NOT A RUSSIAN SLIGHT

WHY THE SQUADRON SAILED FROM TOULON.

Intention Was Not to Divert the Demonstrative Friendliness Sought by the Italians.

PARIS, April 4.—An official of the Foreign Office informed a representative of the Associated Press today that the sensation which was created by the departure of the Russian warships from Toulon is wholly artificial. It was never intended that the whole Russian squadron should remain there during the Franco-Italian festivities, as it was recognized that the presence of a third party would tend to check the expression of good feeling, while at the same time it might invest the events at Toulon in the minds of others with a triple political character which they do not possess. The Czar wishes, nevertheless, that the Russian Navy should greet President Loubet at Toulon, and it will be represented by at least two warships, which will stay there during the festivities, in which their officers will participate.

A Russian personage in this city who was interviewed on the subject spoke in the same strain, explaining that had the Russian officers and warships been in too great numbers, they might have diverted to themselves part of the demonstrative friendliness which the Italians came to seek in France. He also said that there had been a lack of discretion on the part of the Russian Consul at Toulon, and declared that the Russian squadron had never intended to take part in the fetes. He admits that the departure of the Russian warships was hastened in order to cut short the reports in certain Paris papers, which had been attributing undue significance of the Russian squadron at the present juncture.

Germany Not Concerned.

BERLIN, April 4.—The recall of the Russian fleet from Toulon is considered here to denote Russia's desire not to participate in festivities which, though she is an ally of France, she would have a less share of attention than Italy. A semiofficial note issued this evening says:

"Germany has in no wise attempted to interfere with the Franco-Italian meeting at Toulon. She regards Italy's appearance here as a mere act of politeness in return for the French naval visit to Caigliari. Germany has reason to believe that Russia also regards the departure of the Russian fleet from Toulon as designed solely not to hinder the free exchange of Franco-Italian civilities."

The Berliner Post, in the course of an obviously inspired article this evening, gives expression to similar opinions.

PLOT AGAINST LADY COOK.

She Asks Permission to Have Her Husband's Body Exhumed.

LONDON, April 4.—The Echo says it understands that, in consequence of certain unpleasant rumors, Lady Cook, widow of Sir Francis Cook, and formerly Tennie C. Claflin, has applied to the Home Secretary to have the body of Sir Francis exhumed. Sir Francis Cook died February 17. Friends of Lady Cook say that false stories have been circulated by a person not related to Sir Francis Cook, but who was disappointed at not being remembered in the will. Lady Cook desires that the exact cause of her husband's death, which was senile decay (he was 84 years old at the time of his death), shall be officially certified to, so that hereafter, in the event of her death, nothing can be alleged against her. The relations between Lady Cook and her late husband's family are quite cordial.

Lady Cook, who is living in Kensington, London, made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press this evening:

"Since the death of my husband there has come to my knowledge a very thoroughly laid plan, concocted before his death, to attack his reputation for the purpose of blackmail. It was about to be put into execution when he died. Some parties to the conspiracy expected to secure large amounts of money during his life. His somewhat sudden end prevented a fulfillment of these hopes. The conspiracy reached a culmination by the circulation of rumors that Sir Francis died an unnatural death, and owed his demise to me, the conspirators hoping in this fashion to blackmail me.

"Had I not been a woman of world-wide reputation, I could have afforded to let these calumnies die. My own health also is extremely poor. Should I die now, these lies might go on forever. I have, therefore, resolved to refute them now. I purpose to go to the full limit of an autopsy, if necessary, in order that the world may know how base these stories are. Harrowing as it is, I shall not flinch. My husband was beloved by me and I by him, and those iniquitous slanders shall be stamped out if it costs me all the courage and wealth I have in the world. In this I have the full co-operation of all my step-children."

BRITISH CIVIL LIST.

As Revised It Shows an Increase of $335,000.

LONDON, April 4.—The report of the committee appointed to consider changes in the civil list recommends that the new civil list be fixed at about £470,000, as follows: Privy purse, £110,000; salaries of household and retired allowances, £125,000; expenses of household, £193,000; works, £20,000; royal bounty, alms and special services, £13,000, and sundries, £8000. The report recommends an annuity of £30,000 to the Duke of Cornwall and York; £10,000 to the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and £6000 to each of the King's daughters. The Queen's annuity, in the event of her surviving the King, is increased to £70,000, and an annuity of £30,000 is provided for the Duchess of Cornwall and York in the event of her surviving the Duke.

The proposals for the civil list show a net increase of £67,000. Mr. Labouchere, the sole signatory of the minority report, thinks that no increase is necessary. In a piquant paragraph he says:

"The committee did not deem it within the scope of their inquiry to consider whether a continuance of the pomp and pride and ceremony of the court is desirable. Suggestions have been received that the cost of living has gone up among the wealthier classes since her late Majesty ascended the throne. This idea seems to be due to the present ostentatious expenditure of some of those who have suddenly acquired large fortunes. But your committee does not believe the sovereign would desire to enter into monetary competition with such person, or encourage by his example such vainglorious prodigality on the part of his subjects."

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

Disturbing Rumors Have Been Pronounced Groundless.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The latest reports about the King's health are reassuring. His throat has been examined by Sir Felix Simon, and the recent disturbing rumors have been pronounced to be groundless. Sir Felix is the German throat specialist, who has been appointed physician extraordinary to the King, and has been naturalized as a British subject. The King's general health is good.

The King's special audiences are watched eagerly by politicians in search of cues to public affairs. A. J. Balfour has been followed by Mr. Chamberlain to Windsor, and the two visits support the current belief among the best-informed people in politics that Lord Salisbury's retirement is impending, and that the King is quietly arranging conditions for the reorganization of the Ministry with the First Lord of the Treasury in the Upper House and the Secretary for the Colonies as leader in the House of Commons.

Bulletins from Arlington street are favorable, and Lord Salisbury's friends assert that the family interest, now strong in the Cabinet, will keep him in office until the coronation. This is also the view of the old Tories, who are opposed to any change, since Mr. Chamberlain cannot fail to profit by Lord Salisbury's withdrawal. There can be no doubt that the King's own preference and judgment will determine the succession of the leadership of either house.

Von Bulow's Deal With Italy.

BERLIN, April 4.—At the Italian Embassy in Berlin, it was asserted today that Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, recently assured Italy that the wishes of the German Agrarians would be satisfied only so far as would not prevent a renewal of the commercial treaty with Italy. It was added that possibly Count von Bulow, during the interview at Verona with the Italian Premier, seized the opportunity to repeat his promise personally to Signor Zanardelli.

A special dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Rome says: "It is possible that Count von Bulow will meet M. Waldeck-Rousseau, if the latter's health permits, next Monday at the Hotel Daniell, Venice. Italian circles expect a second meeting between the German Chancellor and Signor Zanardelli before the former returns to Germany."

The Agrarian organs in Berlin express a fear that Count von Bulow will unduly favor Italy regarding the tariff upon agricultural products.

Final Graeco-Turkish Treaty.

BERLIN, April 4.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Constantinople, dated April 3, says that the award of the Ambassadors who have been arbitrating the points of difference withheld from the treaty of peace of 1898 between Turkey and Greece, was signed yesterday. The Ambassadors took as a basis for their decisions on the points of difference the statement of 200 pages drafted by the German Ambassador. The decisions have not yet been made public, but are substantially to the effect that the Ambassadors have created for Greece an intermediary regime, standing between that of those states whose citizens in Turkey enjoy the fullest advantages and those states whose citizens have no special privileges. Certain rights enjoyed by Greece before the war, as well as Greece's standing as the most-favored nation, are abolished. Greece retains jurisdiction over her subjects in Turkey.

Kaiser Congratulates the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—The Constantinople papers publish today the text of a telegram sent by Emperor William to the Sultan immediately after the recent earthquake in this city:

"It is with deep emotion," said the Emperor, "that I have just learned what danger your Majesty was in at that the time of the feast of Biaram, and how manifestly God has protected your Majesty's precious life. In offering my sincerest congratulations on your Majesty's escape from danger, I cannot conceal my admiration for the attitude your Majesty observed, and the example of bravery given by your Majesty to your subjects and to the foreigners present. I pray to the Lord to continue to hold your Majesty in his gracious holy keeping."

Anti-British Demonstrations.

LONDON, April 4.—Dispatches received here from Paris reiterate the stories of affronts to Lord Carrington and his suite while returning from Lisbon after formally anonuncing King Edward's accession to King Charles of Portugal. The train on which the mission traveled conveyed a number of nurses returning from the Boer Army. The result, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris, was that at every station there were anti-British scenes. Lord Carrington and his suite were openly insulted, while the nurses were greeted with loud cheers. The situation became so intolerable that the British mission finally changed trains.

France in the South Pacific.

LONDON, April 5.—The Times has received the following from its correspondent in Wellington, N. Z.:

"France, after establishing a naval station in the Pacific and increasing her warships to five within a few weeks, is now engaged in strengthening her land defenses. This action is regarded as menacing British interests in the South Pacific."

Pope to Denounce Associations Law.

PARIS, April 4.—The Matin publishes a dispatch from Rome asserting that the Pope is preparing a declaration on the law of associations, in which he intends to condemn the measure more strongly even than in the letter to the Archbishop of Paris.

Anti-Austrian Risings.

LONDON, April 5.—The Trieste correspondent of the Daily Express reports anti-Austrian risings near Trieste and the burning by incendiaries of the residence of the Governor of Trieste, Count Goess, at Levico in the Austrian Tyrol.

Easter Processions Prohibited.

MADRID, April 4.—All the processions which had been prepared for holy week at Granada have been prohibited, and such processions probably will be forbidden hereafter at Barcelona and elsewhere.

Cape Town Plague.

CAPE TOWN, April 4.—Two deaths from bubonic place, and one suspected case, were officially reported today, the lowest record since the outbreak of the disease in Cape Town.

The Ophir at Aden.

ADEN, Arabia, April 5.—The steamer Ophir, bearing the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, has arrived here.

Cleveland and Booker Washington.

Booker T. Washington in the Outlook.

I met Mr. Cleveland for the first time when, as President, he visited the Atlanta exposition. At the request of myself and others he consented to spend an hour in the Negro building, for the purpose of inspecting the negro exhibit, and of giving the colored people in attendance an opportunity to shake hands with him. As soon as I met Mr. Cleveland, I became impressed with his simplicity, greatness and rugged honesty. I have met him many times since then, both at public functions and at his private residence in Princeton, and the more I see of him the more I admire him. When he visited the Negro building in Atlanta he seemed to give himself up wholly, for that hour, to the colored people. He seemed to be as careful to shake hands with some old colored "auntie," clad partially in rags, and to take as much pleasure in doing so, as if he were greeting some millionaire. Many of the colored people took advantage of the occasion to get him to write his name in a book or on a slip of paper. He was as careful and patient in doing this as if he were putting his signature to some great state document.

Mr. Cleveland has not only shown his friendship for me in many personal ways, but has always consented to do anything I have asked of him for our schools. This he has done, whether it was to make a personal donation or to use his influence in securing the donations of others. Judging from my personal acquaintance with Mr. Cleveland, I do not believe that he is conscious of possessing any color prejudice. He is too great for that. In my contact with people I find that, as a rule, it is only the little, narrow people who live for themselves, who never read good books, who do not travel, who never open up their souls in a way to permit them to come into contact with other souls—with the great outside world.

OHIO FLOOD IS FEARED

HEAVY SNOW, RAIN AND WIND STORMS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Tributaries of the River Are Bank Full—Pittsburg Recovering From the Blizzard.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 4.—Reports from all parts of West Virginia, which have been kept back by broken wires, tell of severe snow, rain and wind storms. There was a heavy fall of snow all over the state, except in the southeastern part, where there was a heavy rain instead. Great alarm is felt here, and at down-river points lest there be a flood stage in the Ohio. The reports received do not warrant such feare, but the alarm is caused by fears that reports kept back by bad wires may be more disquieting.

All the small streams in the upper part of the state are bankful, and the lumbermen are suffering great losses. The Little Kanawha is rising from headwaters. At Burnsville the river is a raging torrent. At Grantsville this morning the stage was 27 feet, with 33 feet expected, which will do great damage. At that time logs wrom the upper river tributaries, which are usually rafted, were passing Grantsville at the rate of 1860 an hour. Many of these will be caught before they reach the Ohio, but thousands will be lost.

Reports from Grafton, Weston, Sutton, Addison, Clarksburg, Morgantown, Fairmont, Grantsville, Creston, and other interior points tell of from 1½ to 2½ inches of precipitation, raging rivers and damage to low-lying property.

Pittsburg Recovering From Storm.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Because of the general prostration of the telegraph wires, news concerning the effects of yesterday's storm in near-by towns is meager, but what has come to hand shows the storm to have been destructive in the extreme. Butler, McKeesport, Greensburg, Johnstown and several up-river points all tell the same story of the heaviest snow and rainfall in years, great destruction caused by falling telegraph and telephone poles, the crushing in of house roofs and breaking down of trees, fences, etc. Many accidents are reported, but no fatalities.

In this city order is gradually being restored, street-car service has resumed almost its normal condition, but it will require several weeks of the hardest kind of work to put telephone, fire-alram and electric-light wires in their former condition. The streets and avenues in the Oakland and East End districts today present a very wrecked appearance.

Struck a Landslide.

BLUEFIELDS, Va., April 4.—On the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk & Western, between Richlands and Swords Creek, a train, with two engines, struck a landslide and fell into the river. Engineer Hetherington and Fireman William Shelton were instantly killed.

SAMUEL M. JONES

THE FAMOUS "GOLDEN RULE" MAYOR OF TOLEDO, OHIO, RECENTLY ELECTED.

THE OREGON'S PILOT.

Navigating Officer Nicholson Took the Big Ship Around the Horn.

Army and Navy Journal.

A paragraph which has started around the newspapers having its origin in the New York Press, and which may become embalmed in history is not corrected, attributes to an outside pilot the successful navigation of the battleship Oregon through the Straits of Magellan on her famous run around the Horn during the Spanish-American War. This pilot, so the yarn goes, was in the employ of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, and for his services the firm received $5000 from Uncle Sam. Captain Charles E. Clark, the Oregon's commander on that historic voyage, authorizes us to say that their is no truth in any such story. No one will deny he is entirely right in not wishing any of the credit due to the Navy for the excellent performance of his ship to be taken from it. The facts about the passage of the battleship through the Straits of Magellan are these, as we get them from Captain Clark himself:

The Oregon entered the Straits in the evening and anchored in a heavy gale at Port Tamar in 52 and 28 fathoms. Probably some pilot might have got a better anchorage, but Captain Clark and his officers did not know it. The next day she ran to Sandy Point, which was reached just after dark. Three or four days were spent there coaling. The coal was taken from a ship laden partly with wool and the wool had to be moved to get at the coal, making the coaling job long and tedious. At early daylight, after the coaling was finished, the Oregon got under way and that day ran out of the Straits. Captain Clark never saw a pilot on board the Oregon from the day he joined her at San Francisco till she reached Key West, where Rear-Admiral Remey sent one on board to show where to anchor and to receive coal. If Grace & Co. got that $5000 they would better refund it or send it to Lieutenant-Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, the navigator and the officers in charge of the deck during their watches, while it would be just as well to bear in mind during the distribution that the Captain of the ship himself had no small part in handling her on the long run.

MINERS DISSATISFIED.

There May Yet Be a Strike in the Hard Coal Region.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Times says: Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment-Workers, is authority for the statement that in spite of the apparent success of the mission of John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers to this city and of the efforts of the Rev. E. S. Phillips in the cause of peace, the trouble with the miners is not yet over.

Secretary White went to Chicago while Mitchell was in this city to attend a convention of the National Civic Federation, a body organized with the object of arbitrating disputes between employers and employes, which was to be held in Chicago on March 23. When he reached Chicago he found that the convention was postponed until April 28. White then went to the anthracite mining district and met Mitchell in Scranton after the latter had returned from New York. White addressed several meetings of miners in Scranton, Wilkesbarre and other places and returned to this city last night where he made the following statement:

"I found the miners very much dissatisfied over the fact that the operators have not agreed to recognize their union. While Mitchell has the men apparently well under control, they were evidently very much disappointed at the result of his mission to New York. They are, in my belief, preparing for a fight on the question of recognition of the union, and while it may not take place immediately a strike of the miners in the entire anthracite district is, in my opinion, inevitable unless the union is recognized. I should not like to see such a strike, but judging from the manner of the miners the trouble is by no means over."

Shirt Makers' Strike Ended.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 4.—An agreement was reached this morning between the Wood Manufacturing Company and their employes, and 500 girls and women returned to their machines in the shirt factory.

Carpenters' Strike Off.

MARION, Ind., April 4.—The carpenters have declared their strike off today, a scale of 30 cents an hour and eight hours a day being agreed upon. About 700 men are involved.

Musical Muggins.

Our Animal Friends.

The cat was frequently present in the parlor in the evening during the recitals on the piano, and was not always put out of the house when the household retired. Several times in the night some members of the family thought they heard a slow, measured drumming on the piano, but they could not imagine who the musician could be who would arise from his bed to play on the instrument. One night the mystery was solved.

A lady and her daughter occupied a room on the first floor adjacent to the parlor. On the night referred to, she was awakened from a dream in which she thought she had been listening to the thrilling performance of a famous pianist, and, sure enough, some one was slowly drumming on the instrument in the parlor. Her daughter rose to investigate the mystery, and, when she stole into the next room, imagine her surprise at seeing Muggins deliberately promenading back and forth on the keyboard, playing what she evidently fancied to be a "taking" tune.

Afterward she was known to do this again and again, continuing the performance as much as five minutes at a time, proving that she was designedly striking the keys with her paws for the sake of the musical effect. It is obvious that Muggins had a penchant for the piano, and that while human fingers had been thrumming the keys, her feline mind was busy drawing its own conclusions and planning a performance of her own.

Means of Abating Bores.

Kansas City Star.

The proposition in England to make obnoxious personal habits misdemeanors opens a wonderful vista of reform. Perhaps, a century hence, men will be arrested and tried on the charge of being bores. Specification: The said John Doe persistently and knowingly sings, in crude, raucous and unlawfully offensive manner, certain ballads, thereby breaking the peace of the neighborhood where he resides. Specification: The said John Doe persistently believes he is a great violinist, etc. Or, the man who habitually breaks in on public meetings to make speeches, or the man who thinks he is a politician, or the person who insists upon telling the story of his life, may, in halcyon times to come, be duly arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to an island, set aside for bores. What a colony there would be on that island! It would not be such cruel punishment, either, because every one sent there could have full swing to exercise his particular hobby on the others. Thus, society would be protected and the bores would die a happy death.

LAWYER PATRICK'S NERVE

INCIDENTS OF THE RICE MURDER HEARING.

Valet-Secretary Jones Continued His Story—Corroborative Testimony Promised.

NEW YORK, April 4.—There were at least two incidents during today's cross examination of Charles F. Jones, the valet-secretary of Millionaire William Marsh Rice, which rose above the ordinary. One was a remark made by Justice Jerome, who presides at the hearing, and which probably shows why Lawyer Patrick, accused with Jones of the murder of the Texan, has all along taken the accusations of Jones against himself with a demeanor almost bordering on contempt. Attorney Moore, for the defense, had asked that when the hearing closed for the day, it be not resumed until Tuesday. Justice Jerome seemed willing and then added: "It is necessary that Jones' testimony as to this murder should be corroborated. He being a self-confessed accomplice, his testimony alone is not enough upon which to hold Patrick."

Attorney Moore tersely added to this: "We understand that, and we suppose the District Attorney does, too."

Tonight those who are watching the case closely are wondering what corroborative testimony the state will introduce to sustain the claims of Jones.

The other incident brought out in the clearest light the indomitable nerve of Patrick. In the face of the reiterated story of Jones that Patrick had instigated the forgeries and the actual murder, the latter took his place in the court proceedings with the utmost nonchalance. At one point it became necessary that a statement made by Jones be read, and it was given into the hands of one of the counsel for the defense for that purpose. This was the statement in which the valet claimed Patrick killed Rice, and which he has since denied. The reader hesitated and stumbled over the written words. Suddenly Patrick spoke up, exclaiming:

"Here, I guess I can make it out; I'll read it."

This was agreed to, and in a loud, clear voice he read: "'P' got a towel and sponge and saturated the sponge with a colorless liquid he had in a bottle. Then he went into the room where 'R' lay in bed. I (Jones) was not in the room, but opened the door and peeped in. 'P' was standing over 'R' with the cone-shaped towel in his hand, and he pressed it down over 'R's' face." Patrick was still reading with no show of emotion when Justice Jerome ordered a recess for luncheon. The "P's" and "R's" in the statement stand for Patrick and Rice.

At another point in the proceedings Justice Jerome gave his estimate of Jones with characteristic terseness. Attorney Moore had been raking the witness with questions all tending to bring out the valet's lying propensities. He showed that Jones had lied to and deceived his own father when the latter called on him in the hospital after he had attempted suicide; that he had told untruths to Assistant District Attorney Osborne and that he had lied to his own counsel. Here Justice Jerome struck in with the remark: "This witness is a weak, wicked and unfortunate man. He is a self-confessed murderer and deserves contempt, but I won't allow you to insult him."

Morris Meyer, charged with forgery in the first degree and a co-defendant with David L. Short, accused of witnessing the so-called Patrick will, has been admitted to bail in $5000.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

Robbery of a Country Bank After a Desperate Fight.

CHAPDON, O., April 4.—A gang of a half-dozen robbers early today blew open the safe of the Citizens' Savings Bank here, and after a desperate fight with Nightwatchman Pomeroy and a citizen, succeeded in making their escape. The robbers secured less than $200. Nightwatchman Pomeroy discovered the men at work in the bank. He was seized, bound and gagged, but not until he had shot one of the burglars. Dr. Hudson, who lives near the bank, was aroused by the noise and came to the scene. He was also seized and tied hand and foot. It required three big charges of dynamite to blow the safe door off. After completing their work the robbers left town on a handcar. Early today two men were arrested at Willoughby upon the charge of being members of the gang.

The robbers succeeded in gaining entrance to only one compartment of the big safe. In another part, which was not reached, it is said nearly $30,000 was stored. Pomeroy is badly used up. After he shot one of the burglars he was unmercifully clubbed over the head. After being bound and gagged, the watchman was dragged into the bank. He lay there a witness to operations. At each explosion the robbers retired to places of safety. Pomeroy lay in an exposed place, and no attention was paid to him, except that one of the robbers, whose arm had evidently been broken by the shot from Pomeroy's revolver, occasionally give him a kick in the ribs as he passed.

The robbers were a long time getting into the vault. They gathered up loose coins lying about, then went at the strong box. They exploded several charges, but could not force it. After an investigation today, Cashier C. L. Smith, of the bank, said:

"The robbers got $125 in gold; $20,000 in certificates held against the bank by individuals, and $25,000 or $30,000 worth of mortgages and other securities belonging to individuals. None of the paper taken is negotiable. There was $30,000 in currency in an inner vault, which they did not get."

A posse of citizens is scouring the surrounding country for the robbers. It is believed that some coins found in possession of the two men arrested at Willoughby are part of those taken from the bank. The men also had several sticks of dynamite in their pockets.

BYSTANDERS SHOT.

Three Men Wounded in a San Francisco Saloon Row.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Two men were fatally shot and one seriously wounded in Joseph Anderson's saloon on Pacific street early this morning. Joseph H. Cordes, of Elmhurst, Alameda County, did the shooting. He was trying to kill Kitty Eisel, who formerly lived with him, but missed her each time and struck three innocent bystanders, all of whom were sailors. John Carlson was the first of the victims to succumb. He died almost immediately after his arrival at the harbor receiving hospital. Peter Sjorgen, of the transport Indiana, was shot through the head. He was hurried to the city receiving hospital. A casual inspection convinced the surgeons that Sjorgen would soon die. A. J. Shanley, of the bark Harvester, was shot in the back. At the city receiving hospital the bullet could not be located. His chances for recovery are fair.

Saved by Long Distance Wire.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Michael J. Sampson, formerly chief clerk of the Bureau of Special Assessments, who was arrested in London, brought back and convicted some time ago of forgery, was, by vigorous use of the long distance telephone, today saved, for the time being, at least, from entering upon his term of imprisonment in the Joliet Penitentiary. The Supreme Court issued a mandate a month ago refusing a new trial for Sampson, and ordering the Sheriff to take him to the penitentiary at once. Shortly after noon today Judge Gibbons granted a writ of hebeas corpus for Sampson, setting his hearing for tomorrow. Sampson had left for Joliet, and the warden was requested by wire to stop the prisoner at the door on his arrival this afternoon.

Discharged for Lack of Evidence

DENVER, April 4.—A. L. Cowan, who has been under arrest for over a month on suspicion that he was the man who had terrorized the residents of Capitol Hill by many murderous assaults upon women during the past Winter, was discharged today for lack of any satisfactory evidence to convict him of any crime, but was immediately rearrested on a charge of insanity. The formal charge against Cowan was the murder of Mrs. Mary Short, colored, who was struck down by a blow on the head, the night of February 22, and died soon afterward. The same night Mrs. Josephine Unterahrer was struck, presumably by the man who killed Mrs. Short, and she also died. The thug's third victim that night was seriously injured, but has recovered.

Prominent Kentuckians Fought.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—General John B. Castleman, who was Colonel of the First Kentucky Regiment, and was later appointed by President McKinley to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Walter B. Forrester, managing editor of the Louisville Commercial, fought in the street today. No blood was shed, and the affair was quickly over. There had been feeling between them since the Spanish-American War, when Forrester was Assistant Adjutant-General of Kentucky. They met face to face on Fourth avenue today when General Castleman struck Forroster in the face. Forrester struck back and General Castleman fell in a half recumbent position. Friends stepped between them and each of the combatants proceeded quickly to his office.

Malfeasance in Office.

LISBON, O., April 4.—In the Probate Court, L. P. Metzger, City Solicitor of Salem, was convicted of malfeasance in office, and sentenced to removal from office. The specific charges against him were traveling to New York City on a pass and charging railroad fare to his expense account with the city, and accepting a fee of $1000 in a railroad deal iminical to the interests of the city.

Victim of a Maniac.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 4.—Frank Galiano, 20 years old, was last Saturday induced by M. Aylward, of Sioux City, Ia., to accompany him on a mining expedition to the desert. Aylward returned to this city and was locked up in the City Jail charged with insanity. As Galiano did not return it is feared the maniac made away with him. The authorities are investigating.

Alonzo Whiteman Convicted.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Alonzo Whiteman, formerly of Duluth, Minn., was convicted of grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions today. Whiteman's offense was the passing of a worthless check at a hotel.

Result of a Family Quarrel.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 4.—Owing to a family quarrel, Darius C. Bachelder, a horse breaker, today shot and killed his wife, and then killed himself.

Famine in India.

Longmans Magazine.

As to direct prevention of famine in India, though it is obviously impossible to control the rainfall, we have done much to increase the artificial means of irrigation. For more than 20 years a portion of the surplus revenue has been set aside for a "famine insurance fund," and has been spent not only on actual relief of distress, when it occurs, but on canals, tanks, railways and roads and on lightening of the public burdens, so that, should extra taxation be ever necessary, in an emergency, the indebtedness of the country should not on the whole increase. From this and other funds we have spent on canals (mostly during the last fifty years), about £48,000,000, and 36,000 miles of canals are now open. On railways up to the year 1888 about £155,000,000 had been spent. The result is seen in provinces like Sindh, once an arid desert, but now capable of cultivation, and supporting 2,000,000 people; in parts of the Punjab, which have become quite independent of the rainfall; in Madras, where irrigation has often more than quadrupled the value of the land, and like effects in many other districts. Unfortunately, irrigation is not a panacea of universal application. In a hilly country like much of Central India, canals are impossible. The small rivers, which are alone available for feeding some canals, dry up entirely in seasons of drought, and so do also tanks, reservoirs and wells. Science cannot yet entirely subdue the forces of nature.

There remains, then, the grim fact that famines always have occurred in India as far back as history can trace, and they probably always will occur more or less severely. Meanwhile let it be a consolation to those who have some feeling for that uphappy country to know that what money, skill, and hard work can do to mitigate its sufferings at the present moment, is being done according to the best traditions of English public service, and what higher standard could be attained?

"ESPECIALLY THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia."

For Albuminuria AND Bright's Disease.

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco,* in his handbook of PHARMACY, MATERIA MEDICA, and THERAPEUTICS, a text-book in many of the leading Medical colleges of the country, under the head of ALBUMINURIA, page 600, 7th edition, in the citation of remedies, says: BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia is highly recommended."

Under the head of "CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE," page 601, same edition, in the citation of remedies, he says: "Mineral Waters,

ESPECIALLY THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, which has many advocates."

"A Veritable Antidote."

Dr. William H. Drummond, *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Bishop's University, Montreal, Canada:* "In the Acute and Chronic Nephritis — BRIGHT'S DISEASE — of Gouty and Rheumatic Origin, as well as in the graver Albuminuria of Pregnancy, I have found BUFFALO LITHIA WATER to act as a VERITABLE ANTIDOTE, and I know of NO OTHER NATURAL AGENT POSSESSING THIS IMPORTANT QUALITY."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

Springs are open for guests June 15, close October 1.

They are reached from all directions over the Danville Division of the Southern Railway.

TRIED TO KILL THE CZAR

VIENNA REPORTS AN ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

Officer of the Guards Fired at Nicholas, but Missed Him and Then Committed Suicide.

LONDON, April 4.—A special dispatch from Vienna says a report is published there that an officer of the Guards entered the Czar's study and fired at him with a revolver. His Majesty was not hit, the dispatch adds, and the officer committed suicide. The story is doubted, and is evidently a resuscitation of the report contained in a dispatch to the Morning Leader, of this city, from Kieff, April 1, which said that an officer of the Czar's household had attempted to assassinate His Majesty by firing at him, missed the Czar, and then shot himself before he could be arrested.

SAGE ADVICE OF A FATHER

Counsel All Young Men Entering a Business Career Should Heed.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

"My son," said the fond but wise parent, "you are leaving me to go out into the world. I have nothing to give you but advice. Never tell a lie. If you wish to put one in circulation, get it published. A lie cannot live, but it takes one a blamed long time to fade out of print.

"Always read your contract. A man might consider he was getting a sinecure if he were offered a position picking blossoms off a century plant, but, you see, he wouldn't have a remunerative occupation if he were paid on piece work.

"Be not overcritical. Even the most ordinary sort of genius can tell when the other fellow is making a fool of himself.

"Remember, that the young man, like the angler's worm, is rather better for being visibly alive.

"Be careful in the choice of your surroundings. Environment will do a great deal for a man. For example, flour and water in a china jug is cream sauce; in a pail on the sidewalk, it is billsticker's paste.

"Don't forget that there's a time for everything and that everything should be done in its proper time. Never hunt for bargains in umbrellas on a rainy day.

"You may make enemies. If you know who they are don't mention them. Silence is golden; it saves the money that might otherwise be spent in defending a libel suit. If you don't know who they are—well, abuse lavished on a concealed enemy is like charity indiscriminately bestowed. It's a good thing wasted."

Heroes Buried by Night.

Woman's Home Companion.

One of the most romantic burials in history was that of Alaric, the King of the West Goths, who invaded Italy, captured and sacked Rome August 24, 410. After this success he was preparing to carry his arms into Sicily, when he died suddenly at Cosentia, Italy. His soldiers buried him in the bed of the River Busento, after turning the water into another channel. With him was interred great treasure and digging was done by prisoners, who afterward were put to death that the exact spot might remain unknown. Another Roman conqueror, Attila the Hun, was buried in 453 A. D., in midst of a plain. His body was inclosed in three coffins—the first of gold, the second of silver, the third and outer of iron. He, like Alaric, was surrounded by great treasure and buried by prisoners who were afterwards killed. A third secret and romantic burial was that of the Spanish explorer, Fernando de Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River. Shortly after finding the river he died of malarial fever, and to keep his body from falling into the hands of the savages it was placed in a coffin, which at midnight was taken to the middle of the great stream and sunk.

The "Mixer."

Chicago Chronicle.

It is neither a new word nor a new idea in politics. It means ability and fortitude in blending during a campaign colors and substances which are not permitted to come into contact—that is, publicly—at any other time.

The campaign "mixer" must have no over-refined sight, hearing, smell, taste or touch. Garlic must be to him as attar of roses. He must beware the example of that nice gentleman who a few years ago in this city temerariously invited a garden crowd "to take a glass of layger with me." Brands of cigars are not so important with the "mixer" as their number. No "citizen" is to be "fat" or "greasy" until after the balloting. Balls nightly, though Lenten ashes strew society, and handshaking unlimited, if not able to make speeches.

The "mixer" of the campaign is, however, a comparatively innocent and picturesque person compared with your true "mixer," whose avocation does not begin until after the campaign is finished and there are votes not to seek, but to sell. The campaign "mixer" is open and above board. Your true "mixer" "mixes" behind closed doors.