[Continued from page 1]

much and vice versa. It was also much and vice versa. It was also do necessary to keep the pot away the mold except when a cast is made. Otherwise the mold was do so fast that the cast linotype did cool fast enough. The pot was at made to slide to and from the mold. which forces the metal into pump which forces the meta-Its plunger acts also as a slide close the round port between nder and the outer part of the Although the cast linotypes do con-Although the cast motypes to oblibowholes, often of considerable they are all found in its body, and face of the type, cast against the rices, is absolutely free from blow-rices, or roughness. The explanation of s or roughness that the property of the roughness is that much appreciated phenomena is that molten metal is squirted in jets div against the matrices and hardens first. The confined air collects towards the back of the mold, and while nost of it escapes, enough remains to

blowholes near the foot of the One more feature of the machine de serves especial mention. It is exceedingly remarkable for its adjustability and its automatic self-protection. For example, the same machine can use matrices for any of the ordinary sizes of type and can cast lines from one to five inches in length. Again, if the operator desires several casts of a single line, as is often the case, he simply moves a line of the case, he simply moves a line of the machine goes on making and the machine goes on making after cast from the same line of ices, instead of lifting and distribthe matrices, as is ordinarily done. "self-protection" is understood nu-s provisions which are made the machine for its autostoppage in case of accident. casting process should be started no matrices in the carriage, a movjaw closes in front of the mold, nstead of a squirt of molten metal sult is a blank bar less than type Should a matrix catch in the disng mechanism a clutch is indetached, stopping this part of thine until the injury is remedied. provision is made at every needthat one movement shall not until the necessary previous moves completed. It is really three es in one: a type-setter, a typeand a distributor, thus doing the of three men with one man, irre-

e speed of the linotype is practically ited, or rather it is limit practically mited, or rather it is limited only by ability of the operator to work the ork the keyboard as rapidly as an dinary typewriter works his, the relt would be something like 13,000 ems ur—and there is no reason why this

accustomed to it are setting daily 5,000 to 5,500 ems per hour, and the average throughout the country, good and bad, is 3,500 ems per hour. There are many operators in the country who are many operators in the country who set, month after month, from 200,000 to 250,000 ems per week of eight hours per day, and Mr. Smith, of the Toledo Commercial, set in one week 368,900 ems, an average of 7,683 per hour. This phenomenal record was made as follows: March 15, 44,700 ems; March 16, 60,000; March 17, 54,000; March 18, 65,000; March 19, 66,800; March 22, 70,000.

The machines demand only such at-

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The machines demand only such atention as must be given a printing ress, a sewing machine, or other mech-nism. In some cases the machines are attended solely by the operator, but in a newspaper office it is found better and eaper to leave the compositors unin-ruptedly at the keyboard and hold e man responsible for the condition of

When the linotype was first brought to when the infolype was first brought to the attention of the public its use met with violent opposition from the Typo-graphical Union. The idea seemed to be that the general use of the machine would drive all printers out of the busi-It took a long time for some members to recognize that no organization, no matter how united, could rest the course of progress. Besides, men were entirely wrong in their The machine, instead of being arious to the printers, has proved a ssing. The machines are under the sdiction of Big 6 in New York, and e but the very best compositors are put on them. The method of run-a linotype once mastered, the work paratively easy. It is certainly to be preferred to the old hand be preferred to the old hand It is clean, and that, so far apositor is concerned, is a great The lines are formed of clean

and in handling it there is no er of being poisoned. The rapid the machines can turn out printed the machines can turn out printed tter enables the papers using them print larger editions than under the ystem, with no increase in the cost. addition to the Victoria Daily Times following leading publishing offices Canada, England, Scotland and the nited States use this machine: Albany yening Journal and Bulletin, Albany State Printer, Atlanta Constitution, Augusta Chronicle (Ga.), Brooklyn Standgusta Unromcie (Ga.), Brookly ard-Union, Buffalo Express, Buffalo Commercial, Binghamton Republican, (N. Y.), Baltimore (Md.) News, Chattanooga Times, Chicago Daily News, Cincippeti Comparial Capatte, Cleveland nnati Commercial Gazette, Cleveland aindealer, Denver Times, Detroit ee Press, Evansville Journal (Ind.), For Fress, Evansville Journal (Ind.), cottish Leader, Edinburgh, Scotland; Fort Worth Gazette, (Texas,) Helena Montana) Journal, Leeds (Eng.) Mercury, Houston (Texas) Post, Lexington Ky.) Transcript, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville Daily Times, Macoun Telegraph, Memphis Appeal-Avanche, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator, Memphis Tenn.) Scimitar, Montreal Witness machines in course of construction).

hines in course of construction, York Herald, New York Recorder, York Tribune, New York World, York Morning Journal, New York News, Commercial Bulletin, New Engineering News, New York Mu-Printing Company, New York S-Zeitung (German), New York Street Journal, Government print-ureau, Ottawa, Can.; Oil City Der-Peoria (Illinois) Transcript, Provie (R. I.) Telegram, Providence (R. ournal, Philadelphia Record, Rich- (Va.) Times, Rochester Democrat Chronicle, Rochester Union and Ocean Chronic Pioner Press, Syracuse Journal, cuse Standard, Springfield (Mass.)
San Antonio Express, Sheffield
Telegraph, Toledo Bee, Toledo Commercial, Toronto Troy Daily Press, Troy Times.

Sam C. Mott, in advance of Sport McAl-sret, was in the city yesterday.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE. TIRED OF THE N. P.

The Business Men of Halifax Sick of the Incubus.

LIVELY MEETING OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Report on the Bank Dividends Remaining Unpaid.

World's Fair-A Doctor's Big Suit for Damages-An Effort to Collect Taxes in Kentucky-Spanish Aristocracy in

Ottawa, May 25.—Ministers Bowell and Foster are to-day at Quebec. At Halifax the business men fold the tar-There was a lively meeting of the Royal Society this morning. A discussion arose on a suggestion offered by Prof. Ramsay Wright of Toronto University that the society should strengthen the efforts of the Canadian Lustitute. Toronto, to get the British Institute, Toronto, to get the British Association for the Advancement of Science to meet in Toronto in 1895. A protest was made against the Canadian Institute for its not reporting to the Royal Society. Prof. Wright said that the Canadian Institute ought not to be placed in a subscripts position as to be placed in a subordinate position, as it would by reporting to the Royal. Dr. Bourinot accused the Institute of fostering the feeling of provincialism, which he spoke against in his address. When the storm had sweet part a realwise. the storm had swept past a resolution was adopted with a view of inducing the British Association to select Canada as its next meeting place. Dr. Dawson, Queen's printer, N. E. Dixon, librarian of the legislative assembly of Quebec, and Archbishop O'Brien were made members of the society. Henry Harrisse and Jules Clarence, of Paris, France, were made corresponding members. The English literature section finished their work to-day. Dr. Schultz, governor of Manitoba, had sent papers which were not received, but the titles were adopted and the manuscript will be were adopted and the manuscript will be were adopted and the manuscripton only an ordinary operator, can be type alone as fast as three orprinters by hand. These macan be run either by steam or copower, and each machine can be ed singly.

Were adopted and the manuscripton.

Dr. G. M. Dawson was elected president, Mr. Lemoine of Quebec vice-president, Dr. Bourinot secretary and Dr. Selwyn treasurer.

The annual report on dividends resident and the manuscripton.

ctric power, and each machine can be The annual report on dividends remaining unpaid and on unclaimed balances in the chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada, covering the five years prior to Dec. 31st, 1892, was issued this afternoon. The volume comprises 330 pages, the same number as last year. The book is compiled by Garland, clerk of financial statistics. In his introductory propert Mr. Garland says hour—and there is no reason why this had cannot be attained.
In fact, the better class of operators of other cities where the machine has a better system has been adopted by the banks in the compilation of their statements. The summary of unpaid balances shows that while in 1891 they amounted to \$459,347, they have joined the revolution. Sacaza's field. When the fight ended they filled here reduced by \$29,415, and have joined the revolution. Sacaza's paid balances shows that while in 1891 they amounted to \$459,347, they have joined the revolution. stand at \$427,931. stand at \$427,931. This reduction is looked upon as justifying the legislation of two years ago, which makes it obligatory to publish this annual blue book. It is now anxiously looked for by the public. Mr. Garland has applications for over 200 copies. The volume will be distributed to the banks

Chicago, May 25.—The attendance on the various conventions now being held under the auspices of the World's Press Congress was as large as ever to-day. Besides the regular delegates, most of the members of the National Editorial Association, the delegates to the League of Press Clubs, and the Newspaper Publishers' Association were present. Many topics were discussed, including the relation of the press to civilization, the future of newspapers in country districts, the position of the press as the champion of the common people, and the availability of type-setting machines in small cities. The main section of the congress in the Hall of Columbus this afternoon was conducted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

St. Louis, May 25.—Dr. Wm. Brennan was, until a few weeks ago, a health commissioner of St. Louis. He is a Democrat and was appointed by ex-Mayor Noonan. Maywall Bridge, the recently elected Republican mayor, desired to remove Dr. Brennan and preferred charges against him. charges against him. After an investigation of the charges, lasting several days, the health commissioner's head "went into the basket." Yesterday he brought suit for \$50,000 damages. His petition says that the mayor acted as both prosecutor and judge in the investigation; that the charges were made in bad faith and were not proved, and that the mayor before his election had en-tered into a conspiracy with two prominent politicians to remove the plaintiff in case he should be elected.

Grant Wrecking Company. New York, May 25.—Articles of incorporation of the McCavanagh Wrecking Company, have been filed in the office of the secretary of state at Trenton, N.J.
The capital stock of the company is \$200,000. The incorporators are John, James and Joseph Grant, of Tacoma, Wash, and J. H. Potts, of Jersey City. The company will engage in the business of raising sunken vessels by a novel method. Large rubber bags will be placed in the holds of sunken vessels by divers. The bags are to be connected by hose with air pumps on floats at the surface and the air will be pumped into them. As the bags expand, it is expected that they will drive nearly all the water from the hold and give the sunker vessel sufficient buoyaney to rise sunken vessel sufficient buoyancy to rise to the surface. Mr. Potts says the company's first experiment will be made on the Oregon, which is sunk off Fire Island.

Chicago, May 25.—The Infanta Eu-lalie will reach here to-day, and a great deal of interest is felt in society re-garding her meeting with the Duke of Veragua and suite, who are also quartered at the Auditorium Hotel. Dispatches from Spain recently alleged that much feeling existed in the court regarding the almost royal honors paid to the Duke and his party, and it was also suggested that the Infanta regarded the descendant of Columbia ed the descendant of Columbus, notwith-standing his rank, as simply an ordinary subject of the nation and decidedly outside of her own "set" so far as meeting him in society is concerned. Whether the Duke will pay his respects to the Infanta, or the latter will deign to pay her compliments to the Duke, is an interesting question in court etiquette

that is likely to be solved within the next 24 hours. It is certain that the ducal party does not seem to be in the least alarmed by the fact that the repre-

HEARTILY CELEBRATED.

Queen Victoria's Birthday Honored With Unusual Fervor in England. London, May 25.—The bells of the Episcopal churches in Windsor rang out a merry peal at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, conveying to the inhabitants the announcement that the venerable Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, then slumbering peacefully within the precipits of the cestle Empress of India, then slumbering peacefully within the precincts of the castle,
had reached her 74th birthday. At the
same time, by a preconcerted arrangement, the news pealed forth from the
belfries of every Episcopal church in
England that boasts of a chime of bells,
and flags were hoisted on public and
private buildings throughout the country. The ships in the harbor also were
gay with bunting.

Never before has there been such a
general or generous recognition of the

general or generous recognition of the sovereign's birthday. One month hence she will have reached the 56th anniver-sary of her reign, and the loyal observances of yesterday will be renewed. The public schools in town and country were closed, and the pupils, after par-ticipating in patriotic exercises, winding

ticipating in patriotic exercises, winding up in every case with the singing of God Save the Queen, indulged in May fetes and other forms of recreation.

The Queen herself spent the morning quietly at the castle. Numerous congratulations were received by wire, among the signers being the Emperor and Empress of Germany, Princess of Wales, who is now abroad, President Carnot, the Czar of Russia, and most of Carnot, the Czar of Russia, and most of the American ministers to foreign countries. The foreign ministers resident in London also sent greetings. In the afternoon the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, paid a visit to the tomb of the Prince Consort, and afternoon the Prince Consort, and afternoon of the Prince Consort wards drove through the town. At the family birthday dinner last evening the guests included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany and Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck-l'yr-mont. Many of the London papers conmont. Many of the London papers contained glowing articles congratulating the country on the continued life and health of the sovereign.

Victorious Revolutionists. Granada, Nicaragua, May 25.—Additional details of the decisive battle on May 19th, near Mesaya, have been received and show that the government's losses were 155 killed and 267 wounded. This was largely due to the terrible raking fire of the revolutionary artillery, which occupied a strong position on Coyetepa hill, and was worked with scientific precision. The revolutionists outfought the government troops. The half-paid and undisciplined three cars with their and sent them back to Managua. None of the revolutionists were injured.

Bicyclist Charged With Homicide. New York, May 25.+Edward Clauschmidt, aged 17, son of a wealthy widow living at 330 St. Nicholas avenue, was charged with homicide at Yorkville police court this morning for having caused the death of Katie McGlynn, aged 9, when he ren ever one hierole last night whom he ran over on a bicycle last night. He was turned over to the coroner. The child had just alighted from a street car with her mother, when the accident happened. Clauschmidt was coming down the avenue at full speed on his bicycle. The wheel of the machine struck the child, throwing her violently to the ground and causing concussion of the

Collecting Taxes in Kentucky. Louisville, Ky., May 25.—United States Marshall Blackburn with 150 deputies has gone to Mullenburg county to collect the railway tax which the county owes. He camped at Central County owes. He camped at Central City last night. The tax was originally \$400,000 and was voted 25 years ago in aid of what is now the Newport & Mississippi Valley railway. The interest was paid regularly for a long while, and the politicians advised repulsion. diation. Attempts at compromise have failed, and with interest the tax now amounts to nearly \$1,000,000. The assessable property of the country is only \$2,000,000. Marshal Burchett tried to collect the tax four years ago but failed. Columbia River Salmon.

Columbia River Salmon.

Astoria, May 24.—Yesterday 3585 fish were brought into the Astoria cannerical averaging in weight twenty-four and one-quarter pounds, the best figures reached since the beginning of the season. To-day's catch was 3710, weighing on an average twenty-three pounds and running nine fish to a boat. The catch of the whole river for the season up to to-night has been 62,753 cases, and of this total Astoria is responsible for 42,794 cases. There is every indication that the big May run that has been expected since the 15th of the month is now only a day or two off, as the fish are bunching thicker and swimming strong in the river. Several of the canners are experimenting with new enterprises, some of which will next year no doubt be engaged in, in addition to the canning of salmon. Among these are the putting up of sardines, which annually run into the Columbia in millions, and the preparation of salmon, as a table luxury.

Women in Mines.

Women in Mines. Brussels, May 24.—The International Miners' Conference to-day voted unanimously in favor of the exclusion of female labor from use in and about the mines. M. Feron, a radical member of the Belgian Chamber, will interrogate the Government on Friday next in regard to the expulsion of the French delegates Basley and Lamenden. A resolution was adopted in favor of an eight-hour working day in the mines. The supporters of the resolution represented 994,000 miners, and the opponents represented 100,000 miners.

Killed by Falling Walls. Killed by Falling Walls.

Chicago, May 25,—With a crash that startled hundreds of people, sections of the Oriental building wall on Lasalle street fell this morning. The accident happened after a large force of men had gone to work tearing down buildings to make place for the new stock exchange. Among the broken timbers and heaps of brick five men were buried. When the victims were taken out the casualties were found to be, an unknown man killed; Frank McDonald. leg broken; Stephen Madden, head bruised and scaip wounds; Adam Linke and Alex. Taisauski, severe bruises.

The appeal case of Harris vs. the Brunette Sawmill Co., which was to have come before the Divisional Court to-day, was adjourned, by consent of all parties, until after the next sitting of the Full Court.

The steamship Tacoma of the Northern Pacific line is one here June 30th. She has a large

AND IRRITATES COUNSEL CARTER

By Showing How Ridiculous Are American Claims.

No Property Right in Individual Seals, Therefore No Title to the Herds-Carter's Claim That the Seal is a Domestic Animal Demolished From an Amrican Authority.—Seals and Fish.

Paris, May 25.—The Behring Sea triounal of arbitration resumed its sessions to-day. Sir Charles Russell took up again the question of property in the seals. He argued that unless the United States owned individual seals it was absurd to claim property in the herd. Sir Charles proceeded to read extracts from the British stenographic report of arguments on international law by J. C. Carter. of counsel for the United States, and included in the reading the interruptions by President Baron de Courcelles, during Mr. Carter's address. Sir Charles' reading created much amusement at the expense of the Americans.

Mr. Carter was greatly irritated, and

hotly urged that his own revised report in his arguments ought to be quoted instead of British reports.
Sir Charles contended that Carter in admitting that the United States had granted to Indians the right of seal catching, had "given away" the whole legal proposition. In refuting Carter's contention that the seal was a domestic animal, he quoted the statement of H. M. Elliott, who was sent in pursuance of a special act of congress to the islands rookeries, to show that seals move with on shore and easily travel hundreds of miles while at sea: that the seal does not feed on vegetation and is wholly a fish-eater. Sir Charles pointed to Elliott's estimate that the herd of

seal consumes six million tons of fish annually. "If," asked Sir Charles, "the seal is a domestic animal, why is it not branded, as American law requires cattle on the prairies to be branded?"
Sir Charles alluded in ironical language to the parthetic tone of the American, arguments on the subject of the seals. He also argued that the doctrine of "revertendi" as establishing ownerof "revertendi" as establishing owner-ship, never applied to migratory animals, and he pointed out that the United States did nothing to promote the return of the seals, like owners of bees, swans and doves. Al seals had failed. All efforts to domesticate

Sir Charles argued against the United States forbidding foreigners to catch seals outside of territorial waters, and emphasized the statement that American emphasized the statement that American law, even at the present day, does not make sealing outside of Behring Sea illegating at Forty-six American vessels were engaged in sealing in the Pacific in 1892, and 48 in 1891. The United States alone regarded pelagic sealing wrong in Behring Sea. "What is wrong in one place," exclaimed Sir Charles, "is wrong everywhere." wrong everywhere."
Sir Charles Russell's assertion that the

Sir Charles Russell's assertion that the American pleaders had cited the official reports of H. W. Elliott, recording his observations in 1873-74, caused an exciting discussion between counsel, which served to relieve an otherwise monotonout chapter of the session. J. C. Carter interposed with the assertion that counsel of the United States had avoided all reference to Elliott.

Sir Charles Russell—"That is an awkward admission, seeing that the United States congress appointed Elliott a com-

States congress appointed Elliott a commissioner after the controversy began.' In reply to President Baron de Cour-eles, Carter explained he mistrusted Elliott, because Elliott gave theories and not facts, and therefore counsel for the United States objected to being represented as citing him.

Sir Charles Russell read a telegram from the parliamentary librarian at Ottawa, conveying information touching the royal prerogative in swans asked for by the president yesterday, and discussed in Phelps' written argument that prop-erty rights in the sealing industry on the islands defining them as exclusive inside the three-mile limit on the high sea, where sealing by other nations was

counsel suggested the possibility of malice in prosecuting pelagic sealing.

Russell said that such was not even al-

leged.
Sir John Thompson shut off the discussion by enquiring under which branch of the question for submission to the tribunal is the question of malice rele-Resuming discussion as to extra terri-

torial protection of shore industries, Sir Charles asserted that if the claim were valid here it is equally applicable to the salmon, codfish and guana industries, and asked if the owners of guana de-posits ever attempted to imprison sports-men who shot the birds which made the deposits; or have Canadian salmon canners ever protested against others taking salmon outside the ordinary limit as prejudicial to their industry.

Russell and Phelps then had a lively discussion as to the effect of the judgment in the Sayward case. Sir John

Thompson gave an interpretation acceptable to both parties, and Russell explained regarding the statutes, and the planed regarding the statutes, and the acquiescense of nations interested was necessary to their enforcement, as they could not be enforced by international law. In answer to counsel Russell showed that property in copyright was not analogous to the present claim, inasmuch as it depends on a treaty agreement and not on international law.

Mr. Phelps referred to precedent in the seizures outside territorial waters, including the case of the Caroline in 1838, which Russell showed was essen-tially an act of self defence by the Canadians.

Newfoundland Politics.

St. John, Nfld., May 24.—The Newfoundland Legislature was closed to-day. This is the last session of the present Parliament, a new election being called for the autumn. The governor's speech congratulating the Legislature upon the passage of many important measures, in-cluding the bill for the construction of a line through the country, also for the operation of all government railways and the promotion of higher education. The speech pronounced the railway contract to be most advantageous, and expressed the belief that the construction of the railway would fully compensate the colony for the outlay required, by

the advantages offered throughout, it being destined to form an essential link in the chain of communication between the continents. The speech announced the construction of lines of roads continued the improvement of lines of roads continued the sentative of the royal house will soon be in such close proximity to them. The Infanta will find awaiting her several invitations to be guests of private individuals during her stay.

Sir Charles Russell Amuses the Court

The continents. The speech announced the construction of lines of roads connecting all the important centres with the railway and the opening up to cultivation of areas represented by waste lands. The governor hoped that the revation of areas represented by waste lands. The governor hoped that the re-enactment of the French shore bill would give time to negotiate a satisfactory statement of the question. He also stated that the sum voted would be new fire department here. He partici-pated in the general regret over the seal fisheries, announced the building of more lighthouses and telegraphs and hoped for an active and prosperous season

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic. Washington, May 25.-The Spanish

princess, her husband and suite, left Washington for New York this morning on a special train on the Pennsylvania Railway. The Infanta was driven to the station from the Arlington Hotel by President Cleveland in a four-in-hand, and was escorted by four companies of cavalry. Crowds lined the whole line of route and surrounded the depot.
Chicago, Ilis., May 25.—Prof. Moses
G. Farmer, of Boston, the widely-known
electrician, died here this morning. His
name is associated with the invention of

the Boston fire alarm, and several other important electrical inventions and improvements. He was for many years professor of electricity at the United States torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

New York, May 25.—Tony Beautche, aged 30, of 73 Mulberry street, shot and killed his wife, Teresa, aged 25, and severely wounded Gabriel Bertolimo, in the apartments of Rosie Somerello, at 19 the apartments of Rosie Somerello, at 19 Cherry street, this orning

derer was arrested. San Luis Potosi, Mex., May 25.—Another sensation has been created here in connection with the mysterious kidnapping, torture and murder tonio Rascom, a millionaire, and brother of the Mexican minister to Japan, by the arrest of Jacob Vinolobus, an at-torney, and a member of the state legislature. He is charged with being an accessory to the terrible crime. The authorities are still hard at work on the celebrated case, and it is expected that other arrests will follow within the next few days, among them being prominent people of this city. Investigations show the murder was one of the worst ever

Washington, D. C., May 25.—According to advices received at the state department Minister Stevens will sail from Honolulu for this country to-day, leaving the United States legation in charge of Consul Severance, pending the arrival of the commission of special commissioner Blount, who has been appointed Minister to the Island. Minister Stevens leaves Honolulu as much in favor of annexa-tion as ever. His return to this country will probably be made the excuse for the commencement of a formal agitation in favor of the plans of the annexationists.

New York, May 25.—Brooklyn bridge was decorated with flags yesterday in honor of the 10th anniversary of its opening, and presented a beautiful ap-

Albany, N. Y., May 25.—The state contributions of Idaho and Nevada for the Columbian liberty bell are expected to reach the Clinton H. Meneeley foundations. to reach the Clinton H. Meneeley foundry in this county in a few days. They will consist largely of gold and silver from the mines of those states, and ten thousand pennies have arrived from thousand pennies have arrived from Washington. There has been contributed also a gold clasp belonging to Gen. Stevens of Boston, who was a classmate of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Elie, of Cincinnati, sends a silver spoon belonging to her mother, who was a cousin of Gen. Lee. Many which was a cousin of Gen. Lee.

relics of value are to form part of the casting of the bell.

Atlanta, Ga., May 25.—Dora Shun, a woman of bad character, recently had her thoughts turned to the evil of her ways and became convinced that to be burned was her lot. Last night she decided to settle her fate at once by decided to settle her fate at once by smashing a lighted lamp on her head. The oil fell on her clothing and she was soon a pillar of fire. She died to-day.

San Francisco, Cal., May 25.—Once again Judge Murphy has before him the case of the actor, M. B. Curtis, charged with the murder of policeman Alexander Grant. Since the original trial the case has been up and continued many times. has been up and continued many times. Application for another continuance was made to-day, but decision was held in abevance.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25.—The 90th birthday of Ralph Waldo Emerson will be observed this afternoon by a large meeting of his friends at Association Hall. The programme comprises musi-cal selections, brief addresses on the life and labor of the eminent poet and essayist, and an oration by the Rev. Dr. Ed-

ward Everett Hale.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 25.—One day eight years ago, C. F. Wilson, of Lucerne county, was standing on the Pennsylvania railway track in this city. He was very deaf. A locomotive was pushing days some ears on the track and was very deal. A locomotive was pashing down some cars on the track, and Wilson did not hear the whistle. In another second he would have been run down by the cars. Hiram Carson, of this city, was standing near, and at the risk of his life seized Wilson and threw him out of the way of danger. Carson was struck by one of the cars, but being an experienced railway man, he caught the bumper and held himself there until the cars were stopped. Wilson was wealthy and he gave Carson \$200 on the spot. He died a few days ago and willed Carson \$25,000. Sacramento, Cal., May 25.—The business portion of the town of Rocklin, in

ness portion of the town of Rocklin, in Placer county, population \$15,000, was burned this morning.

Chicago, May 25.—There was a fire this morning in the stable sheds in Garfield Park, a resort being used by a band of Arabs in giving a performance somewhat similar to those of the wild west shows. The men escaped, but three camels, seven Arabian blood horses and 500 feet of sheds were burned. There was a wild scene of confusion during the fire. The Arabs were frantic and considerably hampered the work of the fire

siderably hampered the work of the fire department. Men rån screaming across fields, or made vain attempts to save their property. When the animals were released from their sheds they increased the confusion. The Arabs say their loss is \$40,000. A spark from one of heir cigarettes is supposed to have

caused the blaze.

San Francisco, May 25.—Passengers on the steamer Walla Walla for Vietoria are: Mrs. Nicolson, C. Anderson and wife, Miss McLaughlin, Alice Chambers, G. J. McCraney, E. C. Hayward.

Washington, D. C., May 25.—The resident to-day appointed William D. president to-day appointed William D. Quimby of Michigan to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Netherlands.

The Swiss Exhibit Closed to the Public.

ALLEGED INSULT TO THE NATION

Dispute Over the Sale of a Diamond Brooch.

A Meeting Will be Called and Concerted Action Probably Taken by All For-

eign Exhibitors-The Swiss Minister at Washington Requested to Demand Redress.

23.—The Swiss exhibit in the Manufayturers and Liberal Arts building is temporarily closed. James Perrenoud, the Swiss commissioner, claims that his government has been treated with indignity by United States customs officers. He ordered the Swiss section to be closed until the minister for Switzerland at Washington, who has been notified, has obtained satisfaction. On Saturday afternoon, P. B. Nemitz, agent of the Swiss exhibitors, and having charge of over \$100,000 worth of exhibits, was arrested for selling a diamond brooch, which was held in bond by the United States custom house. As soon as he was arrested two custom officers were put in charge of the exhibit, which was closed by them. Commissioner Perrenoud did not hear of this until late on Saturday night, when one of his assistants told him. He at once communicated with the custom house department and demanded to know why United States officers had been placed in charge of property under the guardianship Swiss officers, without notifying him. He also sent a dispatch to the Swiss minister at Washington, notifying him of the alleged indignity, and pending settlement, Commissioner Perrenoud temporarily closed the Swiss exhibition.

Speaking of the affair this morning,, he said he did not hold that the United States officers were in the wrong in arresting the agent, but he claimed that he, as representative of Switzerland, should have first been communicated with. "As soon as I heard of Nemitz's arrest," he continued, "I formally dismissed him from the service, but I claim that the United States have no right to trespass without saying a word to me. They came and took possession of the property of certain subjects of the government of Switzer land, and placed it in charge of United States officers. This they had no right to do. I had issued orders to the agents telling them they must, under n cumstances, sell any of the exhibits, under penalty of the United States

Continuing Commissioner Perrenoud said that he at once ordered the entire exhibit closed and notified the envoy of his government at Washington of the transgression of the United States offi-cers. "I then went to the other foreign commissioners," he went on to say, "and they told me I had done exactly right. We will hold a meeting at the administration building this afternoon, and at that meeting I will offer a resolution that ellipseign exhibits he solution that all foreign exhibits closed until this matter is settled."

POOR SEAL FISHING.

Bad Season Gives Newfoundland Indus-

tries a Setback.

employed.

When the ships sail from St. Johns they proceed north along the coast for about 200 miles, searching for the ice where the seals are breeding, and slaughter thousands of the young ones. This year the most unfortunate condition of things prevailed. For some two weeks before March 11, when they sailed, northwest winds had been continuous, and the seals had all been driven off the land.

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Therefore, what never happened before occurred. All the steamers but one, the Eagle, missed the great body of them and had to secure cargoes as best they could from among the scattered bodies of fee floating about in all directions over the ocean. The average duration of the voyage has consequently been much greater than in ordinary years and the results almost nil.

The price of seal-oil is also very low, and even this number will not prove as remunerative as it would in other years, and a large proportion of the seals are old ones, which are also less valuable than young. The result will be a serious blow to the whole island of Newfoundland, and especially to the city of St. Johns, which is the headquarters of the industry. The ships are owned and fitted out here, and the merchants engaged in it are the chief husiness men of the colony. Most of them had their premises destroyed in the great fire last July, and were looking to a successful fishery to recoup them somewhat for their losses and enable them to rebuild their establishments.

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The whole population is also interested in an important degree in the results of the industry, and its failure will not alone affect the capitalists, but also the artisans and laborers and the people generally. The "truck" or supply system exists at its worst in this country, and a bad seal fishery means a considerable curtailment of supplies, and a consequent deprivation of the means of prosecuting the cod fishery by a great many fishermen.

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On the rebuilding of St. Johns it will exercise a prejudicial effect, and will cramp industrial development for many years. It is all the more to be regretted, as the present aspect points to great improvements and beneficial changes in the construction of the new city, which would have brought it properly in line with modern ideas. The outlook for the future is a grave one and causes much anxiety among business men, with gloomy forebodings for the future.—Boston Herald.

Their Heads Cut Off.

Berlin, May 24.—Rosalie Buntrock and her lover. Fritz Erbe, who were convicted at Magdeburg, in June last, of the murder of two girls named Kasten and Klage, were executed in that city to-day. Both were beheaded. Reindeir, the headsman, had charge of the execution, and wielded the sword. The crimes, for which the woman and man suffered death, were peculiarly atrocious. The woman confessed that the Kasten girl was lured into a forest, where Erbe strangled her. He then severed the head from the body. The woman stripped the remains and then buried them. The girl Klage was lured in subsequent to the murder of the Kasten girl; the Buntrock woman murdered her, and then Erbe cut her throat.