DEMOCRATS ARE OUT

Have No Chance of Capturing Next House.

ILLINOIS SAFELY REPUBLICAN

The National Capital Evinces Great Interest in the Oregon Election and Gives Reasons Why State Should Go Republican.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Ex-Representative Lorimer, who has recently been successful in carrying the convention in Illinois against Senator Mason and in favor of Hopkins, is confident of Republican success in the campaign this Fall. In an interview he says:

"The Democrats have not a Chinaman's chance to control the next House. That is the way it appears to me. This Congress started in rather badly and many voters were mad at prospects for legislation. They did not like the proposition to sidetrack the canal bill in favor of the transcontinental railroads and the prospective passage of a ship subsidy bill. But all those matters have been straightened out, and the most we have to meet in the way of party censure is the prevailing high prices. That can be met with brief argument, and as the campaign progresses you will find that Democrats will make precious little capital out of that. We will compare conditions now with conditions eight years ago. The Republican policy, interrupted by the Spanish War, is now just getting well under way."

Speaking particularly of Illinois, he says that the appointment to Ben Cable to manage that Democratic campaign committee will not have the effect intended of carrying the state for the Democrats. Illinois will go Republican and elect its full complement of Representatives, according to Lorimer's calculations, and he is one of the shrewd Republican managers of that state.

Two Cuban Questions.

There are two features connected with the Cuban Republic that give considerable concern to the Administration and the Republicans in charge of the Government. One is that stability will not last and that revolutions and riots may ensue before the new government is fairly under way. Another is the question of trade, which it is hoped will be arranged by passing a reciprocity bill. But at present there is grave fear that England will increase her trade in the island at the expense of the United States. Now she sells much more than she buys, while the United States buys more than it sells in Cuba. The financial condition of the island is also going to give the same concern and is materially assisting those who are trying to prevent straight trade reciprocity from being enacted by providing a rebate of one-fourth the collections on Cuban products, to be returned to the Cuban treasury.

To Fight Irrigation Bill.

The men in the House who are against the irrigation legislation expect to defeat it by a strong assault of leaders which is expected to carry wavering men to their support. At the same time, the friends of the irrigation bill are very well organized and intend to resist these broadsides with equally strong arguments. One fear is that there are many men in the House who would prefer to accord a favor and "stand in with the powers that be" rather than to vote their convictions on the irrigation bill, and they may hold the balance of power. There is a supposition that Representative Lacey may press his experimental irrigation bill as a substitute for the general bill when it is before the House for a vote, although the chances are against its adoption. If this bill should be accepted by the House it would certainly be rejected by the Senate, and the result would be that no bill would pass.

Dubois Again Talks.

Dubois, of Idaho, projected himself into the Philippine debate today in a long argument in which he denied that there were any commercial possibilities in the Philippines. Some Republican is going to reply by pointing out that the state which Dubois represents offered less possibilities than the Philippines at the time it became part of the United States, and that for many years afterwards the holding of the Northwest Territory and the defending of it was an expense to the Government, and the subsequent generations have realized all and more than was even thought possible at that time.

The Oregon Election.

Every Republican who has discussed the coming election in Oregon points out the importance it is to the state to have a good vote for the Republican ticket there, especially in view of the fact that Oregon is always more favored under Republican rule than when the Democrats are in power, and that Republican Congresses have granted more to Oregon than Democratic Congresses. It is also important to Oregon to have the next House Republican, as a Democratic Congress might lose to the state the advantages which it possesses now in the way of representation on committees. The selection of men to be members of the river and harbor committee, as well as all other committees, would be at the disposal of the Democratic Speaker, if the Democrats should have the next House. Some anxious Democrat might demand Tongue's place on that very important committee as a reward for his election. This fact is important, but more important still is to have the Republican Representatives in Congress from Oregon indorsed by a strong Republican majority in Oregon, because of the effect on legislation that is still pending, and that is to be considered during the months remaining to the session and the three months of the short session.

Tillman Had to Explain.

Tillman was forced to explain to his South Carolina constituents his recent vituperative eruption, which caused the most severe snub ever administered to a Senator by his own party within the memory of anybody connected with the Senate. Tillman alleges that he defended the South, and that he was goaded into his speech by the remarks of Republican Senators. He is likely to be goaded again before the Philippine debate closes.

Porto Rican Import Duty.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Controller of the Treasury has rendered a decision in which he construes the act of April 25, 1902, making an appropriation for the payment of claims against the Government growing out of the payment of duties to the military authorities on articles brought into Porto Rico from this country upon judgments against the United States, and from which the United States has not appealed. These judgments, which will ultimately aggregate $800,000, will be paid upon presentation to the Treasury Department after the right of appeal has expired. This right expires after 90 days from the date of judgment.

DEATH IN A MINE.

(Continued from First Page.)

tendent Stockett and Superintendent Drennan have been on the scene ever since the accident, and are doing all in their power for the comfort of the men who are working. The town is horror-stricken and heart-rending scenes meet the eye on every side. All day the trains to the mine have been crowded with anxious friends and relatives of the imprisoned men, hurrying to the scene of the disaster. A meeting of the Board of Trade has been called to organize a relief fund for the sufferers. The cause of the accident is unknown, but the opinion of many of the miners is that it was the result of a heavy shot from one of the machines.

ONLY 24 ESCAPED.

Lives Lost Placed at 109—Cause of the Explosion.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 23.—Over 100 men are either dead or imprisoned in the mine, and little hope is entertained of rescuing any who may yet be alive. Fernie is 300 miles up-country and telegraph facilities are such that complete details of the disaster cannot be sent out. A special tonight from Fernie says that the explosion took place last night at 7:30. The management has a list of 133 men, who are known to have been in the mine, and there were probably others. Of these only 24 are known to be safe. It is feared that few, if any, of the remaining 109 are now alive.

What caused the explosion has not yet been definitely ascertained. Many of the miners were ignorant foreigners and one of the mine shafts was always more or less gaseous. It is reported in Fernie this evening that the explosion resulted from the use by a careless Italian of an open lamp. Another theory of the cause of the explosion is that a miner struck a match, exploding the gas, which was almost always present in No. 2 shaft. The true cause of the disaster will probably never be positively ascertained, for it is doubtful if any man who knows will ever reach the outer air alive, or be able to tell the tale. The explosion took place in No. 2 shaft of the mine, being repeated in a few seconds in No. 3, with which it was connected. The two shafts in which the explosion occurred are situated on Coal Creek, about six miles from Fernie. No. 2 has always been considered the more dangerous of the two, being dry, dusty and gaseous.

Recently, the dangerous condition which had hitherto prevailed in No. 2 tunnel had been greatly modified and improved. New fans were installed, furnishing an excess of air, with 40 per cent reserve. From all available sources assistance is being rushed to the scene of the calamity, but there is little hope for the rescue of any of the entombed men. Already the work of liberation has been begun with such means as are at local command, and eight bodies have been taken from the mine. The presence of coal damp makes the work of rescue very dangerous, and is seriously hindering the efforts of the workers. These are the broad outlines of a most heart-rending calamity, the only disaster which has ever occurred in British Columbia exceeding it in magnitude being the death of 157 men in the Wellington mine, 18 years ago. The local details of fear and distress, it is utterly impossible to depict. In No. 2 tunnel, in which the first explosion occurred, from 100 to 120 men and boys are usually employed, and in No. 3 tunnel, to which the explosion extended, about 80 men generally work. In both mines there are a large number of foreigners, and the difficulty of disciplining these men and impressing upon them the danger from the use of unprotected lights has always been very great. This tunnel has always been more or less troubled with escaping gas, and on several occasions the Provincial Superintendent of Mines has drawn the attention of the manager of the mines to this fact, and urged that it be remedied.

What the Original Owner Says.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 23.—William Fernie, one of the original owners of the Crow's Nest coal mines, has received a wire from Fernie saying that an explosion had occurred in Nos. 2 and 3 slopes, resulting in the death of 125 men. The mines affected are situated at Coal Creek, six miles from Fernie. No. 2 tunnel is two miles long, and No. 3 about the same length. From these two mines and No. 1 most of the coal of the district is taken. They have been well developed, the tunnels running from the bank of the creek into the mountain of coal. It is said by men who visited the mine that it was not well ventilated and that an explosion was inevitable.

Bodies First Recovered.

SEATTLE, May 22.—A special to the Times says that among the first bodies recovered from the Fernie mines are those of Stephen Morgan, John Halley, James and Douglas Muir, T. Farquhar and his son James. An inspector for the British Columbia government has been ordered to Fernie to investigate. The last advice is that the mine is found not to be on fire and that ventilation is being restored as quickly as possible. All the bodies will soon be recovered. The exact number working in the mine was 133 and 24 made their escape.

Relief Offered by Nanaimo.

NANAIMO, B. C., May 23.—Immediately upon receipt of the news of the Fernie mine disaster, Mayor Manson, of this city, which has a population of about 1000 coal miners, authorized the taking of subscriptions at the gates leading to the grounds where a celebration is being held today and tomorrow. The amount will be devoted to alleviating the suffering at Fernie.

Another Report of the Killed.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 23.—W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, has received a dispatch from Fernie, in which it is stated that there were 133 men in the mine and that 24 escaped and that five bodies have been recovered.

Fusion in Kansas.

WICHITA, Kan., May 23.—The Democratic state convention has adjourned, after nominating six of the 14 places to be filled at the November election. W. H. Craddock, Mayor of Kansas City, Kan., was named for Governor. Other nominations were: James D. McCleverty, Fort Scott, and J. C. Cannon, of Mound City, for Supreme Judges; Claud Duvall, of Hutchinson, for Secretary of State; J. W. Lawry, of Kinsley, for Auditor; William Sence, of Wichita, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A committee of this convention will meet with the Populists at Topeka, June 24, with power to ratify the remainder of the ticket expected to be filled out at that time.

Schwab Helps a Church.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Rev. George Street, pastor of the First Baptist Church, has received a check from Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, for $5000 to be added to the building fund of the new church, which is being erected by the congregation at a cost of $30,000, says a Braddock, Pa., special to the World. The congregation is composed principally of employes of the mills and furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company, who expect to dedicate their church early in June.

Mr. Schwab's last contribution makes a total of $150,000 he has given Braddock churches.

IT LOOKS LIKE PEACE

BRITISH GOVERNMENT REGARDS WAR AS PRACTICALLY ENDED.

Great Interest in the Cabinet Council Held in London Yesterday—No Official Announcement.

LONDON, May 23.—More public interest was manifested in today's meeting of the Cabinet than was the case since the earlier stages of the war. The ministers reached Downing street from all parts of the country, and were greeted by hundreds of people anxious for signs of the trend of affairs. The Stock Exchange has fully made up its mind how things are going, and declares that the bases of peace were signed at Pretoria yesterday. The Cabinet meeting adjourned at 5 P. M.

The Associated Press has ascertained that the government regards the war as practically ended. Advices received by the War Office indicate that whatever decision the Vreeniging conference may arrive at, most, if not all, of the Boer leaders who went to Pretoria will not continue the fight. The present negotiations were merely for the purpose of enabling the Boer leaders to "save their faces." After they learn the results of this afternoon's cabinet meeting, the Boer leaders are expected to announce their entire acquiescence with the British terms. The War Office does not expect any serious defections of the rank and file from the lines taken up by Generals Botha and Dewet. Privately, confidence is expressed in official circles that everything is over but the shouting.

Meanwhile, outside the Boer commandoes immediately connected with the peace negotiations, fighting continues. Lowat's scouts surprised Fouches command in Cape Colony Wednesday last and captured most of the Boer supplies.

How soon peace will be announced depends, apparently, more upon the convenience of the Boer leaders than upon the inclination of the British government. Private and official advices received tonight in London from South Africa all point to the same conclusion. The delay is technical, and to end the long war seems to be the desire of both British and Boer leaders. The latter, however, are unable to convince all their followers of the wisdom of acquiescing in the terms of peace.

Information as to what transpired at today's meeting of the Cabinet is closely guarded, but it is not unlikely that the Cabinet transactions were of vital import. The surmise of one well-informed person is that the sum total of the deliberations of the Cabinet Ministers was toward a peace agreement. Another surmise is that the Cabinet has merely sent rather a meek ultimatum to South Africa, which can be used by the Boer leaders in explanation to their forces. These surmises probably contain an element of truth, but neither can in any way affect the widespread belief in the best informed quarters that the end of the war has come.

In fact, those persons who are best acquainted with the actual details of the present negotiations are unanimous in expressing their opinion by guarded reservations regarding the extent of the personal control of the Boer leaders over their commands. Were the Boers a thoroughly disciplined force, dependent upon the action of their general officers, peace would probably be proclaimed tonight, but Botha, Dewet and the other Generals seem themselves unable positively to guarantee the degree to which their example will be followed. The delegates at Vreeniging, according to information in possession of the War Office, are fairly evenly divided. Consequently, extreme precautions are exercised, both in London and Pretoria, to prevent any premature action or report which might adversely influence the burghers. The most pessimistic forecast heard tonight only admits that a few isolated bands of irreconcilables may be left in the field.

A member of the House of Commons, who is in close touch with the government, said to a representative of the Associated Press that he believed everything was settled and that the British terms would be found unexpectedly liberal.

The British public is still quite ignorant of the course of events in South Africa, and there are no demonstrations on the London streets, although on all sides the question asked is: "Is it peace?" On the other hand, the Stock Exchange through the day was a seething mass of brokers who eagerly bought South African shares, while long after the close of the Exchange nearly 1000 brokers crowded Heighmorton street and the curb, doing business on the strength of the peace outlook.

The appearance of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, at the War Office tonight, was watched eagerly in the hope of gaining an inkling of the government's private frame of mind. But Mr. Brodrick's listeners had to be contented with one brief and adroitly turned reference to the present situation. Responding to the toast, "The Imperial Forces," the War Secretary said: "I would go beyond my duty should I enter into details of the communications which are now passing, and which include, as we all hope, the surrender of the Boers." Mr. Brodrick then proceeded to reiterate the oft-declared intention of the government not to be drawn into any compromise which would jeopardize future peace in South Africa.

A dispatch to the Standard from Pretoria, dated Thursday, May 22, says that up to the previous Sunday the discussions among the members of the Vreeniging conference were heated. Sunday, calmer counsels prevailed, and certain points were suggested by the Orange Free State representatives themselves, as offering a prospect of agreement. The deputation consequently proceeded to Pretoria, and it is believed that a definite agreement has been drafted and that this agreement has been signed. Much has been due, says the dispatch, to the patience and tact of Lord Kitchener, and to the full facilities given the delegates for discussion.

Boers Abandon First Demands.

LONDON, May 24.—After the Cabinet Council ended yesterday, a meeting of the inner committee of the Cabinet was held. After this meeting Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he had an audience with King Edward. Mr. Chamberlain returned to Buckingham Palace a second time in the evening. Lord Salisbury has gone to Hatfield House, and the other Ministers have dispersed.

It is understood that the Boer demand for independence has now been completely abandoned, but that certain points concerning amnesty, compensation and representative government were submitted to the Cabinet, together with minor matters, and that at the meeting of the Cabinet committee the government's reply to these points was decided, and that this reply was cabled to Pretoria.

The Times believes there is good reason to hope that the negotiations will result in the surrender of the Boers, although it would be premature, says the paper, to assume an immediate agreement on all the chief points. The fact that the Free State delegates have been committed to a discussion of the terms, from which all question of independence has been excluded, marks a great advance, because the men who realize that they are not fighting for independence will soon ask what they are fighting for.

Deadlock at Vereeniging.

PRETORIA, Thursday, May 22.—The Boer delegates came to Pretoria as the result of a complete deadlock at Vereeniging, where the Free Staters held out for independence, and the majority of the Transvaalers, though anxious for peace, refused to abandon their allies. It was at first thought that the delegates would merely report a refusal to accept the British terms. Everybody expected them to depart immediately and that hostilities would actively recommence. To the general surprise, however, the delegates are still here, and the hopefulness of today is the outcome of the general conviction that some arrangement is pending which may solve the difficulty at Vereeniging.

CUBAN DECORATION DAY.

Sympathy for American Soldiers Killed in the Islands.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The House has adopted a resolution, says a dispatch from Havana to the World, declaring May 19 Decoration day, and a motion expressing sympathy for American soldiers killed in Cuba.

Representative Lynaz withdrew from the chamber and vowed that he will never return, because his motion regarding honoring the flag of Narciso Lopez was tabled. Lopez was a Venezuelan filibuster who was shot by the Spaniards in Havana in 1851.

Pickpockets are reaping a harvest on the Prado, the principal promenade, and crooks of various kinds are doing a rushing business. A policeman who attempted to arrest a crook was killed. Fifty-nine Nanigos, alleged to be a secret order of assassins, have been captured by the police, when new members were being initiated. The new members were in the act of signing their names in blood when arrested. The Nanigos are greatly dreaded in Cuba.

Oil Trust in Germany.

BERLIN, May 23.—Eight oil dealers of Magdeburg, Saxony, have complained to the Municipal Council of the city that they have been ruined by the German branch of the Standard Oil Company underselling them at retail. The oil dealers in question petitioned the Municipal Council to quash the alleged agreement between the city and the Standard Oil Company, which permits the latter to sell oil in small quantities. The Mayor replied that no such agreement existed.

Herr Von Henle, Privy Councillor of the Imperial Treasury, has submitted an argument to the tariff committee of the Reichstag upon the impracticability of the Government's promoting the petroleum refining industry, because the Standard Oil Company controls the supply of crude oil in the United States, and, according to Herr Von Henle, probably has a private understanding with the great oil producers in the Caucassia and Roumania districts. The Privy Councilor cited the feature of France's efforts to create an independent oil refining industry and said the Standard Oil Company was keeping up the price of crude and lowering that of refined oil, thereby compelling the refiners to come to terms.

Archbishop of New York.

ROME, May 22.—The Vatican is discussing the feasibility of the archdiocese of New York sending in the name of Archbishop Ireland in connection with the names of Bishop O'Donnell, of Brooklyn, and Auxiliary Bishop John McFarley, of New York, as candidates from whom the propaganda shall select a successor to the late Archbishop Corrigan. The belief in this possibility is based on the idea that the Catholics of the archdiocese are ambitious to have a cardinal as the archbishop.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Bishop McFarley, of New York, left at the Vatican a most excellent impression of his stay here, when the Pope showed how highly he appreciated him, says a Rome dispatch to the Tribune. His candidature for the archbishopric of New York seems to be held in the greatest favor, but the Vatican will not commit itself, saying that any prediction is now premature, because of the importance of the see at New York and because of the complexion affairs in America may take after the Taft visit.

Will Preside at Coronation Dinner.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has consented, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, to preside at the coronation dinner, which is being organized by the leading colonial institutions in London. Its purpose will be to entertain the distinguished representatives of British dominions beyond the seas, who will be assembled here for the coronation festivities. The dinner will be held in the Guild Hall on July 11, and it is fully expected the Colonial Secretary will seize the occasion to deliver an important speech on the subject of England's relations with the colonies.

Another interesting dinner fixed for July will be given by the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool in celebration of its centenary. Whitelaw Reid and other members of the United States special embassy to the coronation of King Edward have accepted invitations to be present.

Boy King Is Popular.

LONDON, May 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says the attitude of the populace toward King Alphonso is the happiest omen of the new reign. Everywhere the appearance of the King caused a pleasant surprise, says the correspondent, and the acclamations grew in intensity.

One incident was especially noticeable. While His Majesty was returning from the review, mounted members of the civil guard rode their horses ruthlessly into a crowd to clear a passage for the King. Women shrieked and men cursed. The rage of the crowd for a moment was great, and suggested a revival of the vision of Goya's fearful picture of the Mamelukes who fell victims to the mob on the same spot. Happily, the people fell back. There was a momentary hush and their menacing attitude suddenly calmed. The crowd broke into great applause as the King approached, alone, nodding his acknowledgments.

More Trouble at Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—Reports have reached here of a fresh series of labor disturbances at Moscow. No details are obtainable, but it is known that Grand Duke Sergius, Governor-General of Moscow, who had come to Tsarskoe-Selo to be present at the reception of President Loubet, left hurriedly for Moscow last night, without waiting to participate in the military review. The imperial family has abandoned its intention of visiting Moscow.

The police here have taken the most elaborate precautions against public disturbances during the stay of French sailors in Russia, trouble being feared at several points.

Loubet Leaves for Home.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—The French squadron escorting President Loubet left Cronstadt this afternoon for France. The Czar, M. Loubet and the Czarina proceeded thence on the royal yacht Alexandra and boarded the armored cruiser Montcalm, where the President entertained their majesties at luncheon. M. Loubet and the Czar toasted each other heartily.

CRONSTADT, May 23.—At 5 o'clock the French squadron sailed, amid the booming of guns and cheers from the crews of Russian vessels and the people who had assembled upon the ramparts of Cronstadt.

Professor Hangs Himself.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., May 23.—Professor Benton E. James, for many years principal of the Montrose High School, committed suicide last night by hanging himself to a tree in the outskirts of the borough. Temporary insanity, caused by ill-health is supposed to be the cause. Professor James was ex-superintendent of schools of Susquehanna County.

Freight Sheds Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—The loss by the fire which last night destroyed the transfer freight sheds of the New York Central Railroad here is today estimated at $150,000. J. J. Lester, an employe of the railroad company, was killed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BUSINESS OF A WEEK

ALL REPORTS SHOW A FINE CONDITION OF CROPS.

Railroad Earnings Are Good and the Only Cloud on the Situation Is the Unrest of Labor.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

With almost uniformly good wheat, corn and oats and cotton crop reports, improved retail demand caused by warmer weather, a full volume of recorded business for this season of the year, good collections and heavy railroad earnings, the only cloud on the situation would seem to be the continued unrest of labor and the idleness of large numbers of industrial workers as a result thereof. Telegrams to Bradstreet's indicate that the greatly increased area devoted to corn and oats is receiving adequate moisture at a time when greatly needed. It will probably be found that all of the 3,000,000 acres of Winter-killed wheat and loss to Spring wheat by heavy rains in North Dakota will be turned into coarser grains. The Winter wheat crop in the Southwest is practically made. Structural mills are crowded with orders, and the bar and plate mills have all they can do. Sheet and tinplate mills alone are able to promise early deliveries. Wheat is slightly lower on good crop reports. Hog products generally are rather easy, lard being lower and butter also off. Copper displays aggressive strength. Raw sugar is slightly weaker. Business failures for the week number 152, as against 190 last week, 192 in this week last year, 167 in 1900, and 158 in 1899. Failures in Canada number 17, as against 22 last week, and 24 a year ago.

SOME CONTROVERSIES SETTLED

But the Anthracite Coal Trouble Has Assumed a Serious Aspect.

NEW YORK, May 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Many mine labor controversies have been settled, but the situation in the anthracite coal region has assumed a more serious aspect. Railway earnings continue satisfactory. The roads reporting for two weeks of May show gains of 6.1 per cent over last year and 18.4 per cent over 1900. No change is reported in the iron and steel situation, the former conditions merely becoming intensified by the threatened decrease in the supplies of fuel and the labor controversies in certain branches of the industry. The railroads are seeking rails, rolling stock and other equipment, while contractors require much structural material.

Slight concessions are now obtainable in some lines of footwear, although the market as a rule is fairly steady but dull. Leather is firmly held, while domestic packer hides again made a definite gain. Quiet conditions have prevailed in the cereal markets, with only a moderate volume of option transactions and fractional changes in quotations. Exports of wheat, including flour, were only 3,863,568 bushels during the past week, against 5,523,130 bushels in the corresponding week last year. Failures for the week numbered 192 in the United States, against 180 last year, and 12 in Canada, against 22 last year.

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended May 22, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,340,482,000	....	23.4
Chicago	156,871,000	....	....
Boston	132,699,000	....	15.4
Philadelphia	127,973,000	15.7	....
St. Louis	51,383,000	8.4	....
Pittsburg	44,157,000	....	....
Baltimore	22,104,000	....	11.8
San Francisco	22,731,991	10.1	....
Cincinnati	20,973,000	13.1	....
Kansas City	15,995,000	....	13.9
Cleveland	14,268,000	11.7	....
Minneapolis	10,184,000	19.7	....
New Orleans	11,992,000	20.7	....
Detroit	11,252,000	17.4	....
Louisville	9,414,000	....	9.4
Indianapolis	10,309,000	42.9	....
Providence	7,491,000	15.2	....
Omaha	6,845,000	4.5	....
Milwaukee	7,179,000	....	9.7
Buffalo	5,520,000	....	3.9
St. Joseph	4,896,000	....	2.5
Denver	4,042,000	....	2.2
Richmond	4,031,000	8.7	....
Savannah	3,471,000	16.9	....
Salt Lake	2,984,000	....	4.0
Albany	3,853,000	27.0	....
Los Angeles	4,790,000	51.3	....
Memphis	3,788,000	22.5	....
Fort Worth	2,671,000	....	....
Seattle	3,248,914	35.4	....
Washington	3,775,000	34.7	....
Hartford	2,962,000	....	8.2
Peoria	2,573,000	9.8	....
Toledo	2,088,000	21.0	....
Portland, Or.	2,805,292	28.0	....
Rochester	2,747,000	8.5	....
Atlanta	2,087,000	....	13.1
Des Moines	2,127,000	56.1	....
New Haven	1,688,000	10.6	....
Worcester	1,710,000	8.3	....
Nashville	1,696,000	27.4	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,558,000	2.2	....
Norfolk	1,337,000	....	....
Grand Rapids	1,695,000	45.4	....
Scranton	1,400,000	....	....
Portland, Me.	1,470,000	22.1	....
Sioux City	1,376,000	4.6	....
Augusta	1,245,000	34.8	....
Syracuse	1,332,000	33.0	....
Dayton, O.	1,405,000	27.4	....
Tacoma	1,434,322	27.4	....
Spokane	1,443,062	40.9	....
Topeka	1,047,000	7.2	....
Davenport	876,000	....	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,145,000	23.6	....
Evansville	983,000	7.3	....
Birmingham	1,148,000	29.7	....
Fall River	1,163,000	58.4	....
Macon	848,000	12.1	....
Little Rock	825,000	83.9	....
Helena	518,000	....	7.1
Knoxville	686,000	6.1	....
Lowell	606,000	....	5.3
Akron	693,000	21.8	....
Wichita	479,000	....	....
Springfield, Ill.	528,000	22.5	....
Lexington	482,000	18.1	....
New Bedford	531,000	36.8	....
Chattanooga	571,000	20.2	....
Youngstown	638,000	57.8	....
Kalamazoo	546,000	34.1	....
Fargo	321,000	7.3	....
Binghamton	377,000	23.6	....
Rockford	394,000	....	6.8
Canton	586,000	46.0	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	366,000	23.2	....
Springfield, O.	347,000	16.0	....
Chester	388,000	6.2	....
Quincy	317,000	....	....
Bloomington	334,000	12.5	....
Sioux Falls	203,000	22.2	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	148,000	10.3	....
Fremont	142,000	19.3	....
Houston**	10,388,000	8.3	....
Columbus, O.**	8,338,000	22.1	....
Wheeling	889,000	50.6	....
Wilkesbarre*	901,000	....	....
Beaumont*	448,000	....	....
Decatur	220,000	....	....
Totals U. S.	$2,134,606,353	....	15.5
Outside New York	$ 793,162,856	2.1	....
CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 22,269,350	17.7	....
Toronto	16,988,452	48.8	....
Winnipeg	3,221,501	56.2	....
Halifax	1,809,678	....	1.6
Vancouver, B. C.	2,068,575	147.8	....
Hamilton	893,380	22.3	....
St. John, N. B.	789,358	0.7	....
Victoria, B. C.	905,816	62.1	....
Quebec	1,343,021	....	11.6
Ottawa	2,105,456	....	....
Totals, Canada	$ 50,379,887	30.1	....

*Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year. **Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

Ordnance Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—The American Machine & Ordnance Company, of New York, was incorporated today, with a capital of $10,000,000, to manufacture and deal in guns, ammunition and other ordnance.

Gaynor-Greene Extradition Case.

MONTREAL, May 23.—The case of Colonel Gaynor and Captain Greene was called before Extradition Commissioner LaFontaine today. Jailer Valee, of the Montreal jail, stated that he was unable to produce the prisoners, as he had been ordered through a writ of habeas corpus to produce them before Judge Andrews, of Quebec. Donald MacMaster, on behalf of the prosecution, took exception to Judge Andrews issuing such a writ, as there was a full bench of Judges of the King's Bench sitting in Montreal at the time, and under the circumstances they were the only ones empowered to issue such an order. Judge LaFontaine adjourned the case until Tuesday next, ordering the jailer to endeavor to produce the prisoners then.

Montana Mines Will Be Abandoned.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 23.—The mines of the Sand Coulee Coal Mining Company will be abandoned May 31. For 15 years coal has been extracted from these mines, which were formerly the largest producers in the state, and afforded employment to 900 men. Too costly mining is given as the reason for the suspension.

WANTS NO CARD PLAYING

Action by the Presbyterian General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Presbyterian General Assembly resumed its session today with a good attendance. The devotional service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young, of Alaska, who, with other speakers, made grateful reference to the accomplishment of creed revision.

The Moderator, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, called up the report of the special committee on Sabbath observance as the special order of the day. The report was read by James Terrence. During the reading of the report R. M. Carothers, of Grand Rapids, N. D., moved to strike out a part of the report in which card parties on Sunday are condemned. "It would convey the idea that the General Assembly of this church approved of card parties on other days of the week," said Mr. Carothers. The amendment was accepted.

After the adoption of the Sabbath observance report, the moderator administered a rebuke to some commissioners, who, he said, were members of a judicial commission, and yet could not be found when called for. "You are here to get through with the work of the assembly," he said. "That is what the church sent you here for, brethren, and not merely to have a good time."

The report of the standing committee on church erection was next called up. The report opens by saying that 45 per cent of all churches established, sooner or later, cease to exist, but that this is no reason to cease to aid in building new ones. The report commends the work of the board of church erection during the year. The board commenced the year with $193,275 and spent $205,269. The board begins the coming year with an empty treasury, and only contributions received after the annual report had been completed enabled it to report no debt. Two hundred and fifty-nine churches were aided during the year to erect new structures. The report with its recommendations was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Hubbell, of the New York Sabbath committee, was introduced and briefly described the work of that organization. Dr. Hubbell said the police department had helped them very much in their work. "Even Devery used to help us," he said.

Judge Robert N. Wilson read the report of the special committee on vacancies and supplies.

The assembly, by a vote of 205 to 129, decided that a protest should be sent Congress against the printing at public expense of Thomas Jefferson's "Life of Christ."

The committee on church policy recommended a resolution, which was adopted, that the assembly appoint a committee of nine with the view to securing some concerted opinion and action by the churches of America relative to divorce and marriage and so to affect public opinion that uniform legislation may be enacted by the states which will conserve the family institution and preserve the sanctity of the marriage bond.

The report of the committee on theological seminaries regretted the falling off in the number of theological students, and asked for increased contributions.

Baptist Publication Society.

ST. PAUL, May 23.—The Sunday school session of the American Baptist Publication Society was held this forenoon. The committee on the publishing department in its report highly commended that branch of the society's work for its careful business management and the success of its various enterprises.

Southern Methodists.

DALLAS, Tex., May 23.—At today's session of the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South, H. M. Debose was elected general secretary of the Epworth League, and editor of the Epworth Era.

French Playwrights Astonished.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The decision of the United States District Court of Chicago granting Samuel Eberly Gross, the author of "The Merchant Prince of Corneville," an injunction against further performances of "Cyrano," on the ground that M. Rostand's play contains plagiarisms, has filled the playwrights of France with astonishment, says a Paris dispatch to the Herald. M. Rostand at present is far removed from the Boulevards, having sought retirement in his Pyrenean chateau. His friends still deride the statement regarding plagiarism on the part of the French dramatist.

Turner Amends Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 24. — Senator Turner has introduced a bill for the amendment of the Chinese exclusion act recently passed. The amendment provides for the elimination from the first section of the act, the words "not inconsistent with treaty obligations." A fear has been expressed that under this provision Chinese might find their way into the United States through other countries with whom "our treaty obligations" would allow Chinese to come in.

TAKEN FROM SCHOOL

Her Mother Says She Did Not Receive Proper Treatment.

There has of late been considerable trouble in the schools and not a few girls have been kept at home by their parents on account of it.

One of these is Grace E. Locke, a prepossessing miss of 16 years. Her mother, Mrs. Alice M. Locke, during an interview on the subject said:

"My daughter is a good girl, and I have never had any trouble with her. But about six months ago I was obliged to take her out of school. She had worked hard, and, since her heart had not been good for about three years, it had been too much for her. She grew pale and listless, she was tired all the time, and the least exertion made her breathe hard. The disease was anaemia and I was afraid of it, but I hardly knew what to do, for medicine didn't seem to be doing her any good.

"But at last we noticed an advertisement in the paper saying that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would cure diseases caused by impoverished blood, and I made up my mind to have her try them. Her trouble was deep-seated and obstinate, and, at first, the pills didn't seem to help her much. But she kept on, and in a little while she began to feel better. She continued using them till she had taken ten boxes, and now she looks and feels like a different person. She is back in school, as well and strong as any of the girls, and I feel very thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done for her."

Mrs. Locke and her daughter live in Whitman, Mass., and many of their neighbors are willing to vouch for the truth of the above statement. As nearly everybody knows, anaemia, the disease from which Miss Locke suffered, is a dangerous one to neglect. It is caused by an actual deficiency of the blood, and a watery and depraved state of that fluid.

The one remedy that has proved itself a specific for anaemia is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills will never fail to effect a cure if used persistently for a reasonable length of time. They may be bought at all druggists' or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half. Send for free booklet of medical advice.

Too Much Punctuation.

London Chronicle.

Bernard Shaw will have the sympathy of writers—and we should think of compositors—in his protest against the use of the apostrophe. He has himself dropped it out of "aint," "dont" and "shouldnt"—but not out of "he'll"—before he wrote his protest in the Author. But why all these inverted commas, "the silly trick of peppering pages with these uncouth bacilli?" You will find none of these bacilli in the Bible. Take this passage, chosen at random: Now Jesus knew that they were desirous to ask him, and said unto them, Do ye inquire among yourselves of that I said, A little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while and ye shall see me? The modern compositor would set that passage between two brackets of inverted commas, for it is a quote within a quote. But it is beautifully clear as it stands. And among all Biblical misunderstandings no one we think has been misled by the absence of an inverted comma.

In and At.

Kansas City Journal.

Eugene Ware has been sworn in as Pension Commissioner. Later on he will doubtless be sworn at in the same capacity.

An old statute has been revived in Vienna prohibiting householders taking in lodgers or boarders without police permission.

CATARRH CURED, HEARING RESTORED

After 25 Years of Suffering with Catarrh, Which Caused Deafness, Mr. W. Scott was Completely Cured by

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

W. SCOTT

3758 N. Fifteenth street.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1901.

Dear Sirs—I have now used four bottles of your Malt Whiskey, and I think I owe my life to this whiskey. I am 67 years old and have had catarrh of the nose, throat and head for 25 years or more. I am hard of hearing. About six weeks ago I was so sick I could not eat, sleep and hardly able to walk. Felt more like dying than living. Was under a doctor's care and taking all kinds of drugs and medicine, douches, solutions in nose, etc. The doctor nearly blew my head away with a powerful air pump—medicated air he called it. It did absolutely nothing in my case. I threw everything away—medicine, air pump, douches—and commenced on Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I felt better from the start. I take one ounce with water before and after each meal and at bedtime, and now, after using four bottles, I can eat and drink and sleep well, and I feel better today than I have for 20 years. I was opposed to all kinds of liquor and used none for 25 years. I use Duffy's as a medicine only, and shall continue to use it as long as I live if I can get it. I know it will keep me alive, and may in time improve my hearing. I hope it will.

Yours very sincerely, W. SCOTT.

A LATER LETTER

Dear Sirs—Have improved some since writing you before, only occasional cough and very little discharge from nose. Feeling much better. My hearing is much improved now; not so much roaring in my head since Duffy's has brought my blood to a healthier condition and motion.

Sincerely yours, W. SCOTT.

March 31, 1901.

Thousands like Mr. Scott have been cured of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Grip and Consumption by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey which stimulates, enriches the blood, aids digestion, builds new tissue and kills the disease germs. The system must be kept strong and vigorous, so that it will throw off disease. It is the run down, worn-out system that contracts those diseases which so often prove fatal. Take heed, build up your body, keep your blood rich and the circulation normal, then you need have no fear of disease.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is prescribed by doctors and used exclusively in all the prominent hospitals. It has stood severe tests for 50 years, and always found absolutely pure and free from fusel oil and all dangerous ingredients.

Ask for the genuine, refuse injurious substitutes. There are none "just as good as" Duffy's. See that the seal over the cork is unbroken. **The genuine** "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey" is sold by all reliable druggists and grocers, or direct, $1.00 a bottle. It is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee.

FREE.—If you are sick and run down, write the Medical Department **Duffy Malt Whiskey Co.**, Rochester, N. Y., freely. All correspondence in strictest confidence. It will cost nothing to learn how to regain health, strength and vitality. Medical booklet free.