and the children were precipitated into the water and drowned before help could reach them.

Flames in an Orphan's Home.

A portion of the Buckner's Orphan Home, in the suburbs of Dallas, Tex., burned at midnight Friday. Five boys perished and a number of others were injured. The building, with all its furniture, was entirely destroyed. The loss is not yet known.

A CITY OF DEAD AND DYING.

Over Half of the Inhabitants of Bombay, India, Have Died.

Over half the population of Bombay, estimated to amount to about 900,000, has fled from the plague, and the erstwhile crowded streets, docks and bazaars are not recognizable. Business in piece goods, crockery and hardware is at a standstill, and the money lenders have vanished. The courts are deserted and the judges, and officials have gone to a healthier climate. Many of the native doctors, graduates of the college, have fled, and those remaining refuse to attend plague cases, or, when they do attend them, will not touch the sufferers, dreading contagion. Clerks and others whose vocations call them to the city daily have removed to suburban stations where the people are mostly living in thatched huts. It is estimated that 800,000 persons are encamped at Andheri, from whence they will soon be forced to migrate owing to the lack of water and sanitation, threatening to breed cholera. The cemeteries are already filled to overflowing, and the wind is spreading the contagion. The nights are made hideous by cymbals and melancholy dirges. Often difficulty is experienced in burying the dead, friends and relatives refusing to carry the corpses. In some instances women have assisted in carrying the dead bodies. A large number of plague corpses at the Tower of Silence, the Parsee burial place, have not been eaten by the vultures inhabiting it. Corpses have been found in the streets. The official returns show that up to Wednesday there were 3,394 cases of bubonic plague and 2,356 deaths from that disease.

STEADY GAIN IN TRADE.

Gradual but Certain Improvement

Noted in Future.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen came suddenly in 1879, after several months of disappointment because specie resumption had not yet brought the benefits expected. It takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money markets, large orders, resuming mills, expanding employment and large distribution, to the results which make still greater and lasting gain possible. Such gradual and steady improvement has been in progress for more than two months. Money markets feel a steady increase in demand for commercial and manufacturing loans. Additional works went into operation each week in January and the working force is larger than at any other time for six months. Best of all, there is so little crazy excitement that the gain may be ascribed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most prudent men in business. It is not a time of high prices. Many who are anxious to get early hold on the market are making for the moment lower prices than they could afford to maintain. Some have secured orders enough for months to come, and begin to be less keen in competition."

NEW USE FOR CORN STALKS.

K. S. Cramp Has a Scheme Which Will Benefit the Farmers.

Edwin S. Cramp, the millionaire ship builder of Philadelphia, is now interested especially in the production of padding for warships and fodder for cattle from cornstalks. Thanksgiving Day last Edwin S. Cramp was granted a patent for the new invention he bought from the inventor. Experiments have been made in the East for six or seven months and in every case they have been very successful. Now the scheme is to be introduced in the West, and next year a considerable portion of the cornstalk crop of Illinois and Iowa is to be bought from the farmers and used in making both the fodder and the ship padding. The British Government has become interested in the new discovery of the Cramps. If it is pleased with the results of its investigation and decides to adopt the invention it will mean that a large additional demand will be created, and, of course, the corn raisers will be the beneficiaries. The process for manufacturing the two things—fodder and ship padding—is simple, as explained by Mr. Cramp. It consists in separating the pith from the outer stalk and grinding each. The outer portion of the stalk is converted into fodder, as the article used in the ships is called. The pith when ground and prepared is fed for cattle. A factory is to be established at Rockford, Ill.

GOV. ADAMS INVESTIGATING.

Visits Leadville in Hope to Find Means for Settling Strike.

Alva Adams, new Governor of Colorado, arrived in Leadville Friday morning, in company with Maj. Gen. Brooks of the State militia. The Governor will personally investigate the strike situation in the hope that some arrangement may be made for the arbitration of the strike, which for seven months has practically paralyzed the great mining camp and cost the State nearly a quarter of a million dollars for the maintenance of a military guard for the miners. Adj't. Gen. Moses has wired orders to a Columbus clothing firm for uniforms for the 500 citizens of Leadville who have enlisted in the State militia since the occupation of the camp by the troops. This is believed to mean that the non-resident militiamen are all to be withdrawn.

NO WATER IN SCHOOLS.

A terrible accident occurred in the Adit Mining Company's tunnel near Ward, Colo. John W. Glover and Harry Glover, contractors, and T. A. Degarmo and John W. Schreiber were killed by the explosion of thirty-five pounds of giant powder. The cause of the explosion is not known. The bodies of the men were terribly mangled and identification was impossible, the walls of the tunnel being covered with shreds of human flesh for many yards.

FOUR KILLED BY GIANT POWDER.

A horrible accident occurred in the Adit Mining Company's tunnel near Ward, Colo., John W. Glover and Harry Glover, contractors, and T. A. Degarmo and John W. Schreiber were killed by the explosion of thirty-five pounds of giant powder. The cause of the explosion is not known. The bodies of the men were terribly mangled and identification was impossible, the walls of the tunnel being covered with shreds of human flesh for many yards.

ROBINSON BEARD IS TO BE PREMIER.

At a conference Friday at Canton between President-elect McKinley and Senator John Sherman there was consummated that which has been foreshadowed by the political incidents of several days past. Senator Sherman was formally tendered and accepted the premiership of the incoming administration. The conference was held at the Major's home in Canton and at its conclusion Senator Sherman said: "I have been offered and have accepted the State portfolio."

NOMINATED FAIRBANKS.

At the joint senatorial caucus in Indianapolis Charles W. Fairbanks was chosen as the Republican nominee by a vote of 60 to 25 for the other three, divided as follows: McKeen, 11; Wallace, 6; Taylor, 3; Frank D. Posley, 3; Gen. Harrison, 1; Judge John H. Baker, 1.

CALLA A SUBJECT TO HIS FEAST.

At St. Petersburg, the Czar beckoned to a gardener who was working in the park at Tsarskoe-selo. The guard, seeing the man running toward the Czar, shot him dead, supposing that he was a would-be assailant. The Czar was deeply affected.

MINES OWNER MISSING.

Millionaire Mine Owner George S. Hamm, of the San Joaquin mining district of New Mexico, is missing, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with in Chicago.

ARM TO BE IMPOSED.

A plan for the reorganization of the line of the "army," which has been demanded repeatedly by the War Department, it is now believed, will be presented to Congress and accepted before adjournment.

SEATON'S BANK GOES UNDER.

The Seaton Savings Bank has closed its doors, owing to heavy withdrawals of county funds by newly installed officers.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; butter, choice creamy, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common green to fine, 23c to 25c per pound.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 98c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, 20c to 23c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 21c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 98c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, 20c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; butter, creamy, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 18c to 17c.

Short in Their Accounts.

Harry Ferguson, postmaster, and P. P. Hoop, money order clerk, of Colorado Springs, Colo., have been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of government money.

Thousands Want Improvement.

Nearly 1,200 of Dayton, Ohio, unemployed workingmen, mechanics and laborers held a mass meeting, to which all

city boards and public officials were invited. The object was to discuss the serious situation confronting the masses and to devise ways and means to relieve the distress of several thousand families. No definite plans were adopted, though it is confidently hoped that the situation will be adequately met and that none will suffer. It is known that at least 3,000 mechanics and workingmen are out of employment and that possibly more than 10,000 people are dependent upon them. Most of them have been out of work for three or four months, and as the winter shows no improvement it is found necessary to appeal to public boards and charities. More than 1,000 of the unemployed signed a paper expressing their willingness to work at any honest labor, and all public boards will be petitioned to hasten the prosecution of city improvement. The water works department began work on several miles of street mains, having appropriated a considerable sum for the purpose.

STEADY GAIN IN TRADE.

Gradual but Certain Improvement

Noted in Future.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen came suddenly in 1879, after several months of disappointment because specie resumption had not yet brought the benefits expected. It takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money markets, large orders, resuming mills, expanding employment and large distribution, to the results which make still greater and lasting gain possible. Such gradual and steady improvement has been in progress for more than two months. Money markets feel a steady increase in demand for commercial and manufacturing loans. Additional works went into operation each week in January and the working force is larger than at any other time for six months. Best of all, there is so little crazy excitement that the gain may be ascribed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most prudent men in business. It is not a time of high prices. Many who are anxious to get early hold on the market are making for the moment lower prices than they could afford to maintain. Some have secured orders enough for months to come, and begin to be less keen in competition."



CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

The old housekeeper set apart for Angela's use a charming little room overlooking the greenward that led down to the river—a room in which the shadows of green boughs made rich traceray on the floor and walls, a room filled with flowers, and the hangings of which were pale sea-green and gold. A few pictures in gilt frames, some books, a piano, a couple of easy chairs, two large windows that opened on to the grass, helped to make the apartment, if not luxurious, at least most comfortable.

One morning Mrs. Bowen broke in upon her solitude.

"Miss Charles," said she, "I am going through the picture-gallery this morning. Would you like to see it? There are few

works of art in it; but most of them are few

of the best race horses in the Eastern circuit.

"I like that face," remarked Angela;

"It is certainly a striking face," agreed Angela, and they passed on.