

The late Bret Harte was a good deal of a recluse, in that respect resembling Hawthorne more than any other man of letters.

The new English stamps just issued, and which represent the king crowned with a wreath, will undergo a change immediately after the coronation.

Thirty years ago Miss Rachel Dickson and Peter Barclay, of Middletown, N. Y., were lovers. A quarrel separated them and he went to Ringold county, Iowa, where he married.

A murderer, imprisoned in a cell beneath the earth, where he lay for four days of horror after St. Peire had been buried under the discharges of the volcano, is said to be the sole survivor of all the thousands of St. Pierre.

An interesting discovery has been made at the Island of Capri, in the shape of an underground vault in which the Emperor Tiberius used to confine the victims of his displeasure prior to their being thrown into the sea.

An historic bell, which was cast at St. Petersburg and sent to Chicago as a choice Russian exhibit for the world's fair, has been stolen from the rear of St. Vladimir's Russian church.

Boston is clamoring for a new custom house, and expects the next congress to appropriate money for the erection of a bigger and better arranged building than the present old structure on State street.

A white house gardener was busy the other morning around a flower bed transplanting flowering plants. President Roosevelt chanced to be passing and paused a moment to watch the landscape artist at work.

Alfonso is a Bourbon, the descendant of Henry of Navarre and the Grand Monarch, Louis XIV. According to Bourbon traditions he is not a lawful monarch, for he traces his title through Isabella, his grandmother, who succeeded in spite of the Salic law, which excludes women from the succession.

The rapid displacement of horses from street-car lines of cities from 1880 onward helped to disturb the market for horses. An impression prevailed that a permanent decline in the use of horses had begun, and that the depression of prices would be permanent.

W. Abraham, M. P., in a speech on his American experience, says that on rubbish heaps of the United States there are thousands of tons of machinery that in England and Wales would have been used for ten to even twenty years longer.

The most curious letter which has probably been written and received in the course of the South African war has just been safely delivered by the postal authorities of Great Britain.

HONOR FRIEND IN WAR.

The People of a Free Nation Dedicate a Monument to Marshal de Rochambeau.

THE SNAFT UNVEILED IN WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt, the French Ambassador and Others Take Part in the Ceremonies - The Countess Draws the Veil-French Band Plays Star Spangled Banner.

Washington, May 26.—The president of the United States joined with the official representatives of the French republic in unveiling the statue of Marshal de Rochambeau, the compatriot of Washington and the commander in chief of the French forces in America during the revolutionary war.

The ceremony of unveiling was fixed for 11 o'clock Saturday morning, but long before that hour the streets were filled with marching men and with a great crowd eager to witness the exercises and review.



GEN. BRUGERE. (Commander in Chief of the Armies of the French Republic.)

A battalion of French seamen arrived by special train from Annapolis early in the day, and headed by the crack band from the French battleship, swung through Pennsylvania avenue to Lafayette square, where the shrouded figure of the French field marshal awaited the signal for unveiling.

President Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet arrived at the reviewing stand shortly before 11 o'clock and took position immediately facing the draped figure. Alongside the presidential party sat the French ambassador, M. Cambon, Gen. Brugere, Vice Admiral Fournier and other distinguished representatives of the French government, and also the Count and Countess de Rochambeau and Count de Lafayette, descendants of the gallant soldiers who fought with Washington.

Cardinal Gibbons was to have opened the exercises with an invocation, but in his unavoidable absence Rev. Dr. Stafford delivered an impressive opening prayer. At its conclusion President Roosevelt stepped to the front of the platform and extended a generous welcome to the French guests in the following words:

"Mr. Ambassador and you, the Representatives of the Mighty Republic of France: I greet you on behalf of the people of the United States the warmest and most cordial greeting. We appreciate to the full all that is implied in this embassy, composed of such men as those who have been commemorated by the unveiling of the statue of the great marshal who, with the soldiers and sailors of France, struck the decisive blow in the war which started this country on the path of independence among the nations of the earth. (Applause.) I assure that I give utterance to the sentiments of every citizen of the United States, of every American to whom the honor and the glory of our republic in the past, as in the present, are dear, when I say that we prize this fresh proof of the friendship of the French people, not only because it is necessarily known to us to have the friendship of a nation so mighty in war and so mighty in peace as France has ever shown herself to be, but because it is peculiarly pleasant to feel that, after a century and a quarter of independent existence as a nation, the French republic should feel that in that century and a quarter we have justified the sacrifices France made on our behalf. (Applause.)"

"I am sure, my fellow citizens, that you welcome the chance which brings it about that this embassy of the French people should come to our shores at the very time when we, in our turn, have done our part in starting on the path of independence a sister republic—the republic of Cuba. (Applause.)"

you and in their name I beg to express my acknowledgments to the embassy that has come here and to President Loubet and all of the French nation, both for the deed and for the magnanimous spirit that laid behind the doing of the deed, and I thank you." (Applause.)

Veil Drawn Aside. As the president closed his remarks, the Countess de Rochambeau drew aside the veils enveloping the figure, bringing into view the massive bronze proportions of the famous French commander, standing proudly erect with arm outstretched, directing the fortunes of war on the field of Yorktown. A great cheer went up from Frenchmen and Americans alike, and at the same instant the marine band broke into the inspiring strains of the Marseillaise. As the French national hymn died away, Ambassador Cambon escorted to the front of the platform the youthful sculptor, M. Hamar, who executed the statue.

French Ambassador Speaks. Then the ambassador, speaking in French, delivered a brief address. He said in part:

"The art of France and the generosity of an American congress are joining this day in the erection of a monument to the memory of Marshal de Rochambeau. This is a fitting tribute paid to the French military leader who fought under Washington for America's independence. In the person of Rochambeau we glorify jointly with their commander, the army of France, its regiments, its officers unknown, its obscure soldier."

Expresses Appreciation. "It is a very great honor for me to speak here as ambassador of the French republic and to express to you all who represent here the government, the magistracy and the congress of the United States, our appreciation of the homage which you are now paying to the man who carried to their closing triumph, the 'fleurs de lis' of ancient France. To-day the French republic sends you a mission which is headed by the most eminent of our general officers, Gen. Brugere."

Pledge of Union. "Rochambeau was a strict disciplinarian, a severe and courageous commander, careful of the lives of his men. Thus he earned for our army the esteem of your people, and won for himself the affectionate devotion of your great Washington."

"Hence it is that this monument becomes, by the character of the struggle which it recalls and of the man whom it glorifies, a monument and pledge of union between two nations. This friendship you have proven to us. The French armies have just suffered the shock of a tragic event, of a catastrophe the like of which the world had not witnessed for 20 centuries. The president of the United States, congress and the American people have vied with one another in promptness to send relief to our stricken countrymen. Permit me to avail myself of this solemn occasion and to thank publicly, in the name of my government and country, you, yourself, Mr. President, and the entire population of these United States."

Ideals Bear Fruit. "You have shown by this act that something new had taken birth between the nations, that they might be united by a bond of disinterested sympathy and of mutual good will, and that those ideals of justice and of liberty for which our fathers fought and died, together 130 years since, had really borne fruit in the hearts of men. "Nor are these mere barren manifestations. The world, gradually gaining in self-consciousness, begins to frown more and more severely on those who seek to disturb its peace, and when the work accomplished and the advance made since Washington and Rochambeau fought together for the good of humanity, we may well conclude that they have not combated in vain."

Ceremonies End. Following the French ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, the United States ambassador to France, made a brief address, and was followed by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. As Mr. Lodge closed the French band played "The Star Spangled Banner," he closing remarks of the day were made by Gen. Brugere, of the French army. Bishop Satterlee brought the ceremonies to a close with benediction and the French and American forces passed in review before the president.

Sues Gen. Brooke. New York, May 26.—Suit has been entered in the United States district court by the Countess of Buena Vista against Gen. Brooke, of the United States army, for \$250,000. The countess alleged that Gen. Brooke abrogated rights held by her through inheritance, to the privileges of conducting the slaughter house at Havana and to the distribution of meats and the collection of fixed charges for said meats.

News from St. Vincent. Washington, May 26.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Capt. McLean, of the Cincinnati, dated St. Lucia: "The Cincinnati made a circuit of St. Vincent and is now going to Fort de France. One hundred and thirty are in hospital at Kingstown, and 80 more badly burned are to come in, and 4,000 are receiving food. A steamer circuits the island daily. The Dixie will finish discharging Tuesday."

Troops Back from Manila. San Francisco, May 26.—The United States troopship Buford arrived from Manila and Honolulu, being 31 days from the Philippines and nine days from the Hawaiian port. She brought 150 members of the Third cavalry, 690 casuals and 124 discharged men. She had 65 passengers in her saloon.

Fell One Hundred Feet. Jewell City, Kan., May 26.—John Keegan, state mine inspector of Kansas during Gov. Lewelling's administration was instantly killed at a coal mine three miles east of Jewell City. He was being lowered into a shaft when a rope gave way, letting him fall 100 feet.

Resignation Accepted. Columbus, O., May 26.—Rev. S. P. Long, of this city, has tendered his resignation as president of Lima college for the second time, and it has now been accepted. Prolonged sickness in his family is given as the reason for his retirement.

Tolstoi Again Ill. London, May 26.—The agent in England of Count Tolstoi, the Russian novelist and reformer, confirms the report that Tolstoi is again ill. He is suffering from typhoid fever; his temperature is 102 and his mind is lucid.

PEACE IS CLOSE AT HAND

Official Announcement of the End of Hostilities in South Africa Is Very Soon Expected.

THE ARTICLES ARE ALL READY TO SIGN

Terms Have Been Fully Agreed Upon and the Present Delay is Only Technical—Provisions Said to Be Liberal—Summary of Some of the Boer Demands.

London, May 26.—There is every reason to believe that peace in South Africa is practically secured. How soon it will be announced depends, apparently, more upon the convenience of the Boer leaders than upon the inclination of the British government. The private and official advisers received to-night in London from South Africa all point to the same conclusion. The delay is technical, and to end the long war seems to be the desire of both British and Boer leaders. The latter, however, are unable to convince all their followers of the wisdom of acquiescing to the terms of peace. Information as to what transpired at Friday's meeting of the cabinet is closely guarded, but it is not likely that the cabinet transactions were of vital import. The surmise

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Rumors That Settlement May Be Near—More Collieries Have Suspended Operations.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 26.—Peace rumors are again in the air. Around strike headquarters President Mitchell was busy with personal affairs and his movements did not give the slightest indication that he was considering any proposition from the other side or that he was looking for anything that could lead to a settlement of the strike. The morning developed nothing. Reports from the entire coal field showed that every locality was quiet. President Mitchell left late in the afternoon for a flying trip to Chicago to see his family. He will stop at national headquarters at Indianapolis on his way back. There is a belief in some quarters that his real reason for making the journey is to confer with some of the labor leaders in the bituminous regions, but this he emphatically denies.

Huntington, W. Va., May 26.—The United Mine conferences have ordered that a general strike among all the miners in Virginia and West Virginia begin June 7 and last until the demands of a 10 to 22 per cent. increase in wages adopted in convention here March 18, was accepted by the operators.

Hazleton, Pa., May 26.—The Schwabe colliery at South Heberton has suspended operations and will not be started up again until all the

LORD PAUNCEFOTE DEAD.

British Ambassador at Washington Succumbs at the Embassy After a Sudden Relapse.

FAMILY AND FRIENDS AT THE BEDSIDE.

Flags Half-Masted Over the Various Legations - President Roosevelt Expresses Grief—News Shocks London Officials—Brief Sketch of the Diplomat's Noted Career.

Washington, May 26.—Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy Saturday morning at 5:35 o'clock.

The improvement which had been noted in his condition during the past week received a sudden check about six o'clock Friday evening, when it was noticed that he was experiencing difficulty in breathing.

Dr. Jung, his physician, was immediately sent for, and he decided upon a consultation with a local physician, in the meantime telegraphing for Dr. Osler, of Baltimore. In his stead



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

came Dr. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins university, arriving about two o'clock in the morning. The patient's pulse was still good, and when Dr. Thayer left the embassy at three o'clock for Baltimore the ambassador was resting so comfortably that a cablegram was sent to his son-in-law, Mr. Bromley, in London, that there was no immediate danger.

Sudden Collapse Comes. Soon after three o'clock a distinct weakness of the heart developed and his pulse began to collapse. He died so peacefully that it surprised even his physicians, who feared that the asthmatic affection would prove troublesome when the end came.

At the bedside when the distinguished diplomat passed away were Mrs. Pauncefote, Hon. Maude Pauncefote, Miss Sibyl and Miss Audrey, Dr. Jung and Mr. Radford, one of the clerks attached to the embassy.

As soon as it became generally known that Lord Pauncefote was dead, flags were half-masted over the different embassies and legations. At the Arlington hotel, where the visiting Frenchmen who have come to witness the Rochambeau statue unveiling are stopping, the French flag was placed at half-mast.

President Expresses Grief. The news of Lord Pauncefote's death brought Secretary of State Hay to the white house shortly after nine o'clock, and he spent some time with the president considering what action should be taken by this government. After the conference it was announced that the president would call at the British embassy immediately after the unveiling ceremonies to offer his personal condolences and ascertain the wishes of Lord Pauncefote's family in regard to further plans.

The president also sent a letter of condolence to Lady Pauncefote. Immediately after the unveiling ceremonies the flag on the white house was placed at half-mast.

London Officials Shocked. London, May 26.—The news of the death of Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, was conveyed by a representative of the Associated Press to the British foreign office and the United States embassy.

The officials were greatly shocked and expressed the deepest sympathy with the widow and a realization of the loss which both countries have sustained.

The foreign office representatives were particularly affected, as, apparently, they had no idea that the ambassador's condition had been critical. No action will be taken, in all probability, except the sending of private messages of condolence, before Monday next.

Summary of His Career. Sir Julian Pauncefote has long been highly regarded in this country as British ambassador, which position he took in 1883. He has been the recipient of unusual honors here for 15 years.

Lord Pauncefote, as the head of the British delegation to the peace conference at The Hague, was one of the most attractive and interesting figures. A firm believer in peace himself, he has done much to avert a resort to arms and to bring about universal peace.

He was born at Munich in 1828, and was educated in Paris and Geneva. He received a legal training and had judicial experience. He became a lawyer at Hong-Kong, and was made attorney general of that colony in 1865.



Figure on Pedestal of the Statue Unveiled at Washington May 24, in Presence of President and Distinguished Visitors from France.

of one well informed person places the sum total of the deliberations of the cabinet ministers at a decision regarding points of the peace agreement of entirely minor importance. Another surmise is that the cabinet has merely sent a rather mock ultimatum to South Africa, which can be used by the Boer leaders in explanation to their forces.

Think End Has Come. Both these surmises probably contain an element of truth, but neither can in any way affect the widespread belief in the best informed quarters that the end of the war has come. In fact, those persons who are best acquainted with the actual details of the present negotiations only qualify this optimistic expression of opinion by guarded reservations concerning the extent of the personal control of the Boer leaders over their commands.

Thinks Terms Are Liberal. A member of the house of commons who is in close touch with the government said that he believed every term was settled, and that the British terms would be found unexpectedly liberal.

Summary of Boer Demands. The daily News claims to give the Boer demands as follows: 1. Either an immediate grant of self-government, or, failing that, to fix a date for the establishment of self-government. 2. In case self-government be deferred, that the Boers should be entitled to advise with their temporary rulers. 3. Amnesty for the rebels. 4. Permission to retain their rifles for defense against the natives. 5. Permission to retain their saddle horses. 6. A guarantee that the natives should not be treated upon an equality with white men. 7. That no limit shall be placed upon the money for rebuilding and restocking the farms.

Articles Ready to Be Signed. Berlin, May 26.—The foreign office here has been advised from Pretoria that peace in South Africa is practically concluded. The articles of surrender are ready to be signed, with the exception that the approval of the British cabinet of the wording of the secondary provisions is awaited. The suspension of hostilities may be announced at any hour. This intelligence is understood, reaches Baron von Richthofen, the foreign secretary, through a privileged cipher cablegram from the German consul at Pretoria.

Plan for Disarmament. Buenos Ayres, Argentina, May 26.—Dispatches received here from Santiago de Chile say that an agreement on the subject of Argentine-Chilean disarmament has been reached.

mines resume. Joseph S. Eager, owner of the Dusky Diamond colliery, claims that he secured permission from the Beaver Brook "local" to keep his mine in operation during the strike.

Connellsville, Pa., May 26.—The shut-down of the big anthracite collieries, owing to the strike, has already been felt in the coke region and both production and tonnage are hurrying skyward. All the plants of the region are running six days per week and the railroads are worried to keep up the car supply.

Necessity Is Great. New York, May 26.—Rev. Dr. C. J. Ryder, secretary of the American Missionary association, who has just returned to this country after an extended trip around the island of Porto Rico, says he passed over some mountain trails that no Americans except a party of detectives have before crossed. "No one can exaggerate the value of missionary work in the island of Porto Rico," he said. "The necessity is simply appalling."

Kind to Miss Barton. Berlin, May 26.—Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, and Benjamin Tillinghast are here on their way to St. Petersburg to attend the international Red Cross congress, which convenes May 29. The Russian government has arranged for luxurious free railroad transportation from the Russian frontier for Miss Barton and the other delegates to the congress.

Wages Increased. Trenton, N. J., May 26.—The John A. Roebling's Sons company, makers of wire rope, have announced an increase of wages to its 4,000 employes, averaging 10 per cent. The increase is a voluntary one and was made, as explained by Charles G. Roebling, "in consequence of the increased cost of living to which our employes have been subjected."

A Big Offer. Peking, May 26.—A German firm has offered the Chinese government \$15,000,000 annually, for the exclusive right of selling opium throughout the empire. The officials are disposed to regard the offer favorably, as it is an easy method of raising revenue.

Gives King a Present. London, May 26.—J. Pierpont Morgan is said to have presented to the king a large tapestry, for which he paid \$500,000. This tapestry will be used for decorative effect in the Abbey at the coronation service.