

AGREED TO FORECLOSE

Government Will Settle With Bankrupt Roads.

THE COMMITTEE'S GUARANTEE

Vanderbilt Syndicate Will Bid Amount Equal to Original Bond, Less Payments Already Made.

New York, Jan. 25.—The announcement is made by the Union Pacific reorganization committee that it has come to an agreement with the government, in accordance with which the latter has begun proceedings to foreclose its lien upon the Union Pacific lines, inclusive of the Kansas Pacific line. The reorganization committee guarantees a minimum bid of something over \$45,000,000 for the government's claim upon the railroad, and for the government Union Pacific sinking fund, and has deposited \$4,500,000 as earnest money. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, for the reorganization committee, have assured the committee of funds required to carry its agreement with the government into effect.

People well informed on the Union Pacific situation intimate that, in order to limit the present issue of first mortgage bonds of \$75,000,000, which, it appears, is the intention, some junior issues of bonds will have to receive less than it was at first intended to give them. It is understood that Kansas Pacific consols and the sinking fund bonds will be modified as to terms before the plan becomes operative.

The Attorney-General's Statement.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Attorney-General Harmon today gave out the following statement of an agreement with the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railway:

"Upon the defeat of the funding bill in the house, the president directed the attorney-general to commence foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific Railway Company, first making the best arrangements obtainable for the protection of the government's interest, following the lines indicated in his last report. The attorney-general began negotiations with the reorganization committee. Thursday, an agreement was made which will result in immediate steps toward foreclosure.

The chief subject of the negotiations was the protection of the government against the risk of sacrifice of its claim by sale at a price which would leave nothing substantial after paying the prior liens. This protection is now assured by a guarantee that the government shall receive for its lien on the aided portions of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific lines, including the sinking fund, not less than \$45,754,000. The sale will be public, so the government will receive the benefit of any higher bids up to the full amount of its claim, principal and interest. The sum of \$4,500,000 cash was on Thursday deposited with the United States Trust Company, of New York, by General Lewis Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee, as security, according to the terms of the agreement. The committee agreed to bid par for the sinking fund, if it is desired to sell it at any time before the foreclosure sale."

"Bills in equity have been prepared, signed by the attorney-general and Hon. George Headley, special counsel, and forwarded to St. Louis, where they will be presented to Judge Sanborn, who has jurisdiction in that district, and whose consent to their filing is necessary, because the receivers in charge of the property are made parties defendant. They are original bills, and not cross-bills in the pending suits. Whether they will proceed as independent bills or be ordered to stand as cross-bills in the pending suits will be determined by the judge, but in either event the result will be practically the same, viz: the sale of the property under the government's lien, as well as under that of the first mortgage. The bills will be filed in the districts of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah.

"Separate bills for the foreclosure of the lien on the Kansas Pacific are in course of preparation. These will be filed in Missouri and Kansas.

"The proposed arrangement was submitted to the government directors before it was closed. They all recommended its adoption."

Draft Must Be Paid.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 25.—United States Judge Gilbert gave a decision here today that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company must pay a draft for \$4,200, cashed by the late Paul Schulze, at the local London & San Francisco bank, just before his suicide. The draft was on New York, and payment was stopped because Schulze used the proceeds for personal purposes. The case was tried in Portland.

Judgment Against the Ferris Wheel.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—A judgment for \$84,000 in favor of the World's Columbian Exposition Company was entered today in Judge Burke's court against the Ferris Wheel Company. The judgment is for the World's Fair Company's share of the gate receipts during the exposition.

Airship at Lodi.

Lodi, Cal., Jan. 25.—The airship craze has been revived here by the appearance of an aerial navigator in daylight. Many people in Acampo, three miles north of here, saw it the other afternoon sailing over as plain as the sun. It seemed as big as a small house, and looked like it was built of canvas. It went southeast. Some farmers also saw it the same day near here. The ship seemed to be under perfect control.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Roderiguez Is Opposed Only to the Morgan Bill.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—A Times-Herald's Washington special says: It is apparent that the time has come when something must be done by this government if the Nicaragua canal scheme is to be saved from falling into the rut of failure. Senator Sherman, who is to be the next secretary of state, said to the Times-Herald correspondent tonight that Mr. Roderiguez, minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, had doubtless convinced the senate that any further attempts to arrange for the building of the canal upon the plan laid down in the bill must be given up. But the enterprise need not, for this reason, be abandoned, for the representative of the Greater Republic of Central America distinctly avows the willingness of his government to take up the matter on a new basis, to leave the present company out of consideration, so far as the future is concerned, and to treat directly with the United States for construction of this great waterway.

PRESCRIPTION KILLED HER.

Brooklyn Girl Took a Fatal Dose for a Cold.

New York, Jan. 26.—Miss Lillian Templeton, of Brooklyn, is dead, as a result of taking a prescription of a friend, who meant to cure, not to kill her. Miss Templeton had been suffering from a cold. A friend gave her a prescription, which called for equal parts of spirits of camphor, peppermint, laudanum and balsam of fir. This prescription was filled by the Bolton Drug Company. She took the medicine Friday evening. Saturday morning she was found unconscious. Physicians were called, but their efforts were unavailing. Coroner Coombs said tonight: "Twenty grains of laudanum is a large dose, and generally is approached by giving gradually, increasing doses from three grains up to twenty. There must have been forty to forty-five grains in the dose, and that is enough to kill anybody."

A Fight With Yaquis.

Chihuahua, Jan. 26.—At Rosales, west of here, in the heart of the Sierra Madre range, a large force of rurales guards yesterday had a battle with a band of Yaqui Indians, who had started out on their winter raids of pillage and murder against the farmers and miners of that section. The Indians had already murdered the members of two families and were about to make a raid and attempt to sack the village of Rosales when the force of rurales, or state troops, arrived at the place in response to a message, and made the attack on the Indians. The fight was a desperate one, and resulted in twelve Indians and five soldiers being killed.

The Franco-Russian Alliance.

Paris, Jan. 26.—It is semi-officially announced here that Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador, has informed M. Hanotaux, the minister for foreign affairs, that the czar has ordered Count Muraviev, the newly appointed Russian minister of foreign affairs, to visit Paris so as to be presented to President Faure and enter into relations with the French minister before returning to St. Petersburg. Count Muraviev will arrive in Paris on Thursday, and he will be tendered a banquet at the palace of the Elysee.

Sod Schoolhouse Collapsed.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—A special to the Republic from Perry, O. T., says: A schoolhouse built of sod, near here, collapsed and twenty-five schoolchildren were entombed for some time. The trustees of the school district built a schoolhouse of turf. They employed Miss Jennie Jones to teach. The schoolhouse collapsed and every child and the teacher were entombed. Several children will die from their injuries, and the young teacher is in a critical condition. All had to be dug out.

Rearming of the Russian Artillery.

London, Jan. 26.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times, with reference to the rumor that Russia will spend 100,000,000 roubles in rearming the artillery with the French quick-firing gun, says: The report requires confirmation, but although the powerful M. de Witte, the minister of finance, opposes the idea, his opposition would be of little avail against the minister of war, General Novitsky.

Abbe Girard Elected.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Abbe Girard has been elected deputy for Brest, to replace the late Monsignore D'Hulst. It was a three-cornered contest, the other candidates being the Comte de Blois, prince royalist, and Dr. Roiseli, republican.

Commander of the Meteor.

London, Jan. 26.—The Times announces that Emperor William of Germany has appointed Ben Parker, of Southampton, to command his yacht, the Meteor.

Train Over a Precipice.

New York, Jan. 26.—A Kingston, Jamaica, special to the World says: Word has been received here of a terrible railroad disaster at Barbadoes. A train plunged over a precipice, killing a large number of passengers. No details are given.

Pope and the Manitoba Question.

London, Jan. 26.—A Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the pope is considering the compromise clauses of the Manitoba school question.

AN EVENTFUL SESSION.

Three Distinct Sensations Sprung In the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The session of the senate today developed three distinct sensations. The most important of these was the presentation by Sherman of a letter from Minister Roderiguez, the representative of the Greater Republic of Central America (including Nicaragua), in effect protesting against the execution of the Nicaragua canal project by the United States under the concessions granted in 1887 to the Nicaragua Canal Company. As the bill for this purpose was about to be voted on by the senate, the presentation of the letter created consternation among its friends. Morgan, its chief supporter, at once declared the letter was inspired by Great Britain, who sought to drive the United States from the isthmus by using the Central Americans as a cat's paw. He asserted that Minister Roderiguez had come here to execute such a plan, and that it was an open threat against American control of the canal. The debate was very earnest, and the letter made a profound impression on the senators. Senator Vilas declared it struck the death-blow to the canal project as proposed by the pending bill.

Earlier in the day the senate unexpectedly found itself discussing the new Anglo-American treaty. While the treaty itself has been released, all discussion of it is restricted to executive session. Notwithstanding this rule, the expressions were free and full from Sherman, Gray, Cullom, Lodge, Hoar and others. The statements of these senators were uniformly favorable to the high principle of the treaty, the only qualification being that it should receive mature and dispassionate consideration.

Shortly after the session began, Turpie caused a preliminary flurry by criticizing the reported agreement between Olney and Sherman, by which no action was to be taken as to Cuba before March 4. Sherman emphatically denied that any such agreement had been made, and added that he had not had a word with Olney in that direction.

These three incidents relating to current foreign questions made the day's session one of the most eventful in years.

Washington, Jan. 25.—This was private bill day in the house, and most of the time was consumed with small bills. The bill to provide for holding terms of the United States courts for the Eastern district of Texas at the town of Beaumont was passed over the president's veto by a vote of 144 to 68. Incidental to the discussion, Cooper of Texas, declared the president vetoed the bill through misapprehension, and that he had vainly tried to get an audience with Mr. Cleveland to explain the measure. Grosvenor spoke sarcastically of the president's custom of refusing to see congressmen, unless his private secretary approved of their errands. Some minor bills were passed. After the night session, the house adjourned.

A KITE ASCENSION.

Successful Experiment Made at Governor's Island.

New York, Jan. 25.—Lieutenant Hugh G. Wise, of the Ninth infantry on Governor's island, has just made the first kite ascension ever successfully attempted in America. For six months the lieutenant, entirely on his own responsibility, has been studying and experimenting with kites as a means of assisting armies in warfare. The tandem system of specially constructed kites is intended to supplant the use of balloons, which cannot live in gales. The lieutenant's kites are cellular. They consist of rectangular frames of spruce. Cotton string and cotton cloth in strips are stretched around the ends of the frames, leaving both ends of the rectangular framework open, and also an open strip in the center. Thus four lifting surfaces and four guiding surfaces are presented to the wind.

When the breeze freshened to a five-mile-an-hour, the lieutenant was hoisted fifty-two feet so that he could see over the eaves of the officers' quarters and down the bay. The force represented by the pulling of the four kites is estimated at 400 pounds.

"I have studied the system of Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian institution; Professor Markham, of the weather bureau, and Civil Engineer Chanute, of Chicago, who are making special experiments, in aerial navigation with aeroplanes," said Lieutenant Wise.

"The experiment shows that kites are serviceable in a gale which would tear a balloon to pieces where it is desired to observe the surrounding country and inspect the maneuvers of an enemy. I attribute my success to a close view of the methods of those who have studied the subject, rather than to my own effort."

Denies That Santa Clara Fell.

Madrid, Jan. 19.—An emphatic denial has been issued from official circles of the report that Santa Clara, the capital of the Cuban province of that name, has been captured by the insurgents. It is further stated that the only recent insurgent attack in the province has been at Buena Vista, where, it is said, the insurgents were repulsed.

Destroyed by Fire.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 25.—Shortly after midnight fire started in Mingo Junction, O., a few miles north of Wheeling, which wiped out nearly the entire business portion of that industrial town. At 2 o'clock this morning nine houses had been destroyed, and the property loss is estimated at \$50,000.

No receptacle has ever been made strong enough to resist the power of freezing water.

TURPIE HAS RUN DOWN.

End of His Three Day's Speech Against the Canal Bill.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The senate was on the verge of a deadlock today, and for a time there were prospects of a protracted test of endurance, extending the session late into the night. Morgan, in charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, was determined to secure a time for a final vote. This was resisted, however, by Turpie and Vilas. Thereupon, Morgan announced he would ask the senate to "sit out" the bill, remaining in continuous session until a vote was forced. This evoked sharp criticism. Vilas finally made a dilatory motion, which, on roll-call, disclosed the absence of a quorum, and Morgan was obliged to give up his plan for today, although he expects to execute it, if an agreement for a vote is not reached.

Turpie concluded his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill, the third day being a continuation of the former bitter invective directed against the measure.

During the day, Chandler presented the credentials of John Edward Addicks, claiming the vacant seat as senator from Delaware. The claim of Henry A. Dupont for the same seat has already been presented.

In the course of a discussion over laying electric conduits in the Washington streets, Hill spoke against trusts and monopolies in general, as a serious menace to the public welfare.

Washington, Jan. 23.—After a two days' debate, in the course of which considerable partisan passion was aroused and an ineffectual attempt made to filibuster for the purpose of gaining time, the house today decided the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker, from the tenth Virginia district, by denying the seat to Mr. Yost and confirming Mr. Tucker's title thereto. The Republicans were badly divided, fifty-four of them joining with the Democrats and supporting the claims of the Democratic contestee. When the supporters of Yost's contention found they were defeated by a narrow margin of eight votes (the vote being 119 to 127 against him), they inaugurated a filibuster in the hope of gaining time, and for two hours there was a succession of roll-calls, but they were finally overpowered and the resolutions confirming Tucker's title to his seat were adopted. Yost is a member-elect of the next house, and Tucker, who is a son of Randolph Tucker, has been a member of the last four congresses. He declined a renomination because he did not agree with his party on the money question.

WANTED HIM TO DIE.

An Unnatural Daughter Allowed Her Father to Kill Himself.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 25.—Knowing that her aged father had taken poison with suicidal intent, Nellie Curran, 23 years old, went to bed without calling a physician, and arose this morning at the usual hour to find the old man dead. Thomas Curran was 54 years old, and has for years been employed by the railroad company. He lived at 1664 Atlantic street, and Nellie Curran, his daughter, kept house for him. For the past few months the old gentleman has been in poor health, and about three weeks ago took a large quantity of laudanum to end his troubles. Physicians saved his life on that occasion, but his desire to end his life never left him. Last night Curran came home at the regular hour. He secured a bottle of chloroform during the day, and, after taking it, bade his daughter good-bye and told her his troubles would soon end. His lifeless body was found this morning and removed to the morgue.

"This is a peculiar case," said Coroner Baldwin. "This old man's daughter told my deputy this morning, when he visited the house, that she knew her father had taken poison, but did not call a physician because she thought it too late, and then her father wanted to die, anyhow."

The young woman will be given a chance to tell her story to a coroner's jury.

STARVATION IN CHICAGO.

Supplies for the Needy, but No One to Distribute Them.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Men, women and children are starving in Chicago in sight of relief, because the county commissioners, blind and deaf, do not allow the county agent enough help to distribute supplies. The county treasury is rich in its surplus, and there are an accumulation of appeals from hungry families. Hundreds of these applications are more than two weeks old. The heads of the families were discouraged then, and as a last resort appealed to the county for aid. They have seen their wives and children grow weaker and colder, and no aid has come, no bread, no coal. These men are desperate now.

The county agent is helpless to save these famine-stricken men, women and babies. He has relief on hand, but no way to distribute it, because the commissioners have tied his hands, and are deaf to the cries of the hungry.

A warning has been given that the deserving poor are becoming dangerous and that hunger is likely to drive them to deeds in which their cry will be "bread." Men who gave this warning know whereof they speak. They see gaunt hunger at its worst, the glassy eye of a strong man who hears the cry of his wife and babies for bread and warmth and is powerless to give it to them. The men tell an appalling story, but nobody on earth can tell of the misery as it exists in Chicago today.

The steamer Elisa, which sailed from New Orleans in November with a party bound for Delto, Colombia, was wrecked on the Colorado reefs, on the western extremity of Cuba, January 9. All hands were saved.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There has not been any great amount of activity in wheat, nor has the interest in the market from the outside been conspicuous this week. Trading from a speculative standpoint has been lagging, and commission men did not have so many orders. Fluctuations in the market have been fairly frequent, but the daily range has narrowed somewhat. Sellers have been loading up buyers all week on every little rally, and the latter class appear to have gotten the worst of the bargain, because sellers have had many chances to buy in their wheat lower down the scale. This depression is traced to many causes and the principal one is as mentioned above, dullness and lassitude on the part of the trading public. The news of the week has not been sensational in any degree, and one of the points emphasized by sellers, and used with a great deal of effect, is the slackening in the inquiry for flour. The news that several mills that have been grinding away for dear life for the past six months shut down and are actually looking around for storage room for their surplus, is one of the factors that helped to press down. Whether this is a sufficient excuse for the decline remains to be seen, as many of the mills in the Northwest are yet not experiencing difficulty in disposing of their product. Elevator systems in the Northwest, in their reports, are, of course, governed largely by farmers' deliveries at their stations. One system operating a line of houses in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, says that deliveries are increasing, which is taken to mean that receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis are bound to increase within the coming week. This was another argument why wheat should fall off in price.

It is true that cables are steady but acceptance of offerings made from this side within the past week are not so liberal, and general counterbids have been from the United Kingdom.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Jan. 26, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.50; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.50; Graham, \$4.00; superfine, \$2.80 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 85@84c; Valley, 86@87c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 89@40c per bushel; choice gray, 88@40c.

Hay—Timothy, \$13.00 per ton; clover, \$8.00@9.00; oat, \$8.00@10.00; wheat, \$8.00@10 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 35@40c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 32½@30c.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 60@75c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, \$2.00@2.25 per cental for Mercet; Jersey Red, \$2.50.

Onions—\$1.10 per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$3.00; turkeys, live, 10c; ducks, \$4@4.50 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 15@17 per dozen. Cheese—Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 13½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—9@10c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@4½c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5½@6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.00@4.50 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 6@ per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 26, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$21 per ton; cracked, \$20; feed meal, \$23.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.25; Novelty A, \$4.75; California brands, \$5.60; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.00 per ton; shorts, \$19.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$24; oilcake meal, \$28.

Hay—Puget sound, \$20; \$20.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$13.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 25c; ranch, 18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12½c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$16@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.25; onions, per 100 lbs, \$1@1.25.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8c; dressed, 9@10c; ducks, \$2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 15@16c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18c; Eastern, 19c per dozen.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton, sheep, 6c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 12c; hams, small, 12½c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c per pound.

San Francisco, Jan. 26, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 75@90c; Early Rose, 70@75c; River Burbanks, 50@75c; sweets, \$1.40@1.60 per cental.

Onions—\$1.10@1.35 per cental.

Eggs—Store, 19@20c; ranch, 21@22c. Butter—Fancy creamery, 19c; do seconds, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 15c; seconds, 12@13c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10½@11c; fair to good, 7@10c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 13@14c.

IT BROUGHT TEARS.

So Joe Jefferson Was Satisfied With What He Had Written.

A young Chicago matron tells the following characteristic story about Joseph Jefferson: "Several years ago," said she, "when Mr. Jefferson was preparing his autobiography he was obliged to do a great deal of the work while on tour. A publishing house with which I was connected at one time recommended me to him as an amanuensis who had had considerable experience in the preparation of manuscript for publication and I joined the actor in St. Louis.

"Mr. Jefferson would spend several hours every night after the play in making notes of what he wanted to say. The next afternoon he would dictate to me. Usually he would bring in a great collection of memoranda jotted down on envelopes and scraps of paper, and sometimes he would appear with a newspaper whose margins would be literally covered with queer



JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

figures and hencrats. Walking up and down the floor, he would dictate to me slowly in that cracked Rip Van Winkle voice of his and I could follow him easily on the typewriter.

"One day when we met as usual for work he seemed to have prepared more elaborate notes than usual, and instead of walking about the room he sat down, quite a distance away from me, and began to dictate the chapter treating of his closing Australian experiences. There was a pathetic quiver in his voice as he spoke of the many happy days he had spent in that far-away land, among comparative strangers, and added that he hoped his book would come to them as a sort of hand-clasp between friends who would never meet again in this life.

"It was very affecting. My eyes grew misty and I had to stop writing. Suddenly I felt a kindly hand on my head and Mr. Jefferson's voice said: 'That's what I wanted. Cry all you want to, my girl. I cried myself last night when I wrote that, but I was afraid no one else would. I guess it will do.'

UNITED STATES MAIL FLAG.

The Beautiful Pennant Now Flown by a Dozen American Vessels.

An official Government flag is seen in this country nowhere but in the port of New York, and on the high seas only between that port and the cities of La Guayra, Venezuela; Havana, Cuba; and Tuxpan, Mexico. It is the pennant of the ocean mail service, and flies upon the mizenmasts of twelve subsidized American vessels carrying the United States mails by contract. It consists of a red field with a blue border, having the American eagle in blue and the words "United States Mail" in white letters. It measures fifteen feet long and has been in use a little over two



THE MAIL FLAG.

years. Last year it was seen also in San Francisco along the Pacific route to Panama and Hong Kong, but the contract with the steamship lines that bore it was discontinued.

The St. Louis, together with the New York and the Paris, also of the American line, and already carrying the mails, but not under contract, have lately begun service under contract to Southampton, England. Later the St. Paul, of the same line, will be added to the contract list, making in all sixteen vessels flying Uncle Sam's postal flag.

Fascinating Hungarians.

Princess De Caraman-Chimay's elopement with a Hungarian gypsy band leader has turned the attention of Paris away from the similar case of Palikaris Perko, who died there the other day. He appeared as conductor of a Hungarian band at the 1889 exhibition, and though he was small and ugly, fascinated a rich unmarried girl of respectable parentage. She took the violinist to live with her, bought off his wife for \$4,000, and spent \$200,000 a year on him, till her relatives stopped her by obtaining a counsel judiciaire for her. She still had money enough, however, to enable him to drink himself to death.

A Trap Rooster.

Chitwood, Ore., has a rooster which came there in the pilot of a railroad engine, and since his arrival has behaved properly; but before his advent there had made two prolonged stops in his progress along the line of the railroad, and had run with a flock of sheep, and then with a herd of cattle.

It makes one awfully mad to fall on the sidewalk, but he has more respect for the walk than ever before.