

WILDCAT ALARMS.

Escapes at Madison Square Garden
During a Show But Is Captured
Before Doing Any Harm.

There are always exciting incidents at a sportsmen's show at Madison Square Garden, New York. The chief episode the other afternoon was the escape of a wildcat, and while at large there were enough cold chills in the amphitheater to make the atmosphere frigid. Some workmen were engaged in taking the brute out of his traveling box and transferring him to a wire cage. The cat did not seem to object particularly, until some of the spectators crowded close to the cage and then he swallowed his sharp teeth and uttered that peculiar snarl-like sound often heard by hunters in the forest.

Just about the time the sleek and graceful looking animal was expected to leap from the box to the cage he changed his mind, and, seeing a slight opening between the two, took French leave, to the consternation of the crowd. The animal climbed up some foliage, and the spectators wished that they were on the roof. Even the Indians hitched up their buckskins and thought it about time to crawl under cover. The cat made its way along the balcony toward the musicians, who were just finishing a selection and who had not noticed the disturbance on the main floor. When the leader saw the cat coming his baton was waved wildly in the air, and he started for one of the private boxes on the next tier. The other musicians rose as a man, astonished at the conduct of their leader, and they saw something. Every horn player in the band turned his instrument toward the wild cat and the blast that was emitted was enough to startle any animal. It was too much for the cat, for the animal saw that he was not wanted, and, turning quickly, he made tracks for a hiding place. He found it under the stairs, and then the men in the amphitheater held a consulta-

tion. One hundred and fifty panels, each about two by eight feet, will be provided in the "Hall of Fame" for the names of the great. Fifty of these will be approved by the two bodies of judges. At the close of every five years thereafter five additional panels shall be inscribed, so that the entire number shall be completed by A. D. 2000.

The statue, bust, or portrait of any person whose name is inscribed may be given a place either in the "Hall of Fame" or in the museum adjoining.

Mr. Robert Gooley offered the trustees at their meeting a memorial of her late husband. It is a bronze statue typical of "Alma Mater" and will cost \$25,000.

A "HALL OF FAME."

Splendid Structure on Hudson to Immortalize Great Americans.

Gift of \$100,000 to the New York University to Be Used in Erection of Building—Judges to Pass on Names.

The country at large and New York city are to have a "Hall of Fame for Great Americans," a splendid structure, that will rear itself high above the Hudson. The council of the New York university met and formally announced and accepted a gift of \$100,000. The money is to be used to build the "Hall of Fame" on University heights, a colonnade 500 feet long, which will look towards the Palisades and the valleys of the Hudson and Harlem rivers.

Chancellor of the University MacCracken said recently he was not at liberty to tell the name of the American who makes this gift or to describe him further than that he is a citizen of New York and a friend of the university.

The conditions of the gift, readily accepted by the university council, are directed to make sure that none but the names of truly great Americans shall be inscribed in the "Hall of Fame."

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NEARLY DOUBLED.

Immense Increase in the Importation of Crude Articles Used by American Manufacturers.

Demands of American manufacturers for the class of materials which cannot be produced at home are likely to make the importations of the fiscal year 1900 larger than those of any preceding year. In the seven months ending with January the importations of articles in crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry amounted to \$169,063,932, or practically twice as much as in the corresponding months ending with January, 1897, when they were \$85,860,262, and the percentage which manufacturers' materials formed of the total importation was 34.79 per cent., against 24.74 per cent. in the corresponding months ending with January, 1897.

While there has been steady growth during the decade in the importations of raw materials for use of manufacturers, no year has shown so large an increase as the present one, the importations of this class of material in the seven months ending with January being nearly 50 percent. in excess of those of the corresponding months of one year ago, and, as already indicated, practically double those of the corresponding months ending January, 1897.

Ten great articles form the bulk of this great class of our importations, crude materials for use in manufacturing. They are silk, fibers, wool, Egyptian cotton, crude rubber, wood, tobacco, co, hides and skins, chemicals and tin in pigs and bars for use in manufacturing tipplers.

These ten articles form about 80 per cent. of the grand total importations of manufacturers' materials.

FOR USE OF CADETS.

Cutters from Warships Will Be Loaned to Military Academies to Teach Soldiers Seamanship.

Cadets of military academies will be glad to know the senate committee on naval affairs has made a favorable report upon the bill authorizing the loan of cutters belonging to warships for the purpose of teaching them the art of seamanship. This measure was introduced by Senator Fairbanks, and it authorizes the president, upon the application of the governor of any state desiring to furnish to one state desiring to afford its cadets instruction in elementary seamanship, one fully-equipped man-of-war cutter for every 20 cadets in actual attendance.

The secretary is also directed to furnish other equipment that may be spared and is deemed adequate for instruction in seamanship. Before these military schools can avail themselves of the privileges accorded by this measure they must have adequate facilities for conducting upon some body of water suitable for seamanship practice a cutter drill, and have in attendance at least 150 cadets in uniform receiving military instruction and quartered in barracks under military regulations.

Senator Fairbanks has made up his mind to have a law of this kind placed upon the statute books and he will do all in his power to have his bill adopted.

SLEEPS IN LONG TRANCE.

Pauline Fitzgerald Puzzles Doctors of New Haven, Conn., by Practiced Sleep.

The medical profession at New Haven, Conn., are greatly puzzled over the case of Pauline Fitzgerald, a domestic aged 10 years, who has been in a trance at the general hospital there for six weeks. When the girl first came to the notice of the hospital physicians she appeared to be in a sound sleep and could take but little nourishment, and that in liquid form. During her protracted sleep in the institution her condition has remained the same and the doctors have been unable to diagnose it. There have been signs of failure on the part of the patient. As nothing dangerous was noticed during her confinement, the girl was transferred to the Springside home. She has opened her eyes several times since being taken to the latter institute and the hospital authorities reported that hypnotism had been tried upon her, with the result that the sleeping girl was revived sufficiently to be able to talk in a whisper.

ADVANCES PRICE OF DRUGS.

War in South Africa Caused Certain Drugs to Soar, Making Sickness a Decided Luxury.

The war in Africa has lifted the price of certain drugs so high that sickness has come to be a luxury. Cocaine, quinine, aqua ammonia, fluid extract of ergot and iodide of potassium, for all of which there is a large and constant demand, have all advanced in price. Cocaine has doubled in value, while fluid extract of ergot, which a few weeks ago could be had for \$1.80, now brings four dollars a pound at retail. This is said to be due to a scarcity of dry ergot in South Africa because of bad crops. The price of carbolic acid has almost doubled, which is due to the fact that the chemical is used so extensively in the making of Lydia shells that England has placed a ban upon its exportation. Other drugs have gone up in proportion, not entirely because of the Boer war, but presumably because the various chemical trusts control the supply and can dictate prices.

NOT YET SOLVED.

No Pittsburgh lawyer has, since the filing of those suits against Carnegie, been able to figure out how poverty can be a blessing except to somebody else.

Salvation Army Barred Out.

The Salvation Army, for the second

time, has failed to get a foothold in Mexico. Mexican laws forbid all religious processions in the streets of cities.

Bulletin Financier.

Lundi, 26 mars 1900.

SOMPTOIR D'EXCHANGES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS.

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—En Banque

Préts au commerce..... 7 per cent

do Al..... 8

Préts sur garanties collatérales..... 5.56

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En dehors des Banques..... 5.56

Préts sur garanties collatérales..... 4.25

Papier hypothécaire..... 7.00

Plaistres maritimes..... 4.648

Autres créances..... 4.244

Notes à vue..... 4.244

Taux de l'argent..... 3.40 00

LE CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW YORK

Préts au commerce..... 7.50 d'esc.

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