

sympathy and thoughtfulness for the sol-diens had touched their hearts. Often the long, cold vigils were rendered futile Often by tears that dimmed the eyes and blurred vision as the royal carriage passed. As one very old woman said, "I've seen her many a time, but she said she was sorry for my boy, and I must see her agai before I die."

usands braved the raw east wind and stood for hours waiting patiently who have often seen the Queen, and who, in ordinary circumstances, would scarcely budge to watch her pass. Among those were many personal friends of the sov-ereign, for example, the Counters of Brownlow, a great friend of Victoria, and a favorite at court, who sat on the curb shivering for hours with the crowd outside Buckingham Palace. In short, it was not, so much a desire to see the mon arch as it was an overwhelming need of an outlet for jubilation over the war and a natural inclination to let the Queen see and share the gladness of her people, that prompted London spontaneously to make today one of the most memorable celebrations of Victoria's reign.

It was quite different from the mad re-joicings that marked the relief of Ladysmith. Rowdyism was conspicuously ab-sent, although the crowds reached such proportions that the number of police would have been quite inadequate had the people been obstreperous. Moreover, intermingled with the rejoicings of patriotsm, there was a particularly keen appreclution of the Queen's personality, her womanliness, her great age. This little ouch of reverence for sex, rather than for sovereign, rendered the huge crowds tractable in the hands of the good-natured police, and it was not a hard task to in duce them to surge back, and to make way for the royal carringe. When the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India did pass nodding, as if to many friends, instead of bowing with royal restraint, there echoed under the roar of cheers many heartfelt expressions, such as "God bless, her." "God keep her," "She's a brave woman." and scores more like them. It was small wonder that now and again tears of joy rolled down the cheeks of the aged sovereign,

spirit, use our best efforts also. "Our Pacific cities are now face to face

dillion dollars.

within the precincts of the palace. Back on their creaking hinges flew the great with the Eastern shores of Asia. Nicaragua Canal will bring our Gulf ports gates and up went the royal standard. A patrol of police went by, there was a flash of steel as the Life Guardsmen and nearer to them than those of the Atlantic and Europe. With Manila as a great deoutriders trotted through the gates and then all hats flew in the sir. A mighty cheer arose and slowly there pot, steamers from that emporium could reach the commercial ports of Eastern Asia as readily as it can be done by Eng-

passed a carriage, on the back seat of which sat a little black figure, heavily lish steamers from Hong Kong. We must consider that about one-third of the popu lation of the earth is concentrated in the veiled, and nodding right and left. Still nodding vigorously, Her Majesty passed out of sight into the quadrangle. There Eastern half of Asia, and that these vast multitudes are rapidly learning to apprethe Peers and Commoners assembled, sing-ing "God Save the Queen." As Her clate the advantages, and, I might add the necessity of high civilization, and they Majesty entered the palace, outside there are also learning to realize the comfort was pandemonium. Over the roadway which had been kept clear for the carwhich is enjoyed by the people of the most civilized nations in the possession and riages, the crowds swarmed until it was use of the products, manufactures and mpossible for those near the railing to nove an inch. Somebody started singing mechanical developments which are there found. "God Save the Queen," and half a mile or more of people took up the strains. "Europe and America must purchase the sliks, teas, coffee, hemp, spices and prod-Those who saw the queen unveiled, say ucts of the handiwork of the people of she looked remarkably well. the Orient, and this immense population

Visit to the City.

The Queen visited the City this afterbankment opposite the Temple steps at about 4 o'clock, where she was welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation in their robes of state. The Lord Mayor presented Her Majesty with the city sword of state. With a smile, the Que ched the sword and returned it to the Lord Mayor, saying: "I thank you for all that my City has done," to which the Lord Mayor replied: "Your Gracious on the coast. France has acquired posses Majesty's words will forever be treasured in my heart."

Then the Life Guards trotted on, in puris and ermine and gorgeous uniforms, the Marshal and Sheriffs and Aldermen, with the gold-laced flunkles and lumberin sinte coaches left behind, and the somber dressed Queen drove quickly along the Embankment which was black with c ing people. Accompanying Her Majesty were the Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein and Princess Henry of Batten-berg. The Life Guards trotted on through the thoroughfares of the City, which were everywhere thronged. So quickly were the American Sugar Refining Company is the inevitable outcome of the attempt to per-

petrate a monopoly in the sugar refining business and to keep the stock of the Sugar Trust at other than its intrinsic The value (if we may be pardoned the use of such an uneconomic expression). The de-cline in Bell Telephone is undoubtedly due to the mistaken judgment on the part of certain speculators in bidding the stock up in anticipation of "plums," which it now seems likely will not be realized. In a way, too, the great increase in the loans of the New York banks carries the mind back to the speculation of a year ago, as the bank statements since the opening of 1900 unquestionably reflect a tremendous ly heavy movement on the part of the banks in shifting their funds from loans highly speculative to those involving a im risk. And we suspect that th refunding measure now before Congress is not unremotely related to the occur ences of 1899. It is conceivable that thi

neasure is purely a bit of ax-grinding for the benefit of certain interests whose ventures in 1899 did not "pan out" as favorably as was anticipated.

These reflections lead us to add that the next few years are likely to witness a needs articles which American farms and factories are producing cheaper and better good deal of clearing-up of the effects of than those which are produced anywhere the recent senseless speculation. The United States Milling Company is probaelse on earth. Cotton cloth, such as is manufactured in Southern cotton mills is bly but the first of a long line of trusts that have got to face the music. No needed by the people of the East to the enormous value of four to five thousand doubt a good many more features will have to be evolved before the Amalga "England, with her navy, has ap-proached China by the sea, and has estabmated Copper Company is in a position to accomplish the purpose of its promoters. Some of those features are likely to be anything but pleasant to certain interests. lished firm footholds at favorable locations sions in Asia, which contain a population four times as great, and an area nearly 10 If the Sugar Trust actually reduces its dividend (as it would unquestionably be times as large as that of our Empire State. England's dominions and depend-encies in Asia now extend over an area sound business policy for it to do), the stock is bound to be greatly demoralized, dropping perhaps to 75, and possibly even lower (since it is even hinted that the of 1,600,000 square miles, and contains a population of nearly 300,000,000. Russia has dividend may be passed altogether); the effect upon the general market might be rery disastrous.

already in Asia territory exceeding in area 6,000,000 square miles, and contain-ing over 19,000,000 people. Port Arthur, We have danced, and sooner or later we great commercial and war port, is have got to pay the fiddler a pretty price Think of the hundreds of millions of wafirmly in her grasp. This gives Russia tered trust securities which never hav a power over Corea, which will add much been sold, and which some one is "lug-ging," but on which the banks will not to her strength. The completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway and its branches, ging. make leans. Atlas hore up the heavens or his shoulders, but we do not believe that the opening of the Nicaragua Canal and his sho is staying power is possessed by the interests that are now supporting the trusts which have been started in the Think of the new compeast two years. Ing plants that have been, and are being rushed into operation, as a result of the tremendous advance in commodity prices. But when the present extraordinary de mand for commodities has been supplied there will begin an era of competition

nvious, perhaps, of my 'record') shamelessly declare that the only people I've ever slain were some of my oldest friends, whom I've talked to death with stories that belong to the Pilocene period of anec-dotal development, or which, at the very latest, may have cheered the Aryan hordes their weary westward march from the tablelands of Asia. Never but once before, I confess, have I ever been remotely alluded to by my ungrateful countrymen as 'a hero of the war,' and that was years and years ago, when some of us night looked at each other only along the deadly barrels of burnished steel and when my wildest dreams never pictured and a time when I should gaze, as I am gazng tonight, full into New England eyes primming over with such kindliness and gracious welcome as makes even an 'unepentant rebel' feel thoroughly at ho 'Thank God, old 'comrades of the other

side,' the only bead drawn here tonight is not the bead of wary marksmen along gleaming steel, but comes bubbling up in parkling beauty from these foaming makers, wherein we pledge not only lip, but heart, the prosperity and honor of our common country, greeting each other with the glad hail which stirs our hearts here tonight as deeply as when well-nigh 2000 years ago (falling from the lips of choiring angels) it stirred the hearts of startled shepherds watching their flocks on the dim Judean hills under the shimmering stars-'Peace on earth, good will ward men. "But much as I have enjoyed hearing

these speeches, one thing, I confess, has puzzled me no little, and that is that wellnigh every one of your distinguished ora-tors has insisted (directly or by implication) that the Pilgrims really founded and shaped the destinies of our nation, and that but for New England patriotism that and Puritan devotion to duty and to printiple that little revolt of '76 would have woved somewhat of a flasco. God forbid that here or elsewhere I shall seek to abate one jot or one tittle of the debt that the Nation owes to stubborn New England grit and sagacious New England statecraft. But, as in matrimony, the point of view of May and the point of view of December are not always easily reconcilable, and sometimes end in the vorce court; so may it be in post-prandial oratory. In your December oratory, as here tonight, you naturally have unolded to you the New England point of But come down to Virginia and clink glasses with me in May, when we neet to celebrate (in far more Puritanical ashion than this) the anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America, yonder at Jamestown, where more than a year before the landing of the Mayflower was convened the first leg-islative assembly in the New World, and you will hear our after-dinner orators inblushingly declare that when the dun warcloud lowered in the East and the colish policy of Lord North had denied the chartered liberties of our Old Domin-lon and her sister colonies of New England, it was a Virginian, George Mason who drew the immortal bill of rights; that it was a Virginian. Richard Henry Lee, who first moved in the Continental Con-gress that 'these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states'; that it was a Virginian, Thomas Jefferson who drafted the Declaration of Independ nce, and that it was that glorious 'rebel' and great Virginian, George Washington who made it good by his sword. "Come to us with your memories of Lexington, where the shot was fired that went echoing round the world; come to as with the story of Bunker Hill where the old Puritan spirit blazed high and de-feat wore the mantle of glory, and we will stand uncovered before yonder noble monument in Richmond, from which looks down upon us in imperishable bronze the counterfeit presentment of the Nation's greatest son, seated in easy majesty on his mettled steed, serene and resolute, such as he may have seemed to his ragged New England soldiery and his own Virginian riflemen in deerskin leggings and fringed hunting-shirt, as he rode slowly down his lines under the Cambridge elms on that summer's morning more than a contury ago; while grouped beneath him stand the heroic figures of those great Virginians who shared with him and with our fathers the perils and the glory of dding the new Nation out of the dark and narrow bondage of royal tyranny into the broad sunlight of republican freede 'I can but think, sir, that a blending of the two points of view gives us the truer perspective as to our national de-velopment. What you call the Puritan spirit, of which you are justly proud, has never, I think, been confined to New England alone, nor do I believe that Virginia an claim exclusive heritage in the gra tous and generous qualities of the Cavaller. Isn't it, after all, the American spirit, differentiated by environment? Enrironment is, as we all know, a potent factor in national development, and I have often speculated as to what would have been the result had the Mayflower owing to her lost reckoning, 'fetched' as far south as she did north, of her original destination, and had that cargo of 'godly kickers' landed at Jamestown instead of at Plymouth. "In the light of alleged events in 1814. I can't help fancying what a tremendous lot of 'secession'sts' all of you would have been in '61, with a wealth of historic argument as to 'strict construction' that no Yankee Cavaller could even have me successfully except with the heavier artillery. illery. Grant and Sherman would in-vitably have been 'rebels,' Wendell Philips would have threatened some Boh Toombs of Massachusetts that he would yet call the roll of his slaves at the these who stood against us held just as sacred convictions that were the opposite of ours, and we respected them, as every foot of Bunker Hill monument, and Jefferon Davis of Brookline would have saunman with a heart must respect those who give all for their belief.' That, gentleman tered across Boston Common humming stave about hanging John Andrew on is the reason why we old Confederate solsour apple tree.

weak and waste away. The cure for these troubles is Dr. Klimer's Swamp-Rocot, the world-famous

kidney remedy. It instantly relieves the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually brings them back to health. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Healthy kidneys keep down the excess of uric acid, and you soon feel the benefit in new health and strength.

Swamp-Root should at once be taken upon the least sign of ill-health. It will make you well and is for sale the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices. fifty-cent and one-dollar.

Swamp-Root is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians m their private practice; and is taken by loctors themselves who have kidney all ments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that cience has ever been able to compound. To prove its wonderful efficacy, send our name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., when you will receive, free of all charge, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a valuable book by mail, prepaid. This book contains many of th

usands upon thousands of testiionial letters from men and women cured. Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful tion reading this generous offer in The that our readers are advised to write for a Portland Daily Oregonian. wrought this reconciliation, but I now object-lessons given by Southern men in

leve, and I think you believe with me, this Spanish war has definitely rought about two results, which have triots who for 30 years and more had proved themselves as invincible in peace as they had been invisible in war. Above the nation to secure them; one, and that the paramount one, the thorough conddence now reposed by the whole North and West in the deep-seated patriotism of the South: the other, the tightening of the blood tie between our young West-ern giant and that grand old mother-land the sanctity of American citizenship. Then beyond the seas, home nest of Puritan and when the die was cast, and the Olympia avaller alike. "And just here, as an old Confederate soldier who for four years backed his honest convictions with his sword, I want alongsideGeorge Dewey, of Vermont, stood Tom Brumby, of Georgia (God rest his toble soul). And so, when the American o tell you men of Puritan blood, why we Southern men (and our children after us) flag was first unfurled to the breeze over the first American possession in the East-ern world, the son of an old Confederate must always have an especially soft place n our hearts for New England. We fought as ever fights the freemen of An-Colonel stood at the halllards. Ten days later, at Cardenzs, the first crimson liba-tion of the war was poured out on the glo-Saxon strain, and in good fath, the faith of brave and honorable men, accept-ed the stern arbitrament of the sword, the altar of Cuban liberty, and the young blood of that gallant ind, Worth Bagley, of the Old North State, son, too, ss logic of the heavier battailons, as settling at once and forever, the practical interpretation of the Constitution. But for years after the war (let us speak frankly), those dreadful years of reconof an old Confederate soldier, cemented and South. And as in quick succession the names of Holson and Blue and Fighting Joe Wheeler blazed in official dispatches, struction, when all our Southern land that for four years had been girdled with the thunderous shouts of a reunited peosteel and fire, still lay prostrate in what ple drowned even the tron-throated plau-dits of the guns. As Marshal Ney said, old Isaiah fitly terms the 'dimness of anguish,' press, pulpit and political rostrum, when he saw the beardless young French North and West, persistently demanded of us a thing impossible to men in whose veins coursed the blood of the old chamof their youth upon the Russian guns at Weissenfels: C'est dans le sang! C'est dans le sang!' 'It's in the blood! It's in the pions of freedom, and who had been nurtured in those principles that since the blood! days of Runnymede have been the common heritage of all English-speaking folk -that we must prove the sincerity of our the corridor of St. Stephen's, and there acceptance by confessing the unrighteous-ness of our contention and by expressing glancing down the long line of gleami statues, have paused to look upon the humble contrition for our misdeeds. This calm, majestic features of John Hampden, the South steadily refused to do with an unshaken resolution, worthy to touch a kingdom, who fell on the Parliamentarian esponsive chord in the breast of the side of Chalgrave Field, and immediate-ly opposite upon the grave, romantic face sturdiest Puritan ever born under the shadow of Plymouth Rock. It did touch of Lucius Carey, Lord Falkland, 'that insuch a chord in the hearts of some of your bravest and best, who in those dark comparable young man,' as Clarendon calls him, who in the very flower of his young days of doubt and suspicion, when it remanhood gave his life for his King in quired no mean courage to do so, stood that unhappy civil strife. up, and with that antique Puritan fear lessness that has ever scorned to sell the truth, to serve the hour, proclaimed their tion shall have passed away, and the mo-tives and convictions of men shall be apbelief that the word of brave men of their prehended without passion, that the own blood should be trusted fully by the nation. those stately avenues that lead to our Na-"The first plea for genuine reconciliational Capitol, shall pause opposite the tion, the first expression of absolute con-fidence in our plighted word came from

me-half the 50 ct. siz narter the \$1 size free sample bottle and to be sure and menthis Spanish War to silence forever the cavila and doubtings of many austere pathe first flerce mutterings of the com ing storm, rose high and clear yonder at ern Virginia, demanding, with soldierig directness, prompt Spanish recognition of

Kidney, Liver and Bladder

CURE.

DIRECTIONS.

May take one, two or three aspoonfuls before or after meal

Children less according to age

and increase to full does or more, as the case would seem to require. This great remedy curve all kidney. liver, bindder and Urio Add troubles and disorders due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bindder, gravel, rheams-tim, lumhago and Bright's Dis-sess, which is the worst form of kidney disease.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. KILMER & CO.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

sold by all Druggists.

的复数新闻的影响为原则角的

nee with small dos

ense to full dore or more

nd at bedtime.

kidney disease.

It is pleasant to take,

on that memorable May morning, stood into Manila Bay, on the bridge

orever the reconciliation between North

cripts rushing in all the joyous valor

"Many of you, doubtless, traversing that toble hall of William Rufus, have entered

he most able and resolute man in the

"It may well be, that when this genera-

resentment in bronze of Grant and of

sherman to gaze upon the heroic figures

of Lee and Jackson. God forbid that

war, civil or foreign, should come again

in this, our time. He who has once seen

the suffering and sorrow and desolation that it brings to happy homes can never

wish to see it again. But should it come

men of the North and of the East an

of the West, I speak for my people-that

people who never yet faltered in half-way defiance to a foe or in half-way welcome to a friend-ere the first call to arms of our common country shall

have died upon the breeze, you shall hear the tramp of our legions as they wheel

wart sons of New England, eager to keep time with cadenced step to the music of

the Union-aye, to hedge round with

stubborn steel that Starry Banner, that

symbolizes once more to us as to you the majesty of American citizenship and

the indestructibility of Republican insti-

Translated From Goethe.

stal-

into line to touch elbows with the

ung American treading so

brave

Stood the Fatigue Well.

The semiofficial duties undertaken by Queen during the day would have tried resources of many women un years of age. Starting early from Wind sor by train, she reached the metropolis shortly after noon. Until she reached rtly after noon. Buckingham Palace there was never a oment of quiet. Cheers spread along r route like prairie fire. Previous to her arrival, Lord Roberts, General Buller and other heroes of the war had monopo-lized the lung power of the walting crowd, and such crowds were never seen in Lon-don even on Jubilee day. Whenever a don even on Jublice day. soldier or a sailor appeared he was almost mobbed, so anxious were the people to show its patriotism. The staid equippages of nobles, that never before were fity of displaying anything more start ling than a crest, were gay with colored streamers. Every house along the route to the palace made some attempt at deco ration. When the hearse volley announced the royal approach, children and women were hoisted on the shoulders of men. The art students at Kensington, male and female, as on Ladysmith day, were again to the fore, bareheaded and singing patriotic songs, while throughout the medical students in large bodies led the cheering and singing.

The scene on the quadrangle of the after the Queen's arrival when Lords and Commoners joined in singing the National anthem, was unpreand will probably never be repeated during the present reign. Viscount Cross and Mr. Chamberlain acted as spokesmen, and graciously greeted the royal visitor; but it was to Lady Buller that the Queen gulckly turned with a grateful smile. Then, in the presence of the legislators of the United Kingdom, drawing the wife of the rellever of Ladysmith closer to her, whispered words of thanks.

After scarcely three hours of rest, Her Majesty made a tour of the city proper, amid the greatest enthusiasm. It is im-possible to estimate the extent of the crowds through which she passed before returning to Buckingham Palace, but the members were well up in the hundreds of After it was all over, and while a cheering crowd of 10,000 people still hung outside the palace, the Queen dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the other members of the royal family. The Prince of Wales had been absent during the day, owing to the sale of the late Duke of Westminster's racehorses at Kingsclere, but the Princess had come in for a large share of the ovations.

response to a message from the Lord Mayor this evening, Sir Arthur Bigge, tured a Krupp gun and a number of tents and wagons. He also announces that Genen's Private Secretary, wrote: 'Her Majesty is not fatigued.

is much gratified and touched by the loyal and enthusiastic reception accorded her through this afternoon's drive." As the evening advanced the crowds in

creased, red fire was burned, whole concourse took up "God Save the Then came blue lights and strains of "Rule, Britannia" making the ark ring. This was kept up until a alcony window was opened, and the royal party, believed to be the Prince Wales, appeared. After a vociferou outburst, he disappeared, and then the crowd broke up, and demonstrations such as have not been seen in London in many years came to an end.

The Queen's Arrival

The Queen reached Paddington Station about 12:30 o'clock today, and proceeded Palace. Throughout the damonstration there predominated a note of triumph, and their lesders are millionaires. Kruger's wealth is estimated at \$25,000.000 the cheers that made the murky streets Consequently, in the market of Europe the word of the African Boer is as good as his ring were almost as much in honor of the British victories in South Africa as they bond. Anything that he buys he can pay for, and pay for in money. were/tributes of a loyal people to a mon-

orses driven that the crowds scarcely the United States will more thoroughly had a chance to cheer before the 001 stantly bowing monarch had passed out of sight.

the route of Her Majesty. Many Ameri

dresses were everywhere in evidence. The crowd outside Buckingham Palace

had increased shortly before midnight to

300,000, all singing patriotic songs. Finally the Prince of Wales and Duke of York

cheering followed. A few minutes later they disappeared, and then the Queen

herself, accompanied by several ladies, made her appearance. This was the sig-

al for the national anthem-a perfect

ten cheers. The blinds of the palace were

arawn, but thousands remained to sing

BRINGS PEACE NEARER.

toherts' Success Indicates the Begin

ning of the End.

vesterday, the best-informed authorities

are satisfied, brings peace perceptibly nearer. The experts anticipate that the

burghers will make no further stand west of the Free State capital, and some of them even deduce, from the fact that the

Boer forces are divided and have retreat

ed in different directions, that demoral-

ization has set in, and that the Transvaa

forces will next be found carefully en

Staters will abandon the contest and sue

for peace. Elsewhere the news indicate that the conditions continue hopeful from a British point of view, the telegrams

from Mafeking alone showing any des

eral Clements has occupied Norval's Pont. A special dispatch from Molteno says

The Demand of Humanity.

Chicago Tribune.

of the males over 21 are clually in a

state of abject poverty. "A few may own

a machete or a hoe, but more have no worldly possessions whatever. Their food

is fruit, and if they are wage-earners

manity demands that they be given un-

taxed food. No political party can suffe

The Thrift of the Dutch

Chicago Record.

The Dutch are a thrifty people. Many o

little rice and codfish in addition."

According to General Davis, 75 per

that the British occupied Burghersdor

ed last night.

Lord Roberts telegraphs he has

Vanl

Hu

Presiden

Infantry.

trenched in positions north of the

River, at which the bulk of the

LONDON, March &--Roberts'

roar of song, and for never-to-be-forgo

came upon the balcony and vocifere

a body of students who had march

their necks

and cheer.

ndency.

by doing that.

can flags were displayed by American

revolutionize the commercial relations of the world than has ever been done by all By 5 o'clock the Queen, going by way o other influences combined during the last centuries. Holborn and Oxford streets had returne to Buckingham Palace. It was a repeti-tion of the Jublice drive, with the ex-ception that it was so hastly planned that no attempts at decoration could be "It seems to me that there is but little

limit to the possibilities which are before us, and we are certainly justified in the belief and hope that the United States is edge of an era of unprecedente on the carried out. But considering the shor space of time it was astonishing to see the number of flags which appeared along prosperity.'

Withdrawal of Troops. NEW YORK, March 8.-A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Pacine

concerns. The whole metropolis assumed a gala aspect. Thousands of people wore red, white and blue badges and flags while By direction of Acting Secretary of War Melklejohn, instructions have been sent to Major-General Otis to return to the Unite States some time in May one battalio meet the Qucen singing "Rule, Britan-nia," had Union Jacks wrapped around each of the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry. The withdrawa those troops was recommended by Buttons and medals of Generals Roberts Major-General Miles several months ago He pointed out to the department that the Kitchener, Buller and White and othe ound a huge sale, and khaki ties and

three regiments designated would have been two years in the Philippines in Jun-There is no doubt that the decision o the department to withdraw three bat-talions, which number more than 1200 men, is influenced to some extent by the

disorganization of the rebel army and the prospect that the American troops will no longer meet with resistance from an organized force. Notwithstanding the action of the de partment in ordering home these bat-tallons, officers who have served in the Philippines, and who have just returned. say that this must not be taken to mean that the rebeilion has been suppressed. The insurgents are operating in small

forces, which scatter upon the approach of American troops, but which reassemble and attack whenever a good opportunity presents itself. A well-known officer in Luzon, writing to a friend in this city, gives it as his opinion that the rebellion will not be entirely suppressed in less than 10 years.

Otis' Cosualty Report.

WASHINGTON, March & -- The last asualty list received at the War Departnent from General Otis follows:

Appendicitis-March 2, Tilden A. Lo-gan, Twenty-eighth; diarrhoea-March 1, Charles I. Slocum, Thirty-seventh Infantry; dysentery-December 8, Her Alexander, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Feb ruary 7. John McEachern, Corporal Thirry-seventh Infantry: 24th, Willis C. Fuiton, Seventeenth Infantry: 27th, William Banks, Forty-ninth Infantry: 27th, Ed Stroup, Thirty-eighth Infantry 2811 James Pryor, Twenty-fourth Infantry drowned-24th, John Hendrickson, Thirty.

soventh Infantry: enteritis-25th, Harvey L. Loeman, Eighteenth Infantry: typholo fever-7th, Moss B. Robe, Nineteenth Infantry: 22d, William Walker, Ninth In-fantry: malarial fever-25th, P. Gurule Thirty-fourth Infantry: 27th, M. D. Crane Thirty-fifth Infantry; 27th, Henry Tilley Quartermaster-Sergeant, Ninth Infantry, Wounded in action-January 20, George F. Bauday, Eleventh Cavalry; 20th. Pat rick Phelan, Eleventh Cavalry: Febru ary 23, William F. Kingdom, Thirty-sev enth Infantry; 28th, Thomas Brown, Co:

poral, Thirty-eighth Infantry. Variola-Jith, Fred S. Johnson, Thirty third Infantry: 224, Paul H. Phillips Fourth Cavalry: 25th, Jose Martin, Hos pital Corps; 26th, Charles E. Ramsey Thirty-third Infantry; March 3, James M Woodland, Seventh Infantry: pleurisy-February 23. Taylor Johnson, Twenty-second Infantry: chloroform amesthesia-17th, Robert M. Bartiett, Forty-second

Republicans Inviting Defent.

Indianapolis News. If the men at Washington had the slightrinc ast appreciation of the strength of public.

such as was not previously witnessed, with lower prices than the past has ever recorded. All this may be some time in oming about, but the beginning of the and is certainly to be witnessed in connection with many of the financial or currences which are now attracting pub lic attention.

CHARLES I'S UNDOING. Mr. Morley Analyzes the Causes

the King's Downfall,

In his fifth paper on Cromwell, in the March Century, the Right Hon. John Morley attributes the undoing of Charles 1 in part to the blindness and incoherency of his designa:

The undoing of Charles was not mercly his turn for intrigue and double-dealing; it was want of vision into facts, blindne to signs, blundering mismeasurement of forces, disheveled confusion of means and ends. Unhappily, mere foolishness in men responsible for the government of great states is apt to be a curse as heavy as the crimes of tyrants. With strange self-con-fidence, Charles was hard at work upon schemes and combinations, all at best most difficult in themselves, and each of them violently inconsistent with the other He was hopefully negotiating with the Independents, and at the same time both with the Catholic Irlsh and with the Presbyterian Scots. He looked to the support of the Covenanters, and at the same time he relied upon Montrose, between whom and the Covenanters there was now an antagonism almost as vindictive as a Cor-

sican blood-feud. He professed a desire to come to an understanding with his people and Parliament, yet he had a chimerical plan for collecting a new army to crush both Parliament and people, and he was looking each day for the arrival of Frenchmen or Lorrainers, or Dutchmen or Danes, and their march through Kent or Suffolk upon his capital. While negotiat-ing with men to whom hatred of the Pope was the breath of their nostrils, he was allowing the Queen to bargain for 100,000 crowns in one event, and a second hun-dred in another, from Antichrist himself. He must have known, moreover, that nearly every move in this stealthy game was more or less well known to all those other players against whom he had so im providently matched himself. These blind and incoherent designs were

all his own. He had advisers who told him the truth. Mazarin's envoy assured him more than once. "without any dis guise, and with much freedom," how deep-ly the Scots were dissatisfied with his vasive proposals, and how the English

Moderates, as well as the Scots, would scarcely hear any more of coming to terms with him. His English friends at Oxford perceived that nothing short of a miracle could save him. He might, I was true, by some turn of the Continental wheel, obtain help from abroad, but there was no sign of it. Or he might get good armies from Ireland, and of these there was no sign either. Or it was possible that the Scots would place their forces at bis disposal, and with them and the Eng-lish Royalists he might reduce the King-dom of England to its old obedience. But such a combination as this, the religiour

uestion being still left open, would be ideed one of those miracles over which reactionists, omigros, baffled and kings in exile are capable of brooding and dreaming.

diers love and honor New England, who believed in us and our sincerliy, when so Well, honest confession being good for the soul, I will say that I was not one of those 'Jingoes' who clamored for war with Spain. Not all the glories of Malarge a part of the rest of the Nation professed to doubt and to distrust. "But it needed, I think, the spiend;d nila Bay or of Santiago would have

New England; fitly enough from Lexing-ton, on the 199th anniversary of the birth of the Nation, and fell from the lips of a puritan of the Puritans, yet withal as knightly in his gentle courtesy and splendid daring as any cavaller who ever rose at the bridle-rein of Rupert of the Rhine -Francis Bartlett, of Massachusetts, who never forgot that disastrous day to the Federal arms at Port Hudson, when Federal arms at Port Hudson, when riding in at the head of his men, he, the only mounted officer in the assaulting col-umn-he distinctly heard the Confederate officer commanding in his immediate front, touched the generous admiration of his forman's reckless daring, shouting to his men, 'For God's sake, men, don't shoot as brave a chap as that,' and so for a time this Puritan cavaller rode unharmed into that hell of fire,

'Only a few years after, at Keene, N. H. on Memorial Day, another valiant soldier and accomplished scholar, one who worthily bears a name honored wherever

the English tongue is spoken, one whom I was proud to reckon among my closest friends, the present Chief Justice of Mas-

inchusetts, once Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes, speaking to a great concourse of New England folk, his own honorable wounds lending emphasis to his generous words, said: 'We believed that it was most desirable that the North should win; we believed in the principle that the Union is indissoluble, but we equally believed that

In those vast and far expenses

tutions."

houses." said the hotel clerk. "You are the leading man, are you not?"

"No, sir. I am the misleading man." replied the heavy villain of the who was striding gloomily about the hotel office.

SEA-STILLNESS. "Tiefe Stille herrecht im Wasser." Stillness deep the sea is folding:

Motionless extends the main: 'exed the sailer stands, beholding Lengths of calm-encompassed plain,

From no side no stir advances Awful stience, dread as death;

Not a billow heaves a breath.

Classifying Himself. Chicago Tribune.

"I understand you are playing to full