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True to Ourselves, Our Neighbors, Our Country and Our God.

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TWO GENTLEMEN OF HAWAII.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

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CHAPTER IX.

CONTINUED.

Had I wished, I could have donned a uniform, and become an officer, but with peace at hand I did not care for empty military honor. Moreover, I wanted all my time to be free, that I might be untrammeled in my now seemingly hopeless investigation into the mysteries of my beautiful sister's disappearance. It was understood, however, that if at any time my services were needed, or the army was to be increased, a commission should be mine.

I took very little interest in anything save the one great object of my existence—to find my sister Winnie. Yet mingling daily, as I did, with men whose minds were full of the revolution, I could not be blind to the needs of the hour. When Gordon's duties took him away from Honolulu I accompanied him, if I was not working up a clue that might lead to the discovery of Winnie.

At the town of Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, Gordon had a fortress built which commanded the situation in the harbor—the only good one at that island. And at Lahaina, a small settlement on the island of Maui, another fortress was built. There seemed to me no need for this, but Gordon pointed out the excellence of the place as a stragetic point in case of invasion.

Hilo was not far from the great volcano of Mauna Loa, and it seemed probable that if the old mountain kept on vomiting lava many years longer as fiercely as it had in times past, the town would be destroyed. As it was located in a beautiful spot, particularly healthful, it was deemed a foolish carelessness to allow the destruction, if it could be avoided. Gordon made a note of his observations, and proposed, when we returned to Honolulu, to suggest to the government that something be done to protect the town from the molten flow, if it ever reached that far.

We also visited the island of Molokai, and went to the leper colony.

The horrors of this disease had never before been known to me. I knew it was terrible. I knew that words could hardly express its terrors. But when I saw it in all its putrefying, death-dealing reality, I shuddered and turned sick.

The poor creatures who were far on their torturing road to death looked at us piteously. A wail, a prayer, a plea for some kind of help seemed to be in every glance and every gesture. Yet there was no help to give. All they could do was to wait there, growing more hideous in their infirmity, day by day, until death came to release them from their awful sufferings.

I thought of Doctor Warren and his noble efforts in behalf of these poor accursed wretches. But in vain would he work while he lived. There was no help, no cure. Yet Warren hoped and worked and prayed. This was the curse and, now that the rule of evil was over, the only blot on the beauty of Hawaii.

Gordon and I visited Kauai, another of the larger islands, and instituted a most careful search and inquiry among the people. Now and then our hopes being aroused by what we would think was a clue, only to have them dashed to pieces in the deepening darkness of the mystery. Then we returned to Honolulu.

All this, of course, took some time. Things had gone well in Oahu during our absence, and every industry of the island seemed developing and improving. From time to time friendly messages had been received from the United States, and the future seemed secure and bright.

Then the news came of a change of administration.

The Republicans, we knew, had been defeated in the election in November, and, of course, we understood that on March 4th the Democratic President would be inaugurated. But we did not look upon this as inimical to our interests. To us in Honolulu, the word American meant everything. Party names meant nothing. A Republican was an American, so was a Democrat. Therefore, the policy of America in Honolulu having been indorsed by one party of Americans at home would naturally find favor with another party of the same sort.

What was our chagrin and fear when we learned that President Cleveland had declared against us.

Captain Wiltse, of the Boston, died.

Commissioner Blount with letters of power from Cleveland and Secretary Gresham arrived on the Rush, and Admiral Skerrit assumed command of the American forces in Hawaiian waters.

Minister Stevens was recalled and censured by Cleveland's administration for "unwarrantable in[illegible]" and "an abuse of power as the representative of the United States."

Commissioner Blount at once assumed a hostile attitude toward Dole's government, and began collecting evidence in favor of the queen. Certain men, who had been powerful under the ex-queen's rule, and who had hoped to gain by her ascendancy, poured their poisoned words into Blount's ear until their opinions assumed, in the mind of the commissioner, the dimensions of the will of the majority. So between Blount and his advisers, President Cleveland was still further misled, and Liliuokalani's stock went up.

Then Blount went home, Minister Willis came, and Admiral Irwin assumed command of the American forces. Disorder came with them.

I was sitting on the porch one day, smoking and talking to Uncle Tom, having just returned from a fruitless search after a slight clew of Winnie's whereabouts, when Gordon dashed up. Leaving his horse in the care of an attendant, he joined us.

"There's the deuce to pay!" he said.

"What's up now?" I asked.

"Why, Willis is running things to suit himself. Blount, it appears, in his report, made Liliuokalani the embodiment of all the graces, who had been shamefully abused and put down by a horde of riotous ruffians who had no interest in order. Think of it! When the American League owns more than three-fifths of the cultivated land. I had a conference with Dole to-day. He is terribly worked up. Blount came simply to collect evidence to destroy Dole's government, and yet he came in a friendly guise."

"What has actually been done?" I asked.

"Willis sent a communication demanding the restoration of the queen. He demands that the provisional government step down and out and Liliuokalani resume control. More than that, he has had an interview with the queen and offered to restore her to the throne and to use the United States forces to do it."

"Incredible! Would they dare?"

"He says they will do it. Dole will not submit. He says he will fight first. We have at least 3000 able-bodied men who will take up arms. But I hope it will not come to that. But if it does, you will have a chance to wear a uniform."

"I do not aspire to military honors, but if it stands between Liliuokalani, opium and misrule on one side, against war on the other, I am in for war. It could be no worse if we were beaten."

"No. Nothing could be worse than to be under the queen, with her new constitution, or, rather, no constitution."

"It does not seem possible," said my uncle, "that the United States Government could stoop to so undignified a position. If Willis's proposition is carried out, as Dole and I attempted to tell him yesterday, it will mean death and ruin to us all. I have said little to Tom about it. Poor fellow! He has enough on his mind now. But the position is very serious. The queen has declared that if she regains her power she will cause the leaders of Liberals to be beheaded and confiscate their property. That, of course, means Dole, Warren, Seldon, Seacamp and myself, not to speak of the many others. And no doubt Gordon would go first of all, on account of his action when the queen expected the army to stand by her."

Gordon patted his sword.

"Some of the queen's gang of ruffians had better take care, or they will go before I do."

"It remains to be seen," continued my uncle, "whether Willis is simply barking or if he is really going to bite. He may be bluffing, to scare us. But we shall not be forced out of our position. Dole is firm on that point. So am I. If they crowd us to the wall we must fight."

Uncle Tom set his teeth hard and turned away. I asked Gordon, as I asked him every time I saw him, if he had news of Winnie.

"No," he said, sadly, yet savagely, "not a word. But it cannot go on like this forever. Surely there is news to be had, if we can only strike the right trail. Sharp, the lieutenant in charge at Maui, reports that he thought he had a clue, but it came to nothing. In Hawaii they are overhauling every town and village. If we could only get some of these dod-rotted natives to help us we would learn something, but they are with the queen, mostly, and if they know anything, keep their mouths well shut."

It was thus always. I was growing ill under the awful suspense. Yet I could not give up hope.

CHAPTER X.

The direct result of the advent of Willis and the declaration of his purpose was the utter demoralization of those lawless elements that had heretofore been kept in check by the power of the government and a fear of punishment. But how we were confronted by a strange and disturbing condition of affairs.

We, the Liberals, holding the reins of government, were at war, figuratively, with the Royalists on one hand, and the United States—the very power we depended upon to befriend us—on the other. The Royalists, seeing their advantage in the presence of a friendly force, became menacing and bold. Buildings were burned, fired by miscreants at night, and placards left proclaiming the supremacy of royalty. Whether these outrages were committed by persons of good standing in the Royalist ranks, or by lawless people glad to seize upon any pretext to give free rein to their depredatory proclivities, I do not know. But it is certain that under the impetus given to lawlessness by the strange attitude assumed by the United States minister, Honolulu was kept in a horrible condition of unrest. We of the American League did not know what moment the guns of the United States ships would open on us.

There was one hitch.

President Cleveland had insisted that Queen Liliuokalani grant general amnesty when she became reseated on her throne. This she refused to do. She stubbornly insisted that Dole and all other members of the government should be beheaded. Willis stood appalled before this menace, and moved neither backward nor forward.

And chaos reigned.

A soldier was struck down by a stone, thrown by an adherent of the queen. Gordon soon brought the culprit to justice.

The ladies of American families were terror-stricken and remained secluded, as they were continually insulted if they ventured out.

The true condition of affairs was so distorted in the minds of the Royalists, that the more ignorant among them thought they would have the protection of the United States in any act directed against the provisional government.

Captain Jobbs had uttered incendiary words and had been dismissed from the service. He hung around Honolulu for a few days and then disappeared.

Some person set fire to the Nuuanu Hotel, and it was burned to the ground before the laggard fire department got to work. I never saw a more exasperated man than Seacamp. I saw him a day or two after the fire, at the head of a lot of workmen, tearing away the charred ruins of his once famous inn.

"What are you up to?" I asked. "Going to rebuild the Nuuanu?"

"No, sir!" he almost roared. "I am not going to rebuild the Nuuanu. The Nuuanu is gone forever. No more shall a hotel of mine bear that heathen name. But I am going to build a hotel, and I am going to call it The American. Yes, sir. The American. We'll see how the blamed niggers like that. And if they burn it down, I'll build another. Let the eagle scream! Beat the drums! Let the eagle scream? He is muzzled just now—but he'll scream again. Don't you worry about that."

Seacamp's patriotism was earnest and true, but somewhat inflammatory in its nature.

A few days after this I met Gordon in town.

"I was going to hunt you up," he said. There was a look of eagerness on his face.

"Have you heard anything?" I asked, anxiously.

"Not definite. I received word from a scout, just a few minutes ago, that a band of natives were encamped at the extreme end of the valley, and were performing some of their old-time deviltries—idols, sacrifices and all that. There is going to be a great dance to-night, and a sacrifice offered to the goddess Pele, or some other heathen deity, to obtain help in restoring the queen. We will take a file of soldiers and witness that affair, and see who is to be sacrificed. The daughter of a Portuguese sailor is missing, and a French girl who was a servant in in the family of Mr. Seldon. The fanatics must have one of these or Winnie. Whoever it is, we will save her."

With about twenty soldiers we started off up the Nuuanu Valley. We traveled as rapidly as our horses could carry us. The soldiers were mounted on horses from a livery stable, the popular idea among those who saw us start off being that we were a scouting party looking for hidden enemies.

At the end, or rather the beginning of the Nuuanu Valley, it opens out into a wide plain bordered by forests. It was moonlight when we reached the place. Not a living thing, human or beast, could be seen.

"We will leave our horses here in charge of four men, and go through the woods to Lake Maliwai," said Gordon.

Cautiously we made our way through the trees. We wanted to surprise the camp.

"There they are," whispered a soldier, pointing to an opening in the thick growth of bushes and trees around us. Through it we could see a camp, on the border of the lake.

Stealthily we took our positions to watch.

We looked upon a strange, fascinating, horrible scene.

A group of natives, probably two hundred in all, sat or squatted upon their haunches, in a large semicircle, in the center of which burned a fire. On either side of the fire was a hideous idol or heathen god. These gods, while still holding a mysterious power in the minds of the older natives, had of late been seldom seen. There may have been, perhaps, fifty or a hundred of them in Honolulu, but they were closely guarded by their possessors. These horrible extravaganzas in wood and lava-stone were supposed to be omnipotent.

Under the unusual excitement that had existed so long in Hawaii, all the old superstitions were revived, and the natives descended to their former level of idolaters and stone-worshipers.

"Keep quiet," said Gordon to the soldiers. "Let us watch them."

There were men, women and a few children. But little clothing was worn. The fanaticism under which they were working had discarded clothes.

The entire crowd were putting their bodies through various methodical contortions, all in unison, and they chanted a weird, solemn dirge that had not been heard in Oahu for many years before.

(To be continued.)

London has a special society for the suppression of advertising in public places where it disfigures scenery. A bill for the suppression of this nuisance has been before Parliament for some time.

JUBILEE CONVENTION

Y. M. C. A. People From All Parts of the World.

DELEGATES POURING INTO BOSTON.

Much Interest Manifested in the Jubilee Exhibit in the Mechanics' Building.

Boston, Special.—Streaming into Boston from nearly every quarter of the globe came delegates to the Semi-Centennial and International Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America. Practically every civilized country in the world will be represented, when the convention is called to order in the exhibition hall of the Mechanics' Building and it is confidently expected that there will be nearly 5,000 delegates from the different associations in attendance during the days the convention is in session. Those who reached here scarcely paused to shake the dust of travel from their clothes, before appearing at the headquarters, where a large force of officials was ready to assign suitable boarding places and attend to the needs of the visitors.

Not a delegate left the building without a thorough inspection of the jubilee exhibit in one of the large halls of Mechanics' Building. This consists of photographs of Y. M. C. A. camps, athletic teams, gymnasiums and diagrams of work done in Bible study, sent by associations in all sections of the country. Awards of merit, consisting of blue ribbons and red ribbons for first and secind prizes, had been distributed among the different classes of exhibits.

The exhibition contained material for all kinds of departments and was designed to graphically present the history of the movement in the American associations for the past 50 years. Aside from this there was material showing the nature and extent of work done in the most important Bible study and religious work activities, the practical educational work in its numerous phases, of library, reading rooms, literary societies, educational clubs, lectures and valuable class work; the important physical work and all that stands for symmetrical body building and clean sport; the social work, employment bureau, women's auxiliary; and the newly appreciated and vastly important work for boys.

The first of the delegates to arrive were those from the most distant clime, one party from Adelaide, Australia, and another from Japan getting in early. The first named party, however, journeyed West, while the Japanese delegates went East to the Y. M. C. A. Mecca of 1901. Another party from Minneapolis also came early in the day and were promptly and warmly welcomed by the local committee.

Girl Assaulted and Murdered.

Atlanta, Special.—Bessie Jackson, the 11-year-old adopted daughter of R. F. Flowers, a dairyman of Poplar Springs, was found murdered near her home. She had been outraged, choked and then stabbed to hasten the end, the doctors say. Gathro English, a 13-year-old negro youth, who worked about the dairy and who was alone with the child for two hours last Wednesday afternoon, the day of her disappearance, is under arrest. No evidence implicating him was introduced at the coroner's investigation, but he was brought to Atlanta for safe keeping.

Priest Shot in His Church.

Mexico City, Special.—A clerical sensation has been caused at San Geronimo at the College of Otuibla. It is alleged that a Spanish priest named Maricoa has as a mistress a Senora Ville Vicencio. Transferring his affections to another woman his mistress it is said, became madly jealous and entering the church during the hour of confession, shot the reverend gentleman dead. This assassination within the precincts of the church is said to be unparalleled in the history of murders in this country.

Machinists Strike Settled.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The machinists' strike in Norfolk was settled Monday, and the machine shop proprietors signed an agreement granting a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay. The workmen made some concessions on other points in their demands, but the result is a victory for the machinists.

TELEGRAPHIC TERSITIES.

The Administration will probably decide the question of calling an extra session of Congress by Friday.

Admiral Schley's recognition for his services at Santiago will be a medal bearing the head of Admiral Sampson.

The pension roll promises to break the record made in the last fiscal year.

The precedent in authorizing Ambassador Choate to issue passports to Filipinos, it is announced, will be adhered to in the case of Porto Ricans.

Heat in Rome forces the Pope to go to his summer house at once.

Hail storms have done great damage in many districts of Germany.

The Chinese Emperor will not make a tour of the world, as at first reported.

King Emmanuel of Italy reviewed his troops Thursday, it being a national fete day.

William St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, reaffirmed in the House of Commons that the British Government would not discuss the question of Boer independence.

An embassy from the Sultan of Morocco arrived in London to congratulate King Edward on his accession.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Synopsis of Reports From All Parts of The State.

All reports indicate that the past week has been very favorable both for farm work and for the growth of crops. The temperature averaged about normal and the days were generally warm without extremes, but cool nights prevailed towards the close of the week. The light showers which were quite general about the 6th of 7th were very beneficial, softening the soil which had begun to be hard to work. The amount of sunshine was abundant. Farmers took advantage of these favorable conditions to push work as much as possible; many fields have been cleaned of grass and are well cultivated, but the amount of work to be done was so great that grass has not all been subdued, and another week of fair weather is required. Crop still average from two to three weeks late, but have made considerable growth, and show renewed vigor.

Chopping cotton progressed very rapidly, but is not yet finished. Where fields have been cleaned the crop shows good stand and better color, but large areas are still very grassy, and some fields have been abandoned or will be plowed up for corn. Cotton seems to be almost the smallest for the season on record. Corn is doing fairly well and has regained color where cultivated; grassy fields show little growth, yellow color and very poor stands. Much corn was planted in low lands throughout the State during this week. The bulk of the tobacco crop has now been transplanted, and the crop is starting off well with good stands. Wheat and winter oats are ripening rapidly; cutting has begun in the south and the harvest will become general next week, averaging ten days late. There is much complaint of scab and rust, but the damage is not widespread enough to materially lessen the favorable outlook for all the cereals. Spring oats are very fine. Gardens and vegetables have improved. Digging Irish potatoes has commenced, and shipments are going forward from eastern sections. Rice has a good stand and looks well. While most fruits promise fair yields, it appears that the apple crop will be almost a failure, on account of the fruit falling from the trees.

The Wheat Crop.

Washington, D. C., Spacial.—Preliminary reports of the spring wheat acreage indicate a reduction of about 1,200,000 acres or 6.4 per cent. The average condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 92.0 as compared with 87.3 at the corresponding date last year. The average condition of winter wheat declined during May 6.3 points the condition on June 1 being 87.8 as against 94.1 on May 1. On June 1, 1900, the condition was 82.7. The principal averages by States are as follows: Maryland, 100; Virginia, 98; California, 92; Ohio and Indiana, 90; Tennessee, 88; Kansas, 87; Missouri, Illinois and Oklahoma, 84; Michigan, 86 and Texas 86. The low condition in Texas is due to drought and the ravage of the wheat plant louse.

Telegraphic Briefs.

A bed of genuine asphalt has been found in Texas.

Cyanide of potassium killed Dr. A. A. Bloch at Denver, Col., yesterday.

Secretary Gage purchased Saturday $350,000 short term 4 and 5 per cent. bonds.

Divers report that the steamer Assyrian, ashore off Cape Race, N. F., can be easily floated.

The thermometer at Dubuque, Iowa, dropped Sunday to 39, the lowest for 51 years in June.

Vice-President Roosevelt will go to Colorado Springs, Col., in August for the quarto-centennial celebration.

An upset lighted lamp caused the death of Fonesia Fisher, 3 years old, at Rochester, N. Y.

The Overland Limited on the Union Pacific was derailed near Hanna, Wyo., but no one was hurt.

Five thousand tons of rock fell from a stone crusher on a cliff near Keyser, W. Va., causing a disturbance like an eartquake.

Seven guests of the Golden West Hotel, Chicago, Ill., were hurt by jumping from the windows, thinking the house was on fire.

An extra session of the Washington Legislature has been called to correct defective laws that would have released many murderers now under death sentence.

The late Charles H. Hoyt's estate amounts to $132,106.

A wagon containing Edward Yorkey and his 12-year-old daughter was struck by a train near Detroit, Mich., and both occupants killed.

The Kaiser has presented to the Convent of Heiligenrode, exclusively occupied by title spinsters, a crozier, expressing the hope that it shall "ever be the pastoral staff of motherly love."

The speech from the Spanish throne while dealing with finances, did not mention taxation of the exterior debt.

The fifth international congress of criminal anthropology will be held in Amsterdam from September 9 to 14.

Professor Williard D. Fiske has arrived at Berlin and is the guest of United States Ambassador Andrew D. White.

Americans Buy Mexican Railway.

Mexico City, Special.—The Stillwell group of American capitalists have purchased the Pachuca, Zaculatipan & Tampico Railroad from Richard Honey Thrice. The amount paid was $1,000,000 gold and 35 per cent. of the common stock in a company to be organized. The road will be prolonged from Sandoval, its junction with the Vara Cruz Railroad to Tampico, making a short line to northern Gulf points.

A FEARFUL CYCLONE

Sweeps Over Oklahoma Territory Doing Great Damage,

OF UNUSUAL EXTENT AND FORCE.

Many Villages and Country Homes Swept Out of Existence—Growing Crops Ruined.

Perry, O. T., Special.—The storm which passed over eastern Oklahoma, Saturday night, was one of the most severe since the opening of the strip. The feature of the storm was the extent of the territory covered. Sweeping down from the Kansas State line and covering about 50 miles in width, the rain, wind and hail swept over the country as far south as old Oklahoma. The rain fell in torrents from early in the morning until midnight. The fury of the storm centered in a cyclone at about 6:30 p. m., which formed at a point near the Kansas State line and just on the county lines of Grant, Kay and Oklahoma. The twister took a southeasterly course and was most disastrous in a square in eastern Kay county. The little town of Eddy was struck and of the twelve or fourteen buildings in the place, all were leveled to the ground, except the railroad station and elevator. The people of the town sought places of safety. One unknown man was killed and several persons were slightly inured by flying debris.

The track of the cyclone between this point and Tonkawa, a distance of about eight miles, was laid waste. Five farm houses with barns and outbuildings were blown away, but all the occupants escaped without injury. Fine fields of wheat in the midst of harvest were laid waste: The tail end of the cyclone fell with terrible force upon Tonkawa. Thirty dwellings and business houses were scattered like loose timber. The citizens of the town had been watching the advance of the storm and had sought shelter in caves and cellars. No fatalities are reported at this point, and only a few persons received scratches, which is almost miraculous, considering the devastation.

25 YEARS A PRISONER.

Horrible Tale of a French Mother's Cruelty.

Paris, By Cable.—The sensation of the week has been the arrest of Madam Monnier, a rich, miserly, landowner of the neighborhood of Poitiers, and her son, a former prefect of the Department of Vienna and a leader of Poitier's society, on the charge of incarcerating Mlle. Blanche Monnier, daughter of Madame Monnier, for 25 years, in a room of Mamame Monnier's house. The police who were anonymously notified of the woman's detention, entered the house and found Mlle. Monnier shut up in a room, in darkness, lying on a mattress, stark naked, and so emaciated that she appeared to be a living skeleton. The room was covered with filth, bones, refuse food, worms, rats and all kinds of vermin. The unfortunate woman, who had partially lost her reason, was taken to a hospital. It was thought she would die, but she is now improving. Twenty-five years ago she was a beautiful brunette and fell in love with a lawyer without means. Her mother disapproved of their love and confined her in the room which she only recently left. The son, after his arrest, pleaded that he acted as he did on account of filial piety and that the mother was responsible. The lawyer died in 1885.

New Pacific Cable.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The State Department is in receipt of interesting information concerning work on the British Pacific telegraph cable which is to connect Canada with the Australian confederation. The new cable is to be 5,831 1-2 miles in length, the longest ever constructed, and will be transported and laid by one ship, which is now being built for that purpose. By the terms of the contract the whole cable is to be laid and in working order by January 1, 1903. It will cost $10,000,000.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

The South.

A yellow pine lumber combine capitalized at $15,000,000 is contemplated.

United States Senator B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, has declined to withdraw his resignation.

The trucking industry of North Carolina is assuming immense proportions. The official figures show that last year 66,495 packages of vegetables, 4,544,050 pounds, 48 cars, 12,504 crates of canteloupes; 23 cars, 4,153 crates of dewberries; 55 cars, 22,840 crates of beans, and 349,989 crates, 17,499,450 pounds of strawberries were shipped from Wilmington section alone.

The North.

Oil has been found at Wolcott, Wyo.

The battleship Illinois will have its trial trip June 11.

Chicago Day at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., will be June 22.

Trolley employes at Dayton, O., struck to force recognition of their union.

Building operations in Denver, Col., are suspended by the strike of 800 hod carriers.

Eight hundred Porto Ricans left San Francisco, Cal., Saturday, to work in Hawaii.

General A. W. Greely, chief of the Signal Corps, has sailed for Manila from San Francisco, Cal.

A monument will very soon be erected over the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, at Lincoln City, Ind.

Eugene Tompkins retired Saturday from the management of the Boston (Mass.) Theatre, after twenty-five years' service.

The license of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Company of New York has been revoked in Wisconsin.

All the public schools in New York city will be presented by Frank Tilford with replicas of Houdon's bust of Washington.

Albert B. Smith, official messenger of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was at New York acquitted of opening the mails.

John W. Stockwell, Jr., of Philadelphia, is president of the Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem in the United States, now in session at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hoping to gain sympethy by a fake suicide, Gilbert E. Meiers, a noted forger at Joliet, Ill., went too far and died in his cell by hanging.

Governor Gage, of California, has offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the lynchers of five men at Lookout, Cal., on Friday last.

Republicans were generally successful in the municipal elections in Wilmington, Del.

Nine persons were injured in a collision between an electric car and a railroad train near McKeesport, Pa.

Efforts are being made to secure the release of "Frenchy," the Algerian convicted of a charge of murdering "Old Shakespeare" in New York in 1891.

One of the heaviest spring storms ever recorded by the Weather Bureau visited Pittsburg and vicinity.

Foreign.

Alarming riots occurred at Corunna, Spain.

Cardinal Gibbons, who is in Rome, has been indisposed.

A daughter was born to Queen Helena and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

Emperor William will start on his Norwegian trip June 28.

Czar Nicholas, in conversation with Frederick W. Holls, at Peterhoff, expressed doubt as to Vice-President Roosevelt being a peace advocate.

Correspondence from Caracas, Venezuela, shows that the asphalt controversy continues to rage there.

Irish troops at Shorncliffe, England, mutinied and fired on guards sent to arrest them.

A rumor that the Boers have won a victory near Pretoria causes anxiety in England.

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