

A. P. A. IN POLITICS.

PRESIDENT TRAYNOR SETS FORTH HIS VIEWS.

Advices Against Putting Up an A. P. A. Candidate for President—Only a Few Prominent Republicans Have So Far Openly Endorsed Their Principles—Waited Long for Recognition.

A. P. A. Annual Address.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The most noteworthy feature of yesterday's session of the American Protective Association was the innovation made by giving to the public the annual address of President W. J. H. Traynor. He deals at great length with the political phases of the A. P. A. He says:

"The American Protective Association is to-day a recognized feature in American politics, whose favor is openly courted by political leaders, organizers and postulants for public office, who, a year or two ago, ignored, treated with contempt or denounced it."

"Then he warns the order against eleventh hour converts and says:

"The A. P. A. is a standing menace to the perpetuity of every party, being composed, as it is, of the members of every party. So long as it remains unmoved by threats, unyielding to the pressure of party machines, it will be hated but respected by every party which dares not incorporate the platform of the order in its own."

"The great majority of our order have waited patiently during the past year for some sign from one or other of the political parties that it has received a change of heart and is honest enough to publicly express it. There are a few Republicans, such as Linton, of Michigan; Gear, of Iowa; Bradley, of Kentucky, who have been fearless in their endorsement of our principles, and while it may be fortunate that they are Republicans, it is more than fortunate that they are not either the Republican party or representatives of that body, and the question should be asked and answered here and now that while the A. P. A. aims of these men is tolerated by the party for the A. P. A. votes which each of them carries behind him, what assurance have we that this toleration will not cease the moment the votes have been delivered."

The only references to church matters in the address are the following: "A well meaning and by no means unimportant section of the order has arisen which advocates peace with the priest and his subjects and harmony between them and the members of the order. Some would even go so far as to negotiate with them politically, than which nothing could be more dangerous to the perpetuity of the association. Others go so far as to take the position that a member of the order possesses the right to determine for himself the question of loyalty or disloyalty of any papist postulant for office, and reserves to himself the right to persuade others to vote for said papist. Such a contention is not only absolutely untenable, but highly dangerous. The candidate voluntarily renounces the right of private judgment in this essential when he becomes a member of the order. It is a solemn compact which he can neither modify nor amend. The key-stone of the A. P. A. is the fact that a papist, no matter how liberal nominally, is not a consistent citizen of the United States. Entire renunciation of the papacy must precede his acceptance of our association as a candidate worthy of its suffrages."

VICTORY FOR TELLER.

He Had Full Control of the Colorado Convention—Fully Indorsed.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 16.—The Colorado Republican State convention resulted in a victory for Senator Henry M. Teller and his followers. Teller was not only elected delegate-at-large to the national convention at St. Louis, but he was commended as the "ablest American of them all," and the other delegates were instructed to follow his leadership. Senator Wolcott, who has said he would not bolt the St. Louis convention, was not commended, but he was indorsed only in an omnibus resolution which included all the Colorado delegation at Washington. Senator Wolcott's name was not mentioned, and his telegram declining to be a delegate let his supporters out of an awkward position. No mention of a bolt is made, nor was one suggested in any way.

Pay For a Scalp Wanted.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The bill introduced by Mr. Curtis of Kansas to pay to the Chippewa Indians of Franklin county, Kan., \$40,000 due to them from the government, and also to authorize the patenting of the lands belonging to them, was reported favorably yesterday from the Indian committee, as was also a bill asking an investigation of the claim of R. M. McGee of Excelsior Springs, Mo., for \$10,000 for his scalp, which was taken by the Brule Indians several years ago.

Louisiana Democrats Elected.

HATON ROGUE, La., May 16.—The two houses, in joint session yesterday received the returns from the late election for State officers. A protest was presented from Captain J. N. Pharr, fusion candidate for governor, against the returns as tabulated. It was laid on the table and the count proceeded with, resulting in the declaration that the entire Democratic State ticket, headed by M. J. Foster for governor was elected.

The Beecher Trial Split Healed.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Manhattan and New York and Brooklyn conferences of the Congregational church have united after a separation of more than twenty years, occasioned by difficulties growing out of the Beecher trial.

Kentucky's Quintuplets All Dead.

MAYFIELD, Ky., May 16.—The quintuplets born in this city April 29 to Mrs. Oscar Lyons, are all dead. The doctors think death was the result of worry caused by the enormous visiting crowds.

THE GOLD PROBLEM.

Eleven Millions Decrease in Two Weeks—The President May Act Sharply.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—May 1 the gold reserve in the treasury stood at \$125,000,000; to-day it is a trifle over \$114,000,000. In twelve working days \$11,300,000 in gold has been taken from the treasury, and there is not, it is said, the slightest indication of any abatement in the export of the yellow metal. The last payments of the recent popular loan have been made, and the gold reserve can, therefore, expect no accretions other than those which will come to it in the ordinary way. While the withdrawals of gold are not enough to be a positive menace, they are causing anxiety to the treasury officials. If there is anything like a steady increase in the amount of withdrawals it is expected Mr. Cleveland will make an effort to secure legislation to check it. Congress expects to adjourn some time between June 2 and 10. There is a long stretch between that date and the first Monday in December, in which the president would have to act without the aid of Congress should the conditions of last fall be duplicated. The administration has for some time been considering the probability of just such a situation developing after the adjournment of Congress. Should the conditions warrant the measure, it is said the president will send a message to Congress on the eve of adjournment insisting that Congress furnish some measure of relief to the treasury before adjournment.

FOR A WORLD'S COINAGE.

The House Committee Acts on the Scheme of Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The House committee on coinage, weights and measures decided by a unanimous vote yesterday to authorize a favorable report on a resolution introduced by Representative Stone of Pennsylvania authorizing the president to invite an expression of opinion from the other principal commercial nations of the world as to the desirability and feasibility of the adoption of international coins to be current in all the countries adopting them at a uniform value, and be especially adopted for invoice purposes. If the expressions that are thus obtained from other nations are such as, in the judgment of the President, to render a conference desirable, he is authorized to invite it at a time and place to be designated by him to consider and report a plan for the adoption and use of such coins composed of gold or silver or both. The President is authorized to appoint three representatives subject to confirmation by the Senate.

CONFEREES FAR APART.

Sectional Schools and Dawes Commission Causes in Dispute.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The action of the Senate in referring back to the conferees on the Indian appropriation bill all of the points heretofore agreed upon, means a prolongation of the struggle, which may last until the close of the session. This afternoon work in committee was resumed, but the differences between the two Houses are so distinctly outlined that it is merely a fight to see which will win.

The House decided against any aid for sectional schools, while the Senate gave the Indian schools \$2,500,000 in which to prepare for the discontinuance of aid from the government. This is one of the points of difference over which the conferees can reach no agreement.

There is also a marked difference of opinion over the failure to clothe with proper power the Dawes commission.

X RAYS AND DIPHTHERIA.

Successful Experiments With Guinea Pigs at Missouri State University.

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 16.—The experiments that have been going on at the electrical laboratory, testing the effect of the Roentgen rays upon diphtheria bacilli, all confirm the theory that the germs may be destroyed by the rays. The last experiment was made with a live guinea pig, probably the first experiment of the kind upon a living animal ever made in this country. Two guinea pigs were inoculated with a culture of diphtheria. One of the pigs was exposed to the Roentgen rays for four hours. After seventy-two hours this pig shows no signs of diphtheria, and is just as lively as before, whereas the pig which was not exposed to the rays died in twenty-eight hours after the injection and the post mortem showed that its death was due to the injection of diphtheria. Further investigations are being made on this and other germs.

MORE ARMOUR MEN OUT.

Discharge of Employees at the Big Plant Continues.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.—The Armour Packing company, which has been cutting down its forces of employees since the labor organizations declared a boycott against its products, laid off 100 more men to-day. This makes a total of about 1,000 Armour employees who have been thrown out of employment since Monday. The big packing house, however, is in operation with between 1,500 and 1,800 men and women at work. Nearly all of the men who have been laid off or discharged are union men. This fact has added a bitterness to the fight, and has given rise to the belief among the labor leaders that the company intends to non-unionize the entire house.

Commissioner Lochren to Become a Federal Judge.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of Commissioner of Pensions William Lochren to be United States judge of the District of Minnesota. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Judge Rensselaer Nelson.

The president also nominated Dominick L. Murphy of Pennsylvania, now first deputy commissioner of pensions, to be commissioner of pensions, vice Mr. Lochren, and Napoleon J. T. Dana of New Hampshire to be first deputy commissioner of pensions, vice Mr. Murphy.

TOO OLD FOR WORK.

BISHOPS BOWMAN AND FOSTER ARE RETIRED.

The Venerable Methodist Divines Appear Before the General Conference and Accept the Decision in a Pathetic Scene—The Pastorate Limit Issue—M. E. Conference Work.

Two Bishops Retired.

CLEVELAND, O., May 15.—At to-day's session of the Methodist Episcopal general conference, there was the largest attendance of the session, both of delegates and spectators.

After some minor committee reports had been made, Dr. Buckley, the chairman, made the report of the committee on episcopacy. This stated that, in the opinion of the committee, Bishops Bowman and Foster were too old to stand the strain of the duties, and recommended their retirement at the end of the conference as non-effective, and that three new bishops should be elected. In the list of the bishops returned as effective were all the other bishops, with the exception of Bishop Taylor, whose name was not mentioned because of his request to be allowed to continue his work in Africa. A generous appropriation was urged for the two retiring bishops, and the respect felt for them was fully set forth. Bishop Bowman is 80 years old and Bishop Foster 76.

As soon as the report was read, Bishop Foster advanced, and the entire audience arose and received him with applause. In the midst of a most impressive silence the low tones of his voice were heard. He said that he simply had a request to make. He knew the question was one of great delicacy, and he begged to be permitted to retire. Cries of "No, no" came from all parts of the hall, but he extended his arms, saying "Please please." He spoke for a few moments, and the conference, by a rising vote, granted him his request.

Bishop Bowman said that he would make the same request, as he had just finished for the first time in his life that he was not effective. A call was made for a few remarks from him, but he declined to say anything, and the two white-haired fathers left the hall.

Bishop Bowman lives in St. Louis, Mo., to which place he will probably retire to spend his last days.

The committee on itineracy will recommend that in rare cases the five year limit may be extended one year by an appeal of the congregation to the quarterly conference, where it must have a three-quarter vote, after which it must receive the vote of a majority of the cabinet of presiding elders, including that of the presiding elder having charge of the church, and then the bishop must consent. This may be done one year after for five years, making the longest possible pastorate ten years. A minority committee report asking for the abolishment of the time limit will be submitted to the conference and will probably be supported by the laity.

SCOTT JACKSON GUILTY.

Convicted of the Wilful Murder of Miss Pearl Bryan.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 15.—The Scott Jackson case went to the jury at 10 o'clock this morning. The judge's typewritten instructions, the bloody clothes, the letters and other articles that were shown in evidence being placed in the hands of the members.

At 12:05 o'clock the jury returned to the court room and the foreman handed the verdict to the clerk, who read as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Scott Jackson, guilty of murder in the first degree and fix his penalty at death."

The judge had previously announced that with demonstration of approval or disapproval by spectators would be permitted, and deputies had been placed throughout the room with instructions to bring before the court any person disobeying this instruction, to be punished for contempt. Consequently the verdict was heard with silence, but immediately upon the adjournment of court the spectators rushed to the jurors and shook their hands heartily.

Jackson himself received the verdict with a manifestation of emotion except a fashy paleness of the face. None of his relatives were present.

The aged father of Pearl Bryan and her brother, Fred Bryan, were present when the verdict was rendered.

The usual motion for a new trial was made, and then Jackson was taken to jail, surrounded by half a dozen or more officers, although there was no demonstration to indicate a necessity for such care.

FREE HOMES NEARLY SURE.

The Senate Indian Committee Reports the Flynn Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate committee on Indian affairs to-day considered the House bill providing for free homesteads on public lands in Oklahoma for actual settlers, and after amending it so as to make it apply to all the states and territories agreed to report it favorably. As amended it suspends the homestead laws in all the public land states and also suspends the land laws in the territory hitherto known as Greer county, Texas.

The committee also agreed to a favorable report on the Senate bill defining the rights of mixed blood Indians, declaring that all persons who have Indian blood and who have maintained tribal relations with any tribe of Indians are Indians and entitled to all the rights and privileges of full bloods.

A Recount Ordered.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House, after one of the hardest fought parliamentary battles of the session, which continued until almost 9 o'clock last night, recommitted the contested election case of Rinalva vs. Downing, from the Sixteenth Illinois district, to the committee on elections, with instructions to recount the ballots in dispute.

Drouth in Central Missouri Broken.

MEXICO, Mo., May 15.—The drouth in Central Missouri was broken last evening by a good rain. Wheat and oats have been damaged slightly, but corn has not been hurt.

BADLY TORN UP.

Colorado Republicans Far From Being Harmonious.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 15.—The delegates to the Republican state convention which will meet here to-night, are split up in several factions, and unless some middle ground may be found upon which all may come together, there will be a bitter fight which may result in a bolt.

While it is agreed that Senator Teller shall be elected by acclamation as the first delegate-at-large, friends of Senator Wolcott threaten to bolt and send a contesting delegation to St. Louis should any stigma be cast upon the junior senator in the resolutions or otherwise. A strong section of the party insists that Wolcott shall be condemned and his resignation as senator demanded in consequence of his course regarding the silver issue and the Venezuelan question.

Delegates from forty-one of the forty-two counties held a caucus this forenoon and agreed upon the following, which will be incorporated in the platform, and undoubtedly adopted: "We hereby indorse the course of our representative members of Congress on the silver question, and heartily indorse the Hon. Henry M. Teller in his stand and actions in the United States Senate on the tariff in maintaining that no tariff legislation be passed by Congress until silver is restored to its proper place in the currency of the country and there is free coinage of that metal at a ratio with gold of 16 to 1."

Should the Wolcott men bolt, the delegates who remain will adopt a resolution demanding his resignation as United States Senator.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

It Passes the Senate by a Vote of Only Nine Negatives.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The river and harbor appropriation bill was passed by the Senate after an unusually stormy experience lasting many days. As finally passed, the bill makes direct appropriations of \$12,200,000, and authorizes continuing contracts of \$64,000,000, an aggregate of about \$76,000,000. During the debate the statement was made that this was the largest aggregate for a river and harbor bill in the history of the government. Mr. Gorman sought to secure an amendment to the bill limiting the contract expenditures to \$10,000,000 annually, but the amendment was tabled—yeas 40, nays 23. Mr. Frye, chairman of the commerce committee, closed the debate on the bill by a statement showing the remarkable development of American commerce and the consequent decreasing freight rates. On the final passage of the bill nine Senators voted in the negative.

A number of House bills on the calendar were passed during the day, including the bill requiring a year's residence in any territory as a requisite to divorce. The Dupont contest comes up by agreement to-day.

CLUB EXPELS A PRINCE.

Iturbide, the Mexican Claimant, Dropped by the Metropolitan of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It is said that Prince Iturbide, who claims to be heir to the Mexican throne, has been expelled from the Metropolitan Club.

It seems that society women here received letters composed of clippings from printed matter threatening to inform their husbands of alleged indiscretions on their part and containing charges against their husbands. Prince Iturbide and Henry May declared that the anonymous communications were the work of Miss Williams, who has a number of friends in the club. The board of managers investigated and found that a proposal of marriage by Iturbide to Miss Williams had been rejected by her and that he had made ugly threats against her. What more they learned to justify the expulsion of Iturbide is not known.

McKinley A. P. A.'s Active.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Whenever the A. P. A. supreme council shall take up the executive council's attack on Major McKinley, it is probable that a pamphlet, in which Judge J. D. Stevens, the head of the order in Missouri, and the originator of the war on McKinley, is accused of all sorts of misdeeds, will figure largely. The McKinley men here say that Stevens was the employe of the anti-McKinley combine in securing a decision of the executive council against the Ohio governor.

Iowa Silverites Claim a Majority.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 15.—Up to date, seventy-eight out of ninety-nine counties in Iowa have held Democratic conventions. The free silver men have elected 512 delegates, the gold men 224, six delegates only being doubtful. The silverites claim a majority of ninety-one in the State convention at Dubuque, even if the gold men should elect all the rest of the delegates from the twenty-one remaining counties.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

John H. McKelvey, president of the National Lead and Oil trust, is dead. Conservative men say that we are nearer war with Spain than most people think.

Anti-missionary riots have broken out at Kiang Yen, China. The British mission was looted.

Frank H. Harding of Quincy, Ill., shot his mother fatally in the back and attempted suicide. Insane.

Miss Mazie Todd, a cousin of Robert T. Lincoln, was killed by a trolley car at Lexington, Ky., while bicycling.

Mike Dwyer bought Ben Eder for \$10,000 from McLaughlin, and won the Clark stakes at Louisville, worth \$6,500.

A young girl was assassinated on the street at Unionville, Iowa. Her former sweetheart is suspected of the crime.

German See, the distinguished French physician, is dead. He wrote a large number of treatises and devised a number of important new medicines.

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

A Texas Diana Who Kills and Skins Her Own Game—Some Dainty Designs—A Symphony in Green—When a Woman is Old.



IN TEXAS THE wildcats, the black bears, the wolves and the Mexican lions are learning to beware of petticoated beings. Miss Zola Saint Louis is the woman who has inspired the animals with this unusual respect. Since the opening of the hunting season last fall she has killed twenty-five deer, five black bears, seven wildcats, three wolves and one Mexican lion. Besides being a hunter of big game, Miss Saint Louis is a taxidermist. She has studied the gentle art of skinning and stuffing her trophies until her home is a sort of museum of Texan natural history. Four years spent at Hardin college, in Mexico, Mo., made her as skillful a taxidermist as there is in the state. In spite of her unusual accomplishments she is not a masculine young woman, but a somewhat slenderly built, brown-eyed, graceful girl.

Costumes for Those in Mourning.

There is not a great deal of change in deep mourning from year to year. Henrietta cloth reigns supreme as the correct mourning fabric, while crape veils of varied lengths proclaim the relative sorrow as plainly as the death notice of parent or husband. In the deepest mourning the Henrietta cloth costumes made absolutely plain are the correct ones to wear. After three months crepe trimmings may be used; at six months entire gowns of crepe are considered quite possible. Widows' mourning is the deepest, but the last year or two it has been the fashion (as it has been from time immemorial in England) to wear the sheer white turned-over collars and cuffs, which are so becoming, and lighten the dead black. The white ruche inside the bonnet is supposed to be the widow's cap, which at one time was always worn; now caps, even for old ladies, are out of fashion, so that the ruche is merely symbolical.

For a father or mother the mourning is almost as deep as for a husband, but the veil is not so long, nor is the mourning worn for the same space of time. All mourning is now laid aside much sooner than was formerly the case, a year to wear the long veil being quite the limit. It is difficult to have crepe bonnets becoming, but there is no reason why they should not be made so if only care be taken to have the bonnet shape fit quite close to the head. The folds of the veil will give all the height that is necessary, and any fancy shape only looks grotesque under the



A SUMMER GOWN.

crepe. When the mourning is first lightened and the veil thrown back a few soft bows on the top of the hat are added, and give a smarter look.

Many veils of nun's veiling and of soft, heavy silk tissue—a sort of grenadine—are now used, always with the face veil of net with the crepe border; for wet weather they are very much the best.—EX.

Some Dainty Designs.

While every thought is given to the decking of the body for street wear it will be well to turn a few stray thoughts in the direction of some of the exquisite-



ly chic and dainty night robes being sent over for our inspection. The softest of soft India silks and the finest of fine batistes are used for the smartest of these, and whole pieces of ribbon and the loveliest of delicate laces are lavished on them. The batiste gowns are especially lovely and laundery in a soft cream tint, with the narrowest of Valenciennes lace set in at the seams. Some sort of an odd, full collar flares out over the big bishop sleeves, which

usually reach to the elbow and are finished by a frill of lace. The big sleeves are drawn in at the wrist by ribbons run through the open work lace, and fastened in a bow on the top of the arm. In the same way the collar is drawn in at the throat and fastened in a full bow in front.

When the tan-tinted batistes are used the lace matches in color, while the ribbons may be of any shade desired. Robes de chambre of silk are dainty enough for a princess to wear. They are made in the Mother Hubbard shape, with deep oval yokes, all lace insertions, set together with narrow satin ribbons, ending with a bow at each row and edged all about with a deep frill of lace. Sometimes there is a collar in sailor shape, or one set together in deep points, made of white mousseline de soie, set together with tucked frills. Jabots of lace reach from throat to hem, with here and there three full knots of ribbon.

A wonderfully lovely robe of empire silk in pale rose pink and white stripe an inch wide is made up with pelissed frills of white mousseline de soie and a tucked yoke of the same. Yellow, in the pale, soft shades, is a favorite color for brunettes, but is worn beautifully by pale-skinned blondes as well. Full choux of satin ribbon in baby width are tucked in among the frills with pretty effect.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Symphony in Green.

The social season is again in full swing after the lenten lull. Easter gowns and bonnets have been worn and are now familiar. We are used to



the flower-garden appearance of our thoroughfares. It no longer surprises us to see a woman dressed in vivid purple or grass green or bright yellow. Somber colors appear dead in our eyes. Our curiosity regarding color is sated and we now turn our attention to form.

We find that skirts will generally be flounced, sleeves are large, bodices will be divided—if not by jacket fronts, by a trimming which gives that effect. Neck trimmings are aggressive and higher than ever, although it is to be hoped that this mode will change before the hot weather is fairly upon us.

A Fifth avenue belle, who is already preparing her summer outfit, has a gown which is a perfect symphony in



A SUMMER GOWN.

green. The gored skirt is of pale green batiste—the sheerest linen batiste—on which is a delicate line of white. About the bottom a row of batiste rosettes, resembling fall roses, encircles the gown. A tiny cord of dark green velvet outlines each seam of the skirt and that material also enters into the designing of the bodice. Straps of it appear on each side, the front and down the sleeve puffs.

The sleeves are curious, for each strap of velvet was edged one side with a lace ruche, an upstanding ruche which increased the apparent size of the sleeves.

Finishing each strap of velvet on the bodice was a tiny jabot of wider lace and down the front at regular intervals were three rosettes, similar to those on the skirt, but of velvet.

The young lady proposes to wear this gown when she walks under the spreading branches of the trees and beside the rippling brook. Then a woodland fairy will she be.—The Latest in Chicago News.

When is a Woman Old?

All of the leading actresses in Germany have been asked the question put above, and some of the replies were worth noticing. Jenny Gross takes to the usual refuge that "A woman is as old as she looks." Frau Nuscha Butze thinks "a woman is only old when she tries to make herself young again." Mary Popsich declares that "as long as a woman believes in youth and clings to her youth she appears young even when she is not really so," and Marie Rolsenbefer considers somewhat obscurely that "woman is old when she begins to love reason, and finds no love in return." Rosa Bertens reflects that "a woman is old when she begins to ask herself 'When is a woman old and Clara Ziegler, the famous old dienne, is the author of a phrase reply: "When is a woman old concealed never, the unhappy to and the wise at the right time."