NEW CANAL TREATY

Full Text of Convention Signed by Hay and Pauncefote.

PRINCIPLE OF NEUTRALIZATION

Provisions Similar to Those of Great Britain for the Free Navigation of the Suez Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The following is the text of the new treaty negotiated in relation to the construction of the Nicaragua canal:

"The United States of America and her majesty, the queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britan and Ireland, and empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States without impairing 'the general principle' of neutralization established in article VIII of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries, the president of the United States, and for her majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, the Rt. Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., her majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article I—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, eit the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost or by gift or loan of money to individuals, or by corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stocks or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy the rights incident to such construction as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

"Article II—That the high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutralization established in article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, adopt, as the basis of such neutralization, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers signed at Constantinople, October 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal, that is to say:

"First—The canal shall be free and open in time of war, as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of equity so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or its subjects in respect of the conditions or charge of traffic or otherwise.

"Second—The canal shall never be blockaded nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

"Three—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual, nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be executed with the least possible delay, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as the vessels of war of belligerents.

"Fourth—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

"Fifth—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than 24 hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible, but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within 24 hours from the departure of the vessel of war of another belligerent.

"Sixth—The plant and establishments, buildings and all works necessary to construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy ample immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

"Seventh — No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"Article 3—The high contracting parties will, upon the exchange of the ratification of this convention, bring it to the notice of other powers and invite them to adhere to it.

"Article 4—The present convention shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by her Britannic majesty, and the ratification shall be ratified at Washington or London within six months of the date hereof, and earlier if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals:

"Done in duplicate at Washington, A. D., February 5, 1900.

"JOHN HAY,
"PAUNCEFOTE."

The president's letter of transmittal is as follows:

"To the Senate: I transmit herewith, with a view to receive the advice and consent of the senate, to its ratification, a convention this day signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention of April 1, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, February 5, 1900.

OPPOSITION TO RATIFICATION.

Amended Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Not Favored by All Senators.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

At a hurriedly called meeting of various senators Monday night it was determined to oppose the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as it applies to the Nicaragua canal, which was abrogated Saturday. The leaders in the opposition are: Senators Platt and Hawley, of Connecticut; Mason, of Illinois, and several others. The treaty is regarded, in effect, by some of the most conservative senators on both sides as an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain; that it closely associates the two countries in the control of a purely American project; that under the provisions the United States abandons the right to defend its own property in return for the promise of assistance from Great Britain, whenever assistance for the maintenance of the canal's neutrality shall be required. Instead of the treaty being ratified promptly, the opposition to its acceptance in the present form will insist upon its being referred to the committee on foreign relations for revision and with instruction to insert the following:

"The contracting parties further engage that when the canal shall have been completed, the government of the United States shall have the right, in case the United States is at war with any nation, to take temporary possession of, defend and fortify the canal and its approaches without prejudice to the commercial rights of any other nation guaranteed by the neutrality of the canal."

There seems to be no doubt that the treaty in its present shape cannot get through the senate.

CANAL BILL PROSPECTS.

Indications Are It Will Pass by Overwhelming Majorities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Senator Morgan, chairman of the senate committee on the Nicaragua canal, says he expects the canal bill to pass the senate this month. Representative Hepburn, chairman of the house committee, says he expects it to pass the house this month. A poll of both houses shows that when it comes to a vote the bill will pass both houses by overwhelming majorities.

Both bills, while differing in language somewhat, authorize the president to secure from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the control of such territory as may be necessary to construct and defend the proposed canal and make an indefinite appropriation to be used in securing such control. Citizens of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to have the same advantages in the use of the canal as citizens of the United States. An appropriation of $10,000,000 is made for the commencement of the work, and the secretary of war is authorized to enter into contracts for its completion to the amount of $140,000,000, the money to be provided in the regular annual appropriation bills as it shall be needed.

There is no reason to expect any serious efforts to delay the bill in either house of congress. Its opponents are so few as to make such efforts hopeless, and the present prospects are that a vote will be reached in both houses after short debates. When Mr. Reed was speaker he was able to prevent consideration of the bill in the house, but Speaker Henderson is heartily in favor of it, and will aid in expediting action. Chairman Hepburn's present plan is to try to secure consideration of the bill by unanimous consent. Speaker Henderson has intimated to him that this can probably be secured. If there is objection to consideration by any of the opponents of the measure, Mr. Hepburn will then apply to the committee on rules for a special order, and he has no doubt of its being granted, as all the members of that committee are in favor of the bill.

In the senate, the financial bill will have the right of way until February 15, but after that has been acted upon Senator Morgan intends to call up the canal bill and push it to a speedy vote. There will be some opposition from senators who think it would be wise to wait for the report of the Walker commission, but few members will oppose the bill in its present form. Senator Morgan is confident the canal bill will pass congress at the present session. He has assurances that a large majority of representatives favor the passage of the bill without further delay. In the senate some of the friends of the bill are impatient to have it taken up and passed some day during the morning hour. The only substantial opposition comes from Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, who will probably insist on debating the subject at length.

"Friends of the bill," Senator Morgan said, "are satisfied the American people fully understand the provisions of the measure and recognize the importance of prompt action. Under the circumstances, its advocates will not waste time in discussion. So strong is the sentiment in the senate favorable to the bill that it might be taken up tomorrow and passed with not more than five or six votes against it. There is a general understanding, however, that it shall not antagonize the financial bill, now pending, and therefore I probably shall not call up the canal bill until the financial bill is disposed of. The latter measure is to be voted on one week from next Thursday.

"I do not believe Senator Caffery proposes to filibuster against the bill when it is taken up. He desires to present his objections to the proposed bill, and I understand he will content himself by explaining his position to the senate, after which a vote will be taken. I have no fear as to the result, as the senate has twice passed a similar bill, and the subject is perfectly well understood by all of the intelligent people in the United States."

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, says there is no doubt as to the passage of the canal bill.

"More than two-thirds of the senate favor the bill," he said, "and it is not likely that the small opposition will interpose any unnecessary delay to prevent the passage of the bill. The very small minority in opposition may require a few days to present their views, and friends of the bill will give them every reasonable opportunity to be heard. Unless some unforeseen obstacles arise, the bill should be passed soon after the financial measure is out of the way."

Senator Harris, one of the most energetic friends of the canal bill on the democratic side of the chamber, has had several conferences recently with Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, who advocates a smaller appropriation than is carried in the pending bill, and the prospects are that a satisfactory agreement will be reached for a limited appropriation by the present congress.

"It will be difficult to stay the passage of the bill now," said Senator Harris, "as the American people are thoroughly aroused to the importance of building the canal without further delay. While there is no intention on the part of the friends of the bill in the senate to take precipitate action, we feel that too much time has already been allowed to pass without getting down to actual work on the canal. The time is ripe for beginning the construction of the canal, and the whole country, without regard to politics or section, demands action by congress this session."

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Oakland and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The weather at Oakland was fine, and the track fast. The results were:

Seven furlongs, selling—Dogtown won, Twinkle Twink second, New Moon third; time, 1:28¾.

Three and a half furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Laura Marie won, Corncake second, Count Hubert third; time, 0:41½.

Six furlongs, selling—Tuthill won, Redwald second, Allenna third; time, 1:14¼.

Mile and an eighth, selling—Rio Chico won, Coda second, Perseus third; time, 1:54¾.

One mile—Olinthus won, Formero second, Del Paso II third; time, 1:41¼.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The results of today's races were:

Selling, seven furlongs—Cathedral won, Elkins second, Judge Quigley third; time, 1:22½.

Selling, mile and an eighth—Maidstone won, Dr. Dannie second, Tom Gilmore third; time, 2:02.

Selling, one mile—Trust Me won, George B. Cox second, Quanah Parker third; time, 1:46.

Six furlongs, handicap—Belle of Memphis won, Lord Fairfax second, Agitator third; time, 1:17.

Sale of Paintings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Fifty-seven paintings, the property of Austin H. King of Providence, were sold at auction in Chickering hall last night. They brought a total of $7,375, an average of $1325 for each picture. The pick of the collection, "Bedouins on the March," a study by Schreyer, was bought by R. Hoagland for $1000. Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, and Anthony Brady were also liberal buyers.

VERY DULL AT DAWSON

FEARS THAT THE TOWN WILL BE DEPOPULATED.

How Fred Clayson Left the Klondike —Completion of United States Barracks—Personal Notes.

DAWSON CITY, Jan. 15.—(Special correspondence.)—Dawson is dull, dreadfully dull, as it always is at this season of the year. The miners are at work, and but a few hours is necessary each day for the merchants to transact all the business that is necessary for the city trade. The influence of the Nome excitement is just being felt. From three to five men arrive over the ice from Bennett each day, and this number will be greatly increased next month, as it is reported that over 300 are now en route and more coming by every northbound steamer. All who arrive here will remain a few weeks or until after the usual February cold snap has passed. Many will remain until navigation opens in May. Last year the river opened May 17. Some prophesy that on account of the unusual amount of cold weather this winter, that it may open earlier this season. The rush from here will be terrific. There are not one-

CHAIRMAN OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT, OF CINCINNATI.

half the steamers to accommodate those who will want to go in the first rush. These will consist mostly of speculators, gamblers and laborers. The laymen and property-owners will not be able to leave before the second rush in July, as the clean-up does not occur until June. It is not the richness of the diggings entirely that causes the rush, but the more equitable laws. Each new law from Ottawa received here makes the lot of the prospector and mineowner more arduous. As the most prominent business man in the city expressed it yesterday: "Unless they make better laws to govern the miners here and change their present government very materially, the owls and the bats will be making their nests in the business houses after the Nome rush is over."

Murdered on the Trail.

There no longer seems any doubt that Lynn Reife, of Seattle; Lineman Olsen, of the Dominion government telegraph company, and Fred Clayson, of Portland, but later a merchant at Skagway, have been murdered while en route from Dawson to Bennett. Clayson left here about December 17, on a bicycle, and as he started remarked to your correspondent that he would have something to record in The Oregonian when he arrived at Bennett, little thinking it would be to record his death, instead of his fast time between the two points. At Selkirk he wired to his brother in Skagway, and the next morning left Minto, a Canadian Development Company station, about 200 miles from here. All three men left there together, with the intention of eating Christmas dinner at Hootchiku, a mounted police station, 15 miles further. But that point they never reached, and not a trace of their movements can be found, though the most diligent inquiry has been made. A special detachment of police is now searching for their bodies or clews that will lead to their disappearance. Each of the murdered men had quite a sum of money, besides which Clayson had a draft for $2000. Two men, O'Brien and Graves, have already been arrested as suspects. Upon the former was found a large revolver, believed to have been given Reife by Murray Eades when starting from Dawson. Relatives have sent to Juneau for bloodhounds to assist in trailing the murderers or finding the bodies of the murdered men.

U. S. Barracks Completed.

George W. Hunt has returned to Dawson from Eagle City, where he has been supervising architect over the new barracks being built there for the United States government. The buildings were erected on a level piece of ground alongside Mission creek, overlooking Eagle City, said to be a beautiful site. The soil is sandy loam, has perfect drainage, and is free from frost, except in midwinter. A well was sunk to a depth of 45 feet through a sandy and gravel formation, and it furnishes plenty of pure, cold water. Two buildings, 34x42 feet in size, were built for the offices, besides the main barracks, which are 28x100. All are two stories in height. Immediately back of the barracks is the hospital, 60x72 feet in size, built in the shape of a cross. Besides these, there are two storehouses, 24x80, and stables for the accommodation of 100 head of stock. All the buildings, with the exception of the hospital, face the parade ground, a tract 500 feet square, and almost perfectly level. One hundred men from company L, Seventh infantry, under command of Captain Wright, are now quartered there. The remainder of the company is doing duty down the river as far as Nome. Mr. Hunt says that but one claim was worked on American creek last winter, and it yielded $40,000 at a cost of $8000.

Over the Line.

Instead of going down the river, as was generally supposed, and as his friends energetically circulated the news that he had, D. W. Semple went the other direction. Nor did he look back until he had safely crossed to American soil, only four hours ahead of the police, who were after him. Fortunately for him, the wires were down, and the officers ahead could not be notified of his coming. Semple was fleeing from the wrath of Judge Dugas, before whom he was in contempt for publishing certain articles in his paper detrimental to the dignity of the court.

Narrow Escape From Drowning.

"Captain Jack" Crawford, the poet-scout, had a narrow escape from being drowned last Friday afternoon. He was returning home from Hunker, where he had given an evening's entertainment, and approaching the Klondike, took the wrong trail. It led him upon thin ice, and he was soon struggling waist-deep in the ice-cold water, in which he would have drowned but for the timely assistance rendered by two men who were passing up the trail and heard his cries for help.

General Notes.

The warm storage building which permits eggs being kept in good condition, is responsible for the large porcelain punch-bowl filled with savory eggnog and surrounded by a tempting array of china mugs, so familar to Americans, to be seen in every well-appointed barroom.

John Rolf, of Albany, has signified his intention of going to Nome in the spring. He says the laws will not justify any miner in remaining here.

For the first time in its history, Dawson now has a standard time. Each day at noon a minute gun is fired at the barracks, and every timepiece in the city is supposed to be adjusted accordingly.

Arnold F. George, the newspaper man, in contempt before Judge Dugas, made an open apology in court, and was discharged. His associate, D. W. Semple, having been guilty the second time, had visions of the woodpile for one year, and took a lively pace for American territory.

The last mail left Bennett at 1 P. M., December 28, and arrived here at 5:00 P. M., January 6. At one point between White Horse and the next station it made 30 miles in four hours. Good time for dogs, with 400 pounds of freight, the driver "mushing" all the way.

Over the United States consul's office the American flag was floating when the recent fire started in the Monte Carlo, a few doors away. Soon the flag was enveloped in deep, black smoke, through which the red tongues of flame could occasionally be seen. Mr. Adams, the temporary consul, was removing the records of the office, when some one noticing the danger of the flag, loudly exclaimed: "Pull down that flag!" "Never mind," replied your correspondent, "that flag is never pulled down in any country." Soon the halyards were burned, next the pole, and then "Old Glory", still proudly waving to the last, sunk fluttering into the mass of fire, roundly cheered by a number of Americans who heard the words spoken. C. W. W.

NONINTERVENTION.

It Would Be Folly for United States to Meddle in Africa.

PORTLAND, Feb. 6.—(To the Editor.)—England, undoubtedly, as a balance of power, is a solid rock in the support of several European nations, whose boundary lines join, and are fairly crumbling under pressure from the weight of arms of might, and despotic empires, supported by a military organization that is an ever-present dread and menace to their very existence. Who can tell what a powerful empire would do in the control and dictation of an ambitious leader to widen his boundaries and release the sufferings of 20,000,000 of starving souls, as in Russia now, whose miseries are the result of a grinding system of taxation, that carries away the last fluttering fowl from the roost, to support this same dread power.

With Great Britain crushed to earth, where is the man can say what might happen from the arms of a powerful foe? There is tottering Italy, on the south, Sweden and Norway on the north, of Europe, and even mighty Germany may be menaced in the squeeze. Not that these nations love England more, but Russia and France less.

The Dutch and Germans, at home and over the world, have a natural sympathy of language for the Boer, and, doubtless, in an hour of excitement, the fury of passion and prejudice of the German people would have plunged that nation into war with England, the only result of which would be great sacrifice of blood and treasure. But the government authorities, with the knowledge and keen insight of the internal working of the government machine, and what is best for the people and state, stood firm in an hour of danger and averted the calamity of war, and when the flames of malice and prejudice have burned out these misguided people will bless the hand that directed them from the pitfall of war.

In consequence of the facts of the great question of state-making—that is, the progress or decline of nations—is it not wise for us, regardless of nationality, to leave these momentous affairs with our statesmen, who understand them? We can conduct our own business with wisdom and intelligence, but be totaly ignorant on the question of the division of China. Therefore, it seems to me mean and contemptible for political demagogues to stir up strife and bitterness among the common people for partisan purposes, and talk of calling down our government for ont intervening in the Transvaal war, when that government is bound to neutrality by all the ties of honor and obligation to a nation that stood faithfully by us in a trying hour of need. Honor is at stake. Shall we sacrifice it? Never! R. C. PRINCE.

Paris Journals and Editors.

The Spectator.

In Paris the identification of a journal with its editor and chief writers is complete. In the brilliant days of the July monarchy nobody thought of the presse or the constitutionnel: these were mere counters, and hardly that; people thought of Emile de Girardin and Adolphe Thiers—they provided educated men with their politics, as somewhat later on Sainte-Beuve and Jules Janin provided them with their literary ideas. When the republic was founded Gambetta started the Republique Francaise, and though it had many able writers, France identified that journal with the great orator, and millions accepted its every utterance as oracular. To quote a lesser instance, L'Intransigeant, with its hysterics and heroics, could be nothing without the personality of M. de Rochefort. And L'Autorite is simply M. Paul de Cassagnac.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

JUDGE TAFT, OF OHIO, APPOINTED ITS CHAIRMAN.

He Will Probably Be Named as the First Civil Governor of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The president has appointed Circuit Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, chairman of the Philippine commission, and he will sail from San Francisco some time after March 15.

The appointment of Judge Taft marks the first selection for the new Philippine commission. There will be five members of the commission, and all of them will be civilians. Mr. Schurman, president of the existing commission, has declined, for business reasons, to remain on the commission, so Judge Taft will be president in his place. Mr. Denby and Professor Worcester have been invited to accept appointments, but so far have not signified their intentions. Admiral Dewey will not go back to Manila, and General Otis will give way, like him, to a civilian.

Secretary Root said today that no instructions had been framed for the new commission as yet, but it would be easy to perceive, from the sentiments set out in the president's message, on the subject, what these instructions would be.

Judge Taft called at the war department today in company with Judge Day, late secretary of state, and had a long talk with Secretary Root as to the plans of the commission.

As some surprise has been caused by the willingness of Judge Taft to surrender a life position of the dignity and emolument of a United States circuit judge to join the commission, it may be said that the prevalent impression is that as soon as the commission shall have succeeded in replacing the existing military government in the Philippines with stable government, Judge Taft will be named as the first civil governor-general of the archipelago. It is not thought this change will take place at once, but the commission is expected to move steadily toward that object, and to set up local civil government as fast as the Filipinos shall demonstrate their worthiness.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Two Officers Wounded and a Sergeant Killed at Niac.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—The insurgents attacked the First battalion, Forty-fifth infantry, near Niac. A major and a captain were wounded and one sergeant killed. Details of the engagement are lacking.

Ships arriving from Legaspi report that General Pana concentrated a large force around the town and made a sharp night attack on Major Shipton's battalion of the Forty-seventh infantry, which occupied the large convent as a fort. One battalion and a battery have sailed as reinforcements for Shipton. The casualties are unknown.

A corporal and four men, while patrolling the railroad near Mabalacat, recently disappeared, and are supposed to be captured. A searching party looking for them was ambushed and a corporal killed.

February 7, Noon.—The insurgents Monday captured a supply train of nine bull carts between Orani and Dinalupijan, killing a corporal and five privates of company G, Thirty-second infantry. The escort consisted of a sergeant and 11 mounted men. The insurgents weakened the supports of a bridge over a creek, and the first cart went into the stream. While the escort was bunched, trying to haul the cart out of the water, the insurgents fired a volley from the bushes, killing the six Americans and also two native drivers.

BURIAL OF OREGON DEAD.

State Willing to Assume All Responsibility.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—Governor Geer sent a telegram to Secretary of War Root this afternoon to the effect that the state of Oregon would assume all responsibility in the matter of the interment of the dead volunteers if the government would ship the bodies to the state. Also that the burials would be in a plot in Riverview cemetery, near Portland, and that there would be a single funeral service over all the bodies. An answer is expected from the secretary tomorrow.

Remains of Oregon Boys at Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Quartermaster Long has received requests for the remains of four Oregon volunteers, which will be shipped soon from the Presidio. Ten bodies of that regiment remain there uncalled for. Some of these were landed yesterday from the transports lately from Manila. Below is a list of the bodies claimed and unclaimed:

Charles P. Oliver, private, company H; Michael P. Crowley, private, company D; Richard E. Perry, private, company A; Charles A. Horn, private, company C; Fred J. Norton, private, company F; Frank E. Rotherne, private, company G; John H. Fenton, private, company B; James Page, private, company D (applied for); Bert B. Chandler, private, company C; Charles R. Rupert, private, company L; Jay Taylor, private, company B (applied for); Joseph Berry, private, company M (applied for); Robert B. Hoffman, private, company M (applied for); Henry Payne, private, company M.

Lawton's Body at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—The body of Major-General Lawton, which arrived in this city from Fort Wayne last night, was transferred to the state capitol at 11:45 o'clock, where it lay in state this afternoon. From the time the coffin was placed on the catafalque in the great rotunda until the doors were closed, the stream of people anxious to take a last look at the face of the dead hero was unbroken. At 6:30 o'clock, when the doors of the capitol were closed, it is estimated that 40,000 people had passed through the building and viewed the remains of the dead general.

The remains were taken to the train at 7:30 o'clock, and tomorrow morning, at 8:30 o'clock, the funeral party will continue its journey to Washington. Tonight General Shafter gave an informal reception in the parlor of the Grand hotel.

Two Funerals at McMinnville.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Feb. 6.—The body of Frank W. Hibbs, late of company A, Second Oregon, arrived here today. Funeral services were postponed until Thursday, when it is expected that the body of Lewis E. Miller will have arrived, and one service will be held for both boys. The services will be at the Christian church, conducted by members of Company A, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. Arnold Lindsey.

Gorgeous Swords.

Chambers's Journal.

Of gorgeous swords which are not so much weapons as settings for precious stones, the most valuable in England is said to be the one presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolseley and valued at £2000; but this sum is comparatively little for a bejeweled sword if the value of the sword brought over to Europe by the late shah of Persia on his first visit—namely, £10,000—can be taken as a standard of what a diamond-hilted weapon ought to cost. Those who can recall that wonderful saber will be somewhat skeptical about the existence of the akwar of Baroda's gorgeous blade, which is supposed to be worth more than 20 swords of equal beauty and value to the shah's; but it is popularly supposed that the diamonds, rubies and emeralds with which it is thickly incrusted bring up its value to about £120,000, which, at 4 per cent, represents an income of almost £5000 a year, and renders the possession of such a sword something more than a mere luxury.

SAVE YOUR HAIR
WITH SHAMPOOS OF

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25

"All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

AN UNEXPECTED STEP

MOLINEUX' LAWYERS WILL NOT CALL WITNESSES.

Attorney Weeks, in His Summing Up, Tried to Throw Suspicion on Cornish.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Counsel for Roland B. Molineux, charged with murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by poison, sent to Harry Cornish in December, 1898, took a bold and unexpected step today, announcing that the defense would submit no evidence. Last night Barlow S. Weeks, counsel for Molineux, stated that the defense would consume less time than the prosecution, but it had been the general expectation that many witnesses would be called, including the handwriting expert, Carvalho, and a number of persons who would attack the character of Harry Cornish.

Mr. Weeks began his summing up today, and had not finished when court adjourned. He spoke with great earnestness, and the jury listened to him intently. He told of his long personal friendship with Molineux, and he attacked Harry Cornish bitterly. The tenor of his argument was that the proof pointed more strongly to Cornish as the murderer than to Molineux. Molineux's father, mother and wife were in court, as was Cornish, who was visibly nervous. Molineux seemed cool and collected.

No testimony had been produced to show that this defendant mailed this package, or was in the vicinity of the postoffice at 3:30 o'clock December 23, 1898, the day this package was mailed. "But," said Mr. Weeks, pausing an instant, and poising his hand in the air, while his eyes swept over the jury, "Harry C. Cornish was, and he was at the postoffice at exactly the time the package was mailed, and on that day. That silver bottle-holder was bought by a man who said that he wanted it 'for a lady's dresser,' and matched the silver on that dresser.

"There is not a syllable of evidence or scintilla of proof that that package ever came through the mails, except Mr. Cornish. Has he told the truth? This is important. No one proves the receipt, no postman proves the delivery, except Cornish."

Word by word Mr. Weeks went over the Cornish testimony and strove to impress upon the jury the suspicion that Cornish might have been guilty. He dilated on the suspicious circumstances.

"Mrs. Adams took a dose of medicine and died. Mr. Cornish took a dose, or says he did, on an empty stomach, and wanders around all day with no effect. He says he took a dose. He even went to see Yocum, a man who knows how to make cyanide of mercury. Now what reasonable excuse did Cornish have for visiting Yocum on that day of all days?"

Mr. Weeks then described Molineux's actions ever since the newspapers accused him of the murder as those of an innocent man.

Mr. Weeks asked for an adjournment until tomorrow, his voice having failed. The jury will be locked up tonight in the Astor house. Mr. Weeks' address will consume all of tomorrow.

Stage Kisses Are Genuine.

Ladies' Home Journal.

They must have an impulsive manner. They must look sufficiently fervid. It is a curious sight—that of two players who are to express the ardent love which Shakespeare has written for his "Romeo and Juliet," but who at rehearsal, in modern clothes and no accessories of glamour, practice a kiss as mechanically and unfeelingly as though it were—as it is then—utterly devoid of sentiment. There must be no hesitation or clumsiness. Romeo is not permitted to decide whether to throw both arms around his sweetheart or only one, or which. Nor may Juliet be shy or forward, yielding or resisting, as she chooses. The director will place their arms for them if they do not themselves make a picturesque exhibit of tenderness. And the kiss? Shall it be delivered by the wooer on the lips of the won, or on brow, or cheek? That question is considered and settled. Are kisses on the stage genuine? Well, not at rehearsals, except, maybe, once or twice in order to show the effect fully. An actress would resent a real kiss at a rehearsal except when necessary. For the satisfaction of natural curiosity on that point, it may be told right here that most of the kisses in the public performances of plays are actual kisses.

Various Incomes.

"Reminiscences," by J. Kegan Paul.

"Not long before her (Mrs. Proctor's) death, Mr. Browning, Mr. Matthew Arnold and I were standing in front of the fireplace one Sunday afternoon, talking about the various incomes made by prominent persons, and Mrs. Procter was giving her own reminiscences of barristers' and physicians' fees, and the sums obtained by literature by men known to her in her youth.

"Mr. Browning thereupon told how at the house of a distinguished surgeon he had met an exalted personage, who, to much bonhomie joins on inordinate cupidity. He said to the surgeon, 'I should like to know, of course I do not speak to present company, what a first-rate surgeon makes in his profession.' 'Well, sir,' said the host, 'I should say that about £15,000 a year would be the mark.' 'What,' said the prince, turning to the then acknowledged leader of the English bar, 'what does a great barrister make?' 'I suppose, sir, £25,000 would hit the mark.' Sir John Millais was also present, and he was the third asked. 'Possibly, sir, £35,000 a year.' 'Oh, come, come,' said the questioner. 'Well, sir,' said Sir John Millais, rather nettled, 'as a matter of fact, last year I made £40,000, and might have made more had I not been taking holiday longer that usual in Scotland.' When he had finished speaking, Mr. Browning put his arms through Mr. Arnold's and mine, and said: 'We don't make that by literature, do we?'"

Corn-Drying and Ground Squirrel.

Zitkala-Sa in the Atlantic.

From a field in the fertile river bottom my mother and aunt gathered an abundant supply of corn. Near our tepee they spread a large canvas upon the grass, and dried their sweet corn in it. I was left to watch the corn, that nothing should disturb it. I played around it with dolls made of ears of corn. I braided their soft, fine silk for hair, and gave them as various blankets as I found scraps in my mother's workbag.

There was a little stranger with a black-and-yellow-striped coat that used to come to the drying corn. It was a little ground squirrel, who was so fearless of me that he came to one corner of the canvas and carried away as much of the sweet corn as he could hold. I wanted very much to catch him, and rub his pretty fur back, but my mother said he would be so frightened if I caught him that he would bite my fingers. So I was as content as he to keep the corn between us. Every morning he came for more corn. Some evenings I have seen him creeping about our grounds, and when I gave a sudden whoop of recognition he ran quickly out of sight.

In the sun and wind mother also dried many wild fruits—cherries, berries and plums. But chiefest among my early recollections of autumn is that one of the corn-drying and the ground squirrel.

"The Gentle Dove."

From "Wild Animals in Captivity," by Edward Bartelett.

I am almost afraid to say that the great amount of kind feeling, sympathy, and regard bestowed upon doves in general is wasted upon the undeserving. To all keepers of doves and pigeons the pugnacious disposition exhibited by birds of this class is well known, although the means of inflicting injury upon each other is somewhat limited in consequence of the comparative want of weapons. Not being armed with claws, spurs, and a powerful beak like most gallinaceous birds, they not only do battle with a somewhat weak bill, but strike each other with the wing joint. The heavy blows thus inflicted by the aid of the powerful pectoral muscles would perfectly astonish any one who received it, and although they seldom kill each other, they are prone to quarrel, fight, and keep up a very determined disagreement.

A RESTAURANT EPISODE.

A Sort of Straw Vote.

An advertising agent, representing a prominent New York magazine, while on a recent Western trip, was dining one evening in a Pittsburg restaurant.

While waiting for his order he glanced over his newspaper and noticed the advertisement of a well-known dyspepsia preparation, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; as he himself was a regular user of the tablets he began speculating as to how many of the other traveling men in the dining-room were also friends of the popular remedy for indigestion.

He says: "I counted 23 men at the tables and in the hotel office I took the trouble to interview them, and was surprised to learn that nine of the 23 made a practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

One of them told me he had suffered so much from stomach trouble that at one time he had been obliged to quit the road, but since using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets had been entirely free from indigestion, but he continued their use, especially while traveling, on account of irregularity in meals and because, like all traveling men, he was often obliged to eat what he could get and not always what he wanted.

Another, who looked the picture of health, said he never ate a meal without taking a Stuart Tablet afterwards, because he could eat what he pleased and when he pleased, without fear of a sleepless night or any other trouble.

Still another used them because he was subject to gas on stomach, causing pressure on heart and lungs, shortness of breath and distress in chest, which he no longer experienced since using the tablets regularly.

Another claimed that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets was the only safe remedy he had ever found for sour stomach and acidity, he had formerly used common soda to relieve the trouble, but the tablets were much better and safer to use.

After smoking, drinking or other excesses which weaken the digestive organs, nothing restores the stomach to a healthy, wholesome condition so effectually as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the natural digestives, pepsin, diastase, which every weak stomach lacks, as well as nux, hydrastin and yellow parilla, and can be safely relied upon as a radical cure for every form of poor digestion. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A little book on stomach troubles mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart & Co., Marshall, Mich.