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one" and "Parlor"
stationed supremacy.

September and held meetings in the Massey hall on the invitation of Ministerial association.

Miss Maud Hamilton, only daughter of the late Mr. Hamilton, who was married at Belleville to Dr. E. H. Jean, of Revelstoke, B.C.

The Toronto spring assizes the grand jury in a verdict finding John guilty of having counterfeits in his session, but acquitting him on the charge of making them.

The Grand Trunk authorities state within the last three weeks 1,000 employed in the department have been dismissed in the effort to reduce expenses and revenue.

John Archer, aged 23, was drowned the Ontonabee river at Peterboro' yesterday by the police court in a summary for retaining property left in his care, are very bright. The plaintiff in the case is Mrs. William de Wagstaffe.

The case is Mrs. William de Wagstaffe, a former newspaper man of this city, and a niece of William O'Brien, the Irish leader. The defendant will be Mrs. H. M. Kingsland, daughter-in-law of ex-Mayor Kingsland.

Six weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland were guests of the San Mario Hotel in St. Augustine, Fla. They were accompanied by Miss Evelyn O'Brien, who is a niece of Mrs. Kingsland, and a retinue of servants. Mr. de Wagstaffe at the time was connected with the St. Augustine press. He secured an introduction to the fair visitor and so impressed her during a week's acquaintance, that they decided to get married.

Miss O'Brien and her relatives came as far north as Charleston, where the smitten girl followed a week later.

On March 27th Mr. de Wagstaffe and Miss O'Brien were married in that city, and a few days later came to New York. Mr. Kingsland was apprised of the event as the couple were leaving. Shortly after this the Kingslands, who were very indignant and hurt at their niece marrying a newspaper man, returned to their residence at 102 East 19th street.

Mrs. de Wagstaffe returned to a visit with her aunt, but without success. The servants were instructed to refuse her admission to the house. All her wearing apparel is locked up in the Nineteenth street dwelling.

She wrote letters to her aunt, couched with petitions for possession of the wardrobe, have been unavailing.

The de Wagstaffes are at the Gerlach on West 27th street. Mr. de Wagstaffe threatens to sue for a warrant for the arrest of his aunt-in-law if the clothes of his bride are not given up.

TRAVELLING BY COACH.
The Four-in-Hand Service Begins Operations.

New York, May 2.—Despite the hard times some people have money to spend in a kind of recreation that might be more appropriate in a period of superabundance of money. This was made manifest this morning by the formal commencement of the four-in-hand coach service from this city to Philadelphia and vice versa.

The Philadelphia and vice versa. The new travellers can go by rail to Philadelphia in luxury for a fraction over a couple of dollars, but the fare on the four-in-hand is fifteen dollars or twenty-five dollars for the round trip, and ten dollars extra if the passenger desires to have a "lounge" on the box.

Starts were made simultaneously this morning from the Hotel Waldorf in this city, and the Hotel Bellevue in Philadelphia, and the service will be continued daily. The trip of 90 miles will occupy about ten hours, and there will be eight changes of horses. The passengers from either end to-day were representative members of American swell-dom.

Depends on the Lungs.
London, May 2.—Mr. Gardiner, president of the board of agriculture, stated in the house of commons to-night that the examination of Canadian cattle would commence May 15th. In suspicious cases the lungs will be forwarded to the veterinary surgeons of the agricultural department, and upon their report Mr. Gardiner will make his decision as to whether or not Canadian cattle may be landed alive.

Coxey in Hard Luck.
Washington, D. C., May 2.—Coxey was arrested in court to-day and was taken to the jail. He was charged with unlawfully entering the capitol grounds. Brown demanded a jury trial for each prisoner, which was granted. The cases were adjourned until Friday and bail fixed at \$500.

Brown's demand was granted and the case set over until Friday. Bail in \$500 was demanded for each case. Coxey and his companions were locked up until it was obtained from a saloon keeper.

Portland, May 1.—Any where from 5,000 to 5,000 people paraded the streets last night, apparently celebrating the release of the industrial army. The act of the demonstration and a close observer would recognize many familiar faces. In fact the laboring men of this vicinity

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SIMPLY A MODEL.

Young American Naval Cadets Warmly Testify

TO THE FINE QUALITIES OF THEIR SHIP

The Magnificent New Cruiser New York—der Turrets Work to Perfection—Her Engines Are Beautiful—She is a Vessel Worthy to be Sent Abroad.

New York, May 2.—Among the passengers on the Atlas liner steamer Alene, which arrived to-day from Kingston, were nine naval cadets, who were attached to the cruiser New York, on their way to Annapolis to stand their final examination.

They all agree that the New York is a splendid ship and just the sort of a ship that ought to be sent abroad to show what America can do in the way of ship-building. When asked about the ship-building, the cadets did not report that the reports were untrue, as declared that the reports were untrue.

One of the number said: "There is no finer ship than the New York, and all her turrets are all right. Nothing could do better work than they did, and we ought to know as we had had practice on her."

Her engines, too, are just way down. Her engines are beautiful. She is simply a model cruiser, I do not know of any other of course about her armor, but I believe it is all right. There was no serious illness whatever on board, although we were in the harbor in Rio de Janeiro, which was a horrible place. We saw the Destroyer in the distance and the Nichero quite close by."

TALK ABOUT PRIDE.
England's Aristocrats Outdone by Upstart New York Snobs.

New York, May 2.—The prospects of a member of the Four Hundred appearing in a police court in answer to a summons for retaining property left in his care, are very bright. The plaintiff in the case is Mrs. William de Wagstaffe.

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appear to have seized the opportunity for a good natural demonstration. No national, state or municipal preparation was apparent and no fear of the ultimate episode was manifested. The matter was looked upon generally as a good natured holiday demonstration. The so-called army will be looked after by the authorities when in their opinion the proper time has arrived. It is estimated that 500 of the so-called army does not include one-twentieth of the parade, and it is further stated that all of them could be given employment in Portland if they desired to work. This balance of the parade was composed in the main of regular wage-earners and local toughs who do not desire work.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.
Movement Instituted to Protect Their Interests in America.

Atlanta, Ga., May 2.—The convention of the International League of Press Clubs held a brief business session this morning at which a number of matters relating to the promotion of the interests of newspaper writers throughout the country were informally considered. Addresses were made urging the desirability of the creation of a bond of fraternity among the writers of the various provinces of Canada, of Winnipeg and British Columbia. The incoming administration will take this matter into consideration. At noon the delegates went to St. Augustine, where an old-time southern barbecue was tendered them. On their return this evening two receptions will be tendered to the ladies of the party. The convention will adjourn sine die to-night, and tomorrow the delegates will leave for home by way of Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Savannah, Charleston and Richmond.

In Palladium Quarterly.
Chicago, May 2.—The Chicago Stock Exchange was today formally installed in its new and palatial quarters in the new Stock Exchange building, which has been erected at a cost of over three million dollars. The construction of the building has been impeded by numerous strikes, but by dint of hard work the structure was completed on time. The exchange hall is one of the finest in the world. The event is one of considerable importance in the financial world, as the present stock exchange organization is the first to maintain a continued and successful existence in Chicago. Several previous attempts in this direction had been made, only to result in failure.

COXEY CONVERSES.
He Will Speak at the Steps of the Capitol.

Washington, April 30.—To a reporter of the United Press, Mr. Coxey talked freely yesterday about his programme. "We will have our parade to-morrow," said he, "and we will come upon the capitol grounds. Not in a parade but as private citizens. I have learned that there is a statute prohibiting any parades on these grounds, and we have kept the law up to this time and do not propose to break it now. We will march to the grounds, it being our programme to reach them at noon. After I have made a speech we will assemble at the Peace Monument and march back to our camp."

"But you said you would not violate the law, and yet you say you will make a speech on the grounds, is not that a violation of the law?"

"No, the constitution gives us the right to do that and Congress has no power to pass laws in violation of the constitution. There is no legal authority on the part of anybody to prevent my making a speech on the steps of the capitol, and that I propose to do."

"But suppose you are warned not to do so, and told that your arrest will follow if you attempt it?" was asked.

"I will make the speech anyhow," said Coxey, with some emphasis in his tones. "We will test the constitutionality of the law."

"Why not test the constitutionality of the law in the courts rather than by the commission of an act which the law says you are not permitted to do?"

"The courts are too slow," said Mr. Coxey in reply. "In further course of talk Mr. Coxey said his army would remain until his two bills were passed, and under the very roof of the capitol he again made the prediction that his bills would be passed within two weeks after he made his final demand."

UNSETTLED FRANCE.
The Government Accused of Helping the Cause of the Anarchists.

Paris, April 30.—In the chamber of Deputies to-day M. Jaurès made a violent attack upon the government, which he accused of negligence in not taking measures to prevent the clergy and capitalists from forming an alliance. He also accused the government of having granted a subvention in order to check the spread of socialism. M. Dubouche, minister of justice, refuted M. Jaurès' charges. "Contra Deum et Catholici," he declared, denied the existence of Christian socialists. Viscount d'Hughes, anti-Semite, reiterated the charges that Israelitish bankers supplied the anarchists with money. M. Millerand, radical, defended the government's attitude.

The government must either cooperate with the socialists in effecting reforms, or ally itself with the party of the right. Premier Casimir-Périer declared that the government would neither ally itself with the socialists nor with the Catholic conservatives, but would remain faithful to the principles of the revolution. Ultimately the chamber supported the government by a vote of 340 to 179.

The American Brothers.
Gaines, Pa., April 30.—Seven hundred Italian laborers on the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad extension from Galton struck to-day. They declared no work should be done. They demanded an increase of 25 cents in wages. Trouble is expected.

Connellsville, Pa., April 30.—Everything is quiet in this section of the coke region this morning. The Dunbar Furnace Company has accepted the schedule of work to this morning. Furnace companies owning works in this town will also accept the scale.

A Wolf in sheep's clothing. The substitute offered by the "outlet" as being just as good as Ayres' Sarsaparilla. If you don't want to be bitten, insist upon having Ayres' Sarsaparilla, even if it is a little dearer. Depend upon it it will be cheaper for you in the end.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.
A Correspondent Claims That a Crisis Is Imminent.

An English correspondent writes: Owners of steam shipping are very much perturbed at the present large tonnage of new shipping which is at present under construction at the several building yards throughout the kingdom. So far as the actual business doing in shipping is concerned, there is not, nor has there been, any justification for the placing of the old tonnage when new tonnage goes into competition with the very quiet market? It is every day becoming more and more evident that old steamers with compound engines will have to give place to the more economic triple and quadruple expansion engines, which are fitted with vertical unions and are able to require less coal for a higher rate of speed, and afford more room for cargo on account of the less bunker space required. A large tonnage of shipping has been lying idle for a considerable time, and the possibility of bad trade and the impossibility of making a profit. With improved trade the new tonnage of shipping would get the best chance of employment, because it can be worked at a lower rate of interest. Improvement in trade would lead to the further building of new tonnage. It is evident that only two alternatives are open to owners of old steamers, either to modernize the engines if the hull of the steamers are sound, or to scrap them and break them up at once and to realize whatever they are worth as old material, for which there is a good demand. Unfortunately many steamers are at present engaged above their rated capacity. If these alterations are not taken advantage of a commercial crisis may soon arise the like of which has never been experienced in the shipping trade. On the other hand, if obsolete shipping is cleared away, the result would be one which would greatly increase the activity of the shipbuilding and engineering trades.

IN FOG LAND.
Plenty of Excitement Over the Late Election Results.

St. John's, April 30.—The greatest excitement in political circles prevailed to-day. Numerous actions for libel have been instituted. The Telegram, the mouthpiece of the White party, accused Mr. Morine, the new colonial secretary, with malversation of the public funds. Mr. Morine's reply was to sue for \$10,000 damages. The Herald, the official organ of the government, charged Mr. Emerson, the speaker of the assembly, with holding a meeting at his residence for the night of the 27th, and for the purpose of raising money for the city. Mr. Emerson wants \$5,000 damages. The case against Messrs. Whitehead, Bond and Watson, members of the Trinity Bay district, who were leaders in the recent government, began to-day. In the case of St. John's district, the prosecution finished the testimony to-day, and an adjournment for a week was granted. The judgment in St. John's east district will probably be given to-morrow.

THEOSOPHISTS QUARREL.
Belief in the Existence of Mahatmas the Question at Issue.

The return, says a London correspondent, of Mrs. Besant to this country, accompanied by Col. Olcott, the president of the Theosophical Society, occurs at a time when the society is on the eve of a quarrel on the subject of belief in a serious internal quarrel. Nothing less than the question of belief in the existence of Mahatmas is at issue, though that issue is postponed in the meantime by a quarrel over the question of procedure. The society seems to have left it open to its members to affirm or deny the existence of Mahatmas, probably for a very good reason that a considerable number of the members have too much sense to believe in them. Were the society to declare the one way or the other, it would be rent in twain. A Mr. Judge is one of the Indian vice-presidents of the society, and various rumors have been afloat in regard to his attitude on the question of the Mahatmas. Colonel Olcott has called upon him to resign or to demand a committee of enquiry, but in doing so he has neglected certain forms of procedure, though these forms were drawn up by himself.

Captain Dallman, writing from Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hafen, reports to the Deutsche Geographische Blätter, Berlin, his discovery of Tiger Island, placed on maps about 80 nautical miles from the north of Berlin-Hafen. On previous occasions Captain Dallman was unable to find the island, owing to its position being incorrectly given. It lies approximately in latitude 45° 45' north and longitude 142° 30' east, and is about 142 degrees and seven minutes east longitude. It is nearly six miles square, and is thickly peopled with a fine race of light color. They seem unacquainted with the use of iron, and do not chew betel. The island is a low, flat, and is covered with wooded; on the coast, and perhaps in the interior, are plantations of taro, yams, and bananas. The island Malay, placed on the same parallel but in longitude 142° 35' west, could not be found, and Captain Dallman believes it to be identical with Tiger Island.

POUNDING TO PIECES.
An Unlucky Schooner Ashore on Smith's Island.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 1.—The schooner Alcide struck on the rocky beach of Smith's Island on Sunday at 11 p.m. and in three hours had gone to her assistance have not yet returned. The vessel is in an exposed position, and the westerly wind would probably pound her to pieces.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Precautions Against Smallpox—Reductions in the Coal Oil Duties.

Changes in Insolvency Bill—Resolutions in Favor of Canadian Pork Men.

Ottawa, May 2.—At the agricultural committee to-day a delegation representing the Live Stock Breeders' Association asked that the committee use its influence with the United States government to recognize the Canadian herd book. At present it is necessary to register in the American herd books before thoroughbred stock can be sent to the United States free of duty. A resolution was passed by the committee in the direction asked for. Another delegation from the Dominion Stock Breeders' Association asked for a grant to enable the association to carry on its work. They asked for one thousand dollars. A resolution was passed by the committee recommending that this be done.

The government has issued an order that trains be inspected at the boundary, owing to the prevalence of smallpox at various places in the States. All customs officials are constituted quarantine officers.

After a long discussion the duty on refined coal oil was reduced from 7-1/2 to 6 cents a gallon and on crude oil to 3 cents.

The senate committee on insolvency decided to accept the following changes suggested by bankers and board of trade delegates: 1. That the distinctions made by the bill between traders and non-traders should be done away with. 2. That a trader may be put into insolvency by his creditors and not on his own application. 3. That all incorporated companies be included in the provisions of the bill. 4. That a receiving order may be issued on the affidavit of a creditor instead of a petition by creditors. 5. That the official receiver shall not be eligible for a liquidatorship.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.
Daily Chronicle of the Events of the Great Republic.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 2.—The riotous demonstrations by the unemployed yesterday were continued today. A large number of men in the manufacturing district drove the workmen from the Standard Paint works and smashed the windows of the Variety iron works. They then attacked the Upson May works and badly wrecked it. Thirty-five policemen who took possession of the building were penned up in it by the mob for some time, but were finally rescued by a reinforcement of officers. The mob then attacked the factory of the Standard Paint works and drove the workmen from the building. A number of rioters were arrested and many were injured by officers. The Cleveland Greys under the command of those experienced by British naval officers in relation to a British ship. The British officers specified under the order may exercise powers under the act, with the necessary modifications in relation to a ship of the United States. The order bears date April 30 and specifies the officers of the United States entitled to make the arrest of seamen violating the provisions of the act. The order says that any officer of a British vessel liable to a penalty of \$100. The order of the Queen in council may provide that such officers of the United States as are specified in the order may exercise powers under the act similar to those exercised by British naval officers in relation to a British ship. The British officers specified under the order may exercise powers under the act, with the necessary modifications in relation to a ship of the United States. The order bears date April 30 and specifies the officers of the United States entitled to make the arrest of seamen violating the provisions of the act. The order says that any officer of a British vessel liable to a penalty of \$100. 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