Ex-Representative James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, has arrived at Washington in the interest of a number of American miners who have been deprived of their property located in British Columbia, valued at \$25,000,000. These miners went to Atlin, B. C., and took up valuable mining claims, and the Canadians, seeing the value of them, boked about for a way to take the propcrty from the Americans.

The legislature of British Columbia massed a law prohibiting aliens from bolding mining property in that provface. They did not stop here, however, but made the law retroactive and coneequently the Americans were deprived of their property without any com-

The British government indorsed the metion of the provincial legislature, and there the matter rests.

Mr. Lewis is in Wasnington to lay the matter before the state department and wishes to have it made one of the questions to be dealt with by the joint high commission when that body reassembles. As there is no treaty between the United States and the British goverament protecting the property of ellens it is difficult to see just how this matter will be brought to the attention at the joint high commission unless Great Britain should agree to have this **done**, which is improbable.

On the other hand, it is difficult to how any self-respecting government can deprive an alien of his vested

The property in question is said to have an actual value of \$10,000,000, but a conservative estimate places its prospective value at about \$25,000,000.

WEDS A FUNSTON HERO.

Winfield (Kan.) Bachelor Girls' Club President Marries Private Davison.

The success of the Girls' Bachelor chab of Winfield, Kan., is assured. According to the vow she took when she became a member, Miss May Williams' was married to Private Davison, of company H, Twentieth Kansas volun-

The rules of this club are that every member must wed a Twentieth Kansas hero or no one at all. Miss Williams was the president of the club, and by her perseverance she will win a silver ten service, as the first one of the club to marry.

This club was organized about two months am and there were 50 pretty and aristocratic girls of the little college town of Winfield, who pledged themselves to marry no other men than members of the famous Function regiment. The one who married first was to be presented a silver ten service by the club. It was on the first day of the present month that Private Davison came home from the Philippines. He was wounded, and had arrived with a shipload of other sick soldiers.

On Sunday the was out in the park and fainted from the heat. May Wil-Hams ran to his rescue. That night they were married and the whole town rejoiced. The other club members are mow busy looking around for soldier husbands. Miss Williams and Private Davison were aweethearts in their

GROWTH OF EGG TRADE

Germany Imports an Enermous Quantity from Russia Where Poultry Raising Is on Increase.

Within the last few years there has been an astonishing increase in the egg trade in Germany and Russia. Figures furnished by Consul Winter at Annaberg show Germany imported in 1880 eggs to the value of \$3,498,600; in 1889 the imports grew to \$9,805,600, and in 1898 they were almost double the previous year, being \$16,993,200. Nine-tenths of this import came from Russia and Austria, a small quantity coming from Italy, the Netherlands, and Roumania. Russia's increased egg export trade is enormous. In 1881 it amounted to only \$257,000, while in 1894 it was \$9,252,000, and for the first 11 months of 1898 increased to \$17,990,000.

The raising of poultry for the production of eggs has become an important factor in Russian husbandry. Not only is this the case in districts which border on the frontier, but in the interior of the country as well.

In 1894 freight on the Russian railroads was reduced. This gave the infant industry a new impulse.

The completion of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal enables the dealers to ship. eggs direct to Hamburg without change of bottom. From this port transshipments are immediately made for England, Belgium and the Nether-

IN REAL WAR.

The Wife of Senator Beveridge Is Said to Have Fired at the Filipinos.

In connection with the arrival of Senator Beveridge from Manila it is said that Mrs. Heveridge, who accompanied her husband, had the distinction of firing five shots at the Filipinos.

While the senator was on the firing line one day she went on a drive, escorted by a squad of Tennessee soldiers. She ventured too far, and soon rebel bullets were falling about her carriage. A hasty retreat was begun.

Mrs. Beveridge drew her revolver, which she had carried since arriving at Manila, and fired five shots in the direction of the rebels, who could be seen skutking in the distance.

Blue fiobster Caught. A lobster of a rich, deep blue voior was caught near CHS island, off the coast of Miline, a few days ago.

FEWER PENSIONERS.

The List Cut Down 2,195 During the Fiscal Year Just Ended.

There Are 991,519 Names on the Rolls and to These During Year There Was Paid Out \$138,-253,922.

For the first time in many years there was a decrease in the number of pensioners during the last fiscal year, and a decrease in expenditures of \$9,198,446. The advance sheets of the report of the commissioner of pensions show 991.-519 pensioners on the rolls last year, as against 993,714 the previous year, a decrease of 2,195. The expenditures for pensions during the fiscal year just ended were \$138,253,922, as against

During the year 34,345 pensions were dropped from the rolls because of death, and 8,841 persons were deprived of their pensions because of remarriage, minors attaining their majority, failure to claim pensions and other causes, making a total of 43,186 dropped from the rolls. New pensions were granted to the number of 37,077. Under the general law 1,412 claims were filed and 3,624 allowed. There were 6,184 original widows' claims filed and 4,246 al-

The war with Spain brought a total of 19,986 claims, but only 295 have been allowed. Under the act of June 27, 1896. original invalid pension claims to the number of 6,880 were filed and 20,641 allowed. There were 14,845 original widows' claims under this act filed and 12,185 granted. Out of 34,330 applicants for increases under the general law 22,-460 were granted, and out of 34,770 abplications for increases under the act of 1890, 25,803 were granted. A recapitulation shows that out of a total of 111,387 claims filed 89,054 certificates were issued.

Seventy-six pension attorneys were debarred from practice, making a total of 1,163 debarred up to July 1 of this

MARTYR TO SCIENCE.

Paralytic at New York City Who Offers Himself as a Living Subject for Doctors.

"I would like to offer myself to any medical college in New York as a living subject of paralysis for the doctors to practice upon, even if it would mean death to me." This statement was made by Herman Abel, 28 years old, at his home, 70 Park avenue, Hoboken. Mr. Abol has been a sufferer from paralysis for two years, and deeply sympathizes with the unfortunate little ones in Poughkeepsie, an account of whose illness from the disease he has read in the newspapers.

Mr. Abel says that his symptoms are nearly the same as those described by Dr. D. M. Sheedy in the Poughkeepsie

He was troubled with pains in the head, which were followed by fever. After two weeks his spine weakened, and he lost use of his legs.

Three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Poughkeepsie. This latest jump in the spread of the strange disease has thoroughly alarmed the city, and parents are becoming panic stricken .

The first case to be reported was that of Annie Fitzpatrick, who lives in Gifford avenue. The symptoms were identical with those of the victims already reported. The child complained at night of pain in one of its legs.

News of two more cases came from Wappingers Falls. One of the sufferers is a baby girl 16 months old. This is the youngest victim yet reported, and it develops that she had been ill for three weeks. She was taken with a

pain in one leg, followed by fever. In the other case from Wappingers Falls the sufferer is four years old, and has been ill for two weeks.

ORDERED FITTED OUT.

Converted Yachts Wasp, Frolic and Dorothen to Be Prepared for Survey and Const Work.

The bureau of construction of the navy department has ordered the work of outfitting the converted yachts Wasp, Frolic and Dorothea to proceed at the Norfolk navy yard. The bureau of navigation believes that these small vessels can be advantageously employed in survey and coast work, which has heretofore been done by vessels of a much larger type, and it is in response: to the recommendation of that bureau that they are to be fitted. The converted yacht Eagle and the Yankee have been engaged in this work for some time. In this connection the bureau of navigation announces that the embarrassment due to a lack of officers for command will soon be relieved, and that officers will be available for all the ships which it is necessary to have in commission.

CONGRESS MUST ORDER IT.

Tons of Useless Post Office Records Cannot Be Destroyed Until Authority Is Given.

Acting Postmaster General Heath has decided that the law of 1889 prohibits the destruction of post office records except upon express authority by congress. Under these conditions no files or other useless papers will be de-

At the next session of congress, however, authority will be asked to destroy many tons of useless papers which are now taking up much valuable space.

A Marrying Family. A Whangarei (New Zealand) youth who advertised for a wife was amazed to find among the replies letters from two of his sisters, with photographs inclosed.

BRRED IN SINKING MERRIMAC.

Capt. McCalla Says That a Serious Mistake Was Made in Santingo Harbor.

Lecturing before the war college at Newport, R. I., on "Lessons of the Late War," Capt. B. H. McCalla, of the Norfolk navy yard, said: "It is understood from the narrative of Admiral Sampson, published in the Century, that original suggestion for sinking a collier in the entrance of Santiago harbor was presented during a conference of commanding officers on the flagship New York in the Bahama channel, after a report had been received from Schley off Santiago. It was then thought to be necessary that additional means should be adopted to confine Cervera in that port until the blockading squadron of Admiral Schley could be reenforced. But from a military point of view it was a serious error to try to keep the Spanish ships in the harbor. The one thing which seemed desirable was to encourage them to come outside for battle. And in addition by attempting to block the channel we at once committed a a more serious mistake, because we advertised the fact that we did not intend to force the entrance to bring Cervera

"The policy of the blockading force thus foreshadowed must have given Cervera and his government some temporary relief, improved the morale of his officers and men and enabled him to land a force of 1,100 seamen from his ships to assist the army. Under such circumstances success was not probable. But as the attempt failed and did not prevent Cervera from coming out to meet defeat we can never regret that the Merrimac was sent in, for it gave the navy an opportunity of exhibiting such splendid gallantry and fearlessness of death that every American must be proud of Hobson and his compan-

THINK IT REAL SEA SERPENT. New England's Passengers Sure They Saw It in Midocean-Was Cer-

tainly a Strange Creature.

The sea serpent—the "straight goods" this time-was seen in midocean by 553 passengers and the crew of the steamship New England, which arrived at Boston from Liverpool.

Many of the passengers averred that they had seen the much-talked of sea serpent on the voyage. They certainly saw a very strange animal, the like of which no one on board, from the captain to the mess boy, had ever seen before. Capt. McAuley when questioned about the strange animal said that when the ship was in latitude 45.37 north, longitude 50,00 west, 1 is attention was called to an object off the starboard bow, which he at first made out to be a ship's boat or part of a derelict.

He thought that it might be a wreck, with some people in need of assistance, and brought the steamer within about 40 feet of the object, which still had the appearance of a submerged wreck. Suddenly a thin stream of water was thrown in the air, and the animal-as it proved to be moved off at right angles to the ship, going through the water at an eight-knot clip.

Capt. McAuley described the animal as about 45 feet in length, with a carinated back, which projected about six feet out of the water. Its head was visible for only a few seconds. The neck was elongated and the head hooded. The captain did not say it was a sea serpent, but acknowledged it was the strangest animal he had ever seen in his 40 years' experience at sea.

SENSATIONS OF HYDROPHOBIA

Victim in a New York Hospital Tells His Feelings to His Attending Physicians.

Capt. George M. Bockoven, of the tugboat Corona, died the other morning at the New York hospital of acute hydrophobia. Capt. Bockoven is the man on whom both the Pasteur and Buisson treatments were tried without effect. During his lucid intervals he evinced an extraordinary fortitude under the excruciating pain which accompanied the disease, and at times he related his feelings to the physicians. At times he said that lurid lights appeared before his eyes, and that there was a continualscintillation of bright sparks. As he approached death his agony increased, and he said that most of the pain was centered in the brain and the muscles of the face.

The physicians said that the pains in the head and the flashing lights which the patient saw were evidences that the general center of the disease was in the brain, and that Bockoven was past all possibility of cure. Just before the man died he dictated the following note to his wife:

"My dear Wife: I know that I have not more than a day to live. I realize that I must die. I understand well that I am suffering from hydrophobia. So don't grieve. You and I have been happy many years. Now let's talk matters over. You are well provided for. Our son will take good care of you. But please don't cry."

Labor Creates the Value.

A pound of raw cotton is worth five cents; when made into fabrics that pound is worth 25 cents to one dollar. Massachusetts has 8,000,000 spindles, and spins 1,259,000 bales of southern cotton to sell back to the south. The south hews the wood and draws the water; it does the drudgery of producing the raw material for the north to manufacture and get rich upon.

A Bank of England Curtosity. One of the curiosities of the Bank of England is to be seen in the printingroom. A man sits at a desk and every three seconds a machine delivers to him two complete five-pound notes. If he sits there six hours he receives over £70,000, and in 300 days over £ 20,080,000.

WHERE LINCOLN DIED

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Historic House at Washington Has Become Almost a Ruin.

Appropriation by the Last Congress to Be Used in Making Needful Repairs-Building Used as a Museum.

Under the direction of Col. Theodore Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, repair work has been begun on the old house at 516 Tenth street, where Abraham Lincoln died. This building is one of the first places visited by sightseers who come to Washington, and comment is invariably made on the shocking condition into which the historic house has been allowed to fall.

Viewed from the outside the house is a dingy, battered looking structure. It would attract no attention, except as the most neglected building on the block, were it not for a weatherbeaten plate on which a sentence setting forth that Lincoln died there can be made out. Broken shutters, from which the ancient paint has long been parting, flap against the windows. The whole aspect of the place is uninviting.

Inside the house things are about as bad. The floors and supporting timbers in the lower part of the building are decayed. Plaster has fallen from the walls. The house has been made a museum of Lincoln relies, but the moldy, gloomy surroundings take away from the interest and inspire most visitors with a fierce longing to get away from the house as soon as possible and see something more cheerful.

The last congress appropriated \$3,833 for the purpose of repairing the building, and Col. Bingham will need it all. The floors will be repaired, the broken plaster replaced, the yard in the rear paved with cement, and the old plumbing torn out and replaced by modern fixtures. Galvanized iron window caps will be placed over the windows, and the rooms, excepting the one in which the president died, will be papered and painted. Steam heat will be introduced, and the decayed window sills will be renewed. A new brick addition is being constructed in the rear of the building.

SPAIN'S FORMER COMMERCE.

Ouba, Porto Rico and the Philippines Afford a Market for \$42,000,-000 Worth of Goods.

Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines have afforded Spa n a market for \$42,-660,600 worth of goods per annum secording to a statement of the british consul at Barcelona. About threefourths of this amount was in manufactured goods. According to the statements the exports from Spain to Cuba in 1996 amounted to \$24,842,225; to Porto Rico, \$7,532,101, and to the Philippines, \$7,671,551 making a total of \$42,096,044.

Of the \$26,992,235 exported to Cuba, \$16,530,418 consisted of manufactured goods, and \$10,170 111 of provisions. To Porto Rico, of the \$7,532,161 about \$5,621,195 was in manufactured goods and \$1,680,300 in provisions. To the Philippines, of the \$7,671,551, value of goods exported from Spain, \$6,850,178 was manufactured goods and \$\$14,111 provisions, Spain naid the steamship companies \$4,600,000 for the carrying trade to and from its colonies.

The imports into Spain in 1896 amounted to 260,877 tons from Cuba, 26,071 tons from Forto Rico, and 40,985 tons from the Philippines. It is computed that the amount paid in freights amounted in the commerce with Cubs to \$1,565,262; Porto Rico, \$156,426; and to the Philippines, \$550,815, or a total of \$2,172, 323.

GREETED ADMIRAL DEWEY.

First American Woman to Meet Naval Hero Since He Left Manila Presents a Wreath to Him.

Miss Nellie Demartini, who presented Admiral Dewey upon his arrival at Trieste with a beautiful floral piece representing the flag of his country wrought in the flowers of Austria, being the first American woman to greet the admiral since his departure from Manila, is a native of Brooklyn. Her father, who died several years ago, was one of the oldest members of the Produce and Maritime exchanges of New York city. He owned several large sailing vessels plying between this country and Austria.

Miss Demartini formerly lived at 49 Ninth street, Brooklyn. She has a singing voice of remarkable quality, and went to Trieste 11 years ago to complete her musical education. Her debut was made several years ago at the Philomonica Dramatica in Trieste, when she scored an instantaneous success in the operas "Tramonto" and "Matrimonio Secreto."

Newspapers in London.

Proportionately there is no great city in the civilized world that has so few morning papers at London. This is due to the large expenditure involved in starting a paper in the metropolis. Anyone contemplating this must be prepared to lose many thousands of pounds a year for two or three years, and then, perhaps, to fail.

The Largest Stamp Mill,

The largest stamp mill in the world just started up at the old Treadwell geld mine on Douglas island, Alaska, has 60 batteries, each of five stamps, and each having a crushing capacity of four tons daily. The Treadwell mines now operate 880 stamps and crush 3,520 tons of ore daily, representing \$14,000.

125,000 Doctors. At the present rate of increase the United States will have in 1900 about 125,000 physicians.

FAMOUS BRITISH EVANGELIST

Rev. Dr. Frederick B. Meyer, a London Preacher, Comes to Aid Mr. Moody.

Rev. Dr. Frederick B. Meyer, pastor of Christ Congregational church, London, and probably the most noted evangelistic worker in England, preached at the Glad Tidings Gospel tent, New York city, the other night before a large congregation. Dr. Meyer arrived in New York on the Campania. He was on his way to Northfield, Mass., to assist Mr. Moody in the religious conferences now in progress there.

This is the sixth visit of Dr. Meyer to this country. Up to a short time ago Dr. Meyer was pastor of the aristocratic Regent Square Congregational church, in London, but he resigned his pastorate to work in the slums.

"What is engaging the attention of most Englishmen just now," he said, "is the dissensions in the established church. This is a most critical period, and the developments of the next three months are likely to decide whether disestablishment is a thing of the near future, or whether the English church will even yet have a long lease of life.

"Just before I left the archbishop requested the high churches to give up the use of inceuse in services. If the elergy adopt the suggestion both branches of the church will be satisfied. The move of the archbishops is the shrewdest I have ever known.

"Is the higher criticism gaining or losing ground in England? Losing it, I should say positively.

"Of course, all Englishmen take great interest in such movements as that started by Dr. Briggs in your country, but I believe the general effect upon the Presbyterian church at large has been to strengthen the faith of most of the laymen."

CLIMBED MOUNT ASSINIBOINE.

Had a Thrilling Experience But Failed to Reach the Summit After a Dangerous Trip.

Henry G. Bryant, of Philadelphia; Louis J. Steele, of London, and Walter D. Wilcox, of Washington, left Banff Springs, N. W. T., a week ago with an outfit of ten horses and two men to reach the base of Mount Assimboine for the purpose of making an ascent of the peak of that mountain. Encountering a snowstorm at the continental watershed, they pushed on, and the third day reached the Simpson river, which rises at the base of the Canadian Rockies. The fourth day, after a very hard scramble through the forests, they made camp within two miles of Mount Assiniboine's cliffs, from the

and snow are continually falling. Two of the party, with ice axes and Alpine ropes, made an attempt to explore the glaciers and cliffs. After a steep ascent up ice slopes under a dangerous rockfull they traversed the glaciers surrounding the great rock pyramid of the summit, reaching an altitude of 10,000 feet. During the descent the leader, Mr. Bryant, slipped and fell, drawing his companion with him, but by skillful maneuvers he managed to reach a rock projecting through the ice, and by this they saved themselves from a terrible and a fatal fall. They failed to reach the summit.

TO IDENTIFY DEAD SOLDIERS.

Plan Suggested of Paving Aluminum Medallions Properly Stamped and Numbered for Men to Wear.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn now has under consideration several devices for identifying soldiers who have been killed in battle. The most practicable scheme yet submitted is to furnish all regiments with medallions about the size of a half-dollar, made of a combination of metals of which a large part is aluminum. The regimental and company designation will be on one side and the medals will be numbered consecutively and each man's number placed opposite his name on the muster rolls.

These tags will be suspended about the neck with a ribbon or a strong piece of twine. The object in tagging the soldiers will be to afford easy means of identifying those wounded, killed in action, or who die in the hospitals.

The inscription on the tag can be scratched upon a rude headboard when a soldier is buried on a field of battle and the device buried with him, making identification almost certain.

The large number of unidentified dead in the Spanish war has caused the department some concern, and it is to prevent a recurrence of this in the Philippines with the new volunteer regiments that the subject is now taken up.

CARRIERS TO REGISTER MAIL.

New Plan Proposed by Post Office Department for Residence Sections in the Free Delivery Cities.

Chicago will soon have another improvement added to its mail service. A plan has just been adopted by the post office department for the registration of mail by the letter carriers at the doors of persons living in the residential sections of large cities.

All carriers in these sections will be provided with registry receipts, and upon notice will promptly register any mail at home, thus saving the necessity of a trip to the nearest post office to deposit valuable packages.

The same idea is to be extended to the rural free delivery service as soon as the plans are perfected, and extension to the business districts of cities is contemplated in the discretion of; postmasters.

Gold in Kamchatka. Gold has been discovered in Kamchatks in promising quantities.

Mule Cars Are Gone. The last mule car has disappeared from New Orleans.

HE SPENT MILLIONS.

Assistant Quartermaster General of Army Reports War Expenses.

At the Department at New York City \$17,003,430.57 Has Been Disbursed for Supplies, Transporte, Etc.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, assistant qual termaster general of the army, who, during the war, was in charge of the New York depot of the quartermaster's department which furnished most of the supplies for the army, has just completed a report of the work done by his office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1809. The report says:

"From the following statement it will appear that the enormous sum of \$17,003.430.57 has been disbursed at this depot during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Of this amount the sum of \$7,651,478.60 is for supplies purchased, and included in 4,215 accounts; \$5,632,366.86 for services, included in 5,731 accounts; \$2,178,526.55 placed to the credit of other officers representing 357 transfers, and \$291,965 placed to the credit of the United States treasury, leaving a balance, June 30, 1890, of \$1,248,073,45."

In referring to the shipments of forage straw, oats and similar supplies, the plan adopted of purchasing them at the lowest market rates is explained as follows: "Had we undertaken to ask for bids by newspaper advertisements, the very large quantities asked. for would have had a tendency to raise the market price, whereas by obtaining the lowest quotations quietly we not only secured the lowest market rates for forage, but also special rates for shipping by commercial lines.

"The total cost of vessels chartered, purchased, and money spent in refitting them amounted to \$3,053,448.31, and the number of persons furnished transportation by this office was 104,-845, besides 355 animals and 83,787 tons of supplies."

The work of bringing the dead from the West Indies was expeditiously performed, a complete record being taken by the clerk of the New York office as each body came off the vessel. The total expenditures on this account, inclusive of coffins and decorations, reached \$100,502. After giving in detail the locations of the various recruiting stations, the report states the expenses incurred on that score as \$20,577, including \$4,845 for rent and \$72 for lodgings.

AFTER BURIED TREASURES.

A Syndicate Buys Two Cuban Islets Hoping to Find Quantities of Hidden Gold.

An American syndicate has just purchased for \$1,000,000 two islets. La Cruza and La Ramon, off the coast of Cuba. Gen. A. G. Greenwood, who was on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee during the civil war, has been the activerepresentative of the American capitallets. He has just returned from Cuba, and in an interview said:

"We believe we have a bonunza in La Cruza and La Ramon. We are intisfied that there are immense quantities of iron there, but we also have reason to believe that there are hidden there the vast treasures taken from Fanania. when that city was the richest in the

"This is no Capt. Kidd yarn. Historical records show that the treasures of Panama were taken to La Cruza and La Ramon, and with them were taken the captive women and girls. Our titles are being perfected, and just as soon as this is accomplished I am of the impression that something will be done that will arouse world-wide interest."

OBJECT TO USE OF V FOR U.

Protesta Referred to Commissioner General Peck, of Paris Exposition, for Decision.

Since the recent publication of the design accepted for the United States building at the Paris exposition the state department has been overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the country in which the writers protest against the use of the letter "V" for the letter "U" in the words "United States of America," which are to be inscribed over the main portal of the building. The stand is taken that the old-fashioned letter "U" would be much more appropriate and becoming of the vaunted simplicity of the American republic than would be the substitution of the letter "V," though the latter might be considered more artistic. A deluge of these protests was addressed to the president at Plattsburg, N. Y., and to a number of them the reply was returned that the question had been referred to Commissioner General Peck and that the decision would rest with

A RADICAL CHANGE

Platforms and Hoods Being Removed from Baggage Cars on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

A radical change is being made in the appearance of the baggage, mail and express cars on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The platforms and boods are being removed to increase the element of safety and save weight. The favorite riding place of tramps is also eliminated when the platforms are removed. General Manager Underwood has also issued an order to remove the numbers from locomotive tenders, so that in cases of emergency those of the same

style will be interchangeable. Feminine Ideals.

Half the women who are unmarried, declares the New York Press, want to get married; the other half don't want to stay single.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS