

is raised, and the drama has commenced. "Ah, you see that?" "Do you love me, as you once told me did?" he went on, "or were you simulating, to try me, last evening? Can I certainly tell me, but I do not wish to."

"I had thought you more frank," she replied. "Well, then," said Eugene, "if your heart of frankness have passed, mine is commenced."

"That would be compensation," she replied. "And I will prove it to you," continued Eugene.

"I shall make a fete of it," said Cora, "giving herself into an easy chair, like one who was making herself comfortable to enjoy an agreeable conversation."

"I love you, Cora, and as you wish to love, I love you devotedly and unto death, enough to kill myself, or you!" "That is well," said the lady softly.

"But," he continued, in a hoarse and constrained tone, "in loving you, in telling you of it, in trying to make you share my love, I baselessly violate the obligations of honor which you know of, and others do not know of. I put away from me all memories, both sweet and sad. It is a crime, as you have said. I do not try to extenuate my offense. I see it, and I accept it. I break the last part of the tie that is left me. I leave the ranks of men of honor, and I leave also the ranks of humanity. I have nothing human left, except my love; nothing sacred but you; but my crime elevates itself by its very magnitude."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Two Kinds of Coats.

"You see this coat?" he queried of the proprietor of an establishment on Champlain street as he stood in the door.

"Yell."

"I paid you \$5 for it, and the sleeves have shrunk six inches."

"I see."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"My friend, it costs your own mistake. We have coats dot der sleeves shrink six inches, and odder coats dot der sleeves grow a foot. You has in a hurry and you doan say which kind you want. You should always take time in buying a coat. In sooch a case as dis you should go by some machinery and have your arms pulled down."

Detroit Free Press.

REPRESENTATIVES SURPRISED

Congressman Blair Upheld by Assistant Attorney-General Hall.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Assistant Attorney-General Hall, of the Interior Department, has made a decision upon a point raised by Representative and ex-Senator H. W. Blair, of New Hampshire, which will be a surprise and disappointment to members of the 53d Congress who failed of reelection.

Mr. L. F. McKinney, who has been appointed Minister to the United States of Columbia, was Mr. Blair's predecessor from the first district of New Hampshire, and after the adjournment of the 53d Congress continued to distribute public documents, the printing of which had been ordered during, or previous to, his term of service, particularly census reports.

The other day Mr. Blair called Secretary Smith's attention to the provision of the Census law, which says reports shall be distributed to Senators and Representatives. As one of the latter, he said, he had succeeded Mr. McKinney, and he suggested that he was entitled to the quota allowed the first district of New Hampshire.

The Assistant Attorney General held that the point was well taken and that as Mr. Blair is now the Representative from that district he is entitled to supervise the distribution of documents.

THE CAMPANIA DELAYED

The Derangement of a Steam Pipe Causes a Short Stop at Queensstown.

QUEENSTOWN, May 22.—The Cunard steamship Campania, which sailed from Liverpool Saturday, was delayed here in consequence of the derangement of a steam pipe. She steamed away at a high rate of speed so as to overtake the Paris which was a few hours ahead of her.

The Campania defeated the Paris on their last trip to the eastward in the matter of time and the Cunard people think she will do it again on this passage.

The local agents say that there is no small probability of the new craft smashing the best record, which is 5 days 14 hours and 24 minutes, made by the Paris. They look for the vessel to arrive here next Friday evening.

The Cunarders do not hope to head off the Paris, but they believe the Campania will beat her time.

The Hamburg steamer Furst Bismarck left Southampton at 1.45 p. m., Friday, or 21-4 hours before the Paris, and steamship men are wondering if the Paris will cut down the lead any.

The Bismarck holds the eastward and westward records between Southampton and this port.

Will Die from the Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, May 22.—The gas explosion in the grocery store of Isaac Schwartz, welder, on Dinwiddie street, Saturday, will probably result in the death of the proprietor. His clerk was also badly burned.

Manhattan Athletic Club House Not Sold.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The report that the Manhattan Athletic club house has been sold by private contract for \$740,000 is denied by Andrew Freedman, receiver of the club.

Weather Forecast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—For New England: Fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New York: Fair, slightly cooler, with thunder showers in southern portion, winds becoming northwesterly.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland: Fair weather, followed by showers, westerly winds, slightly cooler.

For Western New York and Western Pennsylvania: Thunder showers, variable winds.

APPEAL FOR CHINAMEN

The Pulpit Comes Out in the Celestial's Defense.

DR. PAYSON'S STRONG DISCOURSE

Claimed That They Are No Worse Than Other Immigrants, and That They Have Been Unjustly Treated—Rarely Found in the Poorhouse or Jail.

New York, May 22.—The Rev. Dr. Edward P. Payson, one of the most eloquent of the Presbyterian clergymen of this city, preached at the old Canal street Presbyterian church yesterday on the Chinese Exclusion law to a large congregation. He branded the law recently adjudged as unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court as unjust and unchristian.

Dr. Payson began his sermon by reviewing briefly the history of the Chinese empire and its contributions to the world. "It has given to the world," he said, "teas, spices and silks, and in inventions, gunpowder and the mariners compass. I do not hesitate to say that it has given more varied benefits than any other nation of the earth."

"The Chinese have proved themselves to be strong intellectually and commercially, as has been shown by what they accomplished in the ten years following the war carried on by the Christian nations of Europe and the United States itself, which resulted in the breaking down of the Chinese wall of exclusion and the admission of Christian missionaries. In those ten years the Chinese made their exports double their imports, and they have shown themselves to be the equals as merchants and diplomats of any nationality on the face of the earth."

Dr. Payson then exhaustively argued what he claimed to be the injustice of the exclusion act, which discriminated against the Chinese and yet admitted the immigrants from Europe.

"We combined with the European nations to break down the Chinese wall, and now, with charming consistency, we build a wall against the Chinese."

"We, children of immigrants—we immigrants of 1620—say to the immigrants of 1893: 'You shall not come here.' When did we acquire this right? The inherent and inalienable right of men to change their homes and allegiance was recognized in our famous Burlingame treaty with China in 1868. Let me read you a section of that treaty: 'The United States and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of men to change their homes and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of free immigration of their citizens and subjects, especially from one country to the other, for the purposes of curiosity, trade, or as permanent residents.'"

"Well do I remember the joy with which the news of the signing of the treaty was received. By the terms of this treaty the United States induced the Chinese to come to our shores, and in later years, when the hoodlums of San Francisco protested against Chinese immigration, this government, in a second treaty, asserted that while it could and would regulate Chinese immigration, it would never prohibit it."

Thus have we, a Christian nation, broken faith with China, whom we, in our righteousness, designate as a nation of Pagans. But even if we had the right to exclude and deport the Chinese, we haven't the power.

"No act of Congress can keep them out. You might as well try to stop a herd of buffalo fleeing from a prairie fire with a Virginia rail fence, or dam the Gulf stream with bullrushes."

"The principles of Christianity say that we must welcome all the strangers within our gates to our schools and churches and teach them the lessons taught to us by Christ. We have tried to convert the Chinamen; many of them have been converted, yet I say you can't convert him and then pitch him into the Pacific; and you can't call 'brother' and then say 'get out.'"

Strong appeals were also made by churches throughout the city and it seems that the Chinamen have strong champions in the preachers for their fight against the Geary law.

WILL NOT RETALIATE

Secretary Gresham Does Not Think that China Will Take Action.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Chinese law is still a live subject of consideration and discussion in the diplomatic branch of the government. The conference, Saturday, between the Chinese Minister and Secretary Gresham, and the secretary's subsequent statement, have done much to allay the apprehensions that had been felt.

When Secretary Gresham was asked for information he said that, of course, he could not repeat what passed between the Chinese Minister and himself, but that he did feel that he could safely declare that there was now no reason to fear any trouble or outbreaks either in the United States or in China growing out of the Chinese law.

From this statement by Secretary Gresham it may be inferred that the Minister has set at rest any doubts he may have entertained as to formal retaliation by China or the danger of lawless outbreaks and mob violence directed against the American missionaries and other residents in China.

It begins to look as if the Geary law were to be enforced without much delay. Secretary Carlisle says that he will certainly enforce it as to deporting Chinese as far as the means at his disposal will permit.

PERSECUTION OF HEBREWS

Jews to be Expelled from the Asiatic Provinces of the Russian Empire.

MEAN, May 20.—A new ukase has been issued expelling the Jews from Asiatic provinces of the Russian Empire.

The enforcement of this ukase will cause widespread suffering, as the decree includes within its scope thousands of Jewish refugees from Shah Jett Ali's persecutions, who had entered Russian territory under a guarantee that they would be protected in the enjoyment of religious freedom.

THE SAGINAW FIRE

The Authorities Have Commenced a Rigid Examination—Only One Reported Lost.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 22.—The excitement over Saturday's fire has somewhat subsided, and the authorities have commenced a rigid examination into the cause. It seems strange that the German factory fire should have started at a point a mile from the flames, especially when the wind was blowing the flames in a direction nearly opposite to that in which the factory lay. On the other hand, if the fire was incendiary, it seems difficult to explain how the fire could have started in the roof of the German plant, as it is claimed.

Fully one thousand men employed in factories burned are thrown out of employment, and hundreds of families are homeless as about 300 buildings were burned. The loss will reach fully \$1,500,000, with an insurance of about \$700,000.

The fire originated in the Building of Baigis & Cooper in that section of the city known as the middle ground and wafted by the gale it swept down and found refuge in the dismantled mill plant of Sample & Camp, on the docks, where there are a number of piles of lumber.

The Bristol street bridge next caught and a portion of it was destroyed. Thence the flames leaped to the east side just below Bristol street and north of the city hall where were located a large number of buildings, including house, No. 2, 6, J. F. Winkler's ice houses, eleven residences on Tilden street, and on both sides of Washington avenue down to Holden street were quickly licked up.

Then the sparks were carried across the old bay into the premises of the George F. Cross Lumber Company, the planing mill lumber in the yard and a dozen tenement houses melting like snow. Next came the Allington & Curtis Manufacturing Company's extensive plant and Passot's old soap factory, all of which were wiped out.

The flames made a clean sweep north to Emerson street where the fire continued eastward south of and along Emerson street toward the city limits. It cut a wide swath on Owen, Howard, Sheridan avenues and other streets east.

The Orphans' Home succumbed early, but the inmates were all removed to places of safety.

It is rather remarkable that only one life, that of Robt. Turner, was lost. Several other persons are reported missing, but it is thought that they will all be accounted for.

MAX JUDD'S CLOSE CALL

Only on Minister Grant's Pressing Request Was the Exequatur Granted.

LONDON, May 22.—The Vienna correspondent of the Central News telegraphs from Vienna an interview which he has had with Frederick Grant, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, concerning the case of Max Judd, recently appointed United States Consul General in the Austrian capital. He gives Mr. Grant's statement substantially as follows:

For some time after Max Judd was appointed it was doubtful that an exequatur would be granted him. In response to Mr. Grant's first request for Mr. Judd's exequatur, Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that no decision had been reached in the matter. The next request from Mr. Grant for the exequatur elicited from Count Kalnoky the statement that there were doubts as to the granting of it. Mr. Grant's third, last and most pressing request was answered by Count Taffie, Austrian Premier and Minister of the Interior, who eventually informed him that the exequatur would be granted.

NAVAL CHANGES

Orders Which Concern Gherardi, Walker, Benham and Erben.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Among the orders just signed by Secretary Herbert are the following:

Admiral Gherardi is ordered to haul down his flag on the Philadelphia on the 31 inst. and assume command of the Brooklyn navy yard. On the same day Admiral Walker will lower his flag on Chicago and go on leave for three months.

Admiral Benham will transfer his flag from the Newark to the San Francisco and assume command of the North Atlantic Station.

Commodore Erben, on being relieved of command of the Brooklyn navy yard by Admiral Gherardi, will raise his flag on the Chicago and prepare to go to the European Station, which he will command.

The command of the South Atlantic Station will be given to some officer now on shore duty and it is believed that Admiral Walker will be given command of the Mare Island navy yard.

Informal Reception to Mrs. Ormsby.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Chicago Single Tax Club will give an informal reception next Friday to Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby of New York, president of the National Democratic Influences club, and other prominent ladies associated with her in the work. Addresses will be made by Mrs. Ormsby and others attending the sessions of the women's branch of the World's Congress.

Bishop Dubs Enjoined.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 22.—The latest move in the Evangelical Church fight in this place is the granting of an injunction by Circuit Judge Stearns enjoining Bishop Rudolph Dubs, of Chicago, from dedicating churches, using the name of the Evangelical association or its discipline, collecting any monies and using any of the churches within the Oregon conference.

Wreck on the Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 22.—Engineer C. W. Mann, who was injured in the wreck at Thorsdale station died last evening. Fireman McCann is in a serious condition. Both men were from Harrisburg. The accident was caused by a broken truck, wrecking several cars, and then east-bound train smashed into the first wreck, demolishing it in all about 20 cars.

To Preside at Lizie Borden's Trial.

FALL RIVER, May 22.—It has been definitely decided that Chief Justice Mason and Judges Blodgett and Dewey are to preside at the trial of Lizie Borden at New Bedford next month.

PERISHED IN THE FLAME

Eleven Victims of a Blazing Forest Fire.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

Lumber Camp in Michigan Completely Wiped Out—Men Who Took Refuge in a Well, Roasted to Death by Blazing Timber that Fell on Them.

CADILLAC, Mich., May 22.—Terrible forest fires are raging all around. The sawmill of Edward Margeridge, four miles south of here was burned yesterday morning. The lumber camp of Louis Sands, near Lake City was burned and eleven men lost their lives.

The dead are: Michael G. Pagen, single; Charles Taylor, single; James Hughes, Edward Roorbacher, married; Samuel Campbell, single; Foreman F. Camp; John Hill, single; Fred Sager, single; Hans Jacobson, married, widow and two children living here; Frank Saugreen, single; Mike Mulholland.

These men, with Edward Sullivan, were hemmed in at the camp by fire. A strong wind cut off all escape. Sullivan started north in the face of the fire, and by some chance escaped. He was severely burned, but will live.

Edward Roorbacher started east and got about 25 rods away before caught. Mulholland started west and got about the same distance. The remaining men stayed too long and took refuge in a well about 20 feet deep. The top curb of the well burned and the timbers fell on the men huddled in the well, literally cooking their heads, the remainder of their bodies being under water.

A rescuing party tried to get the bodies out of the well, but it was caving so that the effort was postponed.

A large force of men is still scouring the adjoining country to make certain no other unfortunate has been overlooked. The camp employed 60 men. The remaining 50 were near the green timber and they escaped.

The property loss is not very great. Forty hogs, three horses, the camp buildings, tools, etc., tell Mr. Sand's loss.

The Thayer Lumber company, operating near by, lost 11 cars loaded with logs in the same fire. The engine had to leave its train to make its escape.

It is reported that a farm house near Tustin burned and a man, wife, and two children perished, but it has yet been impossible to confirm the report. Many men who went out to help fight the fire were badly scorched.

In Grand Traverse county the flames threatened the suburbs of Traverse City, but the danger passed when the wind died down.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS

Deadlock in Administration of Affairs to Be Avoided.

ROME, May 22.—The Italian crisis is particularly unfortunate at this time, as the silver wedding of King Umberto and Queen Margherita and the memories recalled by it have just animated Italian patriotism and faith in the king in an extraordinary degree, and so prosaic and disheartening an affair as a revival of the quarrel over the budget, and the defeat of the Ministry on the department of justice expenses by the trivial majority of five, bringing down the spirit of the people with a suddenness which is anything but inspiring.

It is not Giolitti's fault, for he is an excellent and trustworthy prime minister; but the finances of Italy are beyond the guidance of any man, and the prospect of further difficulties with the opposition led to the resignation of the whole Cabinet.

King Umberto, of course, will not now go to Monza, but will stay here until something is settled.

The Ministry before resigning withdrew the Senate's pension scheme, at the request of King Umberto. The Chamber of Deputies will continue, pending the crisis, to deal with votes upon the estimates that are not of a contentious character, so as to avoid a deadlock in the administration of government affairs.

Greve's Body Found.

JERSEY CITY, May 22.—The body of Werner Greve, 33 years old, was found in the river near Weehawkin yesterday.

Greve, who lived in Hoboken, went out in a rowboat with August Tiedemann, April 30 to see the warships. The boat upset and Greve was drowned. Tiedemann saved his life by swimming to the shore.

Tragedy at Marietta.

MARIETTA, O., May 22.—George Lankford, a saloonkeeper and prize-fighter, shot and instantly killed his wife and then fired a bullet through his own brain, causing his death two hours later. The couple had been married for six months and had quarreled constantly. Mrs. Lankford was insanely jealous of her husband.

Roanoke on Fire.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamship Roanoke of the Old Dominion line came into port last night from Richmond and Norfolk with her afterhold a raging furnace. The fireboat New Yorker was called to the scene and the flames were soon under control. Loss to cargo, mostly cotton, about \$5,000.

Will Protect Gettysburg Field.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Lamont's attention has been called to the threatened injury to the historic battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., by the construction of a trolley road over the principal parts of the park, and he has decided to protect the interest of the Government in the matter.

The Wife Will Die From Her Injuries.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., May 22.—Samuel Worth, a wealthy member of the Society of Friends of this place, who suddenly became insane and tried to kill his wife with a mirror, has been taken to the Friends Asylum at Frankford, Philadelphia. His wife will die. His brother mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago and has not since been heard of.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF BACON.—Next to sweet, fresh butter, as a digestible fat, comes bacon, which, when delicately broiled, is as delicious as it is nutritious. It is said to be the process of curing that changes pork, which, in its fresh state, is so hard for a delicate stomach to assimilate. The fibres are so close that the digestive fluids do not readily act upon it. An authority on the chemistry of foods, says: "Bacon has come to rival cod liver oil as a cure for consumption."

THE HAIR IN HEALTH.—It is seldom that we give proper attention to our hair until it begins to disappear and we are threatened with baldness, and then a desperate resort to hair restorers and lotions is made. We need to pay more attention to the hair if we are not to become a hairless race. When the hair begins to disappear it is then very often too late, and all of our remedies fail. One great cause of baldness is in keeping our heads too warm and close with heavy felt hats. We should never use a sharp-toothed comb, but a blunt one that will soothe and not irritate the scalp. The hair should be brushed several times a day with a brush that will also soothe and not irritate. Once a week the head should be washed with lukewarm water and a little ammonia. During the rest of the week the hair should be brushed and combed dry, and not wet. After washing or bathing the hair should always be wiped dry with a towel. If the hair is too dry it is not in need of water, but of oil. Add ten drops of pure glycerine to the water when washing it, and then dry it carefully. By attending to these little details when young we would keep our hair much longer than is now the case.

HOW NATURE CURES.—Dr. Emmet Densmore asserts that health is man's birthright. It is as natural to be well as to be born. All pathological conditions, all diseases and all tendencies to disease are the result of the transgression of physiologic and hygienic law. This is the science of health in a nutshell as set forth by the writer in question. The doctor assumes that a tendency toward abounding health and vigor is inseparable from life and that as soon as the conditions natural to the organism are restored a movement toward health is certain to follow. He defines the law of cure as the unfolding tendency on the part of the organism toward health. The main requisite for health growth, to quote from Dr. Densmore—after the required temperature, light and air—"is nutrition; hence a breakdown in health is caused more by errors in diet than all other causes put together. Errors in diet are divided into two general classes: 1. The use of food unsuited to the organism. 2. The partaking of food in quantities greatly in excess of the system." On experience and reasonings connected with these fundamentals rest the conclusion against the use of starchy foods. It is further shown that the natural average period of human life is at least 100 years, which is abbreviated to the present short average span by ignorant or reckless transgressions of the laws of nutrition and health.

Live Mastodons in Alaska?

The Stickeen Indians (Alaska) positively asserts that within the last five years they have frequently seen animals which, from the descriptions given, must be mastodons. Last spring while out hunting one of these Indians came across a series of large tracks, each the size of the bottom of a salt barrel, sunk deep in the moss. He followed the curious trail for some miles, finally coming out in full view of his game. As a class these Indians are the bravest of hunters, but the proportions of this new species of game filled the hunter with terror, and he took to swift and immediate flight. He described the creature as being as large as a post trader's store, with great, shining yellowish white tusks and a mouth large enough to swallow a man at a single gulp. He further says that the animal was undoubtedly one of the same species as those whose bones and tusks lie all over that section of the country. The fact that other hunters have told of seeing these monsters browsing on the herbs up along the river gives a certain probability to the story. Over on Forty-mile Creek bones of mastodons are quite plentiful. One ivory tusk nine feet long projected from one of the sand dunes on that creek, and single teeth have been found that were so large that they would be a good load for one man to carry. I believe that the mule-footed hog still exists; also that live mastodons play tag with the aurora every night on Forty-mile Creek in Alaska. [Juneau Free Press.]

Grant's Name.

General Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses Grant. His parents called him Ulysses, so that when Senator Thomas L. Hamer proposed him for cadetship at West Point, knowing him as Ulysses and his mother's family name Simpson, he filled in his application to the War Department as Ulysses S. Grant, and the cadet warrant so read. Grant registered himself at West Point as Ulysses Hiram Grant, and subsequently signed the pay rolls in the same manner, Ulysses Hiram. On the order book at West Point announcing the successful candidates, his name appears as Ulysses S. Grant, and was so carried on subsequent rolls. He supplied the name Simpson in honor of his mother, upon finding he could not have the cadet warrant changed, ever after adopting the full name Ulysses Simpson Grant. [Detroit Free Press.]

There seems to be almost a rage for violets as hat trimmings, and they are frequently used so profusely as to compose nearly the whole hat. Violets and mimosa is a favorite combination.