

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Many Chinese are said to be coming north from San Francisco.

Panic and confusion are said to prevail everywhere in the Transvaal.

The Northern Pacific Railway has asked for a franchise into Bellingham bay.

Dolliver, of Iowa, may loom up prominently for McKinley's running mate.

The supreme court has decided against Dewey in the Manila bounty case.

Fifty Japanese have been denied landing at Tacoma, the result of a rigid inquiry.

The steamship Breconahire arrived at Tacoma from Yokohama with 155 Japanese.

A bill has been introduced in the house providing for retaliation against Germany.

Republican congressmen are said to be fearful of losing the house in the coming election.

Rev. William Beecher, a Mormon preacher, blew out the gas in Los Angeles and is dead.

Rear Admiral Kempff, commanding the Asiatic squadron, is at Taku, ready to protect American interests.

The steamer San Blas sailed from Seattle for Cape Nome with 510 passengers and 1,800 tons of freight.

One man was killed and several seriously injured by the collapse of a cold storage building at Southampton, England.

San Francisco's Chinatown will be rigidly quarantined and no one will be allowed to pass without proper certificates.

Puerto Rico asks for a tariff change. She wants duties on rice and olive oil reduced for a period of a year and a half.

Count de Castellane, husband of Consuelo Vanderbilt, caused great tumult in the French chamber of deputies by attacking the government.

Clouds of war are hovering over China. Russia has ordered all available gun boats to Taku and it is believed the war will soon land 20,000 troops there.

Several Belgians and their families were cut off by "Boxers" at Chang Hsin Tien, 10 kilometers from Feng Tai. They are now defending themselves on a hill. The safety of the Belgian engineers is doubtful. Several missionaries have been cut off at Pao Ting Fu.

Outlaws in Utah assassinated two officers near Fort Thompson.

Charles Woodward, a Chicago diamond thief, is in trouble in Germany.

The health officers report that new cases of plague have been discovered.

The Boer envoys will come as far west as St. Paul and then return to Europe.

Through "powers of attorney" all valuable ground at Cape Nome is said to be located.

The movement of the G. A. R. to return captured confederate flags has been renewed.

General Rundle has occupied Sennekal, whence the Boers were driven out by a few shells.

The Boers will make their last stand at Potchefstroom, all their available men having been sent there.

MacArthur reports that six officers and 109 men with 101 rifles surrendered unconditionally at Cuyapo and Tarlac.

Katherine S. Clark, daughter of Senator Clark, of Montana, was married to Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris in New York city.

A lone highwayman near Falls City, Neb., robbed the passengers in a sleeping car and forced the porter to assist him in the work.

Railway bonds have all been subscribed for and Boise, Idaho, is now sure of a line to Butte. Construction is under way.

The steamer Danube is on the rocks near Hospital Point, Victoria. She was bound for Dawson with a big cargo and many passengers. The vessel has been unloaded.

The "Boxers" are now marching on Peking. They destroyed a small town and railroad tracks only 29 miles from the capital city and murdered a number of Chinese employes.

For the first time on record the Czar of Russia invited the members of the British embassy to dinner on the occasion of the queen's birthday. This innovation is regarded as of great political significance.

Gov. Allen, of Puerto Rico, possesses a thorough knowledge of Spanish, which he is said to speak like a native.

Japanese promoters plan to push the sale of tea by establishing tea saloons in all the big cities in the United States.

At a recent election of the school board in Dundee, Scotland, Mrs. Corn-law Martin, an independent candidate, polled the largest number of votes among 16 candidates.

LATER NEWS.

Strikers of St. Louis are quieting down.

The plague situation at San Francisco is unchanged.

Washington diplomats say England is the cause of the Chinese trouble.

S. H. Clark, formerly receiver of the Union Pacific railway, is dead at St. Louis, aged 68.

The constitutional amendment empowering congress to regulate trusts was voted down in the house.

Eight men were killed and several severely wounded by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at Marietta, Ohio.

Russia has 11,000 troops at Taku and 14,000 at Port Arthur, ready to take part in the disintegration of China.

A general strike by all the building trades at Kansas City has been ordered and 5000 workmen will be involved.

One man was killed and several severely injured by an explosion in the Eastman Kodak works in Rochester, N. Y.

Robbers blew up the safe of the Bank of Sheldahl, at Des Moines, Iowa, secured \$1,600 and escaped, after holding 50 citizens at bay with rifles.

Jose P. Ruiz, who shot into a group of small children and killed Patrio Channon at Albuquerque, N. M., May 28, 1898, was hanged at that place.

An epidemic of black cancer prevails at West Derby, Vt., three deaths having occurred within a week. About 50 houses have been quarantined, schools closed, and everything possible is being done to prevent a further spread of the plague.

El Correo Espanol, the organ of the Spanish colony at the City of Mexico, says regarding England's policy of annexing the Boer republics: "Poor Boers. The world has applauded your heroism, but has not moved a finger to prevent the spoliation of which you are the victims. The 19th century goes out dishonorably."

News has reached San Francisco from Lapas that Colonel Rafael Garcia Martinez, governor of the of the southern district of Lower California, will be recalled by President Diaz on account of complaints made against him by Robert F. Grigsby, superintendent of the Triunfo silver mine, 35 miles from Lapas. The Triunfo is the largest silver producer in Lower California. The nature of the trouble is not made public, but it is asserted that the operation of the mine was in some way hampered by the governor, and complaint was made to President Diaz.

Pretoria and Johannesburg have been abandoned by the Boers.

Fire destroyed the Palisade paper mills in Hoboken, N. J., causing a loss of \$100,000.

Filipinos surprised an American garrison at Bulacan, killing five and wounded seven.

Decoration day was fittingly observed in the house by the passage of nearly 200 pension bills.

Boer Envoy Fisher, in an address at Boston, says the war will not stop until the last man is killed.

One thousand citizens will be sworn in to assist the sheriff of St. Louis in putting down the street car riots.

Cholera is spreading rapidly in Indian famine districts, and the death rate has increased 40 per cent in three days.

Boxers have attacked and burned a mission station at Las Teon, China, 40 miles southwest of Peking, and have murdered the missionary in charge.

Ahmed Pasha, the Turkish vice-admiral, now in Washington, is well pleased with American shipbuilding and may give an order for a cruiser for Turkey.

Samuel W. Walker, an inventor of Omaha, after working 25 years to complete a gold-refining machine was struck with heart disease in Brooklyn and died, aged 48 years.

Hon. James A. Hesi, Democratic committee man from Tennessee, wants some place other than Kansas City for the national convention of 1900, and the reason is the exorbitant rates quoted by hotels of Kansas City.

A huge military scandal has been revealed at Belgrade, Serbia, by the issuance of an order for the mobilization of the Serbian reserves. Scarcely a uniform was found in the magazines. The accounts of the war office, however, show a large expenditure.

James Finnegan, a recluse, living in the northern part of Perry county, Ohio, was fatally tortured by masked robbers. The old man could not be made to tell where his money was hidden, and the robbers beat and burned him with a red hot shovel until he was unconscious, then they gagged him, covered him with a feather bed and left him to die.

The Naval Annual, published at Portsmouth, England, in comparing the navies of the world, estimates that at the close of the year the strength in completed battle ships will probably be: Great Britain, 47; France, 34; Russia, 17. But it is added, Great Britain's preponderance in modern powerful vessels will probably make her navy more than equal to the combined French and Russian navies.

The Seaman's Friend Society has placed 1,068 libraries on American naval vessels.

Judge Simon E. Baldwin, of the Connecticut supreme court, publicly advocates the whipping post for petty offenders.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in session in Milwaukee, unanimously adopted a resolution expressing disapproval of attaching anything of an advertising nature to the American flag.

TROUBLE IN SAMOA

German Part of It in an Unsettled State.

CAUSED BY MATAFA FACTION

In Tutuila and the Other American Islands the Natives Are Fearful and Happy.

Apia, Samoa, May 13, via San Francisco, June 4.—Since the German flag was hoisted in Samoa, affairs have been in an unsettled state. The Matafa faction until after Easter remained in or around Apia, claiming that although they had given the kingship to the commissioners in July last, they had not by any means given up their rights to govern the islands under the guarantee given to them by the Berlin treaty, which assured the autonomy of the Samoan group and the right of the natives to elect their own king. Matafa claimed that the treaty powers had no right to hand over the government of the islands to any single power, and that such a course was not assented to by his people.

Dr. Solf, the newly appointed governor of German Samoa, had thus at the very outset of his career a difficult and trying position to face. After several interviews, in which the matters were discussed from the different points of view, the natives agreed to return to their homes and there await further news after the arrival of dispatches from the German government. It is generally understood the governor conceded the right of the majority of the natives to be the party who should be consulted later in the formation of the native administration and be entitled to appointments thereunder. The Matafa party claims that "the spoils belong to the victors."

In Tutuila the American representative, in the person of Commander Tilley, of the United States steamer Abernethy, has had a much more agreeable and pleasant experience than Dr. Solf. There the natives hailed with enthusiasm the hoisting of "Old Glory" at Manua, the island lying east of Tutuila, the chiefs have requested Commander Tilley to visit the islands in person and there hoist the flag. This he consented to do, and the date fixed for the function was May 17, but at the time of writing there is no news from that place.

Customs regulations have been promulgated by the commander. The only port of entry in Tutuila is Pago Pago. The duties are the same as formerly collected under the Berlin treaty, with the one exception that the export duty on copra has been abolished. Lands are not to be alienated by the natives, although lands may be leased for a period not exceeding 40 years with the approval of the commander. The natives will be governed in districts. There are three districts, each under a chief. Under the chiefs are the judges and village magistrates, and an appeal lies from all to the commander. The importation of arms and ammunition is strictly prohibited.

POLITICS IN SENATE.

Senators Hanna, Hale and Tillman Led in the Debate.

Washington, June 4.—The senatorial debate today was caustic and as warm as the weather outdoors. At times the exchanges between senators bordered on personalities. Much of the discussion was of a political nature, although in themselves the questions involved were not essentially political. Soon after the senate convened, a memorial was presented from the people of California asking that the government provide some relief for the starving people of India. Hale, with this as a text, severely arraigned Great Britain for expending hundreds of millions of dollars in crushing liberty and freedom in South Africa, instead of caring for the helpless and dying people of England's chief colony. Aldrich charged Hale with making political speeches on irrelevant matters, and a little later, when Hale reported a further disagreement on the naval appropriation bill, an exciting discussion arose over the armor-plate question. A sharp political twist was given to the debate by a speech which Hanna delivered in favor of leaving the whole matter in the hands of the senate conferees, and of conferring discretionary powers upon the secretary of the navy in accordance with the house proposition. He became involved in a controversy with Tillman and Allen over the government's ability to manufacture armor satisfactorily, in which the sparks flew, to the intense interest of the auditors. Teller, Allen and Pettigrew replied to Hanna, all speaking in a political vein. The bill finally was returned to conference. Seventy-nine private pension bills were passed, and also the military academy bill carried amendments making General Miles and all future commanders of the army lieutenant-generals, and General Corbin a major-general. Consideration of the last of the appropriation bills, the general deficiency bill, was begun, but was not completed.

EN ROUTE TO PEKING.

Small Forces Landed From the Foreign Warships—Fast Tien Tsin.

Tien Tsin, June 2.—A special train started for Peking this afternoon with the following forces:

Americans, seven officers and 50 men; British, three officers and 72 men; French, three officers and 72 men; Russians, four officers and 71 men; Japanese, two officers and 24 men.

The foreign contingent also took with them five quick firing guns. It is believed that the foreign troops will be opposed at the first gate of the capital outside the wall.

Eight-Year-Old Hero.

Media, Pa., June 2.—Two children were dragged from a burning house on the truck farm of T. Steerhicks last night by their 8-year-old brother. His mother, carrying the baby and a lamp, fell on the stairs, the lamp setting fire to the house. The boy, realizing that the house was doomed, dragged out a brother and a sister, who were intent on rushing through the fire to their mother. Then he returned for his mother, whose arms clasped the baby, but her weight was too great for his little arms, and, as the flames were closing on him, he fled heart-broken to a place of safety.

Ignorant Foreigners in a Riot.

Chicago, June 2.—A free dispensary at 420 West Eighteenth street, said to be conducted by medical students, was attacked today by a crowd of infuriated Bohemians and Lithuanians, and before the police arrived in response to a riot call, the building was badly damaged. Today a boy disappeared, and his boy companion reported that he had been waylaid and killed by the doctors. In a few moments a mob of several hundred people was at work demolishing the building. The police arrived and several arrests were made before the crowd was dispersed. Later the missing boy was found unharmed.

Plague Under Control.

Chicago, June 2.—Bubonic plague, which has been epidemic in Sydney, Australia, is said to be under the control and dying out, in a private cablegram received by Charles Oliver, head of the commission in charge of the railways of New South Wales, who is visiting Chicago.

PLAGUE SITUATION.

Chinese of San Francisco State Their Grievances in Detail.

San Francisco, June 2.—Referring to quarantining of Chinatown, the attorneys for the Chinese Six Companies have made the following statement: "We shall do nothing precipitantly in the way of litigation, and therefore we do not contemplate making an application to the courts at this time for any order to modify or hinder the operations of the board of health."

"A cause of considerable uneasiness among the inhabitants of Chinatown is the lack of quarantine regulations thus far observed within the quarantined district. The general quarantine order keeps 20,000 people within a prescribed district, and that a comparatively small district. In this district it is not claimed that there are or ever have been more than nine or ten cases. The contention made by the people who are subject to the quarantine is that if it is necessary to quarantine this numerously populated district, it is the duty of the board of health to go further and quarantine or isolate the houses and persons who are said to be infected."

"We shall also request the board of health to proceed vigorously with the sanitation of the quarantined district. The question of expense is a secondary matter. If genuine bubonic plague exists there, the city should stop at nothing to stamp it out. A million dollars would be a mere trifle to expend in doing this work quickly and well."

Chinese Consul Ho Yow takes the position that the municipal government of San Francisco is bound to furnish necessities for the support of the quarantined Chinese.

The federal authorities refused to issue clean bills of health to the steamers City of Peking and Australia, which have sailed for the Orient and Honolulu. They will have to undergo quarantine and fumigation on reaching Hawaii.

EXPLOSION AT AN OIL WELL.

Four Farmers Killed and Seven Seriously Injured.

Marietta, O., June 2.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine on the Kelly farm, a few miles east of this city, resulted in four deaths, four fatally injured and three seriously injured. Fifty quarts of nitro-glycerine had been lowered in a 370-foot well. The "go devil" was dropped as usual, but failed to set the shot off. A "squib" was made with glycerine in a tube connected by a fuse. This was dropped and in striking the can at the bottom the main shot exploded and sent great quantities of water, oil and the unexploded squib into the air. The squib fell on the derrick floor unnoticed. As soon as the water cleared away there was a great rush to the derrick by the inquisitive countrymen. The Marietta Torpedo Company and contractors could not keep them back, but fled to a safe distance themselves. There were about 15 in the derrick when the fuse to the squib ignited the glycerine, and the terrible result followed.

William M. Watson, H. E. Selton, Frank Speers and Thomas Daniels were killed. Three fatally wounded are James P. Speers, Herman Speers, Dawson Stallar and William Carpenter. Those seriously injured are John Stallar, Walter Daniels and Henry Stallar. All the victims are residents of this county, well-to-do and prominent citizens.

STILL FAR FROM QUIET.

Several Disturbances by the St. Louis Car-Strikers.

St. Louis, June 5.—A riot of small proportions, during the progress of which a boy was fatally shot and a dynamite explosion occurred, marred what would have otherwise been an uneventful Sunday. As a car on the Tower line was passing the corner of Twelfth and Calhoun streets, a crowd of strike sympathizers threw rocks at it. An unknown man in the car fired a revolver into the crowd. The bullet struck Peter Frank, 16 years old, who was sitting in the doorway of his father's house. A detachment of police dispersed the rioters. The boy will die.

At a late hour this afternoon an explosion of dynamite shattered the cable conduit and switches of the Olive street line, at the intersection of Maryland and Boyle avenues. No one was injured, but traffic on that end of the line had to be suspended. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

More than the usual quota of police was furnished today for the protection of passengers and crews, and as a result the number of cars on the various lines of the Transit Company was materially increased. Cars were operated on 16 lines.

This morning the nucleus of the first regiment of special deputies forming Sheriff Pohlmann's posse consisted, consisting of 10 companies of 80 men, each armed with shotguns, were assigned to active service in preserving order. Their duties consisted in patrolling the streets and doing guard duty at the various power houses and car sheds.

Floods in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., June 4.—Tremendous rains have fallen in the last two days. The rise in the Brazos at Waco since last night is 23 feet and the river is still rising six inches an hour. It is out of its banks, and much alarm is felt.

Trackmen and section men on the Central New England railroad in Connecticut and New York, struck for \$1.50 a day.

The Strike in Chalons, France.

Chalons, Sur Saone, France, June 5.—The strike here reached a critical stage last night, and today the city is studded with soldiers. The trouble began during the afternoon, and at night the street lamps were extinguished and missiles of all sorts were thrown at the cavalry and gendarmes, who fired, killing one of the rioters and wounding 20, some of them seriously. Fifteen gendarmes and two cavalrymen were injured. The trouble is not yet ended.

Set a Patriotic Example.

The glory we remember we are to hand down unimpaired. The next generation needs the example of fathers as well as forefathers.—Boston Congregationalist

WAS IT AGUINALDO?

The Filipino Leader or His Adjutant Shot.

COMPANIONS TOOK HIM AWAY

Richly Captioned Horse Was Left With Saddle-Bags Containing Insurgent's Diary and Papers.

Vigan, Luzon, via Manila, June 5.—Major March, with his detachment of the Thirty-third regiment, overtook what is believed to have been Aguinaldo's party on May 19, at Lagat, about 100 miles northeast of Vigan. The Americans killed or wounded as officer, supposed to be Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by his followers.

Aguinaldo had 100 men. Major March 125, the American commander reaching La Bogan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6, on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the best of streams. Toward evening, May 19, Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night, exhausted and half starved.

Major March's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountain side, the figure of 25 Filipinos dressed in white with their leader on a gray horse were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body. The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddle bags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was addressed: "To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. There was also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech, translated into Spanish and entitled: "The Death Knell of the Filipino People."

Major March, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is a tributary of the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tiao, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river May 20 on a raft with the body of a dead or wounded man upon a litter, covered with palm leaves. There Major March reviewed his command, shoeless and exhausted, and picked out 24 of the freshest men, with whom he beat the surrounding country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the insurgents. The Americans pushed on, and arrived at Aparri, May 29.

The officer shot was either Aguinaldo or his adjutant, and as the horse was richly captioned, it is fair presumption that it was Aguinaldo.

BURIAL OF SPANISH RULERS.

Weird Ceremonial Custom Prescribed for Royal Burials.

Strange and almost weird is the ceremonial which accompanies the burial of Spanish kings. The pantheon, or royal tomb, is at the palace of Escorial, situated 3,000 feet above the level of the sea and some distance from the capital. Only kings, queens and mothers of kings are buried there, the coffins of the kings lying on one side, and those of the queens on the other. After lying in state for several days in the throne-room in Madrid, says the San Francisco Argonaut, an enormous procession is formed accompanying the body to the Escorial. A halt is made on the way and the corpse rests there for one night. In the morning the lord high chamberlain stands at the side of the coffin and says in loud tones: "Your majesty pleased to proceed on your journey?"

After a short silence the procession moves on and winds up to the grand portal of the palace. These doors are never opened except to admit a royal personage, dead or alive. When the casket containing the remains is at last placed in the vault the chamberlain unlocks it and, kneeling down, calls with a loud voice: "Senor! Senor! Senor!" After a solemn pause he cries again: "His majesty does not reply. Then it is true the king is dead!" He then locks the coffin, gives the key to the prior (the palace of the Escorial contains also a large monastery and the church) and, taking his staff of office, breaks it in pieces and flings them at the casket. The booming of guns and the tolling of bells announce to the nation that the king has gone to his final resting place.

Saving Oneself by Service.

A man was traveling over an Alpine pass. He went over the glaciers, sinking in the snow step by step, upward, until he was weary. High on the summit of the pass a desire to sleep overcame him. He could hardly put one foot before another. Just as he was almost sinking down into the sleep which would have proved the sleep of death to him, he struck his foot against an obstacle which proved to be the body of a traveler who had preceded him. He bent down, found that the heart had not ceased to beat and began at once to rub the frozen limbs and to do his best to reanimate the body. In his effort he was successful. He saved the man's life; and, in the effort, he banished his own desire to sleep and so saved his own life in saving another.—Herald and Presbyter.

Already Tamed.

"I have decided," said the girl in blue, "that when I marry I shall marry a widower."

"Coward!" returned the girl in gray, scornfully.

"Truly, it would seem that a woman should be willing to tame her own husband."—Chicago Post.

Literary Ornaments.

"What is a library, pa?"

"A library, Jimmy, is what a man has when he gets together an awful lot of books that he never has time to read."—Chicago Record.

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THE ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

Names of Some of the Principal Brands Sold in this Vicinity.

The recent discussion in the papers of the effect upon the human system of food made with alum baking powders and the opinions that have been published from noted scientists to the effect that such powders render the food unwholesome, have caused numerous inquiries for the names of the various alum powders.

The following list of baking powders containing alum is made up from the reports of state chemists and food commissioners, of Minnesota, or other reliable authority:

Baking Powders Containing Alum: K. C. Contains Alum

Calumet. Contains Alum

Home. Contains Alum

White Lily. Contains Alum

Bee-Hive. Contains Alum

Bon Bon. Contains Alum

Defiance. Contains Alum

Portland. Contains Alum

In addition to these, it is learned that many grocers are selling what they call their own private or special brands. These powders are put up for the grocer and his name put upon the labels by manufacturers of alum powders. The manufacturers, it is said, find their efforts to market their goods in this way greatly aided by the ambition of the grocer, to sell a powder with its own name upon the label, especially when the grocer can make an abnormal profit upon it. Many grocers, doubtless, do not know that the powders they are thus pushing are alum powders which would be actually contraband in many sections if sold without disguise.

It is quite impossible to give the names of all the alum baking powders in the market. They are constantly appearing in all sorts of disguises, under all kinds of cognomen, and at all kinds of prices, even as low as five and 10 cents a pound. They can be avoided, however, by the housekeeper who will bear in mind that all baking powders sold at 25 cents or less per pound are liable to contain alum, a pure cream of tartar baking powder cannot be produced at anything like this price.

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