HIS MESSAGE.

President McKinley Sent It. to Congress.

Events Leading Up to the War with Spain are Given at Length.

Legislation is Asked for to Increase the Strength of the Army to 100,* 000 Men, Also to Provide a Form of Government for Hawaii-No Fixed Colonial Policy is Suggested.

To the Scham and House of Represen-tatives: Notwithstanding the added bur-dens rendered necessary by the war, our, people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of busi-ness ever recorded.

evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded.

Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors; the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank; while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard.

Military service under a common flas and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the United

A review of the relation of the Unitel States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance, in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far-reaching consequences, which will require the earnest attention of the congress.

Duty to Cuba.

In my last annual message very fur consideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection, as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal, with considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation.

he war continued on the old footing nout comprehensive plan, developing the same spasmodic encounters, barof strategic result, that had marked course of the earlier 10 years' rebellion vell as the present insurrection from start.

tart.
alternative save physical exhaustion
ther combatant, and therewithal the
local ruin of the island, lay in sight,
low far distant no one could venture

The Maine Disaster.

of inding of the naval board of in-established that the origin of the sion was external, by a submarine and only balled, through lack of ye testimony, to fix the responsibili-f its authorship, these things carried conviction to the thoughtful, even before the finding a naval court, that a crisis in our

ghtful, even before the finding val court, that a crisis in our with Spain and toward Cuba

at hand.
strong was this belief that it needed
a brief executive suggestion to the So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost uniform, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses, on the 9th of March, appropriating \$50,000,000 "for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president." Our coasts were practically undefended. Our navy needed large provision for increased ammunition and supplies and even numbers to cope with any sudden attrick from the navy of Spain, which comprised modern vessels of the highest type of continental perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and munitions.

of continental perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and munitions.

Still animated by the hope of a peaceful solution, and obeying the dictates of cuty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers by the Spanish government which could not but be regarded as inadequated at the barren outcome of the continued and sincere endeavors to reach a practice of the continued of the continued of the continued as the barren outcome of the solution. I felt it my duty to entire the whole question to the congress. The response of congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your loady was developed on every point, save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the congress, after conference, on April 19, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate, and 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution.

This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day. April 20, A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him after the instruction reached Gen. Woodford in Madrid on the morning of April 21, but before he could present it the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the president of a continuance in the morning of April 21, but before he could present it the Spanish minister of war," had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking on diplomatic relations between the two

ments.

Spain having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between sovereign states. On April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the north coast of Cuba.

eigh, states. On April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the north coast of Cuba. By my message of April 25, the congress was informed of the situation and i recommended formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress accordingly voted on the same day, the act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April.
Our country thus, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency.
Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the state militia; infantry and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer force. About 12,000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established, and the life-saving and lighthouse services coperated, which enabled the navy department to have all portions of the Atlantic coast from Mains to Texas under

the principal harbors, from Maine to Cal-

ifornia.

The signal corps was promptly organized and performed service of the most difficult and important character.

The national defense fund of \$50,000,000 was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries.

was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries.

This fund being inadequate for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 18, by authorizing a 3 per cent populiar loan not to exceed \$400,000,000 and policy levying additional imports and authorized loan, \$200,000,000 were offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over, while, preference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceeded \$5,000. This was a most encouraging and significant result, showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the people to uphold their country's honor.

It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient reatures is appropriate.

The first encounter of the war in point

cital of its more salient reatures is ap-propriate.

The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detach-ment of the blockading squadron made a recomnaissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts and demolished several new works in construction.

The Manila Campaign.

The Manila Campaign.

The manila Campaign.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hongkong.

At daybreak on the first of May the American force entered Manila bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of 10 warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific ocean and completely controlling the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured.

The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Ma...a under the command of Maj. Gen. Merritt, and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns.

Only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city, and therewith the absolute military occupancy of the whole group.

The insurgents invested Manila from the northern and eastern sides, but were constrained by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt from attempting an assault.

No partition of the rights and responsibilities attending the enforcement of a just and advantageous peace could be thought of.

On May 11 the cruiser Wilmington and the torpede beat Wilminwere.

thought of. On May II the cruiser Wilmington and the torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas, a gallant ensign, Worth Bagley, and four seamen falling. These grievous fatalities were, strangely enough, among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict.

conflict.
ral demonstrations occurred on the of Cuba and Porto Rico in prepa for the larger event.

The next act in the war thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen, but the world by its exceptional heroism. On the night of June 3 Lieut. Hobson, aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimae in the channel, under a fierce fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, but falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

Spaniards.

It is a most gratifying incident of the war that the bravery of this little band of heroes was cordially appreciated by the Spanish admiral, who sent a flag of truce to notify Admiral Sampson of their safety and to compliment them on their daring act. They were subsequently exchanged, July 7.

On June 10, under a heavy fire, a landing of 600 marines was effected in Guantanamo bay, where it had been determined to establish a naval station. This important and essential port was taken from the enemy after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cuba. On June 22 the advance of the Invading army under Maj. Gen. Shafter landed at Daiquiri, about 15 miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties, but with marvelous dispatch. On June 23 the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Tenth cavairy and the First United States volunteer cavairy, Gen. Young's brigade of Gen. Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily.

By nightfall, however, ground within five miles of Santiago was won. The advantage was steadily increased. On July 1 a severe battle took place, our forces gaining the outer works of Santiago; on the 2d El Caney and San Juan were taken, after a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts.

Decisive Naval Battle. June 10, under a heavy fire, a land

Decisive Naval Battle.

On the day following, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the Arbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed.

With the catastrophe of Santiago, Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. The capitulation of Santiago followed.

ceased. The capitulation of Santiago Ioi-iowed.

To those who gained this complete tri-umph, which established the ascendancy of the United States upon land, as the right off Santiago had fixed our supremacy upon the seas, the earnest and lasting gratitude of the nation is unsparingly due. Nor should we alone remember the gal-lantry of the living. The dead claim our tears, and our losses by battle and disease must cloud any exultation at the result must cloud any exultation at the result and teach us to weigh the awful cost of

and teach us to weigh the awful cost of war.

With the fall of Santiago, the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. Gen. Miles had been assigned to organize an expedition for the purpose. Fortunately he was already at Santiago. On July 27 he entered Ponce, from which he thereafter directed operations for the capture of the island. The campaign was prosecuted with vigor, and by the 12th of August most of the island was in our possession and the acquisition of the remainder was only the matter of a short time.

of the remainder was only the matter of a short time.

The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place, on Aug. 15.

After a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron as-sisted, the capital surrendered uncondi-tionally. To Gen. Merritt, his officers and men, the nation is sincerely grateful.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony

tionally. To Gen. Merritt, his officers and men, the nation is sincerely grateful.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of the large portion of our army which, although eager to be ordered to post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty and have earned the gratitude of the nation.

In this connection it is a pleusure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross under the able leadership of Miss Clara Barton.

Peace Negotiations.

Peace Negotiations.

The peace negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as a result of the

Figure 3 and a second of the control of the control

good will among all the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the
past.

With the one exception of the rupture
with Spain, the intercourse of the United
States with the family of nations has been
marked with cordiality.

Belgian restrictions against American
cattle and meats continue the subject of
diplomatic discussion with favorable outlook. The year's events in Central America merit more than a passing mention.

A menacing rupture between Costa Rica
and Nicaragua was happily averted
through a treaty signed on board the U.
S. S. Alert, through the good offices of her
commander and the American minister.

While the representativme of the Greater Central American republic was recognized in Washington, it was with the distinct understanding that the responsibility
of each of the component sovereign republies toward the United States remained
wholly unaffected. This position of the
United tSates remains unaltered.

Our Relation with Great Brittain.

Our Relation with Great Britain.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish furisdiction was assumed by the diploratic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate trust with tact and zeal.

The Canadian government having granted facilities for the passage of four revenue cutters from the great lakes to the Atlantic coast, those vessels were awaiting the opening of navigation in Lake Ontario when war was declared. Her majesty's government thereupon stated but the primission granted before the but the primission granted before the but the province that the primission granted before the but the province of the season of the proceed direct to a United States gave assurances that the Justed States port without engaging in any hostile operation.

On Sept. 10, 1837, a conflict took place at Latimer, Pat, between a body of striking miners and the sheriff of Luzerne county and his deputies, in which 22 miners were killed and 44 wounded, of whom 10 of the killed and 12 of the wounded were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This deputing the miner of the late of the satirally aroused the seminent. The sheriff and in genuities, having been indicted for mis deputies, having been indicted for protracted precedings and the hearing of the hundreds of witnesses on the ground that the killing was in the line of their official duty to uphold law and to preserve order. With all the facts in its possession this government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austria-Hungary.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under

The Nicaragua Canal.

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The Nicaragua canal.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 24, 187, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an inter-oceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route, will be laid before you. Under the circumstances and its view of overtures made to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession, on the assumption of the approaching lapse of the contracts of the Marilime canal company with those states, I believe an international policy as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an inter-oceanic canal by this route requires the maintenance of the status quo until the canal commission shall have reported and the United States congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session, without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

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ciate and wisely act upon.

Future of China.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire whereby portions of its maritime provents transpiring in the Chinese empire whereby portions of its maritime provents are passing under the control of the various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses have built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the necessity of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

Our position among the nations, having a large Pacific coast and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther orient, gives us an equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard and it will aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our government. The territories of Kiao Chao, of Wei-Hai-Wei and of Port Arthur and Tailenwan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such alien occupation; and fr no discriminating treatment of Americans and their trade be found to exist or be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be realized.

Paris Exposition.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1909 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief

ucts and industries in the world's chief markets.

By a provision in the sundry civil ap-propriation act of July 1, 1898, a sum no-to exceed \$55,000 was allotted for the or-ganization of a commission to care for the proper preparation and installation of American exhibits for the display of suitable exhibits by the several executive departments.

suitable exhibits by the several executive departments.

Pursuant to that enactment I appointed Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago commissioner general, with an assistant commissioner general and a secretary. Mr. Peck at once proceeded to Paris, where his success in enlarging the scope and variety of the United States exhibit has been most gratifying.

Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you may judgment, its recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regards an increase of the appropriation to at least \$1,600,000

Reciprocity.

The commercial arrangement made with France on May 28, 1898, under the provisions of section 3 of the tariff act of 1897, went into effect on June 1 following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under the same act, with a view to increase trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other governments are in progress under the tariff act.

Ariff act.

It will give me especial satisfaction if I

to accomplish annexation by accept tion to accomplish annexation by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the union, was adopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the United States ship Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu and intrusted in his hands this important legislative act, to be delivered to the president of the republic of Hawail, with whom the admiral and the United States were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the covereignty of the island to the United States. This was accomplished on Aug. 12 last. The propost of the commission appealed.

state. This was accomplished on Aug. 12 last.

The report of the commission appointed to consider the proper laws for the new territory will be laid before congress at an early date.

I may refer to the necessity of some amendments of our existing extradition statutes. It is a common stipulation of such treaties that neither party shall be bound to give up its own citizens, with the added proviso in one of our treaties, that with Japan, that it may surrender if it see fit. It is held in this country by an almost uniform course of decision that where a treaty negatives the obligation to surrender, the president is not invested with legal authority to act. The conferment of such authority would be in the line of that sound morally which shrinks from affording secure asylum to the author of a helnous crime.

The claims of owners of American seasing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Bering sea are being pressed to a settlement. The equities of the cases justify the expectation that a measure of reparation will eventually be accorded in harmony with precedent and in the light of the proven facts.

The Proven facts.

The Proposal of the czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments have the common the common test of the czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments have the common test of the commo

Commerce Should be Respected.

Commerce Should be Respected.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize, so far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably be best accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belilgerent powers. I suggest that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture.

capture.

Our Finances.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, including \$64.751.222 received from sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to \$405.321,335, and its expenditures to \$445,365.532. There was collected from customs \$149,575,962 and from internal revenue \$170,900,541. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$324,035,479, a decrease of \$58,-136,699 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$291,-414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of \$90,524,076. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$24,212,067.

We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$1,231,482,339, an increase of \$180,488,774 from the preceding year. It is estimated on the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 39, 1899, will be \$378,874,647 and its expenditures \$888,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of \$122,060,000. On the 1st of December, 1898, there was in the treasury gold coin amounting to \$133,542,445, silver buillion amounting to \$133,542,445, silver buillion amounting to \$133,522,445, silv

Recommendations.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows: That when an of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paid gold in exchange for lit. The states is the gold of the states of the gold of the gol

Our Merchant Marine.

Our Merchant Marine.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rice and the Philippine resulting from the war compet the promped adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by us under the American flag to the newly acquired islands.

communication, derivation of the newly acquired islands.

In my last message I recommended that congress authorize the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making systematic investigations with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever. This matter has acquired an increased importance as a result of the military occupation of Cuba and the omercial intercourse which which we have the commercial intercourse the second of the same than the commercial intercourse the second of the same than the same accordance of the same than the same consistent of the same than th

Increase in the Army and Navy Recommended.

The importance of iegslation for the permanent increase of the army is manifest and the recommendation of the secretary of war for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no

troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established, and the life-saving and lighthouse services cooperated, which enabled the navy department to have all portions of the Atlance of the several partment to have all portions of the several partment of the several states. Under the direction of the several states. Under the direction of the several states. Under the direction of the several states at the most exposed places. The aggregate number of mines placed was Life and property and encouragement of the several states. The same placed was Life and direction to most exposed places. The aggregate number of mines placed was Life and property and encouragement to the several states. The same placed was Life and direction to the several states of the treaty signed June 16, 1837, by the pending and property and specified the island it will be necessary to the medical states. The same placed was Life and property and encouragement to the several states. The same placed was Life and property and encouragement to the several states. The same placed was Life and property and encouragement to the dominion of Canada. It is the annual to the dominion of the several states and but the neighboring dominion.

Annexation of Hawaii.

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**Pending the especial satisfaction if I will be mere shall be authorized to communicate to you division of pending nego probably developed and probably device and probably developed and probably to dominion of Canada. It is the annex the dominion of Canada. It is the antibour the dominion of the several states.

Our Policy Toward Cuba.

**Under the direction of the several states and the mileton to its poof the treaty signed June 16, 1837, by the pending the probably developed and probably to conclusion of the several states and the dominion of Canada. It is the annual treation of the several states and the deficient of the several states.

Our Policy Toward Cuba.

Annexation of Hawaii.

**Pending the conclusion

It is my purpose to muster . the entire volunteer army as soon s the congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be appreciated by the brave boys who left their homes and employment to help the country in its emergency.

The message concludes with an indorsement of the request of the secretary of the navy for an increase in that branch of the service by the building of three battleships and nine armored critisers.

Centennial at Washington.

Centennial at Washington.

Centennial at Washington.

A movement, lately inaugurated by the citizens, to save the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome memorial to mark so historical an occasion, and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public. The granting of an appropriation by congress is recommended for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment. A measure providing better protection is proposed. The rightful application of eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration and these subjects are recommended to the careful attention of congress.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1888.

THE POOR DELUDED MAN.

THE POOR DELUDED MAN.

He Tells His Friends How He Would vever Allow a Woman to Manage Him.

The lord of creation was sitting with

ome men friends before a grate fire one cold evening and was exchanging with them opinions on persons and with them opinions on persons and things. The conversation had drifted around to a discussion of married life, and the host had the floor. "Unaccountable, isn't it," said he, "how hard it is to make some women understand that they don't need to manage their husbands? I've never had any trouble of that high mostly world world." of that kind myself-wouldn't stand it for a second even if Polly were disposed to try her hand at management—but it seems impossible to prevent some women from attempting all sorts of things in the way of regulating the actions of their husbands. Now, when I fell in love with Polly she was what she is now in rare moments—mild and pretty and amiably appreciative of my intellect. I did not ever ask myself whether she was clever or not. I didn't care. We got along splendidly, like the pious boy and his lazy brother, the first of whom said the prayers and the last the 'Amen.' I did the talking and Polly egged me on with raising of evebrows, smiles and sympathetic 'Ohs,' or 'Ahs.' Well, we married. I have learned that Polly's friends were under the impression that she had captured a mental giant and was feeding him with the sugar plums of fiction. She gave people to understand that I labored under the delusion that she was a very brilliant person like myself, and only her craftiness kept me from finding out how shallow and silly she was. Was ever a more absurd idea evolved from the brain of a silly girl. Polly clever! If she only knew that her mild eyes, with the absolute ig-norance of the world that lies in their clear depths, are my stars of hope, that her soft, faltering voice, that gets shrill every time she tries to talk learnedly, was what I love better than oratory, and that her irresponsible way of discussing my pet theories is what flatters and gratifies me more than any amount of sane praise from a really allower worsen wells if the

'played with' or 'deluded' me?" Just then Polly came into the room in quest of a book, and one of the guests jokingly repeated the substance of what her husband had said. There was a quizzical look in her face as she

really clever woman-well, if she realized all that, I wonder if she would

still believe that she has 'managed,'

"Did you say that, Tom?"

"Did you say that, Tom?"
Her husband acknowledged the corn.
Polly laughed good-naturedly and
said: "You old goose," and left the
room. She also left an uneasy suspicion on her husband's mind that after all perhaps she "managed" him without his being aware of it. The same idea occurred to more than one of his guests, but of course there is no way of finding out whether such is the case or not.—Chicago Chronicle.

No Consolation. "The study of evolution teaches us," said the professor, "that when an organ becomes useless it gradually fades away. Witness the eyeless fish in the Mammoth cave. In like manner it is probable that the appendix vermiformis, which anatomists think is but a reminiscence, so to speak of an organ once useful in the human internal mechanism, but now apparently worse an useless, will ultimately shrink

away and disappear utterly."
"By that time, though," grumbled a calamity howler in the class, "science will have made all grapes seedless."-Chicago Tribune.

Eggs on the Plate.

Butter a soup plate or very shallow pie dish and line it with thin slices of white bread and butter, grate some cheese thickly over this. Pepper and salt to taste, and sprinkle a little dry mustard over the whole. Just moisten with milk, and put it into the oven, while two eggs are scrambled in a dessertspoon of melted butter in a saucepan, with a pinch of salt and Break the eggs into dash of cayenne. Break the eggs into this, and stir them until they are cooked. Then spread them on top of the cheese and serve at once.-Boston Globe.

In Handwriting. Perhaps it is not generally known that Mohammedans never use printed Korans: because in doubt as to the Rorans; because in doubt as to the ingredients entered into the composition of the printing ink. They are afraid of being defiled by taking into their hands a copy of the sacred book which may have been produced with the light in which picts for instead of the ink in which pig's fat, instead of linseed oil, has formed one of the component parts. They therefore confine themselves to reading handwritten reproductions of the prophet's work, which are naturally very expensive.

A Strange Stone.

The "ilmakiur," a Finish stone, which becomes almost white before the approach of fine weather and darkens when storms are at hand, is used by the natives as a barometer in which they repose the highest confidence

IS WANTED FOR TWO CRIMES.

A Bank Cashier is Said to Have Been

A Bank Cashier is Said to Have Been Guilty of Murder and Embezzlement—A Thrilling Story.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—The Post-Dispatch throws light on a mysterious shooting that occurred in St. Louis on June 14, 1897, and resulted in the death of Elliot L. Duckworth at Kandesth of Elliot L. Duckworth at Kandest o death of Elliot L. Duckworth at Kanfeath of Elliot L. Duckworth at Raises City, Kan., some time after that. According to the story, Duckworth came to St. Louis from Springfield, Indiana bank cashier, who in a letter

had offered the former a position. Before meeting Dolling, Duckworth strolled out to Forest park, where he was later found badly wounded, with a bullet hole in his head and a with a bullet hole in his head and a revolver lying beside him. It was apparently a case of suicide. In the wounded man's pocket was found a card bearing these words: "I am Edward L. Dolling, of Terre Haute, Ind.

In case of accident ——."

Dolling was at that time wanted for embezzling \$30,000 from a bank in a small town near Terre Haute, Ind. a small town near Terre Haute, Ind. He disappeared about the time he wrote the letter to Duckworth making the St. Louis appointment with the latter. Dolling and Duckworth resembled each other to a remarkable degree. The story goes on to say that Duckworth was decoyed to this city by Dolling and fatally shot, a card put in his pocket with the lat-ter's name on it and the wounded man passed off on the police and the public as the missing embezzler. Duckworth was taken home by hi**s** sister, Mrs. Eva Hutchinson, of Hutchinson, Kan., he having revealed his identity. The wounded man denied that he had attempted to commit suicide and said he remembered nothing of the shooting. Dolling, it is said, is still at large and the police

said, is stall at large and the ponce are searching for him on the charge of embezzlement and murder.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—Elliot L. Duckworth died at the Kansas institute for the blind in Kansas City, tute for the blind in Ransas Caly, Kan, on November 18. He had been ill only since the Wednesday before and it was the opinion of the phy-sicians that the old wound was the in-direct cause of his death. The wound he received in Forest park, St. Louis, brought on blindness and he was taken to the Kansas City (Kan.) asylum by his sister at Hutchinson. To the pupils and teachers in the asylum he said that he did not know

asylum he said that he did not know the man who shot him.

Hutchinson, Kan., Dec. 8.—Elliott Duckworth was buried here on No-tember 20, his body having been brought from the Kansas asylum. Neither Duckworth nor any of his Hutchinson friends could or would tell who shot him.

MARSH PLEADS GUILTY.

Ex-President of the Keystone Bank is Arraigned in Court-Sentence De-

ferred. Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—Gideon W. Marsh, president of the Keystone na-tional bank, which failed in March, 1891, was arraigned in the district court yesterday and pleaded guilty to ndictments charging misapplication of funds of the institution and makng false reports of the bank's condi-tion to the comptroller of the currency. Sentence was deferred. It will be remembered that Marsh disappeared in May, 1891, his bail of \$20,000 being forfeited and that he was a fugitive from justice until November 1891, and 1892 being the sentence of the s per 3 last when he returned to the ity and voluntarily surrendered to

After Marsh had entered his plea of guilty his counsel asked the court's permission to present a statement of his client which would show mitigathis client which would show mitigating circumstances in connection with the commission of the acts to which he had pleaded guilty. Counsel informed the court that after Mr. Marsh had assumed the presidency of the bank, he found that there existed a deficiency of over \$1,000,000. Counsel said the defendant had never profited one dollar through the bank's losses. The court dismissed the matter by informing counsel that he would remand the prisoner until Tuesday

mand the prisoner until Tuesday next, when he would impose sentence after hearing counsel's plea. He, however, would not make this case an exception and would not go into an investigation of the bank's affairs.

William Steele, former cashier of the wrecked Chestnut Street national

bank, was also arraigned and pleaded ing him with aiding President Singerly (now deceased) in the misapproerly (now deceased) in the misappropriation of the funds of that institution.

CAUGHT BY A CAVE IN.

Three Men Buried Under Thousands of Tons of Burning Coal. -While

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 8.—While fighting a fire on the dock of the Lehigh Coal & Coke Co. yesterday a crew of men were caught by a bad cavein, caused by the weakening of the pile foundation. Two miraculous-ly escaped and four were buried un-der thousands of tons of burning coal. One, John Malinowasky, was rescued alive, but is in a precarious condition. The other three probably perished. Their identity cannot be learned, as they were new men. The fire is the worst which has

been experienced here for years. The middle of the dock is burning fiercely and it is being cut into sections to prevent the fire spreading. It looks as though 300 feet of the dock would be destroyed, together with 20.000 tons of coal, the latter worth \$50,000.

The New York at Havana.

Havana, Dec. 8.—The cruiser New York arrived here Wednesday. Immediately after her arrival the New York saluted and Capt. Chadwick York saluted and Capt. Chadwick paid a visit to Admiral Manterola and Gen. Castellanos. A naval lieutenant promptly returned the visit on board the New York.

Hobson Will Go to Manila.

New York, Dec. 8.—Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson will go to Manila to superintend the raising of the sunken war vessels. He expects to leave about the 20th of this