THE GLORIOUS SEASON.

Jest a breath o' winter; it ain't so fur away, Though 'twill be a little while yit, 'fore you hear the fiddles play;

Yit it's good to dream about it-the eyes that brightly glance,

An' the room a-goin' roun' you in the glory o' the dance! Jest a breath o' winter-a whisper in the pines,

An' fewer songs o' mockin' birds-a rustle in the An' the gold leaves in the woodlands! * *

well the summer had its joys, But it's winter that makes music for the merry

gals an' boys Jest a breath o' winter; Let it come an' stay awhile!

The sweet spring and the summer made all the But winter has its pleasures, an' the boy's'll take

their chance With the rosiest o' partners in the bright round

o' the dance -Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution

THE GIRL IN GRAY.

How She Surrendered to a Yankee from Illinois.

It was during an encampment of Confederate Veterans that Howard Pearce first saw her. She wore a gray riding habit with a double row of small brass buttons leading up to two black stars on the collar. On her sunny locks a small gray slouch hat rested, tilted just the least bit over one eye. She rode well.

leaned so far from the window to catch a glimpse of the girl that he almost fell. It was a warm day toward the end of July, and he was not sorry that he had no business on hand that must be rushed.

Evidently the girl in gray had gone to the camp ground, and with Saunders. But Saunders was married-happily married, Pearce hoped. Anyhow, he was glad that Saunders was married.

That evening he sat before Captain Saunders' tent, with the captain, his wife and Miss Moore—the girl in gray. To the east of the camp ground the ridge rose in a gentle slope. To the southwest, seemingly towering just over them, was the mount-

Pearce's heart beat faster as the thought came to him that 30 years before white tents had marked the foot of the ridge as they did that day. But then they had stretched for miles north and south.

"Captain," he said, turning to Saunders, "it is easier to get up the ridge than it was once. There are no men in blue there to-

'No," the captain replied, "but the sons of some of those men are there," pointing to the company street, in which blue clad figures lounged. "Loyal? Without doubt. Listen !"

The bands, which had united for the evening concert, had just struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." When the air was recognized, a cheer arose from the tented wood.

"Hear that ?" said the captain. "Wait," said the girl in gray.
"For what?" Pearce asked.

"They will play 'Dixie' after awhile."
"What then?" "Then they will yell," she said, looking at him with a bright smile and nodding a

confident "You'll see or hear." And he did. When the national air was finished, there was a brief wait. Then the quick, stirring notes of "Dixie" started woods into life with sharp ec which were drowned by one long, loud

Pearce looked at the girl to receive an expected "I told you so." But she was not looking at him. Her cheeks were dark with color and her eyes, brightened by excitement, were fixed upon the young men tossing their caps high above the tents and

shouting with all their sturdy lung power.
"I wonder," he mused, "if she hates the north as she loves the south." When the tumult had ceased, he turned

to Saunders. "Well, captain," he said, "what do you say to that?

"Of course, they love 'Dixie,' said the captain earnestly. "So do I. But there is no deeper meaning in that cheer than the love of a memory. They are loyal."

Miss Moore said that she must go back

"As it is late, I shall have to leave my horse with you, captain. I shall send for him tomorrow. I reckon I can walk to the train in this rig."

She looked down somewhat doubtfully at her riding skirt. Pearce said that he would be glad to go with her, and though it was not apparent in just what way he could overcome the disadvantage of the long dress, she seemed to be grateful for his escort.
Well, that was the beginning of it, and

the end is not yet. An incident that occurred under a large tree in the old Confederate fort on the mountain may give a hint of the trend of events.

Pearce and Miss Moore were under the tree because it was the shelter nearest when rain suddenly began to fall, and it rained probably because a number of young folks of the city had come up on the mountain to spend a September day that promised in the morning to be pleasant.

Mr. Pearce was not in good humor. He and Miss Moore had separated themselves from the others. One topic of conversation had led to another, which in this instance was a declaration by Mr. Pearce that he was irretrievably in love with Miss Moore and that if she refused to make him happy he should be forever miserable. At a critic al stage of this declaration a rain-drop kissed the girl's cheek.

"Oh, it's going to rain !" she cried. The next instant the down pour began, and both rushed through a breach in the earthen wall of the fort to the tree, whose branches, to which the leaves yet clung, offered protection. There they stood in silence for several minutes, she busily brushing rain-drops from her hat, which she had taken off, and he watching her

The silence became oppressive, and she glanced at him curiously and apprehen-sively from under her lashes. He caught the glance and, moving toward her, said: "Well?"

"Oh, don't!" she exclaimed, starting away, her eyes still fixed upon a ribbon with which she was working.

"Why, Katherine-er-Miss Moore"-He walked to the edge of the circle protected by the leaves and looked out over the clay wall of the fort, down which tiny rivers ran. She, having dried her hat, placed it again on her head and began brushing her skirt where, here and there, rain had spotted it. She glanced several times at his back, stubbornly turned toward her. He evinced no intention of "But, passon," san "what is Satan in de don't have no lightin' of The preacher studied said: "Well, hit may be, hell's frozen over den.,"

moving nor of speaking again, and she became nervous. The situation was unbearable, and she exclaimed :

"We must get back to the others!" "We can't very well go through this rain," he said, without turning round.

Another prolonged silence, broken only by the monotonous fall of the rain. Finally, when she had almost made up her mind to gather up her skirts and run to the hotel, a quarter of a mile away, he turned and came quickly toward her.

He put out his hand as though to take

hers, but she quickly put her hands behind her and stepped back. He folded his arms and stood before her, looking earnestly into the eyes that she raised to his almost appealingly.
"Katherine," he said, "I love you. Will

von be my wife ?" A beautiful color stole slowly from the ribbon at her throat up, up, until it tinted the edges of her small, perfectly formed ears. His gaze held hers for a moment, then her eyelids fell and their long lashes

swept her cheeks.
"Mr. Pearce," she said slowly and hesitatingly, "I am so sorry, but I—I cau't."
"Because you do not love me?"

She looked up quickly into his face; then down again, but she did not reply. "Katherine, tell me," he said. "Why is it that you cannot marry me?" "Because"—she was very busy dislodg-ing a half buried stone with the toe of her

shoe-"because you are a Yankee !" Another swift glance met his steady look. Then she moved a little farther away and stood half turned from him. His first impulse was to laugh. But that passed almost as it came. The gray, brass butbright eyes with which she had listened to be laughed away.

'But I am not a Yankee," he said with for the five tribes. emphasis. "I am from Illinois." It seemed a long time to both that they

to speak. This is an awful rain," she said.

"Yes, a very wet rain," he replied.
"Oh, you are going to jest about it"—
"But I am not jesting," he answered, walking rapidly to where she stood. "What I mean is that you will get wet. The water is beginning to drip from the leaves. Here," stripping off his coat, "let me put

this around you."
"Ob, no," she said. stepping back.
"But you must. The air is chill, and you get wet you will catch cold."

"But you-you""It won't hurt me a bit. Come." He assumed a commanding tone, and that or something else accomplished his end, for she made no effort to free herself when he placed the coat about her shoulders. It took a long time to get it fixed just right, and his arm was still around her when he looked into her face and saw that she was looking up into his. Something in her eyes prompted him to draw her close to him and to say very tenderly:

'Sweetheart, I come from the north, but I love a southern girl. Don't you think that she can love a northern man just a little—if he is not a Yankee?" She studied the arrangement of his necktie closely, and then transferred her scrutiny to his watch chain. But evidently she was

not thinking of either, for when she spoke she asked: 'Illinois people aren't Yankees?" "Certainly not!" he replied, with

viction. "They are a long way from Yan-keedom—more than 1,000 miles." She examined the necktie again, looked into his eyes for a moment, then over his shoulder, off into the rain.

"Katherine," he said softly, "do you She turned her head slowly until their eyes met. A wave of color rushed into her cheeks, and she murmured faintly, "Yes." "And you will be my wife?"

With perhaps a sudden thought of her surroundings and of a stormy day 40 years before, she replied, "I—I surrender." The rain, as if to hide the scene from any possible observer, fell more heavily for a moment. Then it ceased altogether, and soon the sun shone through from a blue

Great Sufferings in Klondike. The Indians are Threatened with Starvation-Many Destitute Miners Arriving at Nome,

blue sky where the gray clouds had parted.

According to reports from Nome, brought by the steamer Oregon, the Indians in that section are threatened with starvation. During the past few months about 300 natives have visited Nome, bringing furs to trade for supplies. As soon as their goods were disposed of, however, whisky peddlers got among them, and they changed the proceeds of their sales for liquor. The Indians again camped on the beach, generally in a drunken stupor, allowing the season to pass in which they could lay in supplies of fish for use during the long winter period. Unless they are assisted by the government, it is said suffering and starva-

tion will follow. Destitute miners from outlying districts are arriving at Nome. The United States steamer Bear on Aug. 31st landed eighteen men at Nome. These men were found on the beach at Kotzebue sound, penniless and out of supplies. They had for some months been depending on what fish they could catch and what game they could kill. This party joined in the rush to Kotzebue in and have been there ever since. They report that during three years they failed

to find more than a few colors of gold. The Nome banks have given out an estimate of the out-put of gold for that district for the season. They place the amount at \$5,000,000, which is only a half million

more than last year. The passengers returning on the steamer Oregon report that the cable between St. Michael and Cape Nome is a failure. In Michael and Cape Nome is a failure. In several places the ice has cut the cable. It has been ascertained that there are nine breaks. The gap was supplied by a new cable, but it has been so badly damaged as to be practically worthless. A surveying party has been in the field serveying a land

route for a telegraph line. •

The schooner Arthur B., which was reported lost, arrived at Nome on September 3rd.

A Theological Hypothesis.

An old negro preacher in the rural district accounted for the lightning in this way: "Ever' time Satan looks down en

de Lawd's work gwine on, fire flashes f'um his eyes. Dat's de lightening. En w'en he fail ter hit a church wid it he lays back an' hollers. Dat's de thunder.''
"But, passon," said an old des
"whar is Satan in de winter time? said an old deacon.

don't have no lightin' den." The preacher studied a minute and then

"Well, hit may be, Br'r Williams, dat

Lands Soon to Be Allotted.

The Five Civilized Tribes Will Then Cease to Exist-How White Home Seekers May Acquire Possession

The recent completion of the appraisement of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands indicates the rapid approach of the time when these lands will be allotted. The two tribes, together with the other Indian nations in Indian Territory, will then assume a new status in their relations to the people of the United States. Within a comparatively short time the five civilized tribes of Indians will cease to exist as an independent factor, and their identity, like their lands, will be merged with that of the

This change of status of tribes raises the question by what means white home seekers may acquire possession of the surplus lands under the well defined provisions of the statutes enacted by Congress. It is evident that many have imbibed a strong dose of misinformation on this subject. Some are under the impression that lands in the Indian Territory may be acquired by somewhat similar methods as those under which Oklahoma was originally opened to white settlement, afterward the kee strip, and quite recently the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache and the Wichita reservations-that is to say, either by the method described as a horse race or that introduced with regard to the disposition of the lands in the Kiowa and Wichita reservations, popularly known as the lottery system. This is a mistake. system.

The lands in the Indian Territory, part of which are now nearly accessible, and the remainder of which will undoubtedly be toned riding habit, the flushed cheeks and ready in the course of months, are on an entirely different plan from the lands hereflashed across his mental vision. tofore opened. Their title is in the Indians The "Yankee" might be an obstacle not to and the United States government, through its commissioners, merely acts as an agent

Agreements providing for the dissolution of the tribal governments and the allotment stood in silence. Again she was the first of the lands in severalty have been made with the Seminoles, the Creeks, the Choctaws and Chicasaws, and only the Cherokees, who twice refused to confirm agreements to this end, are outside of the fold and subject to the provisions of the act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory known as the Curtis act.

In the case of the Choctaws and Chicasaws, the provisions relating to the allot-ments and alienation of their lands are specifically set forth in the agreements made with the Choctaws and Chicasaws April 23, 1897, as amended by Congress. These allotments were directed to be made 'so as to give each member of these tribes. so far as possible, a fair and equal share thereof—that is, the lands in common, considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the

LAW ON ALLOTMENTS.

Quoting the provisions of the act of Congress, confirming the treaty, "All the lands alloted shall be non taxable while the title remains in the original allottee, but not to exceed twenty one years from date of pa-tent, and each allotte shall select from his allotment a homestead of 160 acres, for which he shall be inalienable for twenty one years from date of patent. This provisshall also apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman to the extent of his allotment (forth acres), selections for home. steads for minors to be made as provided herein in case of allotment, and the remainder of the land alloted to said mem bers shall be alienable for the price to be actually paid and to include no former indebtedness or obligation, one fourth of said remainder in one year, one fourth in three years and the balance of said alienable

patent. "That all contracts looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the land of an allottee, except the sale hereinbefore provided, shall be null and void. No allottee shall lease his allotment, or any portion thereof, for a longer period than five years, and then without the privilege of renewal. Every lease which is not evidenced by writing, setting out specifically the terms thereof, or which is not recorded in the clerk's office of the United States court for the district in which the laud is located three months after the date of its execution shall be void, and the purchaser, or lessee, shall acquire no rights whatever by an entry or holding thereunder. And no such lease or any sale shall be valid as against the allottee unless providing to him a reasonable compensation for the lands sold or

leased. Regarding the town sites in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the law provides that "when said towns are so laid out each lot on which permanent, substantial and valuable improvements, other than fences, tillage and temporary houses, have been made shall be valued by the commission provided for the nation in which the town located at the price a fee-simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made, but not to include in such value the improvements therein. The owner of the improvements on each lot shall have the right to buy one residence and one business lot at 50 cent. of the appraised value of such improved property, and the remainder of such improved property at 621 per cent. of the market value within sixty days from date of notice served on him that such lot is for sale, and if he purchase the same he shall within ten days from his purchase pay in-to the treasury of the United States onefourth of the purchase price, and the balance in three cqual annual installments, and when the entire sum is paid shall be entitled to a patent for the same."

The owner of the improvement on any lot is required to purchase within sixty days or the same shall be sold at public auction to the highest bilder. All unap-praised lots shall be sold from time to time at public auction for the benefit of the

A Pigeon's Long Flight. Bird Travels from Denver to Pittsburg in a Little

Over Twenty Days. Traveler Al, a homing bird owned by Albred Greb, of Pittsburg, broke the world's standing record in a flight from Denver. Col., to the Smoky City, covering the distance in twenty days two hours and fifteen minutes, the previous standing record bebirds to Denver and they were liberated by C. M. Day at 7:10 on the evening of September 2nd. Mr. Day reported that the birds were off in a jiffy, going almost due east. No report of the birds was had until Mr. Greb discovered Texals A. linkin linkin. Mr. Greb discovered Traveler Al in his loft on Sunday. The bird was in splendid condition, although Mr. Greb expects the homer will feel a little sore and stiff within the next few days. The air-line distance from Pittsburg to Denver is about thirteen hundred miles.

> Our Experience How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minute? Selects a spot on you or me And jabs his stinger in it:

Cutting Diamonds

Process.

Mr. J. C. Sipe recently returned from a trip to Amsterdam, where he saw much of the cleaning, cutting and polishing of diamonds. To a reporter he talked interestingly on the matter. He said:

'The diamond, when mined, is very often of a shape so uneven that, in preference to cutting half off and letting that part go to dust, as was formerly done, incisions are now made running with the grain of the diamond. The incision is made with the sharp edge of another diamond. The cleaving knife is then inserted and given a sharp tap and the stone will split as the grain runs, and thus two or more smaller but better shaped diamonds are made.

'After the diamond is cleft it is neces sary to do the rough cutting technically known as 'bruting.' This is done by af fixing two diamonds on the ends of two boxwood sticks with a very sharp cement : one is then rubbed against the other and 'diamond cuts diamond.' They are held over a cutting box having two iron pegs for levers and containing finely perforated brass pans through which the dust falls, the chips remaining in the top pan.

"The stone having been cut to the satisfaction of the master is taken out to the polishing room, where a setter selects a suitable-sized brass cup, called a 'dope,' fills it with a mixture of lead and tin and melts it in a gas flame. Having worked the solder to its proper shape he places the diamond in the centre, leaving only a very small part exposed. A mark is made on the solder before it becomes thoroughly set, and then the stone is passed on to the polisher. By the mark made on the solder the latter knows at once the precise run of the grain and the way in which it will polish to the best advantage on the mill.

'The first operation is the marking of the 'table' of the diamond. it is handed back to the setter that he may take it out of the solder and reset it for the first corner, called the flat corner. The solder is again marked to indicate to the pol isher the run of the grain of this particular corner, and so the process is continued un-til the diamond is polished throughout. Every facet has a name and every name denotes the grain and how to polish that particular facet. The polisher uses a circular disc, composed of soft, porous iron, so that as the diamond is polished away in the form of dust it enteres the pores of the iron, the result being that we have the diamond cutting the dimond again.

"Without the assistance of the diamond dust the iron would not make the slightest impression on the diamond. The polishing wheel or disc is propelled by steam power and makes 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions in a minute. Before the slightly revolving disc vou will see men so intent upon their work that they have eyes for noth ing else; for, notwithstanding the perfection of the machinery, the skill of the workmen remains of primal importance. It is with their fingers and thumbs that they adjust the points, edges and facets of the diamond with extreme accuracy, keeping them constantly moist with diamond dust and olive oil. The thumbs of the work men, being used constantly and with much

force, become greatly enlarged.

The beauty of a cut or finished stone de pends so much upon the form and position of the facets that a moderately fine stone, well cut and polished, is of far greater value than a large one less artistically worked It sometimes happens that a lapidary receives a stone of very unfortunate shap o His duty will, therefore, be to take all possible care to preserve its size; and, hidsistent with beauty and brilliancy.

Kermit's Rabbits Will be Admitted into White House.

Negotiations Now Pending Between Young Roosevel and Gardner Pfeister Almost Concluded-Children Sent to School-Small Boy and Sister Go for Bicycle Ride Through the White House Lot-Are Popular With the People.

Diplomatic note-negotiations now pending between Gardener Pfeister of the White House, for the first part, and Master Kermit Roosevelt of the second part, in relation to the introduction of sundry white rabbits in the White House grounds, said white rabbits now being domiciled at Oyster Bay, N. Y., were continued Saturday.

It is understood that the high contracting parties are about to reach an agreement, the only point of difference now being that of the assignment of territory to the rabhits. Gardner Pfeister insists that the rab bits shall not come near his conservatories, while Master Kermit Roosevelt is inclined to hold out for a free range over all lands adjacent to the White House with incidental excursions to the conservatories should the interest of the rabbits demand it.

It is stated in certain quarters that Gardener Pfeister has made his point so clear that Master Kermit Roosevelt will recede and take the territory designated. In that event the protocol is likely to be signed

On Monday morning Henry Pinckney took Kermit by the hand and went with him to Force School on Massachusetts avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Kermit was registered at this school, which is one of the most popular in the city, and entered the fifth grade on Monday. On Monday, also, Ethel Roosevelt entered the Cathedral School in Woodley lane. This school was founded by Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst. The plans for the other two boys are that Archibald is to attend a preparatory school not yet selected and Quentin, the baby of the family, will be in the hands of a nursery

When Kermit returned home from regis tering at the school he found Ethel waiting for him on the portico of the White House. She had both bicycles there, and Henry Pinckney was told to get his wheel and come along for a ride. The three started through the White House lot to the Washington monument. A few minutes later a park policeman was astonished to see a grinning colored man mounted on a wheel and a small boy and a small girl also mounted on wheels come whooping across the lawns, bounding over gutters and coasting down terraces. The man was pedaling as fast as he could and the .little ones were following close behind. They dashed up to the monument and stopped breathless. "Them's the President's kids?" asked

the park policeman.
"They are," said the negro between "It's a great thing to have kids in the White House," commented the policeman, "Kinder gets hold of the people.".

— John T. Stewart is probably the richest man in Kansas, his wealth being estimated at nearly \$2,000,000. He owns 130 quarter-sections in Summer county, where he lives, and his rentals are said to We Have Taken Paragua.

The Various Stages of a Delicate and Interesting It's a Fair-Sized, Densely Wooded Philippine Island Boring by Air Through Twelve Miles of Rock in the

Puerto Princesa, Island of Paragua July 21st-This island, which is situated in the southwestern portion of the Philippine Archipelago, has recently been occu pied by a company of the Tenth Infantry under the command of Capt. Eli A. Helmick, a very able and experienced officer of long service in Cuba. Prior to the comfloating, but it was found that the so-called

Upon examination thirteen old guns, were found, about two of which would probably shoot, and some forty odd wooden spears. One energetic man with a loadto flight. Since then small detachments have been in the field hunting for the absent Filipino Governor, who declined to so the American forces are in peaceful pos-

The island of Paragua or Palawan is the central part. The Spaniards made was built in the early seventies and has bor on the east. It is furnished with good barracks of hard wood and brick, covered with a corrugated roof. They were begun 3 years previous to the evacuating of the Spanish government, and unfortunately left It is quite apparent that to dig in a half completed condition. When finone hundred and fifty men comfortably. There is in addition to a Governor's palace, a church, a convent and a jail, but good water is scarce, and cisterns are the main

Your correspondent has seen a great deal of poverty, but he has never yet seen people so generally poor according to American standards as the people from this island. There is not a place between this port and the northern end of the island that contains a store where any of the various things which a civilized man thinks necessary could be bought. One store has since been established here, and, of course, is doare those in the northern end of the island. The commanding officer of the company stationed here is Mayor of the town, and years and the balance of said alienable ing its faults, give it such a form as shall storing order and encouraging the people to lands in five years from the date of the send it forth with the greatest weight congo to work. The natives live in what are called nipa huts, built of hardwood poles and bamboo, covered with nipa leaves, which are from a species of palm that grows along the river banks and in the swamps. The natives dress generally about as do the middle and lower class in Cuba, but there is a tribe which occupies the mountainous region, who wear but little clothing. A large size bandanna handkerchief would fully dress an entire family. Among the men employed to clean up the town was a young fellow of this tribe who reported with neatly cut hair, and a gee-string, which with the handkerchief constituted his entire outfit. As in the case of the ninitas of Cuba, it is only a matter of get-

ting used to it. A small percentage of the people speak to know, as there is always someone to be found who can speak it sufficiently well to south Moro is spoken. These jargons re-semble our Indian languages, and abound in harsh, guttural sounds more than they

utility to tempt one to study them. native drums of Cuba.

The cultivated products of the island are hoppers have destroyed the rice in many places. Here, as in Cuba, they have a fine grade of cattle, which are always in good condition. Every native family has a few chickens and pigs, but eggs are difficult to get. The Spanish Government attempted to raise sugar cane on this island, but the land selected was not suited to that crop, and the experiment was a failure, bu there are doubtless many places where cane can be grown to advantage. Probably the most valuable product that can be had from the island is hard wood timber, of which there are many varieties growing in profusion. The trees are of immeuse height and straight, without a limb for 50 or 60 feet. The most valuable wood is the ipil, of a dark red color and very hard, so that it takes an excellent polish. Floors and frame work are made from it, as the white ant, which is a great pest here, does not attack it. In a single day the ants will riddle the bottom of a pine chest and ruin the contents.

This island is entirely pacified, and no fear is had of further disturbances.

Cost of Intemperance.

One of our most enlightened cities reports 26,000 arrests for drunkenness a year, and 8,000 imprisonments. The fines collected amounted to less than \$25,000, while the cost of maintaining the prisoners was not less than \$125,000. The net cost to the taxpayers, therefore, was more than \$100,-000. If some one proposed to appropriate that amount for establishing a library or any other public institution the matter would have a great deal of consideration, be \$50,000 this year. Twenty years ago lest the city might be guilty of extrava-he was an office boy in Wichita.

Biggest Tunnel in the World.

Brig, an Alpine village, has long been the terminus of the Jura-Simplon railway system. Only twenty kilometres away, twelve miles and a half, lies Italy. But these are twenty kilometres of a towering, tumbling mass of mountain rock. For many years men have been figuring how to do away with this twelve and a half miles ing, no American troops had taken post on of mountain. Some wanted to go right on the island, and it was not known what re- up the Simplon Pass with the rails. Others sistance, if any, would be made, so the transport which brought the land forces here was accompanied by two gunboats. would have gone half way up and then dug. There were several scores of plans, but finally the most costly and most daring, and They entered the harbor of Puerto Princesa | yet the simplest, was chosen-namely, to in solemn state, and upon arriving in front | go right through. So this last and permaof the town they saw the insurgent flag nent plan is an evolution from fifty years of surveying, drafting, calculating, correct-Governor was absent with a detachment in the northern part of the island, hence the powerful corporation for which they worked the northern part of the island, hence the powerful corporation for which they worked invading troops were duly asked to await the Jura-Simplon. In 1891 the plan was his return. In reply the Governor's repre- submitted to the Swiss Government, and sentative was told that his peaceful sur- the Swiss Government talked it over with render would be awaited for one hour, and the Italian Government. Both accepted if not forthcoming at that time, forcible proposition, granted concessions, and possession would be taken of the town. in 1896 ratified the treaty for having the One hundred rounds of ammunition were tunnel between them. Next came the issued to each man, and this was followed question of money. The cost of a single by the disembarkation. The ladies of track tunnel with a parallel ventilating the party were prepared to see actual hostilities, but before the troops were all transferred to the small boats a sheet was loaned by a syndicate of Canton banks on raised on the dock as a sign of surrender. 32 per cent. bonds guaranteed by the Swiss Confederation. The Confederation also gave a subsidy of 4,500,000 frances, and Italy granted an annual subsidy of 66,000 lires (\$12,540). Swiss parties subscribed ed revolver could have put the entire town | 10,500,000 frances more, and Italian parties 4,000,000 lires.

At once the Jura-Simplon let out the contract for building the tunnel to Brandt, come back and give himself up. All of his Brandau et Cle, who are known as the Enmen except two have been captured, and terprise nu Tonnel du Simplon. Only a so the American forces are in peaceful posepidemic, or a strike not the fault of the enterprise can effect the time limit of the morth of Borneo, and is one of the most bargain. All other unforeseen difficulties southern islands of the Philippine group. and catastrophes whatsoever do not count. It is about two hundred and fifty miles long and thirty miles wide. It is exceedingly mountainous and heavily wooded in penalty for delay will be \$1,000 a day with a bonus of as much for each day ahead of very little progress in colonizing it. This time. The tunnel is to be 19,730 metres town is the results of their last effort. It long (twelve and one quarter miles), and there must be a smaller tunnel for ventilaless than thirty years of history. It is well located and well laid out on the neck of land which encloses the landlocked har-yards.) Under a future contract the enterprise will make the second tunnel the same size as the first for a return track. Work began in November of 1898. It

It is quite apparent that to dig a tunnel from two sides and make both ends meet is ished they will accommodate a company of one hundred and fifty men comfortably. dering in the mountain to find them and get them together. But fortunately there is a guide as true and unbendable as mathematics. There is an imaginary straight line between two points. One point is a little observatory shed on the bank of the Rhone, with a spy glass pointing horizontally toward Italy. The other point is a similar little observatory on the bank of the Doveria, in Italy, with a glass toward Switzerland. Between the two points rises the Simplon mountain mass. But the straight line goes through just the same, for it is only an imaginary straight line. It ing a good business. The southern part of the island is peopled by the Moros, who that is, the tunnel. And if it were not for are said to be in a better condition than observatory in Switzerland could look through the mountain at the observatory in Italy. It will be objected, however, that has visited all of the outlying barrios, re- we went around a curve in the tunnel. In

> There is a small tunnel which joins th main tunuel some hundred metres or 109 yards inside. It is called the locating tundel, and faithfully follows the imaginary straight line. The main tunnel finishes its curve at this hundred metre point and thence continues along the straight line to the corresponding curve at the other end, where again the straight line is completed by a second locating tupnel.

Strangled to Death.

A Man who Helped to Kill a Coke Company's Paumaster is Hanged.

Vassel Laketch was hanged in the jail vard at Greensburg Thursday morning, in the presence of about four hundred people. Spanish, but Spanish is all that one needs Death resulted from strangulation in eleven minutes.

On October 30th, 1900, Paymaster Wilinterpret. The common language of the people is Tagalog or Visayan, but in the pany, and his colored driver. Harry Burgess, were driving to Morewood, with \$5,000 to pay off the cork workers, when in harsh, guttural sounds more than they do in Spanish. There is little beauty or utility to tempt one to study them. they were held up by Vassel Laketch and three companious, all foreigners. In the ensuing fight, Paymaster Hassler and one Their music is not so unlike ours, and they dance and waltz, polka and two step er highwayman was seriously wounded. of the highwaymen were killed and anothnot gracefully but correctly. There is a Burgess whipped up the horses and escaped brass band here consisting of ten or twelve with the money. Later the three men were discovered hiding in a ravine, and better island. It now plays the "Star fore they surrendered one of them, Vasing the star of the surrendered one of them, Vasing the star of the surrendered one of them. Spangled Banner" with variations peculiar to the performers. At one of the visitas at Mike Markovitch and Vassel Laketch, were which I was present the music consisted of an accordion and a drum somewhat like the for trial. Markovitch hanged himself in his cell. Laketch was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 8th, but was respited rice or polay and corn, together with the until to-day on the representation that his usual tropical fruits. This year the grass father was hastening here from his native father was hastening here from his native home, in Montenego, for the purpose of taking farewell of his unhappy son.

Congress Pays the Bills.

Will Vote Money for President's Doctors and Funer

Congress will make special provision for the payment of the physicians and surgeons who attended President McKinley in Buffalo and for the payment of his funeral expenses. This was the course pursued after the death of President Garfield.

What these expenses will amount to in the case of President McKinley cannot be stated, even approximately, as none of the bills have yet been sent in. In the case of President Garfield Congress appropriated in all \$57,500. Of this amount \$35,500 was for the payment of physicians and \$22,-

000 for funeral expenses.

The total expenses in the case of President McKinley will probably be fully as great, for though the bills of the physicians will not be so large as they were in the case of President Garfield, who lingered for the transport of the tr more than two months after he was shot, the expenses of the funeral are expected to

be larger. Congress also made liberal provision for Mrs. Garfield, giving her the President's salary for the rest of the year and a pension of \$5,000 a year for life. Mrs. McKinley will certainly be treated with equal liberality.

-Barone-"If I had a race horse I'd name him Money. Field-"Why so?"

Barone—"Well, money is about the fastest thing to go I know of.—Pick-Me