

Nationalists combined; and the enthusias-tic provincial Liberal, whose faith is always more robust than that of his London brother, declares that the Home Rulers and died immediately. One of the prisoners, named Svetoslav, remarked during the proceedings that the ambition of his life was to elected by Baitish constituencies will out overthrow Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria. He said that an Odessa delegate of a Slav benevolent society furnished funds to those engaged in the plot. number the Tory and Mugwump member Figures for the Confidence, to those engaged in the plot. Another of the prisoners, named Popoff, confessed that he and three others had taken an oath to kill Prince Ferdinand, and had solemnly sworn to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, in carrying out their plans to assasinate the Bulgsrian ruler. This pris-oner also confessed that the conspirators had obtained money and revolvers from St. Petersburg to aid in carrying out their mur-derous designs. He admitted that he once lay in wait to kill Prince Ferdinand, in-tending to shoot him with a revolver, but at the critical moment his nerve failed him and he did not have the courage to dis-

The latter gives mathematical reasons for his prodigious confidence. There were, he rays, 410 seats in Great Britain contested in 1885 and 1886. Bye-elections have taken place in 90 of them since 1886, and of 69 Tory seats thus trebly contested, 22 were won by the Liberals, while the Tories gained enly one seat out of 21 rendered vacant during the same period. Applying the rule of three to these figures the confident provincial extracts for Mr. Gladstone a net British majority of 110, and is greatly com-

weeks' time.

by quite 110.

forted. Mr. Gladstone's electoral campaign has so far been a magnificent success. His speeches, fully reported even in the Tory rewspapers, have deeply moved the people, and the spectacle of the aged statesman fighting in the forefront of the battle to the and he did not have the courage to dis-charge the weapon. The statements of these two prisoners confirm the belief that the assassination of M. Beltcheff and the plots against Prince Ferdinand were due to Russian instigation. ery of "justice to Ireland" has fired the popular imagination in an extraordinary man

DEATH FROM A TRIVIAL HURT. Mr. Gladstone at this moment is addressing, at Glasgow, his second great public meeting. Next week he will make several Hon. John Robson Succambs to a Brutse on short speeches every day, mostly to open-

His Little Finger, LONDON, July 2.-THE DISPATCH P THE GARZA FERMENT STILL EXISTS. porter learned to-day the extraordinary cause of the death of Hon. John Robson, Lawless Acts Pernetrated on Both Sides of Premier of British Columbia, who died in the Rio Grands. London and was buried in Victoria CARRISO, TEX., July 2 -A company of this week. Bobson was driving in infantry and a troop of cavalry, under coma hadsom cab and accidentally mand of Captain Wheeler, have been scoutshut the doors on his little finger, erushing it. The physician who was called ing at Ramierno ranch, advices having been sent to Post Ringgold that some Garza men in at the Metropole Hotel, where the in at the hieropoie Hotel, where the Pre-mier was stopping, did not consider the in-jury serious, and it was not until Dr. George Ogilvie, the celebrated specialist, was sent for six days later that it was diswere in the vicinity. There seems to be a general understanding that a great many revolutionists in Texas are awaiting an oportunity to try to do something, and they covered that blood poisoning had set in. are encouraged by the strong anti-Diaz ele-Dr. Ogilvie amputated the finger, but it was too late, and Robson's life paid the forment in Mexico. On the afternoon of the feit for what seemed at first a trifling acci 21st one Delos Santo Mescal, a wine vender. dent was killed by Jesus Lingorioi at Ville de was killed by Jesus Langoriol at Ville de Paras, in Mexico. Robbery is supposed to be the cause of the killing, and the mur-derer took that very easy way of getting out of Mexican jurisdiction—by skipping to this side of the Rio Grande. Generally INSPECTION OF ALL BALLOONS

Marshal Lee, who cannot survive the wounds inflicted a few days ago. Last Tuesday three Texas rangers who were scouting along the Texas side of the river captured a robber named Desidario Duran. They were attacked by four heavi-iv-armed Mexicans led by the noted Floren-cio Carrisso. In the fight Carrasio was shot through the heart and his companions fied. A ranchman of Texas, named John Wind-ham, whose brother was then on the Mexi-can side, crossed over to notify him before the news of the killing spread. He was ar-rested by the Mexicans, and he and his brother placed in a dungeon at Presidio del Norte. Secretary of State Foster will be appealed to immediately. The ranchmen of the "Bloody Peninsula" are organizing, and unless the American State Department takes prompt action they will endeavor to cagture the jait at Presidio del Norte and rescue James Windham and his brother.

said that there was such a famine over the Northern country that many of the inhab-itants sold themselves for slaves, and that the fiesh of horses, dogs, cats and rats had fixed prices in the markets and some even ate human fiesh. Twenty thousand people starved in London during the Twelfth cen-tury, and in the times of Queen Elizabeth wheat was worth \$8 a bushel in London. Ireland has had many famines and every time the potato crop fails there are numbers of deaths from starvation. Less than 50 years ago the great potato famine of 1846 took place, in which more than a quarter of a million of people lost their lives and dur-ing which more than a million Irishmen came over to America. This famine lasted more than six years and it reduced the pop-ulation of Ireland 2,500,000. Some Great Indian Famines. out afresh. The "Peninsula" is in Presido county, along the Rio Grande. Just across the shallow stream is the most turbulent section of the Mexican Republic, infested by the worst type of desperadoes. It has been the custom of these people to raid the Texas side whenever they needed money or meat. The Mexicans have killed a number of Americans, and, in addition, they have mortally wounded Deputy United States Marshal Lee, who cannot survive the wounds indicate a four days are

The people live from hand to mouth and they do not get fat when the crops are good. There are more than 250,000,000 people in India, and nearly every year there is some part of Hindoostan which is more or less affected by want of food. One of the villages were depopulated, and when the new crop came on it had, in many cases, no owner. This famine was caused by drought. Ten years later India had another great famine, and when George Washington first

Some Great Indian Famines. India has always been a land of famines.

or less affected by want of food. One of the biggest famines of India was just six years before our Declaration of Independence. At this time more than 3,000,000 people died for want of food, and the air was so infected by the smell of the dead bodies that it brought disease as well as death. Whole

dred million dollars to relieve the famme, and that they are continuously sending food into the famine districts. Many of the richest and noblest ladies of Russia are working among the starving, and they have established soup kitchens and food supply points throughout the worst of the dis-tricts. Mr. Smith says that the Russians feel very kindly toward the Americaus for the aid they lower set to them and he the aid they have sent to them, and he thinks the action has brought the two countries closer together. Bassis Appreciates Our Hindness,

A few days ago I called at the Russian Legation in Washington on the Hon. Charles de Struve, who has for years repre-sented Russia in the United States, and he told me that Americans could not appreci-ate how kindly Russia feit toward them for their sympathy and sid in their time of trouble, and it is said that this feeling is current throughout the Russian Empire, and they its moral influence would be very great it is well known that all the gifts of the United States have been through the Red Cross Society, with Miss Clara Barton at its head. How much these gifts amount to will be suprising to the people. Already four shiploads have been sent, and these will average about \$100,000 each in value. The Iowa corn, which left on the Tynehead, loaded that great ship down to the water, and it will be of great use in the keeping alive of the cattle. This included 200 car-loads of corn, and it came from Iowa alone. The millers of the Northwest furnished a shipload of flour and the citizens of Phila

which to work their helds. In some prov-inces more than half the horses were killed, and those that lived are haggard and lean. A great number of the cattle were either killed or starved to death, and inasmuch as these are largely used for draft animals in Russia the loss is incalculable." Minister Smith says that the Russians Weir, the operator, had sent out special in-vitations to all the greatest surgeons in the have given between seventy-five and a hun-dred million dollars to relieve the famme,

vitations to all the greatest surgeons in the country, among whom were: Drs. William T. Bull, Franz Harly, John A. Wyethe, Charles MoBarney, Edward Partridge, H. P. Loomis, Andrew J. McCosh and William H. Thompson, to see and aid him in the re-moral of an enormous brain tumor. During the operation a wretched "tramp-ish" looking man opened the front door of the hospital building and inquired for the Professor. The guard informed him that Prof. Weir was then engaged in the operat-ing amphitheater, but if his case was urgent he had better wait until he came out, as it would not be long. The fellow said nothing in reply, but seated himself at the foot of the staircase, where he waited patiently un-til a lond clatter of feet was heard on the stone steps that lead from the amohitheaetr, together with an equally loud chatter of A Little Medical Diptomacy. It might be well to say here that in sev-eral cases where the subjects have died, as they most frequently do, their relatives have refused to allow the "valuable au-topsy," which is the dissection of the entire body, and fairly blackmail the surgeons. The writer recalls one of these instances at which he was surprised to see the professor, who had bought the right of investigation and whose operative study caused death, appear unconcerned when the wife of the subject decided that her husband had been butchered by him, and that he should be together with an equally loud chatter of voices growing nearer and nearer. Wanted to Sell Himself Right There.

orpse. As the last corner was turned he arose and took good care to place himself in such a position, in the middle of the hall, that the mob of medical men could not pass him without his attracting their attention. Prof. Weir was among them, and when the doer-man informed him that the man who stood, seemingly with "one foot in the grave," had inquired for him, he advanced toward the man and sid: "Weil, what can I do for The poor man's body was taken away from the professor's private hospital, and the woman triumphed that she had got it out of his reach; but a few days later the

own labor or through the exercise of their own ingenuity, she has allowed to come in free; but upon things of luxury she has imposed a duty, and in all cases in which it has been evident that a tariff upon imports would inure to her own advantage, she has

would inure to her own advantage, she has used it. All this may have been very selfish in little Belgium, but it is nevertheless very business like, and very human. In-deed, one might venture to add—remember-ing what the New Testament says about the duty we are under to provide first for our own household—that such a policy is entire-ly scriptural.

ly scriptural. A careful study for some time of the laws, institutions and conditions of life under which this plucky and happy little people are working out their destiny, has left in my mind a feeling of real admiration for them. Many things I could wish rastly otherwise, but the impression as a whole is favorable. As a loyal American I must naturally wish that they were freed alto-gether from the burdens of royalty. Still, the sway of King Leopold is exceedingly mild. He costs considerable, but he doesn't interfere much in the Government. Leopoid Tired of the Veto Power.

Leopoid Tired of the Veto Power.

writer, who has made a study of surgery, received a notice from the same professor stating that an autopsy of remarkable in-terest and value to students and young doc-tors would be made at the College of Physi-

will remain in Midlothian until after polling day, on the 12th instant. He is in excellent health and overflowing spirits, and the slight injury to his left eye, caused by a ginger-bread cracker thrown for luck by an over-enthusiastic lady admirer at Chester, has ceased to give trouble.

Satisbury's Address a Surprise Lord Salisbury's address to the electors of the United Kingdom caused much sur-prise to politicians, as it followed close non the unblication of a sami-official state ment that the Premier did not propose to do anything of the kind. Mr. Balfour went down to Hatfield on Sunday, however, and persuaded his uncle that something must be done in view of the deep despon ency prevailing in the party on the eve of the elections.

A good many people were under the imression that Lord Salisburg rendered him self liable to pains and penalties by thus directly intertering in elections with which, as a peer, he is supposed to have no concern. A standing order of the House of Commons declares "it is high intringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of the United Kingdom for any lord of Parlisment or other peer or prelate to concern himself in the election of members to serve for the commons in Parliament." But the Tories have just made a dis-covery that when the House of Commons has been dissolved its standing orders cease to exist also, and remain in abeyance until they have been re-enacted by a new House. Some Tory Peers, there fore, are taking an active part in the present electoral struggle, and there is certainly no law on the statute book by which they can be prevented or punished, although their interference is certainly contrary to constitutional usage. They are not likely to do their party much good by their unusual efforts.

Giadatone's Effective Campair

Mr. Gladstone is making most effective use in his stirring campaign in Midlothian, of Lord Salisbury's manifesto, and the Duke of Norfolk has done the Liberals excellent service by a ridiculous letter or manifesto designed to prove that it is the bounden duty of Catholics to vote for Tory candidates. He srgued that home rule must be wrong because "it is to be handed over to men who have defied the Pope's decree." But the burden of all Tory speeches, and the toundation of all Tory arguments, made alike by Lord Salisbury and the humblest orange tub thumper at Ulster meetings, 18 that home rule will place the Protestants of Ireland at the mercy of willing, subservient

tools of the Pope. Free traders profess great satisfaction with the proceedings of the conference of Chambers of Commerce, which terminated vesterday. There was plenty of protection-ist talk, to be sure, but it came chiefly from the mouths of Canadian delegates, and the division lists on Sir Charles Tupper's reso-lution in favor of preferential duties show that "the free trade heresy" has taken little hold upon British trades hold upon British traders.

Free Traders Rather Well Pleased. Members of the Cobden Club and other enthusiasts declare that the facts elicited at the conference confirm and strengthen their belief that if Canada would only summon up courage to adopt unrestricted free trade she would soon knock the bottom out of the United States. The Pall Mall Gantte is of the opinion that the United States has become such an expensive coun-try to live in that Canadians, by making their country a cheap one, could divert the stream of emigration from the States to Manitoba. Canada has need to take heroic measures in this direction, for the predicted emigration boom has not come to pass, despite help given to agenti by the Board of Trade and postoffice de pariments. Thousands of rural postofficer are placarded with attractive description of the Dominion and its advantages for emigrants, but the men wanted, the small farmers and agricultural laborers, show no disposition to move toward the promises

Anarchist Inciting to Rebeliller PAEIS, July 2 -- A large number of An-

Recent Disaster. TET CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, July 2 .- There is little doubt that the balloon disaster at the Crystal Palace this week was primarily due to the rottenness of the aerial machine, which had been cut down from a larger balloon. It had been drenchingly wet the previous week, and when it was unfolded for inflation on Wednesday the material was excessively heated. The balloon started with the sky overcast. A second later the un shone forth with great power, and the instant expansion of gas, the strain of the skin of the balloon upon the cordage, and the friction caused the fragile thing to ourst. The material was of the commones and the construction crude. Public opinion here is that machine

to the same official inspection as navigating the sea.

lilitary Trials in Berlin Will Disclose How

Far It is Working. BERLIN, July 2 .- Five Anarchists, Kowfaction. mer, Bennthaler, Ruff, Weiner and Doberstein, are undergoing trial before the

Imperial Tribunal at Leipsic for high trea-son. They are charged with distributing fly sheets to the soldiers. The trial is held in Camera. There are a host of witnesses. The Government hopes to obtain evidence as to how far the troops are permeated with Anarchist ideas and what soldiers assisted the prisoners in circulating the fly sheets.

Grand Duke Vladmir Injured. Sr. PETERSBURG, July 2 .- When the Grand Duke Vladmir, who is making a military tour of inspection in Norvogorod, arrived at Teherspovets to-day, the door o

arrived at leafersporets to-day, the door of the saloon carriage in which he was riding flew open. The Grand Duke, who was leaning against it, fell heavily upon the flagstones of the station platform. He was rendered unconscious, and blood streamed over his face. The doctors who attended him found, besides the wounds and conns on his head, dislocations of a leg and arm.

No German Military Band for the Fair. BERLIN, July 2.-The Emperor has inally refused to allow a military band to go to the Chicago World's Fair. Prot. Ziegfield, to whom the Minister of War communicated this decision, will engage Yon Bulow's famous Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra to play in the Temple

> Paris to Have Another Exposition PARIS, June 2-At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day a project for holding an In-ternational Exposition in Paris in 1900 was approved.

> Helgoland Almost Imprognabl BERLIN, July 2.-Extensive works are building on Helgoland. Shell proof quar-

Wanted by the British Fublic, After

ted, the case is settled. Manuel Floresa, a citizen of Mexico, and Jose Nieves Garza, a citizen of Mexico, and Jose Nieves Garza, a citizen of the United States, crossed the Rio Grande on the night of the 8d of June with smuggled goods, moving into Mexico, and were met at Paso del Rio Salado by Custom House guards of Mexico, and resisting arrest, were both killed by the Mexican forces. WCARTHYITE SINEWS OF WAR. Anti-Parnellites in America Send \$150.000

cers of the National Federation of America making aerial vovages should be subjected

AWARCHIST LEAVEN IN THE ARMY.

nellite, and whatever moneys are received will be sent to Justin McCarthy or John Dillon for the benefit of the McCarthyite

Those present were Eugene Kelly, President of the Parliamentary Fund Commit-tee; Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett, President of the National Federation of America; Miles M. O'Brien, Secretary, and Major Miles M. O'Brien, Scoretary, and Jusjon John Byrne, Treasurer of the Parliamentary fund. Dr. Emmett presided. Eugene Kelly on Wainesday, he said, subscribed \$20,000, and Major Byrne \$5,000 for the expenses of the Irish Parliamentary elec-

tions, which amount was on Thursday transmitted by cable to "Justin McCarthy r John Dillon.

HERDRICKS' BURGLARIOUS NEPHEW

Will Probably Go Free on the Gro Illegal Extradition From Canada.

CHICAGO, July 2.-Thomas Litzenberg hephew of the late Vice President Hendricks, who was arrested and extradited from Canada for burglary, will probably go scot tree. His attorney has made a motion before Judge Collins for a discharge on the ground of illegal extradition. His Honor

took the matter under advisement, and, as the legal point raised is in the main the same which secured William Pope's dis-charge, the prisoner's chances of release seem good. The crime for which Litzenberg was ar-

rested was committed July 21, 1891, at the residence of Edward C. Huling. He was released on boud, which he jumped and went to Canada. Then it was discovered that his bonds were worthless. The straw bondsmen have never been found, though indictments have been returned against

Volksbran.

Made from pure mait and hope by Hoer-hardt & Ober. The great hot weather drink. Bottled or in bulk. On tap at all first-class restaurants and salosa.

took his seat in the Presidental chair people were killing and eating their chil-dren in some parts of India and thousands were dying of famina. At this time a ter-rible famine was caused by an army of black ants which swarmed over the country and destroyed the vegetation, and a few years later on army of locusts came along, and this was followed by a plague of rats, which ate up the crons and almost attacked the people themselvas. In 1866 a million and a half of people perished from famine in Ben-gal, and about ten years later a famine in Madras cost the English Government some-thing like \$50,000,000.

It is much the same in China. The pe le are so many that at the time of a great ple are so many that at the time of a great flood or a great drought they die by millions. It is estimated that between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 people were wiped out by the overflowing of the Yellow river some years ago, and in 1877 70,000,000 were suffering from tamine, and an appeal was made to England and America for assistance. At this time women and children were offered for asle on the streats and the price for a speaking, if a party or parties do not return to the side on which the crime was commitfor sale on the streets, and the price for a married woman was \$6, and you could buy a little girl for \$2. Many parents killed their children rather than witness their protheir children rather than witness their pro-longed suffering, and the scenes of destitu-tion and starvation were terrible. It is the same as the story of Russian famines, which seem to have occurred at intervals back to the beginning of history, and which prom-ise, it is said, to continue in the future.

ise, it is said, to continue in the future. One of the great causes of famine in the past has been floods. Whether the Deluge covered the whole world or merely a part of it, it certainly killed millions, and it re-mained upon the earth 150 days. England and Ireland have had many floods which have killed thousands, and the inundations of Helm Election Money to Ireland. NEW YORK, July 2.-The executive offof Holland have several times nearly de

stroyed the entire population. In 1874 the floods of the Mississippi covered 250,000 scres of cotton, 100,000 acres of corn and 500,and the Parliamentary Fund Association met last night and issued and appeal for 000 acres of sugar, and the rising of one river in France about this same time caused \$150,000 to meet the expenses of the approaching elections in Ireland for members a loss of \$75,000,000. Some of the floods o India have carried off men by the tens o f Parliament. The meeting was anti-Par bousands, and in one inundation in Holand 72 towns"were destroyed and 100,000 people perished.

Famines Caused by Heat,

Hundreds of famines have been caus w heat and drought thas carried away mil by heat and drought thas carried away mil-lions. We have such a case now in Mexico. All of the Eastern countries have been af-fected by drought and nearly every year sees a famine in some part of India. India has had 34 big famines in a century but none of these famines have covered the whole country, and had the means of transportation been better there would have been no need for loss of life. Such of the soil as is under irrigation always produces a crop, and the English Government is now doing what it can to indease the irrigated

doing what it can to increase the irrigated area and it has covered the country with a network of railroads. One of the great troubles about the famine in Bussia is the defective transport.

The railroads, while the detective transport. The railroads, while they run between the large cities, are nevertheless comparatively few, and it is not possible to get the food quickly to the people. Australis is another country which has been troubled with drought, and nearly \$20,000,000 worth of these were lost through lack of water in drought, and nearly \$20,000,000 worth of sheep were lost through lack of water in 1877 in New South Wales. Just about the same year 10,000,000 sheep were lost in the Australian colonies and in South Airica, and about this same time there was period of drought in the United States. Causes of the Famine in Bussis.

The Russian famine of to-day was caus by drought. For five months these Russian provinces had not a drop of rain, and this provinces had not a drop of rain, and this great heat had been preceded by terrible frosty winds in the spring. All sorts of grasses was burned up and withered by the heat, and rairie rats by the tens of thou-sands as but over the country and ate up what the left. In addition to this there were dis of insects which came by the million and ate up everything with which they the in contact. The devastation cannot be conceived, and it will be some years the Busils can resover from it. I dow whether the people of the United

Selling Human Beings in China.

shipload of hour and the ottizens of Phila-delphia bought 5,000 barrels of Minneapolis flour and sent it off. A great deal of money has been contributed and much of this has come from little children. Miss Barton told me she received not long ago \$63, every cent of which was contributed by children who had worked for the pennies or had denied themselves some luxury in order to get them for the Russians. How the Red Cross Works. There is no more modest woman in the United States than Miss Clara Barton. She

works very quietly, and to talk with her you would never imagine that she had man-aged some of the largest charitable efforts in the history of this generation. She is of about medium height and weighs, I judge, not over 125 pounds. She dresses in black, not over 125 pounds. She dresses in black, and her only jewelry is her round pin of white enamel, with a red cross in the cen-ter at her neck, and below this a great

pansy made of an amethyst and presented to Miss Barton by the Grand Duchess of Baden. She does not court newspaper notoriety and her manners in conversation are as quiet and simple as those of any mother in the country. She makes you think more of a good mother than of anyone else and her eyes fill with sympathetic tears as she dis-cusses the woes of the famine or the sor-

woman who loves her fellow-men and who is endowed with a large amount of the practical ability of knowing how to help them. She was the first woman nurse during the late war and she did great good in the Franco-Prussian war among the wounded. She tells me that the Red Cross Society does not stand before the world as a

begger, but as a great information bureau, which announces to the people who have means where they have the privilege of giving to help their fellow-men. It also undertakes to forward such gifts to those who are in want, and it devotes itself to national calamities rather than to individual FRANE G. CARPENTER. DDes.

A FRENCH TRAVELER'S SCHEME

He Wants an Adventurous American for the Virgin of Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2-[Special.] Jules Destontaines, a French traveler who has just arrived here, has a big scheme for exploration in New Guines. He has been through English and German possess ons in New Guines, and claims to know the location of rich mines in the interior. His cheme is to interest American capitalists in an exploring expedition, which he wants to be led by an American girl. He will take charge as her chiet lieutenant. Such an expedition, he thinks, would be a good adjunct to the World's Fair, for it would show the co-operation of man and woman in a great enterprise and the union of France and the United States in a peace-

ful project. He appeals to the adventurous American girls to come forward, and he

American girls to come forward, and he promises she may yet gain the proud title of "The Virgin of Discovery." Desfontaines is a thin, restless young Frenchman, who comes of a good family. He is given a small allowance, which he has eked out by herding sheep in Australia and delivering lectures in America. He came here from Cuba, by way of New Orleans, and proposes to outfit here if he can get his American girl and coin to back her.

L. H. DARNS' photographs are

you, young fellow?" "Doctor, I'm sick and kin get no relief i "Doctor, I'm sick and kin get no relief in the dispensary. I kin do no work, and I thought as how I would do as the fello' at the dispensary told me ter, and see if yer would pay me something to study me dis-

would pay me something to study me dis-ease." No sconer did these words pass his lips than questions came pouring in on alt sides, their object being to discover the nature of his malady and its value, but the man did not seem to know. He only knew some-thing pained him terribly in his chest. He had been informed the name of the trouble in the dispensary, but could not remember, nor could be understand it. However, he said he had no objection to an examination then and there and the surgeons might see for themselves. for themselves.

His Case Was Worth Paying For,

This revealed the extraordinary fact that the man was dying with an ansurism of the aorta, one of the rarest and gravest condisver proved successful. Even the efforts in such cases of Prof. Victor Horsley, of Eng-

such cases of Prof. Victor Horsley, of Eng-land, Bergman, of Germany, Billroth, ot Austria, and Bull, of this country, have tailed to give relief. Only a few months ago there was a case of this kind brought to Prof. Bull, and the patient was a California millionaire, who offered any price to be cursed. But he died after an operation per-formed in counsel with six of the greatest American surgeons in St. Luke's Hospital. Thus, it is plain the surgeon who affects a Thus it is plain the surgeon who effects a cure of this terrible maiady will be made famous all over the globe. But as such opportunities are rare, it may be many years before one is successful.

discovery caused the wildest ex cite ment among the assembled special ista. There on a stretcher lay the subject-exam-ination proved he had an aneurism of the sorts-and the man arose half-way and asked in the feeble voice he bore how much any of them would offer him for the privi-lege of experimenting on his malady with a view to cure, if possible.

Frovided for Wife and Children.

He gave his name at the hospital as Michael Riegheren. He was wise in his action, although to some people it may seem terrible, for in his present condition he could do nothing and would live only a few weeks, more or less. He had a wife and three small children living with his sister at 313 Oakland avenue. Williamsburg, half-starving on what their mother could earn taking in washing. The operation has not been performed yet, and when it is it will been performed yet, and when it is it will be done in secrecy at a private hospital. In the meantime he is being cared for by the surgeon who is owner of his malady, and who desires to study him awhile before

What insurance company would insure What insurance company would insure his life? Why none, of course, and in a lively combat against one another these noble ministers of health bid up an insur-ance to be received before death, which started at \$50 and run rapidly up to \$1,000. Then, too, he has at least a chance of re-covery. If he dies under the knifts his iamily will be paid another \$1,000 for his dead body in order to allow further study of the disease.

The Successful Bidder Was Delighted. The surgeon who finally outbid the party is one of the foremost in the country, or perhaps the whole world. He is noted the world over for having succeeded in some of the most daring attempts, in advance of which none of his tellow workers approved the undertaking. But so eager were all to excel in the discovery of some new opera-tion that will effect a cure for such an intion that will effect a cure for such an in-curable disease that the opposition against him was very great. In fact, not until the others as whe was determined to outbid them did they resign from the field. In reality the subject was of much greater value to the specialtist who finally succeed-ed in winning the prise, and he could therefore afford to go in deeper than the others. thers.

The great surgeons and physicians have become so eager to invent some new process of treatment, or bold work with the knife,

the stated time, and was amazed to see laid out on the dissecting table the very same identical form this woman had denied per-mission to perform the autopsy upon and believed laid at rest. A little investigation proved that it was no wonder the pro-fessor was cool about letting his prize ap-parently slip through his fingers.

A Little Medical Diplomacy

butchered by him, and that he should be buried in the potters field rather than have

"those butchers lay a knite to his dead

unusual.

How the Widow Beat Herself.

Having investigated and discovered that he was unable to bury it in a private plot, and the law allowing all bodies left for burial in the potters field for the use of surgical science, he was only happy that it did not cost him a thousand or more. Thus the poor wife of the poor subject gave up what would have been a small fortune to her without changing the plan of the sur-

The incomes of moneyed kings could not buy the treatment these poor individuals receive. Then it is positively wrong to suppose these subjects always die, when with their horrible combination of different diseases, they place their lives in the hands of specialists, for the crowning feature of all is that if there is a possible cure within the reach of human skill, it is the loctor's advantage and advertisement to fingt it.

The regular scale of prices paid to brokers for more common diseases than the one above are: For a cause of ovariotomy from \$30 to \$60; skin diseases, from \$10 to \$100; tumor of the brain or spinal chord, \$100 to \$500, according to the circumstance and for nerve diseases, \$10 to \$300. Th subjects are delivered to the purchasers in a coupe, free of charge. JAMES S. HANMOND.

BRAZIL'S LITTLE WAR

Federal Warship in Danger of Destruc tion in the Rio Grande do Sul.

VALPARAISO, CHILE, July 2.-Later news has reached here of the Lombardmen of the city of Porto Allegre, in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul. The gunboat Marajo sailed up the lake and opened fire on the city. The Castilho forces quartered in the city were expecting the attack. and with the opening of hostilities began preparations for the repulse of the attack ing party. The land forces under command of General Velasquez opened fire from the shore batterics. At the same time the gun-boats Earique Diaz and Camosin began fir-ing from the lake. The combined attack, which was well sustained from shore and lake, proved too strong for the Mara She retreated under full headway, pursu

She retreated under full headway, pursued by the Diax and Camosin. Owing to the superior batteries and speed of the pursuing vessels, it is believed the Marajo will be captured before she reaches the ocean. News also reaches here of a desperate bat-tie in Niamo, 12 miles east and south of Porto Alegre on a lake of the same name as the town. After three hours' heavy fight-ing the Castilhos were defeated. The Fed eral troops escaped with little loss, but 48 of the Castilhos troops were killed in the battle. Among the killed is Pueros, chief of the republicans. There was also a battle between the contending forces near Bage, in the southern part of the State. In this engagement the Castilhos forces were suo-cessful. Colonel Gomes was in command, and reuted the Federals. The cavalry lost all of their horses, which fell into the hands of the Castilhos troops. of the Castilhos troops.

Not Worth While Investigating

WASHINGTON, July 2 - A sub-committe of the House Postoffice Committee, to which was referred the charges made by Samuel Leake, of Philadelphia, against Postmaster General Wanamaker in regard to the pneu-matic tube service in Philadelphia, has considered the subject and reached the conclu-tion that the charges are not sufficient to ustify an investigation.

Don't allow your house to become with rouches, bedbugs, etc. Clean t with Bugine; it never fails. 20 cts.

which the King has exercised a constitu tional check upon the Assembly, appear to a direct vote of the people. Truly this is a wonderful age when kings, instead of reaching out on all sides for an increase of power, are voluntarily laying aside even the few shreds of authority which still cling to them! Whether Leopold is lazy, and does not want to bother with such and does not want to bother with such things, or is conscientious, intending to express in this Referendum, as it is called, his conversion to the great New World idea that the people of a country are its rightful sovereigns. I have not yet had an opportunity to ask. But whatever the motive, the act itself is right, and if kings

are at all necessary, Leopoid certainly is the sort to have around. Another feature of Belgian affairs which is not satisfactory, but which, happily, will be changed for the better before long, is the restricted status of the electoral tranchise. It is much another that the another tranchise though It is substantially a money franchise, though it has attached to it, chiefly for ornamental purposes, it would seem, a somewhat com-plicated educational proviso. In local elections one may acquire a vote by the success-ful passing of an examination in certain ele-mentary branches of learning. Otherwise the would-be voter, to take a hand in town politics, must pay \$2 per annum in taxes, and a county vote comes a little higher.

Taxation Confers the Right of Suffrage.

I speak of the educational proviso as being ornamental rather than useful, because so few comparatively take advantage of it, and for the additional reason that it applies only for the additional reason that it applies only locally. In general elections, like that just held, this provision has no force. Here it is only taxation which confers the right of suffrage. The voter must pay about \$8 40 in direct taxes. This may be on property, or in any other way, but that amount must be hended over to the Government in some or in any other way, but that amount must be handed over to the Government in some form, or there is no vote. The amount seems small enough, but to see how entirely prohibitive it is to the great mass of the people, one has only to look at the exceed-ingly abbreviated election lists. The voters at present number about 130,000, while the population is over 6,000,000. Surely there is abundant need for reform, and it is grati-fying to know that what is so necessary is fying to know that what is so necessary

lso imminent. Both of the leading parties are pledged to Both of the leading parties are pledged to an extension of the franchise. The Catholic party, which, by a reduced majority, has just been given a new lease of power, will hardly extend it on lines which will satisfy the Liberals. Party politics, like human nature, are much the same the world over, and here, as elsewhere, the dominant party may be expected, in its new measure of re-form, to consider first how, in serving the dear people, it can also serve itself. But the people will be served all the same. Names of the Parties Are Mislenduz.

Names of the Parties Are Misleading

Required to choose between the two lead-

Names of the Parties Are Misleading. Required to choose between the two lead-ment would be sure to array itself under the banner of Liberalism. The Catholio arty is conservative, and its opponents arty reactionary. The names, however, might mislead. There are probably few who are not devout church people stached to the latter, but the Liberalis muster many Catholics as well. If they did not they would be too utterly insignificant to attract protestants in all Belgium and the He-braves in the country, would not swell the number to much beyond 25,000. The not wholly a struggle for spoils be-foremost of these is the school question. The Catholic party is for keeping the educa-tional interests of the country in the hands of the Church. The supreme dictator in this policy the Liberalis protest, and in the protestants and Antwerp—they so manages matters as to keep the priest. Against hand may even teach a lesson, but they have no voice in the management, and what re-ligious instruction is regularly given, like the teaching of the Catechiam—which is interest.