

### MR. MORGAN'S WARNING

#### The Alabama Senator's Argument Favoring Hawaiian Annexation.

#### HE PREDICTS A GRAVE CRISIS.

**Declares That Failure to Annex the Islands Will Result in War Between This Country and Some Other Power Within Ten Weeks.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senator Morgan occupied the attention of the senate during the entire time of the executive session yesterday in the presentation of his views on the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. This was the second instalment of the senator's speech, and when he concluded, a few minutes after 5 o'clock, he had not then reached the end. He spoke for about three hours, and his speech was a general presentation of the importance of the islands to the United States. He dwelt especially on the military importance of the islands, quoting General Schofield and Captain Mahan at length in support of his position that the islands are a natural outpost for the United States and necessary to the proper protection of our western coast and of our general commerce in case of war.

Mr. Morgan predicted that if the United States did not take advantage of the present opportunity to acquire the islands there would be war between this country and some other power within ten weeks. It was not, he said, within the bounds of possibilities, in view of the present European competition for territory in Asia, that the Hawaiian Islands should be allowed to remain independent for any length of time after the United States should finally announce their determination not to make them a part of American territory.

"Does the senator from Alabama mean to say," interrupted Senator Pettigrew, "that the Hawaiian government would voluntarily seek the protection of some other power, and thus forego the great advantage those islands now enjoy in their reciprocity arrangement with the United States, which results in our remitting to them annually not less than \$6,000,000?"

To this question Senator Morgan replied that the reciprocity treaty had been negotiated for the purpose of giving this country cheap sugar. He said that it had been of greater benefit to the United States than it had been to Hawaii, because it had accomplished its purpose of making cheaper one of our great commodities and one of the necessities of every household. We want, he said, not only the sugar from Hawaii, but cheaper coffee as well, and as many other necessary articles as can be grown in those islands. In closing he said that failure to annex the islands meant inevitable bloodshed, and the responsibility for that bloodshed would rest upon the senate of the United States, for its failure to perform its duty at this critical hour in the history of the two countries.

Yesterday's open session of the senate was brief. Practically the only business accomplished aside from the routine proceedings was the passage of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The measure as finally passed by the senate carries \$1,912,510. The Teller resolution providing that bonds of the United States may be paid in standard silver dollars was favorably reported by a majority of the finance committee, and notice was given that it would be called up at an early date.

Cuba had a hearing in the house yesterday, and for a time it looked as if parliamentary precedents would be set aside and the senate resolution recognizing the insurgents as belligerents would be attached as a rider to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Mr. De Armond, a Missouri Democrat, precipitated the issue by offering the resolution as an amendment, but a point of order against it was sustained. Mr. De Armond appealed, but the house sustained Speaker Reed's ruling.

#### MARYLAND'S DEADLOCK.

#### No Immediate Prospect of Electing Gorman's Successor.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19.—The first ballot in the Maryland legislature for a successor to Arthur P. Gorman in the United States senate was taken yesterday, each branch balloting separately, with the following result: McComas, 3; Shaw, 1; Shroyok, 3; Findlay, 2; Parran, 6; Mulliken, 1; Barber, 6; Urner, 1; Gorman, 4; Lowndes, 1; Page, 1; Absent—Republicans, 2; Democrats, 6. Necessary to a choice, 52.

The preliminary skirmishing has been attended with great bitterness, and discussion in the ranks of the Republicans, who have a considerable majority in both houses. These discussions have rendered it impossible to bring about a Republican caucus, and at this writing there seems to be little probability that this method of settling the dispute will be resorted to in the near future. A long deadlock now seems inevitable.

#### Hart's Sentence Affirmed.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.—In the United States circuit court of appeals yesterday, in the case of the appeal of John D. Hart from the sentence of the United States district court, Judge Dallas filed an opinion affirming the sentence. Hart was convicted about a year ago of having aided in a filibustering expedition to Cuba on the steamer Laura and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$500 and costs of prosecution. The appeal followed. Pending a decision Captain Hart has been confined in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. Judge Acheson filed a dissenting opinion. Hart has five days in which to surrender himself.

#### To Change Inauguration Day.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A resolution introduced by Senator Hoar in the senate yesterday changes the time for the inauguration of presidents from March until April, to take effect in 1901. If passed it will extend Mr. McKinley's term for a little more than a month.

#### Priest Murdered in His Church.

Corfu, Greece, Jan. 18.—At the Catholic church last evening, during vespers, a young man attacked the priests. Father Ernest Laitoux was killed, another was mortally wounded, and two others were injured.

### A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

The remains of a prehistoric village and burial ground have been discovered near Massillon, O.

A dispatch from The Hague says 300 persons were killed by the recent earthquake in Amboyna.

Mrs. McCusker, charged with killing her husband, was acquitted by the jury at Camden, N. J., yesterday.

Chairman Dingley says that this congress will do nothing to reduce the internal revenue on distilled spirits.

The postoffice department will seek to secure bonds directly from clerks handling money, instead of through postmasters.

Friday, Jan. 14.

Red Cloud, the last of the great Sioux chiefs, is dying in a shack on the Oglaala reservation.

Schlatter, the "healer," is said to have restored the sight of a blind girl at Zanesville, O.

The body of Theodore Durrant, murderer of Blanche Lamont, was cremated at Altadena, Cal.

The diamond back terrapin, for which Maryland has long been famous, is threatened with extinction.

The French government will prosecute M. Zola, the novelist, for charges of perjury against government officials.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

Forty-five persons were killed in a typhoon which struck Fort Smith, Ark., Tuesday night.

Five men are entombed in a tunnel of the upper smelting works at Anaconda, Mont. There is no hope of saving them.

The operators of the Pittsburg coal district will appoint a commission to enforce the "true uniformity" agreement.

The senate committee on election, by a vote of 4 to 3, reported against the seating of Corbett, appointed senator from Oregon.

While Mrs. Mary Curtin, a young New York widow, was romping with her child she fell downstairs and was instantly killed.

Sunday, Jan. 17.

John K. Valentine, ex-United States district attorney of Philadelphia, died in that city yesterday.

Logan Carlisle, son of the ex-secretary and ex-chief clerk of the treasury department, died in New York, aged 37.

The mining towns of Dillonville and Long Run, O., have been looted by tramps, and the miners are on the war path.

Hon. Charles Villiers died in London, aged 96. He had served continuously in the British house of commons for 63 years.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth, United States commissioner of patents, died yesterday at Thomasville, Ga., aged 60.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin S. Hooper died suddenly yesterday at Farmville, Va.

Circuit Court Judge W. S. Barton, of the Fredericksburg (Va.) circuit, is dead.

A New York policeman named Gardner has fallen heir to \$70,000, but is determined to stay on the force.

Half an ounce of steel dust was removed from near the ribs of a Chicago ironworker who had inhaled the particles.

By braving a temperature of 30 degrees below zero George Graham secured a placer claim on French creek, Alaska, worth \$200,000.

A committee of Ohio's senate is at work investigating charges of alleged bribery against Senator Hanna's managers in the late senatorial contest.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Signor Nicolini, husband of Madame Adeline Patti-Nicolini, died yesterday at Pau, France.

### LIFE IN KLONDIKE.

#### THE NATURAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE OF THE YUKON REGION.

#### A Man Who Has Spent Much Time in the Rich Yukon Gold Country Tells What It Is Like—How the Miners Live—A Land Difficult of Access.

Recently there was issued in Seattle, Wash., a handbook, or "Guide to the Yukon Gold Fields." Its author was V. Wilson, who had spent much time in the region of which he wrote, and who had carefully observed the phenomena of the country and noted them for reference.

According to Mr. Wilson, the trip to the gold fields of the Yukon is one that will tax the powers of endurance of the most hardy, and he declares that only such can hope to succeed. Only with the most incessant toil, such as packing provisions over pathless mountains, towing a heavy boat against a five to eight mile current over battered bowlders, digging in the bottomless frost, sleeping wherever one may happen to be when night overtakes him, fighting gnats and mosquitoes by the million, shooting seething canyons and rapids, and enduring for seven months in winter a bitter cold that never rises above zero and frequently falls to eighty degrees below, can the difficulties of the region be surmounted. The climate is healthful, Mr. Wilson says, in spite of the long and terrible winters, and the summer months are delightful.

The upper country is full of moose, bear, caribou and much smaller game. In the summer the moose grow to a weight of 1,500 pounds, and have a wonderful spread of horns, while they furnish the principal food of the Indians. Great herds of Arctic reindeer also come as far south as the Yukon in the severest winters. On the Klondike River the bears are sometimes so numerous as to keep the Indians from going there when fish are plenty. Mountain goats, mountain sheep, lynxes and wolves are also plenty. The Rivers of the Yukon and Klondike, he says, are full of fish of many varieties, including whitefish, trout, lake cod, salmon, Arctic trout, pike and suckers, so that miners provided with gill nets need have no fear of starving.

Mr. Wilson advises no man to think of going to the Klondike who cannot obtain at least \$400, and his list of necessities contains the usual number of tools and catalogues of provisions. He adds that not the least important thing to be taken is a pair of snow goggles, as without them attacks of snow blindness cannot be prevented. Some miners have been driven mad by these attacks.

The ice in the river seldom melts before June 1, and ships having cargoes for the island cannot usually get there until about June 20. This makes the running season for the river boats only a little more than three months, as ice forms again in the river by October 1.

The route followed by the miners after they are landed from the boat is through Chilkoot Pass. This pass is the shortest route, and it is also the highest by at least 1,000 feet, and no sign of vegetable can be seen for miles around the summit.

Mr. Wilson says that gold is not the sole resource of this wonderful country. Mountains of copper ore are said to exist in the Copper River region. The Indians have shown much native copper, and this article, Mr. Wilson believes, will undoubtedly prove one of the country's greatest resources. Vast beds of iron and coal are known to exist in many parts of Alaska. Platinum is also found in connection with gold.

The climate in the lake region and as far as old Fort Yukon is very agreeable, according to Mr. Wilson, although cold in winter and warm in summer. In the upper river country the snow never exceeds three or four feet, often hardly two. Little rain falls in the summer except during an occasional thunderstorm. The summer season is pleasant, and though the thermometer sometimes registers sixty below zero it is more easily endured than zero weather is at the coast.

The majority of the miners adopt the native custom of dress to a considerable extent. Most of the boots, which are of several varieties, are made by the Indians of seal and walrus skins. Trousers are often made of Siberian fawn skin and the skin of the marmot. Good warm flannels can be worn under these fur costumes, and the whole outfit will weigh less than the ordinary clothes worn in winter in New York.

As there is little money in circulation in the Yukon district, gold dust and nuggets are the principal medium of exchange throughout the Yukon basin. Everybody carries gold scales, and so adept does one become in a short time that it takes only a little longer to make change than with coin. Seventy-five cents is weighed out in exchange for a haircut, and fifty cents for a glass of whiskey. The established value of gold dust is \$17 an ounce.

Miners' law prevails at present in the mining district, and it seems well adapted to the country in its present condition, doing its work as well as or better than a regularly constituted judicial system. Speedy and impartial justice is dealt out to all free of cost. So effectually is it done that no cases of robbery or murder are yet on record.

#### Poison From Ten Pricks.

Painful wounds frequently result from pricking the fingers with a pen. An examination of sixty-seven samples of school inks have been made by Dr. Marpmann, of Leipzig, who finds most of the inks to be made of gall-nuts, and to contain saphrophytes, bacteria and micrococci. In two instances a bacillus proved fatal to mice.

The poisoning from pen pricks is attributed to pathogenic microbes, and it is assumed that keeping the ink covered lessens the risk.

#### A Strange Defense.

A strange defense has been offered in England by a captain who ran an excursion steamer, a fit seemed, deliberately on the rocks near Scarborough. The passengers thought he was drunk but he wants to be let off because he was under the influence of opium taken to relieve a pain.

#### A Pharmaceutical Safeguard.

Germany has a law requiring that all drugs intended for internal use shall be put up in round bottles, and all intended for external use in hexagonal bottles.

### BY CYCLE TO KLONDIKE.

#### A Wheel of Special Design to Carry the Gold Miner.

One of the most novel of the many schemes to obtain a share of the wealth of the Klondike region has been developed by a syndicate of four wealthy New York business men, who are planning to establish trading posts and stores in the mining camps, and also to purchase all promising claims on the market. They will transport their men and supplies to the gold fields on a bicycle specially designed for the purpose.

The Klondike bicycle will be used over the 700 miles between Juneau and the gold fields by the Chilkoot Pass trail.

Every miner who goes to the gold fields must take with him about one thousand pounds of supplies, and the only way to transport them is for him to carry them on his back. The most that a man can carry for any distance is 200 pounds. The method now in vogue is to carry one load about five miles, hide it so that it will not be destroyed by animals, and then go back for another load. In this tedious way the goods are finally transported to their destination.

The Klondike bicycle is specially designed to carry freight, and is in reality a four-wheeled vehicle and a bicycle combined. It is built very strongly and weighs about fifty pounds. The tires are of solid rubber one and a half inches in diameter. The frame is the ordinary diamond of steel tubing, but, however, more for strength than appearance, and wound with rawhide, shrunk on, to enable the miners to handle it with comfort in low temperatures. From each side of the top bar two arms of steel project, each arm carrying a smaller wheel, about four inches in diameter, which, when not in use, can be folded up inside the diamond frame.

Devices for packing large quantities of material are attached to the handle bars and rear forks, and the machine, it is estimated, will carry five hundred pounds.

The plan is to load it with half the miner's equipment, drag it on four wheels ten miles or so. Then the rider will fold up the side wheels, ride it back as a bicycle and bring on the rest of the load.

#### Divers' Experience with a Locomotive.

The raising of a locomotive from the Chicago River, near Kinzie street, Chicago, has been accomplished by the Chicago Dredging and Dry Dock Company. The engine and tender of a suburban train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway fell into the river at the open drawbridge, the engine lying in about eighteen feet of water. After lifting out the tender and the engine truck by means of a derrick, a diver was sent down and found that the engine lay almost on its side, with the front end sunk about four feet in the mud. The diver passed a line under the forward end of the boiler, and thus a heavy chain was passed under, while another chain was fastened inside the firebox door.

The chains were attached to two scows, partly filled with water, and on the water being pumped out the locomotive was raised sufficiently to enable it to be moved across the river, and there let go at a point where there was more room for getting it ashore. The two scows were then placed on either side of the submerged engine, and chains attached to the four driving wheels and the smokebox were carried up to six heavy timbers; levers carried on sixteen feet of blocking on the scows. These were operated by jackscrews, toggles gripping the chains while the levers were lowered for another lift. When the engine was raised between the scows they were swung round to drop it on a temporary track laid down the bank. The work was done by fourteen men, and, owing to the small space available, about seven days were required to do it.

#### The Delicious Guinea Pig.

We do not yet appreciate the tailless cavy, or guinea pig, as an article of human food. In France they sell them for rabbits, and there are three farms in this country where they are reared, and which export them to France, one farmer alone exporting over 150,000 of the little beasts. The flavor of the meat is said to be identical with that of rabbit meat. These animals need constant attention to keep them out of mischief, as they are little demons to fight, and they have a habit of chewing up whatever fragments they find scattered about till they die of gastric congestion. In their habits they are subject to unaccountable panics, and often rush about squeaking, and then huddle together quietly for the rest of the day. They are very prolific, and the young are not blind like the young of the rabbit, and often when only two days old, it is said, will eat grass and soap.

On the farm they are fed on a mixture of milk and stale but not sour bread, along with green stuff, barley and hay. In guinea pig farming, as in quail farming, it is admitted that large profits are made—due, no doubt, to the fact that there is so little competition. Probably the rabbit you see in a canteen enjoyed at your hotel dinner when touring in France was simply the humble cavy dressed up.

#### Unrecognized.

Fuddy—Did you hear of the terrible accident that happened to Danby? His injuries were so serious that his intimate friends were unable to recognize him.

Duddy—Terrible accident? Railroad collision? Fall of an elevator?

Fuddy—Worse. He has lost all his money—Boston Transcript.

#### Barcelona's Electric Road.

Barcelona, Spain, is to have a system of electric tramways forty miles in length, connecting it with the surrounding districts. It will be built by a British company on the overhead system, and will cost about \$5,000,000.

#### A Pharmaceutical Safeguard.

Germany has a law requiring that all drugs intended for internal use shall be put up in round bottles, and all intended for external use in hexagonal bottles.

### Bottled Up!

Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or potash. These drugs bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time.

The suppleness and elasticity of the joints give way to a stiffness, the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones—a condition truly horrible.



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—x— 38 inch all wool dark Mixtures, 20c.

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—x— Assorted lines solid color dress goods same way—half price, and less—chances for good useful gowns and skirts that means money saved—get samples and let goods at the prices prove it.

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