

Fighting in The Streets

First Clash Between Strikers and Soldiers Occurred at Albany Yesterday.

Non-Unionists Attacked While on the Way From the Railway Depot.

Albany, May 15.—The situation here tonight over the Traction Company strike is so serious that Governor Odell postponed the continuance of his trip to the state institutions and at 5.30 to-night was at the legislative mansion. Two thousand armed soldiers are now within the city limits, more are coming and 200 are in readiness to move to Troy when Governor Odell so orders.

Streets are thronged with men, women and children, and the otherwise quiet day terminated in a riot. As long as the I. O. O. F. does not attempt to march non-union men, the marchers remain good natured.

The soldiers are in force, but the instant an attempt is made to work on the lines or bring non-union men in, the Crowd Grows Frenzied and bloodshed results.

Citizens, sabre-bashed, non-union men with broken limbs and bloody faces, women and children trampled underfoot, soldiers remained with lying missiles and ringleaders in a crowd beaten with the butts of muskets, were some of the results of the day.

Anticipating an attempt to move the cars in Troy, Major-Gen. Roe has ordered the 13th, 14th and 47th regiments of Brooklyn, Troop C of Brooklyn, the Second Signal Corps, the 10th Cavalry company and the Third battery, with Gatling guns, to hold themselves in readiness to move immediately.

The mob and militia closed in combat late in the afternoon, but by the accident of fortune there were no serious casualties. It was the introduction of more non-union men to take the places of striking traction employees that provoked the violence, and it was only by the skill and forbearance of the guardsmen that the clash was not a serious one.

Seventy-five non-union men, with their delivery at Quail street barn, one and a half miles away, was a dash under cavalry escort with mob resistance in almost every block.

Countless numbers swarmed through the police lines, surged around the cavalry men and fought to get at the cowed non-union men inside the circle of galloping horses. The rays of the setting sun gave glint to busy sabres, but the long blade wielded by forbearing hands seldom descended in serious blows.

Several men were cut down by corned cavalry, but the record does not yet show the score of a single fatality. In the mad ride through the streets few of the non-unionists escaped the flying bricks and stones that the angered mob hurled, but less than a dozen were badly hurt.

The courage of nearly a dozen of the non-union men, who were in the opening spurt through the turbulent crowds, and they sprang from the wagons that carried them to mingle with the mob in the crowds that demanded their blood.

The ride of the non-union men through the city was the dramatic spectacle of the day. At 5 o'clock the Third Signal Corps, mounted and armed as cavalrymen, swung down through the city and formed on Broadway just south of the depot.

There were solid platoons in front and rear and both flanks were closed in. As they rested they formed a parallelogram, but later when they sprang forward their lines were depressed by the onslaught of the crowd until an oval was the shape of the outer line. Five thousand men lagged at their heels and jammed in and around them; when they formed a thousand more crowded into the intersecting streets.

Fifty policemen formed in cordon around the waiting dragoons and tried to force the crowd back. The street was cleared, but the walls of humanity on the sidewalk held firm, and could not be moved. Men and boys climbed awnings and poles and every window in the surrounding buildings framed half a dozen faces.

way and dashed into State street for the sun up the hill past the Capital. Here the crowd was as dense and desperate as the other, and men plunged in around the galloping horses.

Another rider cut out from the crowd brought his sabre down on the face of one of his antagonists, and a line of blood marked where it struck. The black traction street wagon and a clever military ruse blocked the down-town mob. Two companies of the 10th Battalion were concealed in Chapel street, and when the cavalry rushed past they ran across State street and faced the pursuing crowd with fixed bayonets.

The new line wavered and broke at one point, but in the main the movement was successful. But the strike-breakers were not yet free. Smaller crowds had gathered at points along the route to the barn, and there pelted them with stones. The black traction street wagon was a wild scene at the barns, where thousands more had assembled. The infantry charged into the crowd. A passage was opened for the scurrying cavalry and it was safe inside the enclosure. The horses were done and the men were limp.

Sixteen of the strike-breakers were injured during the ride and many of them stunned, weak and scared, had to be helped from the wagons. Of the sixteen injured, Gilbert Hart, of Brooklyn, was the only one sent to the hospital. He was wounded in the arm and the surgeons say he was shot. He also was cut on the head. The strikers say that eighteen strike-breakers

Deserted During the Ride and that less than 50 were landed to the barn.

A hollow square of infantry protected the lines of pickets that reached into every bisecting street, and an outer skirmish line in circular form that encompassed all the traction street wagon was moved out of the Quail street barn this afternoon at 4 o'clock and two hours spent in repairing trolley wires. The heavy force of guardsmen and the strategy of the protectors were seen to awe the crowds that surged around the outer skirmish line, and there was no disorder. The soldiers were feared and allied, but no one offered them violence.

The military movement was in charge of Major Chase, of the 23rd, and he had four companies of his own regiment and the 20th Battalion under his command. Quail street for six blocks was first cleared at the point of the bayonet, and then the side streets were swept. The crowds fell back sullenly, but the movement was spirited and broke no delay. Next, every house within the lines was closed and a sentry placed on every doorstep. Roofs were cleared and pickets posted on the corners.

Then the outer skirmish line was extended until an area half a mile long and a quarter wide was cleared. The main square was ordered to be cleared and defend themselves, and when all was ready the tower wagon was brought out. Two full companies forced a hollow square around the wagon and moved down Quail street until they broke. The first man to climb the tower

Offered a Splendid Mark to anyone within a mile, but he went to his task without interruption.

Thousands of the crowd were present purely as sightseers, and the stern soldiers and prospective violence were magnets that drew and held. When the tower wagon withdrew to the barn Central avenue was cleared partly to disperse a noisy threatening crowd and partly to prepare for the coming of the non-union recruits with their escort.

Governor Odell said to-night that he had every reason to believe that Major-Gen. Roe was handling strike matters with excellent judgment. He said he had come into Albany because it was on his route west, and he will leave at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

Quail street for two days were fired to-night after the picket line was drawn in. An alarm was sent in and the chemical engine quickly put the fire out.

TRADE QUESTION.

Proposed German-Austrian Combine Is Attracting Considerable Attention.

London, May 14.—While the German-Austrian proposal for a German-Austrian combination have not yet assumed anything like definite form, the idea is attracting considerable attention in Great Britain and especially on the continent, where the newspapers are full of reports of an alleged interview in which Mr. J. P. Morgan is quoted as declaring that "he and his associates would not only want to establish a trade union but they also required any official backing of the German government."

The opinion here is that German official circles are using the "need of American competition" as a battle cry to bring the Agrarians into line on the canal bill, and that it is also employed to emphasize the profitability of the commercial friendship of Germany and Russia, which it is urged by the Cologne Gazette "if they could reach a commercial understanding, could without the rest of Europe put such pressure on America that she would be forced to accommodate her policy to that of the European commercial system."

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Nine Men Killed and Three Fatally Injured—Several Missing.

Fairmont, W. Va., May 15.—An explosion occurred at the Georges Creek Coal & Iron company's shaft at Fairmont, W. Va., to-day. Nine men are reported killed.

Later Particulars.

Fairmont, W. Va., May 15.—Nine men were killed, three fatally injured and a number of others burned badly in an explosion in the shaft of the Georges Creek Coal & Iron company at this place at 9.15 o'clock to-day. The number of dead may exceed nine, as several miners are still missing, and only a few of the bodies have been brought out of the mine. The explosion is said to have been due to a lighted torch carried in the mine. Forty men were in the shaft and their wives and children are gathered around the mouth of the mine weeping and wailing.

China Will Have to Pay

Three Ministers Give Personal Views on Answer to Demands of Powers.

One Said He Never Expected the Chinese to Agree Without Arguing.

Pekin, May 15.—The foreign ministers refused to allow themselves to be quoted for publication regarding the Chinese government's answer to the indemnity demands, but three of them gave expression to their personal views of the matter.

One of these said he had never expected the Chinese to agree to time demands without arguing, even had the total been only 10,000,000 taels. He considered the Chinese offer of 15,000,000 taels annually for 30 years absurd and ridiculous, and thought the request that Germany should be given from the foreign customs bonded upon insolence.

Another said it would not matter what China said, and that whatever the powers should decide upon would have to be agreed to eventually.

A third expressed himself as satisfied that a majority of the powers had acquiesced to the demands in accordance with China's ability to pay.

ONLY ONE JURYMEN. Difficulty in Getting a Jury to Try Hon. S. N. Stokes, Charged With Murder.

Williamson, W. Va., May 15.—Great difficulty is being experienced in getting a jury to try the case of Hon. S. N. Stokes, of this city, charged with the murder of Rev. J. J. Woolh at his home here on December 5th last. The trial opened yesterday, and already the regular panels have been exhausted without securing more than one juror.

Stokes is now so well known, and the killing caused such deep feeling, that it is hard to find anyone without a fixed opinion. The tragedy was remarkable, for Woolh was a Presbyterian preacher of great force, and in a sermon last winter violently denounced the society people of the town for dancing.

Stokes took offense at the sermon, and the next Sunday he returned to the town and preached an evening sermon, and Woolh met at the threshold of Woolh's residence. Hot words passed. Mrs. Lanoie, the minister's housekeeper, to whom Stokes was talking, and who is the only witness, says Woolh slapped Stokes in the face and shot him in the hip. Then Stokes drew his pistol and fired, killing Woolh instantly. Stokes is a popular and prominent politician. He has been on bail all the time, and the case is attracting great attention.

GASELEE'S TRIBUTE.

Praises the Officers of United States and Japanese Forces.

London, May 14.—A dispatch from General Gaselee, the British commander at Peking, reviewing the operations in China from August 14th to January 17th, has been gazetted.

Chamber Accepted M. Delcasse's Statements and at Once Proceeded With Other Business.

Paris, May 14.—M. Delcasse's declaration of policy in the chamber of deputies was not expected to-day, but M. Castelin (Republican), insisted on an interpellation on the subject of the Franco-Russian alliance, and M. Delcasse made a statement of the Toulon events which were identical with the semi-official explanation cable to the Associated Press at the time.

He said the visit of the Italian squadron was an unequivocal demonstration of the cordial relations established during the past few years between the two nations, who by their origin and history were inspired by a fresh and significant inspiration did not clash and who had equal interest in their mutual prosperity, while the salvos fired by the Russian ships in honor of the President of the United States, as well as that of 3701, attracted attention on the part of the czar, who thus again affirmed the solidarity of the alliance, which daily seals the perfect accord of the two policies of the two governments on all questions, and which standing above polemics and ephemeral incidents remains as immutable as the great national interests of which they constitute the best safeguard.

The foreign minister concluded with calling on the chamber to support the government in its foreign policy, the relations of which were satisfactory.

M. Castelin considered that Delcasse's declarations were too vague, but the chamber accepted them, and proceeded with other business.

The chamber afterwards voted on posting the declaration of "the rights of the Chinese" as well as that of 3701, which was voted on before the vacation.

M. Louis Martin, the author of the motion, then read the declaration, passages of which were cheered by the leftists.

Charles Bernard (Socialist) sarcastically suggested that the declaration be posted on the back of M. Waldeck Rousseau, president to-day, who was promptly reprimanded.

THE INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

Chinese Request for a Reduction Will Be Discussed by the Ministers.

Berlin, May 15.—Officials here discussing the answer of the Chinese peace commissioners, say the fact of prime significance therein is that the commissioners agree to the indemnities as demanded, and the withdrawal of the troops can now proceed forthwith, but not all the foreign forces will be withdrawn at once.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

The request for a reduction of the indemnities will be discussed by the ministers. It is anticipated here that other nations will make stronger objections to the reduction than Germany, which appears to be the most important export duties will be accepted. Further international control over the customs will be unnecessary beyond Sir Robt. Hart. The prolongation of the payment to 30 years probably will be accepted. Germany appears favorably disposed thereto.

Met at the Hospital

Directors Hold Their Monthly Session—Discussed Enlargement of Building.

Generous Offer From Manager of Chemainus Mills—Other Business Transacted.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital was held last evening, the following members being present: H. D. Helmecken, M.P.P., president, who occupied the chair; Alex. Wilson, F. B. Pemberton, R. S. Day, J. Davies, James Forman, Thos. Shorholt, George Brown, I. Braverman, E. A. Lewis, and Secretary Elworthy.

The most important business discussed was the question of enlarging the hospital. The question was brought up by the following report of the house committee, which was in part:

Plans for the children's ward and for an extension of the private wards were considered. We are of opinion that the children's ward should be dealt with first, in consideration of our promise to the Ladies' Auxiliary. The estimated cost of this addition is \$4,000. This includes an allowance for new and larger boiler in the administration building. The estimated cost of the other extension, including a larger boiler under the ward, is \$4,500. The question of the heating and increased accommodation faces us in considering an extension of the buildings. The children's ward when built will require two day nurses and one night nurse, and we have no place to put them. The expenditure of money in a temporary enlargement of the heating plant is open to objection, and it is worthy of consideration whether it would not be more economical to erect a central steam heating plant of sufficient capacity to warm the entire building and its contemplated additions, than to make temporary enlargements of the present plant.

The sum of \$1,000 spent in putting in larger boilers and radiators in the two proposed extensions would go some way towards the cost of a steam heating plant, which in the interests of economy and efficient heating we must have ere long.

We recommended, if the ladies of the Ageneria Society will consent, that the recovery rooms be turned into a sterilizing room, and that the sterilizer, so long unused, be worked by means of acetylene gas, or some other motive power that will be cheap and efficient. At present the sterilizing is done in a room on the surgical ward, and all dressings, boiling water, etc., have to be brought through the corridors from there to the large operating room, involving much needless labor and fatigue. The present sterilizing room can then be turned into a private ward and be a source of revenue to the board. The recovery rooms are seldom used.

Considerable discussion ensued on the reading of this report, during which Mr. Day stated that in speaking to Miss Alcorn, the matron, she had made a suggestion which he thought very feasible and worthy of consideration. This was the amalgamation of the four private wards for women into one common ward for the children. One or two more wards could then be built in connection with the men's apartments, thus putting the private rooms together, which was the arrangement in the greater number of large hospitals. Miss Alcorn had also suggested that it would be a great improvement to the hospital if a diet kitchen be established. This was necessary to the serving of dairy food.

In consideration of the suggestion by Miss Alcorn, the portion of the report referring to the children's ward was referred back to the committee for further report. The clause referring to the sterilizing room was also referred back, the other clauses being passed.

Another recommendation was made by the house committee to the effect that fifteen new beds be purchased for the surgical ward, and that \$20 be granted toward the nurses' professional library.

The question of the addition of a hospital was again brought up by Mr. Forman shortly before the close of the meeting. He said that a leading medical man of this city had pointed out that the pavilion plan of building a hospital

is a better plan than the block plan, and that it would be a great improvement to the hospital if a diet kitchen be established. This was necessary to the serving of dairy food.

In consideration of the suggestion by Miss Alcorn, the portion of the report referring to the children's ward was referred back to the committee for further report. The clause referring to the sterilizing room was also referred back, the other clauses being passed.

Another recommendation was made by the house committee to the effect that fifteen new beds be purchased for the surgical ward, and that \$20 be granted toward the nurses' professional library.

The question of the addition of a hospital was again brought up by Mr. Forman shortly before the close of the meeting. He said that a leading medical man of this city had pointed out that the pavilion plan of building a hospital

is a better plan than the block plan, and that it would be a great improvement to the hospital if a diet kitchen be established. This was necessary to the serving of dairy food.

In consideration of the suggestion by Miss Alcorn, the portion of the report referring to the children's ward was referred back to the committee for further report. The clause referring to the sterilizing room was also referred back, the other clauses being passed.

Another recommendation was made by the house committee to the effect that fifteen new beds be purchased for the surgical ward, and that \$20 be granted toward the nurses' professional library.

The question of the addition of a hospital was again brought up by Mr. Forman shortly before the close of the meeting. He said that a leading medical man of this city had pointed out that the pavilion plan of building a hospital

is a better plan than the block plan, and that it would be a great improvement to the hospital if a diet kitchen be established. This was necessary to the serving of dairy food.

In consideration of the suggestion by Miss Alcorn, the portion of the report referring to the children's ward was referred back to the committee for further report. The clause referring to the sterilizing room was also referred back, the other clauses being passed.

Another recommendation was made by the house committee to the effect that fifteen new beds be purchased for the surgical ward, and that \$20 be granted toward the nurses' professional library.

The question of the addition of a hospital was again brought up by Mr. Forman shortly before the close of the meeting. He said that a leading medical man of this city had pointed out that the pavilion plan of building a hospital

Met at the Hospital

Directors Hold Their Monthly Session—Discussed Enlargement of Building.

Generous Offer From Manager of Chemainus Mills—Other Business Transacted.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital was held last evening, the following members being present: H. D. Helmecken, M.P.P., president, who occupied the chair; Alex. Wilson, F. B. Pemberton, R. S. Day, J. Davies, James Forman, Thos. Shorholt, George Brown, I. Braverman, E. A. Lewis, and Secretary Elworthy.

The most important business discussed was the question of enlarging the hospital. The question was brought up by the following report of the house committee, which was in part:

Plans for the children's ward and for an extension of the private wards were considered. We are of opinion that the children's ward should be dealt with first, in consideration of our promise to the Ladies' Auxiliary. The estimated cost of this addition is \$4,000. This includes an allowance for new and larger boiler in the administration building. The estimated cost of the other extension, including a larger boiler under the ward, is \$4,500. The question of the heating and increased accommodation faces us in considering an extension of the buildings. The children's ward when built will require two day nurses and one night nurse, and we have no place to put them. The expenditure of money in a temporary enlargement of the heating plant is open to objection, and it is worthy of consideration whether it would not be more economical to erect a central steam heating plant of sufficient capacity to warm the entire building and its contemplated additions, than to make temporary enlargements of the present plant.

The sum of \$1,000 spent in putting in larger boilers and radiators in the two proposed extensions would go some way towards the cost of a steam heating plant, which in the interests of economy and efficient heating we must have ere long.

We recommended, if the ladies of the Ageneria Society will consent, that the recovery rooms be turned into a sterilizing room, and that the sterilizer, so long unused, be worked by means of acetylene gas, or some other motive power that will be cheap and efficient. At present the sterilizing is done in a room on the surgical ward, and all dressings, boiling water, etc., have to be brought through the corridors from there to the large operating room, involving much needless labor and fatigue. The present sterilizing room can then be turned into a private ward and be a source of revenue to the board. The recovery rooms are seldom used.

Considerable discussion ensued on the reading of this report, during which Mr. Day stated that in speaking to Miss Alcorn, the matron, she had made a suggestion which he thought very feasible and worthy of consideration. This was the amalgamation of the four private wards for women into one common ward for the children. One or two more wards could then be built in connection with the men's apartments, thus putting the private rooms together, which was the arrangement in the greater number of large hospitals. Miss Alcorn had also suggested that it would be a great improvement to the hospital if a diet kitchen be established. This was necessary to the serving of dairy food.

In consideration of the suggestion by Miss Alcorn, the portion of the report referring to the children's ward was referred back to the committee for further report. The clause referring to the sterilizing room was also referred back, the other clauses being passed.

Another recommendation was made by the house committee to the effect that fifteen new beds be purchased for the surgical ward, and that \$20 be granted toward the nurses' professional library.

The question of the addition of a hospital was again brought up by Mr. Forman shortly before the close of the meeting. He said that a leading medical man of this city had pointed out that the pavilion plan of building a hospital

is a better plan than the block plan, and that it would be a great improvement to the hospital if a diet kitchen be established. This was necessary to the serving of dairy food.

In consideration of the suggestion by Miss Alcorn, the portion of the report referring to the children's ward was referred back to the committee for further report. The clause referring to the sterilizing room was also referred back, the other clauses being passed.

Another recommendation was made by the house committee to the effect that fifteen new beds be purchased for the surgical ward, and that \$20 be granted toward the nurses' professional library.

The question of the addition of a hospital was again brought up by Mr. Forman shortly before the close of the meeting. He said that a leading medical man of this city had pointed out that the pavilion plan of building a hospital

is a better plan than the block plan, and that it would be a great improvement to the hospital if a diet kitchen be established. This was necessary to the serving of dairy food.

In consideration of the suggestion by Miss Alcorn, the portion of the report referring to the children's ward was referred back to the committee for further report. The clause referring to the sterilizing room was also referred back, the other clauses being passed.

Another recommendation was made by the house committee to the effect that fifteen new beds be purchased for the surgical ward, and that \$20 be granted toward the nurses' professional library.

The question of the addition of a hospital was again brought up by Mr. Forman shortly before the close of the meeting. He said that a leading medical man of this city had pointed out that the pavilion plan of building a hospital

is a better plan than the block plan, and that it would be a great improvement to the hospital if a diet kitchen be established. This was necessary to the serving of dairy food.

In consideration of the suggestion by Miss Alcorn, the portion of the report referring to the children's ward was referred back to the committee for further report. The clause referring to the sterilizing room was also referred back, the other clauses being passed.

Another recommendation was made by the house committee to the effect that fifteen new beds be purchased for the surgical ward, and that \$20 be granted toward the nurses' professional library.

The question of the addition of a hospital was again brought up by Mr. Forman shortly before the close of the meeting. He said that a leading medical man of this city had pointed out that the pavilion plan of building a hospital

The Plague Spreading

Cases Multiplying Fast in the India

Extraordinary Deeds of Chinese Brigands—Story of Man Eating Shark.

Advices by R. M. S. Empress of the East report that the plague in Formosa is becoming worse. Seven new cases were reported on the 11th of last month, and on the 12th, 13 cases on the 13th, cases on the 14th, and 17 cases on the 15th. The total number of cases up to the 15th was 481, of which only 41 were covered, 389 resulting fatally.

An extraordinary incident is reported by the China Times to have occurred on the 31st ult. near Peking. The German came into touch with a large body of armed Chinese brigands near the French marsh. The Chinese, who were led by about ten foreigners, had been with them heavily laden, which neighboring villagers said contained opium. Some of the brigands were seen to extricate themselves from the marsh, and were shot down by the Germans, twenty-nine being killed. They escaped. One junk was captured, having on board an old muzzle-loading cannon.

Brigandage in Taichow continues, says the Taichow correspondent of the K. O. Daily News. The night "hong" boat of the fortnight since was held up on the coast by five boats of brigands. The men resisted, and two