

McKINLEY GREETS ATLANTA SOUTH.

CONTINUOUS OVATION.

The President's Trip to the Atlanta Peace Jubilee Shows that We are a Strongly United People—Stirring Speeches.

The President's visit to the south ended Sunday night after several days of remarkable displays of enthusiasm. Far above the importance of the receptions is the fact that the original object of President McKinley's visit has been entirely lost sight of.

The unprecedented outburst of loyalty to the union have completely overshadowed the rejoicing over the peace with Spain though participation in the latter was the avowed object of the president's southern trip.

In all the speeches and in all the demonstrations which have marked the president's visit to Atlanta, Tuskegee, Montgomery and Savannah there has been the tacit admission that the war with Spain was the great factor in achieving the result, but it is to the result and not to the factor that the chief trend of speech-making and of enthusiasm has lent itself.

The president Sunday attended service at the Memorial Methodist church at Savannah. He was met at the door of the church by leading members of the congregation, who escorted him to the pew reserved for him. As he entered the congregation arose and remained standing until he had taken his seat. The sermon was by Rev. John A. Thomson, D.D. There was no reference to the distinguished presence during the service, beyond an invocation by the preacher for divine guidance for the president during the crisis which now confronts the country.

SOLDIERS SUFFERING AT MANILA.

Red Cross Nurse Speaks of the Neglect Which Our Men Our Subjected To.

The United States transport Scandia arrived from Manila at San Francisco a few days ago. She brings a number of officers, 91 discharged and furloughed men and two Red Cross nurses Miss Schaefer, one of the latter, who went to Manila September 26, makes startling charges as to the way United States soldiers are taken care of there. She said:

"Scores of the soldiers are dying in the hospitals at Manila just for want of proper nourishment. They say the government allows 60 cents a day for each patient. You can save dozens of lives on 5 cents a day. Men are hoping for death, seeking it, taking poison, doing anything that will end the despair."

"They see nothing before them but days of pain and nights of wretchedness, without proper food, alone, with no one to give them sympathy. No wonder the deadhouse is never empty. And outside the hospital, where even if there is indifference, petty consideration of rank and position, squabbles about precedence, lack of consideration in prescribing and preparing food, I got just so that I could not go through the ward with a patient."

"There is so much inexperience. To think of an attendant going through a ward with a pail of beef broth, lading it out to the 50 or 60 patients indiscriminately by the cupful. In the whole pail there was not enough nourishment for one, even if it were made of the best material. But what it really was made of, I shut my eyes and refuse to imagine."

Female Employees Discharged.

Two hundred women stenographers and clerks who were struck out of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company to the effect that female employees shall not remain in the service of the corporation after January 1, 1899. In cases where only a few days' notice was given, the order makes retention a matter of justice, the employees will be retained, and on this account the number affected will not be large in Chicago. The order embraces the whole Northwestern system. The officials of the road refuse to discuss the question of policy involved in the new rule.

Lee in Havana.

The United States transport Panama, one of the first prizes captured in the late war, arrived Wednesday evening at Havana with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and staff. The United States transport Michigan, which left Savannah on Saturday last, a day before the Panama, has with it two battalions of the Second Illinois regiment.

A Rich Vein of Gold.

Rat Portage, Ont., wild with excitement over a marvelous strike made in the Mikado gold mine. The ore lies a slope 40 feet high and 1-3 feet wide and the richest ore is worth on a conservative estimate from \$25,000 to \$35,000 a ton in free milling gold. The ore is being put in barrels and sacks and men are guarding the treasure. The mine is owned in England.

At a low estimate there is now a quarter of a million dollars in sight. The latest advices from miners coming in say the vein is now eleven feet wide with no decrease in value. The length and depth of the ore body is not yet determined.

Spaniard Exiled.

To expel a criminal from the United States is an unusual proceeding, but that was done in the case of John Ribert, who left a few days ago for Havre on the steamer La Champagne. He was convicted in Lancaster, Pa., of a murderous assault, and the finding of the court was that Ribert was a native of Spain, his native country. Sentence was suspended to allow him to go. It is claimed that he had been going to commit the assault by patriotic Americans during the Spanish war.

Crime and Matrimony Mixed.

A romantic wedding took place in the county jail at Milan, Mo., a few days ago. John Green, aged 19 years, under penitentiary sentence for burglary and larceny, married his 17-year-old step-mother, whose 50-year-old husband is in the penitentiary for horse stealing. She was divorced at the recent term of court, but she failed to obey the mandate of the court for payment of costs and she may be prosecuted for bigamy.

Americans Humbugged.

The police of Brussels have unearthed a manufacturing establishment, the masterpieces of all the foremost modern artists have been produced. A number of false Millets, Puvils de Chavannes and Baudrys were seized they are all excellent imitations.

The sharpers amassed a million francs from the sale of their forgeries, a majority of which have been shipped to America.

Death of Senator Brice.

Ex-United States Senator Calvin Stewart Brice died last Thursday at his residence in New York of pneumonia. He contracted a severe cold and his physician said that pneumonia had developed.

TERRE TEL-GRAMS.

Secretary Bliss of the Interior will resign January 1.

Millers of Minneapolis have decided against the flour trust.

A revolution is on in Bolivia, and the rebels hold the capital.

It will cost from \$24,000 to \$50,000 to repair the Massachusetts.

The heaviest snow fall for twenty years occurred at San Antonio, Tex., last Thursday.

The United States now commands 250,000 square feet of space at the Paris exposition.

The consolidation of Baltimore's traction lines with a capital of \$25,000,000 is announced.

Col. Bryan says the issues of 1900 will be free silver, anti-imperialism and rights of labor.

Ten stores, a hotel and a large lumber mill were destroyed by fire at Tifton, Ga., last Sunday.

An Omaha mass meeting subscribed \$105,000 for a greater America exposition in Omaha in 1899.

The business portion of the town of Arcade, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last Wednesday. Loss, \$100,000.

Fifty thousand dollars has been presented to the Presbyterian hospital of Chicago by Mrs. Anna B. Averell.

Michael Rollinger, an Austrian, is charged with strangling and then burning his wife to death at Chicago, Calgo.

Capt. Sigbee, who was at Albany when the Texas sailed, had been ordered to Havana to take command of his ship there.

Henry A. Chapin, the mine owner and wealthiest citizen of Michigan died last Sunday at Niles, Mich., as a result of old age.

Bryan will be the Washington's Birthday orator of the Virginia Democratic association at Washington. Altgeld is also expected.

The Interstate National Guard association adopted a resolution that congress should appropriate \$5,000,000 a year for the state guards.

A lighted cigarette in the fingers of sleeping William Cook set fire to the house and he was burned to death at Philadelphia a few days ago.

Robert Ingersoll attended the funeral of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church in New York last Saturday.

The collapse of a wall during a fire at Chicago Thursday night, killed two firemen and injured a number of others, some of whom may die.

John D. Rockefeller has promised \$100,000 to the Denison, O., University, provided that the trustees collect \$150,000 by the end of the next year.

A necklace worth \$10,000 was taken from the store of J. Frankel's Sons, at New York a few days ago. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for its return.

A gasoline stove overturned in a Philadelphia home last Wednesday and Mrs. Martha Kaufman and her two children were burned to death.

A messenger boy lost a check for \$25,000 at New York the other day. Payment has been stopped by Shumaker Bro., who had signed the check.

Lieut. Hobson was killed by 163 girls at Chicago last Sunday. This occurred after he had lectured at the audience on the "Sinking of the Merrimack."

Antonio Terry, the Cuban millionaire who married Sybil Sanderson, the American actress, died Wednesday at his home in Paris. He had been ill for a long time.

Baron De Longueul dropped dead of heart disease in the dining room of the Holland House, New York, the other evening. He was a Frenchman and resided at Montreal.

There are said to be 200,000 counterfeit silver dollars in circulation, all bearing the date of 1899. They are supposed to have been manufactured in the Mississippi valley.

President McKinley has assured the Vatican that Catholics in American colonies will enjoy the same privileges that they do in the United States. Their property will not be confiscated.

Money is very plentiful in the country at present and borrowers are supplied at 3 1/2 per cent. in the large money centers. Financiers say that a foreign power is now negotiating a loan in this country.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt arrived at New York. He said the United States should keep the Philippines, and that 30,000 men would be needed to hold them. "Natives and Spaniards could easily be enlisted."

Ex-Governor Altgeld declares that Chicago newspapers can be bought to support the 50-year street car franchise. He names the papers and also gives the sums at which their columns are purchasable.

Senator Grey, of the American peace commission, in an interview on the St. Louis just before she sailed from Southampton for this country said that the United States is making a grave blunder in annexing the Philippines.

President McKinley made a strong speech for expansion at a banquet at Savannah, Ga., in which he said that having destroyed the government of the Philippines the United States is in duty bound to give them a new and stable one.

The Socialist element of the American Federation of Labor session at Kansas City attempted to get the delegates to endorse resolutions favoring their principles, but were promptly squelched. President Gompers scored them unmercifully in a speech.

During the presidential visit at Atlanta last week, Mrs. McKinley, while riding in her carriage, was presented with a hot brick by an aged colored lady who was solicitous for the health of the president's wife. As a reward the old lady now has a position in the white house.

An accident occurred at the power house of the Buffalo and Newport Railway at Lockport, N. Y., the other night which is puzzling electricians. An electric current, said to have been of 1,000 volts, passed through the body of D. E. Clough, and the man lives and will recover.

Pleas Goin, the mountain desperado who killed Hunt Kesterson and fatally wounded Fred Burke on Clinch river, in Lee county, Virginia, Tuesday, was Thursday night swung to a limb by an infuriated mob of mountaineers at Middlesboro, Ky. After stringing him up the mob stood off and poured volley after volley into his body.

Millie Peters, 19 years old, of Chicago, was a few days ago refused permission to attend a dance. A younger sister prevented her from shooting her mother, and she then inflicted a wound upon herself which will permanently affect her mind.

Protest Against the Big Fee.

The information that the administration contemplates giving Peace Commissioners Day and Reid \$100,000 each and Secretary Moore \$50,000 for their services in Paris aroused a protest among members of the Congress. The legislative branch of the Government, however, will have no official voice in the determination of the recompense.

COMMISSIONERS LEAVE FOR HOME.

WORK COMPLETED.

Travel in a Special Car Provided by the Railroad Company—Communication From Aguinaldo's Representative.

The American peace commission left Paris for the United States via Havre and Southampton Saturday and sail for New York on board the American line steamer St. Louis.

The United States ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the other officials of the United States embassy, a representative of the French foreign office, and the members of the American colony, bade farewell to the American commissioners at the railroad station as they started on their homeward journey. A special salon car had been provided by the railroad company for the use of the members of the commission. The friends of the departing commissioners gave three cheers and waved their hats and handkerchiefs as the train started.

It is learned that Aronillo, the representative of the Philippines, the Philippine leader, has lodged a strongly worded protest with the peace commission, which thus becomes part of the records. It begins with saying that the very noble and gallant Gen. Aguinaldo, president of the Philippines republic, had honored him with "the post of official representative to the very honorable president of the United States."

Following is a brief outline of the articles of the treaty:

Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of Cuba.

Article 3 provides for the cession of Porto Rico.

Article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for \$20,000,000 as compensation.

Article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of Tagalos.

Article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, and other property, according to the Spanish administration in the Philippines.

Article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other, and the citizens of each other.

Article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years.

Article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain, and of all prisoners held by her for political offenses committed in the colonies acquired by the United States.

Article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.

Article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees to all churches equal rights.

Article 11 provides for the composition of the courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 12 provides for the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 13 provides for the continuation for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories.

Article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the same treatment as to American for ten years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coasting vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall terminate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island.

Article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective governments in order to be binding.

Decoy Letter Arrests a Thief.

Otto Heintz, lately employed as janitor in the Equitable building, a St. Louis resident, was arrested at Kansas City, the other day charged with the larceny of \$42,000 negotiable bonds from a vault in the office of L. C. Nelson, a tenant of the Equitable building. Heintz was arrested several weeks ago, and it was supposed that he had committed suicide. A few days ago Heintz wrote St. Louis parties anonymously, offering to return the bonds for \$18,000. A decoy letter resulted in the arrest of the thief. On his person were \$11,000 of the stolen bonds. The balance of the bonds, which are unregistered, and negotiable anywhere, cannot be found.

Col. Bryan's Idea.

Col. William Bryan has expressed himself as opposed to the imperialistic policy of the peace treaty. Then he would grant the Philippines and Porto Rico the same privilege which has been granted Cuba—freedom and independence as soon as a stable government can be established.

Great Blockade of Grain.

The grain blockade at Buffalo continues and is unrelieved. Fully 30 large steamers are in the river waiting to be unloaded, or frozen in. They carry about 9,000,000 bushels of grain, while in the different elevators 7,000,000 bushels are at present stored. Of 18,000,000 bushels of grain afloat and temporarily in store is a record breaker of the first dimensions. Ice is forming too rapidly to permit any of the boats attempting another trip up the lakes, consequently this great fleet of grain carriers will be forced to winter in this port. The railroads are greatly hampered in their efforts to get the grain to the seaboard by the continued snow blockade.

Hundreds of Illegal Marriages.

Two hundred Canadian marriages contracted during the past two years have been found to be illegal and nearly seventy children born of these marriages illegitimate. These marriages were solemnized in Canada by clergy members in the United States, who were very often relatives of one of the contracting parties, and as such guests at the weddings. The law requires that all marriages be solemnized by a judge, magistrate, marriage registrar, clergyman, or resident of Canada, and ordained in his sacred office by a Canadian church organization. In some cases affected, and legislation is to be introduced making all such marriages legal and expressly forbidding such marriages in future.

Fatalities in the Klondike.

The steamer Danube, arriving from Lynn canal, reports a succession of fatal accidents during the construction of the White Pass railway, caused by an avalanche. First Officer Lawrence told of six of these accidents occurring within a week. He was told that 15 to 20 had lost their lives on the railway since the advent of winter. A number of deaths are also spoken of indefinitely as having occurred on the trail to Bennett.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

SEVENTH DAY.

Discussion of two questions, each of interest and importance at this time, was begun by the Senate. Territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaragua canal occupied the attention of the body. Mr. Morgan opened the debate on the Nicaragua canal bill with a three-hour appeal for action at this session. In the course of his remarks he agreed to accept an amendment specifically excepting the canal from neutrality with regard to any country with which the United States might be at war.

As soon as the routine morning business had been disposed of, Mr. Vest called up his resolution, offered last week, declaring it to be unconstitutional for this Government to acquire foreign territory, except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention is to confer Statehood upon the territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants. Mr. Vest declared that it is a basic principle of this Government that the territory acquired by the Government be derived from the consent of the governed, and maintained that the Federal Government has no authority, either in morals or in the Constitution, to acquire territory in this manner. He held that the principle had been sustained by the Supreme Court in various decisions, and that no public man of prominence and no recognized tribunal had ever been reckless enough to controvert it.

EIGHTH DAY.

Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate on his bill authorizing the purchase of a vast tract of the capitol grounds in Washington, D. C., and the new capitol building for the United States supreme court. The Senate promptly passed the bill.

The session of the Senate was largely consumed in discussion of the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) attacked the bill, saying that it is in the interest of the maritime company, which he characterized as a fraud and bankrupt. He moved a postponement of the matter until after the holiday recess. Mr. Morgan defended the bill.

Mr. Berry gave notice of an amendment providing for the direct appropriation of money for the construction of the canal and limiting the cost to \$115,000,000.

NINTH DAY.

The Nicaragua canal bill held its place as the principal subject before the Senate. Speeches were made by General Smith and the newspaper and Morgan. Mr. Morgan urged postponement of the question in order to permit an opportunity for negotiations with Great Britain for a modification of the Hay-Paulowitch treaty. Mr. Morgan antagonized the proposition.

TENTH DAY.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill, making provision for the army and navy for the next six months, displaced the Nicaragua canal bill in the Senate, preventing even the taking of a vote on the question of postponement until after the holidays, as had been intended. The deficiency bill was passed after a spirited discussion, turning principally on the point of keeping the volunteer soldiers in the service. At the instance of Mr. Harris the Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the status of the report of the Nicaragua commission. Mr. Morgan presented a memorial from the National board of trade favorable to the construction of the Nicaragua canal, asking that the document be printed in the "Congressional Record." Mr. Allen objected. He predicted that the canal would cost \$500,000,000.

House.

SEVENTH DAY.

The House spent the larger part of the day in the District of Columbia act. The bill to relieve the condition of American seamen was taken up, but nothing was accomplished.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the President to acquire by purchase the territory of Costa Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty of such land as may be desirable and necessary to construct and operate a ship canal. The bill also directed to construct such a canal, and the bill appropriates \$10,000,000 to complete it.

EIGHTH DAY.

The House passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill without a single amendment. The bill carries \$6,359,950, which is \$176,600 less than was carried by the last bill, and \$2,871,857 less than the estimates.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.) a resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of war for information as to what towns in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines are required to be garrisoned by United States troops will be necessary for that purpose, and how many soldiers will be needed for the United States proper.

Representative McRae of Arkansas today introduced a bill extending the public land laws to the island of Hawaii, subject to such regulations as may be made by the secretary of the interior.

NINTH DAY.

The pension appropriation bill was reported to the house and Mr. Barney (Rep., Wis.) gave notice that he would call it up on the following day. The senate bill to regulate the sitting of United States courts within the territory of South Carolina was passed.

The pension appropriation bill reported to the house carries \$145,233,839, being \$4,000,000 more than carried by the last bill, due to the increase in pension disbursements, which rose from \$139,949,717 in 1897 to \$144,651,873 in 1898. The total number of pensioners on the rolls is 993,714.

The pension appropriation bill in days gone by has been one of the most fruitful themes of acrimonious partisan debate, but to-day, although carrying \$4,000,000 more than the act for the current year, it was passed in 20 minutes without a word of criticism by the House.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) then called up the bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the international American conference by the incorporation of the International American bank. Mr. Broslus (Rep., Pa.) said the business between this country and those of the south of us had aggregated more than \$3,000,000,000 since the recommendation of the Pan American congress was made in 1889. Practically all of it has been carried on by drafts on London at a cost of 3/4 to 1 per cent exchange. This American trade should be controlled by Americans.

ELEVENTH DAY.

The bill to extend the customs and revenue laws of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands was passed by the house without opposition. The bill, Mr. Dingley explained, carried with it the civil service laws relating to appointments in the customs and revenue service in Hawaii. He urged the immediate passage of the act in order to protect the revenue of the United States.

Representative Rixey of Virginia introduced a bill for the admission of a confederate as well as union soldiers to all soldiers' homes and government institutions maintained by the government.

CUBANS CELEBRATE WITH BULLETS.

SPANIARDS SHOT.

Evacuation of the Enemy Leads to a Violent Disturbance—Passengers Compelled to Shout for Free Cuba.

Sunday evening a crowd of Cubans of the lower class passed a barracks of engineers on the Infanta avenue Havana, shouting "Long live Cuba," and "Death to Spain," and fired shots into the air in celebration of the evacuation of Cerro. The crowd stopped street cars and compelled passengers to shout "Viva Cuba libre." Jose Gamero and his cousin, Teodoro Huertas, were wounded with knives. Gamero died and Huertas will probably die.

Later the crowd met some engineers at the Esquina de Tejas and fired upon them, seriously wounding one. The engineers returned the fire, wounding a street car conductor, a civilian, Isidoro Basols and John Leonard, a negro. Spanish soldiers were ordered to the scene. While marching through Cerro they were fired upon by men concealed behind pillars. One Spanish private fell wounded, and the battalion fired into the air to secure the riotous mob. On resuming their march they were again fired upon and another man was hit. The Spaniards then fired and dispersed the rioters.

Among the wounded was a negro, and it is also reported that there were several others. The rioting caused great alarm in Cerro and along the Calzada del Monte, where all houses have kept closed doors since last night. The Spanish commissioners informed the American commissioners Sunday that the Havana suburbs Cerro and Jesus del Monte had been vacated. The Spanish troops left Jesus del Monte Sunday evening, immediately after which American and Cuban flags were raised, crackers fired and demonstrations made by the large crowds in honor of the event.

NOT FIT TO RULE.

Shafter Very Decided in His Opinion About the Cubans.

At the collation of the officers of the Third Georgia regiment to Postmaster General Smith and the newspaper and Morgan, Mr. Morgan urged postponement of the question in order to permit an opportunity for negotiations with Great Britain for a modification of the Hay-Paulowitch treaty. Mr. Morgan antagonized the proposition.

"It seems to me," said General Shafter, "that a great many persons have an erroneous idea respecting our relations with the Cubans. As I view it, we have taken Spain's war upon ourselves. We shall, in all probability, hear a good deal more of the 'insurgents.'"

"How about self government for the Cubans?" General Shafter was asked. "Self government, the general rule, and it is being signed not only by leading men, but by society women as well. Moore was hilariously intoxicated at the time of his offense. It is probable the pardon will be promptly granted."

Three Cubans Killed.

Three Cubans were killed and one Spanish officer and two Cubans were wounded the other night at Havana in an affray between some Spanish officers of duty and a number of citizens and a party of Cubans, who wished to close the Tacon barracks, situated at Washington. The Spanish troops on duty intervened and restored order.

Ohio After the Sugar Trust.

Attorney General Monnett of Ohio has advised State Auditor Guilbert in a formal opinion, that the Sugar Trust which has for the last five years sold sugar in Ohio only through dealers acting as factors, the title being retained in the trust until sale to the consumer is made, is liable for taxes in this State on the whole stock. The tax valuation upon which this unpaid tax is claimed is estimated at more than \$80,000,000.

Desperate End of an Unhappy Man.

Gottlieb Wagner, an old farmer living near Montello, Wis., set fire to all his farm buildings recently and then threw himself into the flames. All his grain and farm implements were destroyed. His remains were found in the ruins of the barn. The cause of the act is supposed to have been because a divorce was procured by his wife. He destroyed the property to prevent it falling into her hands. Wagner kissed the children good-bye, gave each some money and sent them to school. His wife left him a week ago.

Liberal Leader Retires.

Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, member of parliament for West Monmouthshire, and once the resignation of Gladstone, the former leader of the British Liberal party in the house of commons, has addressed a letter to John Morley, Liberal member for Montrose Burghs, announcing his resignation of the leadership.

A Costly Pass.

Speaking of Sara Bernhardt, they tell this of her in London, where she was last spring. The great one dropped into a bookseller's shop one morning. "I sold her quite a pile of books," said the proprietor. "She showed her every attention, and she seemed pleased. As she was going out she took hold of my pencil and asked me something in French which I did not understand. Seeing that I failed to catch her meaning she looked about on the counters, then, quick as a flash, she took up a volume of one of the very best sets of Scott, bound in tree calf, opened it at the very center, wrote something quickly, calmly tore out the leaf, handed it to me, smiled, and went out." The astounded bookseller looked at the leaf and discovered that Sara had written a pass for two to her performance that evening. Magnificent, but it was not a cheap entertainment for the bookseller.

The last instance of boiling to death took place in Persia in 1890. The offender, who was guilty of stealing State revenues, was put in a large cauldron of cold water, which was slowly heated to the boiling point. His bones were distributed, as a warning, among the provincial tax collectors.

ARE YOU SORE AND STIFF

From hard work or outdoor exercise?

ST. JACOBS OIL

Will cure after a few applications, and make the muscles limber and strong.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In Turkey the Sultan is by tradition bound to dye his hair and beard.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascara.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

An unrestricted guaranty of payment indorsed on a negotiable instrument is held, in Commercial bank vs. Cheshire Provident Institute (Kas.), 41 L. R. A. 175, to be negotiable and it is also held that it passes with the title to the instrument.

The "heirs" who are entitled to a right of action for the death of a person under 2 Hill's (Wash.) code, section 138, are held, in Noble vs. Seattle (Wash.), 40 L. R. A. 822, to include the widow and children only, and not to include the parents of the deceased.

A statute reducing the lien or charge of a judgment against the estate or person of a judgment debtor and prohibiting the renewal thereof for more than one year after the act takes effect is held, in Bettman vs. Cowley (Wash.), 40 L. R. A. 815, to be an unconstitutional impairment of the obligation of contracts so far as it applies to those made before the statute was passed.

A person holding a mileage ticket, who, with intent to board a train standing on a siding near a station, without going to the station, attempts to cross the