OTIS' HOME COMING

He Will Leave Manila for the United States Today.

MACARTHUR WILL BE HIS SUCCESSOR

Wheaton Takes Command of the Southern Department of Luzon —The Captured Archives.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In accordance with General Otis' request to be allowed to return to the United States, the War Department today issued orders to relieve him, to take effect tomorrow, the date fixed by General Otis for his sailing. The orders designate Major-General MacArthur to succeed General Otis in command of the division of the Philippines. Brevet-Major-General Wheaton is designated as commander of the Department of Southern Luzon.

May Come on the Meade.

MANILA, May 4.—The United States transport Meade has been ordered to be ready to sail tomorrow. It is supposed that Major-General Otis, with his personal staff, will then start for the United States.

The insurgent archives captured by General Funston include papers implicating prominent foreign firms at Manila in unlawful dealings. It is reported that evidence has been obtained that some of them furnished munitions of war to the rebels, and it is also said that the American authorities are in possession from this source of a detailed plan for attacking the American forces, written by Aguinaldo, in the Tagal language, January 9, 1899, and translated into Spanish.

AFFAIRS IN GUAM.

With a Little Ice and Reading Matter Life Would Be Pleasant There.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Governor Leary has sent to the Navy Department another of his characteristic official reports about affairs in Guam, including the results of a thorough census taken under his direction, and a financial statement of the first six months of his administration, which shows a gratifying and growing surplus of Mexican dollars in the island treasury.

American money has not yet entered into circulation in Guam, and the figures in the balance sheet represent the silver currency left there by the Spaniards. The amount in the local treasury on July 1, 1899, was $2171. The receipts from July 1 to January 1 last were $9415, and the expenditures for the same period were $6767, leaving in the treasury on January 1, 1900, $4819. The receipts will not be so large for the remainder of the fiscal year, as the tax on marriage licenses will not be so productive, but the expenses will be proportionately reduced, as many of the improvements have been completed.

The Governor reports that the evaporating plant is in excellent condition, but he is still without an ice machine, with the hot weather almost at hand. The steam sawmill has been erected, and was ready for work. A telephone system had been installed, and was in successful operation between Agana, the capital, and Piti, the port. The officers of the Yosemite were still engaged on the topographical survey of the island, which would have been finished in a few months. In fact, all was well at Guam, and life there would be perfect with a refrigerating plant and a good library.

Governor Leary explains to the Department that his request for a library did not contemplate a circulating affair of fiction. He needs an encyclopedia, a set of revised statutes, some law books and other reference works indispensable to his office. Some books of this sort were in the library of the Yosemite, but that ship was seven miles from the capital, over a shadeless road, and it was exasperating to make the trip whenever a question of local administration arose.

The tabulated enumeration of the population of Guam has been forwarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the Director of the Census, to be included in the total of the United States. It shows that Guam had a population of 8661 persons on January 1, 1900. Of these 5249 lived in the capital city of Agana. In the District of Agana are five villages, which, with their population are: Aniga, 146; Asan, 255; Tenungan, 260; Sinahana, 144, and Carolinas, 90. The five towns on the island outside of the District of Agana, with their totals, are: Agat, 744; Sumay, 566; Umatta, 256; Merizo, 491; Inarahan, 513. Of the total population of the island, 3128 are males over 7 years old, 3680 are females over 7 years, and 1853 are children under 7 years.

Governor Leary says nothing about the state of health on the island, but from his requisitions for medicines and surgical supplies, the natives are evidently patronizing the naval medical officers with an astonishing variety of complaints.

PROLONGING THE REBELLION.

Aguinaldo's Death Would Have Little Effect on the War.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Whether Aguinaldo be dead or alive, it is evident to officials in the War Department that the insurgents are pursuing a policy of warfare best adapted to prolonging the rebellion. Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn voiced the sentiment of the department when he expressed the opinion that Aguinaldo is alive.

There is a disposition now on the part of the officials to discredit Aguinaldo's abilities and Mr. Meiklejohn said that the capture of Mabini, who was the civic brains of the insurrection, and of Filipino leaders who were its military minds, were greater losses to their cause than is generally appreciated. It has been the impression of the officials that the capture or death of Aguinaldo would mean the death knell of the revolt, but it is now apparent to them that whether Aguinaldo be dead or alive, the guerrilla fighting will continue, and probably continue for some time.

While in some quarters the belief is expressed that the insurgents will attempt to reorganize during the rainy season, Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, who was Adjutant-General on General Otis' staff, pointed out that the troops are now well distributed in Luzon, and within striking distance of any point where the Filipinos may congregate. Lieutenant-Colonel Barry added that wherever the Filipinos could go the American troops had demonstrated that they could follow.

To prevent the success of the guerrilla tactics of the insurgents, it is likely that the military commanders will direct that only detachments be sent on expeditions which are sufficiently strong to cope with any band of Filipinos that may be met.

The last mail from Manila contains a report from General Otis giving the stations of troops in the Philippine islands. The 63,000 men under General Otis' command are distributed among 250 stations, about 210 of which are in the island of Luzon.

John Chinaman and the Telephone.

From "Flame, Electricity and the Camera." George Iles.

In circumstances where the telegraph is debarred from the direct conveyance of word symbols, the telephone enters with peculiar value. Until Professor Bell perfected this invention a Chinaman was denied by the structure of his language any immediate transmission of it by electricity. Chinese has no alphabet, and its written signs are so numerous and intricate as to defy reduction to a simple telegraphic code. Two methods proffered themselves; first, to translate a Chinese message into an alphabetical tongue, telegraph this, and at the receiving station run the risk of error in retranslating into Chinese. Or, in the original Morse method, giving a number to each word in a dictionary, and telegraphing numerals, to be matched as received with their appropriate signification.

With the telephone all this hazard and trouble vanish at once. A Chinaman speaks his message; it is received exactly as spoken, either by his correspondent or his correspondent's scribe. Louis Glas, of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, San Francisco, states that his company has a substation in San Francisco, employing three Chinese attendants. "Their ejaculatory language gives peculiarly good telephonic results. The Chinese do a very large long-distance business throughout the whole Pacific Coast, and apparently with more satisfactory results than English-speaking subscribers.

WHAT IS A COPYRIGHT?

Richardson's Marvelous Assurance Brings Up the Question.

Chicago Tribune.

Mr. James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, present leader of the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives, is the compiler of the 10 volumes of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," and now privately sold by him is the copyright mark on the last seven of the ten volumes. This practically announces that Mr. Richardson has the sole right to reproduce the messages of the Presidents of the United States from Washington to McKinley. Nobody knows who gave the Democratic minority leader this valuable monopoly in documents supposed to belong to the American people for all time. He does not state on what he bases his claim to a copyright on a Government publication, but he and his partners do say on the floor of Congress that they object to the Government's issuing any more free copies of its own publication. The story of how this enterprising gentlemen was set up in business is fully as interesting as that of the subsequent proceedings of the "Committee of Distribution."

In 1894 Mr. Richardson volunteered to compile and reprint the messages of all the Presidents as a part of his regular duties as a Congressman. He was at that time chairman of the committee on printing. In due time Congress authorized the project and fixed the edition at 6000 copies. Two years later Mr. Richardson announced that the first volume was ready, and put through a resolution ordering the Public Printer to deliver the work for distribution through the Senators and Representatives. No provision was made for disposing of the surplus sets of the work, but when Mr. Richardson's resolution came back from the Senate it contained an amendment providing that "the fraction shall in each case be delivered to the compiler." From this point dates the evolution of the extensive business now conducted by the "Committee of Distribution."

In the following month—May, 1896—another resolution passed the House and Senate authorizing the printing of 15,000 additional copies and providing that the "fraction" of this larger edition should also go to the enterprising compiler, Mr. Connolly, of Illinois, objected that this would probably be giving the Tennessee Congressman books worth at least $5000, and Mr. Hepburn was inclined to think that they would be worth nearer $7000, but Mr. Richardson brushed the question aside by remarking that he had not yet sold a copy "and did not know that he ever should." Nevertheless, the commercial aspect of the project became apparent in that same month, when he introduced a resolution authorizing the printing of 1000 copies "for sale." This resolution was referred to Mr. Richardson's own committee, but was never reported, for a larger scheme seems to have dawned upon his mind.

From that time Mr. Richardson suddenly lost interest in the printing of issues for free distribution. Between January 5, 1897, and January 28, 1898, no less than six distinct resolutions calling for new editions of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" were referred to the committee on printing, and were there promptly smothered. The reason for this sudden loss of interest is sufficiently clear in the light of a provision injected into the sundry civil bill by some friendly Senator in the Spring of 1897, directing the Public Printer to "make and deliver to James D. Richardson, the compiler of 'Messages and Papers of the Presidents,' without cost to him, duplicate electrotype plates." This remarkable piece of generosity passed the Senate without attracting attention, but in the House there were pointed inquiries as to why the gentleman should be presented with plates costing $2000 in payment for regular committee work. It was also asked whether Mr. Richardson meant to copyright the book. Representative Dingley, foreseeing some such scheme as that in which Mr. Richardson is now involved, offered an amendment in these words:

"And provided, further, That no publication reprinted from such stereotype or electrotype plates, and no other Government publication, shall be copyrighted."

Mr. Richardson accepted this amendment, remarking that he did not believe a Government publication could be copyrighted by any one, and adding: "I would not be in favor of making it a monopoly, or of selling it to one person, or allowing him to copyright it or put his own price upon it." This took place in September, 1893, and the Richardson idea, with the Dingley amendment, was finally enacted in the public printing act of 1895. Yet the next volume issued from the public printing office bore the legend, "Copyright, 1897, by James D. Richardson."

Thus was the enterprising Democratic leader placed in exclusive possession of an important and valuable Government work. Nothing remained but to associate himself with Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford and the shrewd and willing Mr. Bareus, to announce the firm name on official-looking letterheads as the "Committee of Distribution," and to proceed to distribute the work to all persons willing to pay $36 a set. The great organizers of trusts are evidently not all found in New York or New Jersey, for Mr. Richardson is the first man to organize a trust in which the United States furnishes the capital, while he and his companions take the profits.

This raises the query whether the copyright is not being abused in other ways, and whether it has not been allowed to lapse into a farce. The present Librarian of Congress recently stated that many of the books claiming to be copyrighted were not entitled to the claim, because all the provisions of the law were not complied with; yet nobody has ever been punished for abuse of the copyright privilege. Congressman Richardson's example is not of a kind to encourage respect for the law.

How She Loved Her.

Talk about delightfully put compliments I heard a girl at a supper deliver herself of a perfect jewel the other night. She leaned across the table—the table next me—to say it, and she meant well.

"Oh, Miss Dumdum" she said cordially, "I've got a trade last for you."

"A swap," asked Miss Dumdum, beaming with anticipatory delight.

"Uhhuh," answered the other. "Lieutenant Bulbul said it."

"Oh, do tell it!" pleaded Miss Dumdum, eagerly.

"It was an awfully nice one," said the first girl, "and Lieutenant Bulbul meant it, too. He said you waltzed divinely. He said he was awfully surprised to find it out, so I know he meant it. He said he wouldn't have thought from seeing you walk that you could dance at all."—Washington Post.

Women Druggists.

Apothecary shops with women clerks are not only becoming more common in Russia, but they are said to be specially favored by physicians and the public.

TAKING OF BRANDFORT

BRITISH OCCUPIED THE TOWN WITHOUT MUCH OPPOSITION.

Boer Army, Under Command of Delarey, Retired, in a Northeasterly Direction.

LONDON, May 4.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office as follows, under date of Bloemfontein, May 3:

"We occupied Brandfort today without much opposition, and without, I hope, many casualties. The First Brigade of Mounted Infantry covered the left flank of the Fourteenth Brigade of the Seventh Division, and the right flank was supported by the Fifteenth Brigade. Pole-Carew's Division advanced directly on Brandfort. The Boer army, which was under command of Delarey, retired in a northeasterly direction."

This is considered the most important communication received from the front since the capture of General Cronje's force and the relief of Ladysmith.

The fact that the position gives the key to one of the main roads leading to the Drakkensburg passes, which possibly may be the means of co-operating with General Buller later, provides an advance base of supplies, etc., and at the same time menaces the Boers now southeast of Bloemfontein, is obviously the reason for the importance attached by all hands to the intelligence. The Boer army, which was at Brandfort, commanded by General Delarey, is presumably retreating on Winburg, which will possibly be the next immediate objective of the British.

Brandfort is 35 miles nearer the Transvaal capital than Lord Roberts' headquarters. What particularly gratifies the British public is the evidence that the army of Lord Roberts in the Free State has recovered its mobility and is again capable of undertaking a general advance, so long retarded.

It is hardly expected that the Boers will make much of a stand south of Kroonstad, and possibly not there if Lord Roberts succeeds in capturing Winburg, thus interposing between the main Federal army and the Boer forces in the neighborhood of Thabanchu and Houtnek, in which case the latter would be forced to move farther to the eastward, in which direction their mobility would probably enable them to reach the Bethlehem and Harrismith line of safety. The only opposition which the British encountered at Brandfort seems to have been an Irish-American command.

The Central British army is now in harmony with the extreme left at Boshof, under Lord Methuen, and the extreme right at Eland's Laagte, under General Buller, so that movements of these wings in cooperation with the main army may shortly be expected.

Boer Defense Line Intact.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Brandfort, dated Wednesday, says:

Today was full of fighting, with an occasional lively skirmish. The Boer defensive line remains intact, and the British attempt to cut off Dewet and scatter the Boer force which is threatening Roberts' flank and rear has been a complete failure so far.

There was heavy fighting yesterday along the Thabanchu-Sannas Post road, the British being slowly driven back. Dewet coming from the south, and Groebler and Lemmer, from the north, on Monday caught the British reinforcements for Thabanchu in the apex of the angle, forcing their withdrawal.

In yesterday's fighting the Boers had the better positions, but the British were superior in numbers.

The Boers' attack was begun on Sunday, under Dewet, Groebler, Lemmer and Botha, they attacked a large British column near Thabanchu, which was trying to intercept Dewet's retirement from Wepener. The battle raged all day Sunday for several miles along the Bloemfontein road. The general result was indecisive, but the British were apparently retiring in the direction of Bloemfontein. The Boers captured a number of prisoners.

Skirmishing along Modder River indicates that Lord Roberts' main army is advancing northward.

Boers Evacuate Thabanchu Hill.

THABANCHU, May 4.—The Boers have evacuated Thabanchu Hill and are believed to be still trekking, though one gun has shelled the camp intermittently. Scouts report that some of the Boers retired from Wepener. They believe the Boers evacuated the position during the night, trekking northwardly in three directions.

General French left today. General Rundle is in command here. It is expected General Brabant will effect a junction at any moment.

Hart Occupies Smithfield.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, May 4.—Smithfield was occupied by General Hart's Brigade. Out of 150 Boers in the town, 25 were captured and the rest decamped.

Ladybrand was recently full of the Boer wounded, who have now been removed to Ficksburg.

ENGLAND'S CRITICAL TIME.

Ex-Secretary Foster on the Anglo-Boer War.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

That disaster threatens Great Britain as a result of the war in the Transvaal is the belief of John W. Foster, of Indiana, ex-Secretary of State. Mr. Foster has followed the military operations in South Africa, making a close study of them, and at the same time giving keen scrutiny to affairs in Europe. To a reporter Mr. Foster said:

"It is much to be feared that England is engaged in a protracted and, in the end, an alarmingly costly enterprise, in her armed contention with the Boers. It is to be anticipated that in the end, through the weight of numbers and superior resources, England will win, but that will by no means end the struggle. At the present rate progress is not only slow, but every day's delay must increase the difficulties of the situation from a military point of view, and the same may be said with respect to a solution by diplomacy.

"It has been the history of all such struggles, and England has been no exception, that the disturbance of commercial relations and other questions, more or less involved, very soon make nations restive. There might be no desire to interfere on general principles, but the influence of the financial, industrial and commercial interests often compel governments to act from economical considerations.

"No one can tell what is going on at this very moment among the maritime and military powers of Europe. At any time there might be a surprise. They surely cannot be looking on, simply as indifferent spectators of a possible difficult international problem.

"The transportation of the largest army England has ever had in a single theater of warlike operations more than half the distance between the two poles of the earth is in itself an expensive undertaking, and a very difficult one. But this is the least element of consideration. The supply and maintenance of such a large force in the field over 6000 miles away from home, in a region difficult of access and with most inadequate means of transportation, is a problem to occupy mature military minds. Then there is the element of waste and destruction incident to an army in the field and in action. This necessitates constant replenishment, all of which, by an increasing ratio, adds to cost. As a military enterprise the end is evidently not in sight.

"But even if the fighting were ended, there would be a discontented people to keep under control which would require an expensive military establishment. The experience of the war thus far has very effectually established the prestige of the Boers as fighters. They may be able to continue. If they do for a few months, other developments are not improbable. England, not perhaps exhausted, but embarrassed by protracted demands upon her fighting material in men, supplies and munitions of war, her army thousands of miles away, might find it difficult to head off foreign interference by substantial methods. They might not be in the nature of overt acts of military aggression or diplomatic inquiry, but such a lining up of forces as would be difficult to engage.

"The navy of England, it is true, is free to act, but what would become of British commerce, and commerce crippled, what would become of British manufactures, which signify industry and means of living? The time for diplomatic settlement in the first stages having passed, it is difficult to see how it can come in now without great loss of prestige. The British Government is naturally sensitive. Some decisive action might open a way, but that way is not now in sight.

"The United States would be the most natural intermediary. The leading European Nations have their 'spheres' in Africa. For that reason any suggestions from that quarter would be out of question; in fact, have been warned against.

"This war in such a remote quarter of the globe is a more momentous affair than the casual observer supposed. It may result in some very grave upheavals in the world's conditions, as we now have them."

ADMIRABLY PUT.

Situation in St. Paul Exact Parallel to Situation in Oregon.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press, election day.

There is a certain responsibility resting upon the shoulders of every Republican today apart from that involved in his vote on local issues. As a believer in the principles and policies of his party, and in that party as the safer guide of the destinies of the Nation he cannot overlook the effects that a Democratic victory might have upon its fortunes in the Fall. Irrational as it doubtless is that National politics should be considered in local elections, the stubborn, unavoidable fact is that they do play a large and important part therein. Desirable as it would be for city officers to be chosen solely on their merits as municipal administrators, the time has not yet come when they are so chosen. They are the nominees of the local organizations of National parties and their success or failure is interpreted as the success or failure of the party whose candidates they are. This is the case even when National issues are practically unmentioned, when the contest is confined to local questions and is decided upon that basis. Every citizen may be aware that sound money, the tariff or any other matter of National concern has played little or no part in the local campaign. But so long as the candidates represent the National parties, that fact will be carefully hidden from the outside world, and victory be heralded as a triumph for the Democrats or Republicans, as the case may be. It may be all wrong, but until it is otherwise the voter who appreciates how disastrous to National welfare would be the ascendancy of Bryanism and how important it is that no crumbs of comfort for disorganized Democracy should be found, will be chary of so casting his vote that such an interpretation will be possible. It is "Presidential year," and it is doubly important that St. Paul should be found in the right column, not only because of the moral effect, but because of the practical effect upon the contest that is to take place in the Fall.

Were the Republican candidates, or any one of them, notoriously unfit, there would be some justification for the man who casts his ballot for Democracy. Decent, honest municipal government would demand it. But in the contest to be decided today no such justification exists. The choice is hardly such as to warrant the sacrifice of the advantages to the Republican cause to be had in the triumph of the local Republican party.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

A. B. Manley to E. C. and Helen Loomis, lot 16, block 27, Lincoln Park Annex; January 29 ..... $ 200 00

S. R. Vincent to Theo. Courter and Albert Courter, SE. ¼ of section 34, T. 1 N., R. 6 E.; April 13..... 800 00

Sheriff for William Looney to J. D. Kennedy, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, block 4, Kennedy's Second addition, tax deed; April 12 ..... 4 34

Sheriff for Ella Bloom to same, lots 15, 16, block 14, Kennedy's addition; April 11 ..... 2 99

Sheriff for Ella Bloom to same, same; April 11 ..... 6 23

Sheriff for Wm. Looney to same, lots 1, 2, 3, block 4, Kennedy's Second addition; April 12..... 6 82

Sheriff for A. E. Borthwick to same, lot 23, block 1, Woodlawn Heights; April 12 ..... 8 95

Robert G. Sieberts to Christina Sieberts, lot 2, block 1, Smith's subdivision to East Portland; November 24, 1897..... 1 00

Nellie Cora Feaster to The Sisters of the Good Shepherd of the Magdalen Home, lot 10, block 7, Southern Portland; August 12, 1899..... 400 00

J. P. Menefee and wife to E. Stoppenbach, block 7, Piedmont Park; May 3 ..... 450 00

Martha M. Taylor to Albert S. Pullen, 64 acres, Thomas Cully D. L. C.; April 13 ..... 2200 00

Building Permit.

E. A. Bohran, two-story house, East Oak street, between East Twenty-second and East Twenty-third, $1500.

Births.

April 10, girl to the wife of Robert Hines, 291 Sacramento street.

April 17, girl to the wife of Oliver O. Walling, 482 Union avenue.

April 5, girl to the wife of Albert Schuls, 302 Stanton street.

April 29, girl to the wife of Edward C. Brathers, 256 North Sixteenth street.

April 20, boy to the wife of Francis Crete, 417 Morris street.

April 10, boy to the wife of E. Versteeg, Thirty-fourth and Tillamook streets.

April 20, girl to the wife of Robert Ford, Thirteenth and Johnson streets.

Death.

May 2, Jane E. Skinner, age 91 years 1 month, 1232 Union avenue; old age.

Contagious Disease.

I. N. Smedley, 415 East Clay street; scarlet fever.

Marriage License.

Paul Zimmerman, aged 30, Magdalina Speis, aged 20.

Coaching Himself.

Gentleman's Magazine.

Bernadotte was certainly not devoid of a certain Southern shrewdness. One day at table, with his staff, the conversation happened to fall upon Malta. "Malta!" said Bernadotte, turning to his aid, Adolphe Marbot, the elder brother of the more famous memorist, "and pray, what do you know about Malta?" The young man answered, really very creditably, that it was an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Africa, formerly governed by knights. "You should add," said Bernadotte, "that it was granted to them by Charles V, that it is eight leagues long, five across, rocky, with imported soil. It is strongly fortified; it surrendered to the French in 1798; it is fertile in oranges lemons, melons, pomegranates, apricots, wine, cotton and honey. It has 58,000 inhabitants, who speak Italian, French, modern Greek, and Arabic; the climate is excellent, the sky always serene. These are mere elementary facts, which every child knows, and which an officer is inexcusable for having forgotten. Study, young people, study!"

The whole staff was struck dumb at its chief's erudition. But Marbot contrived in the course of the evening to be sent on a message to the General's bedchamber, and there he found on the table this very description, in the hand of a teacher of geography, who was privately coaching Bernadotte, and thus qualifying him to play the part of the learned but otherwise highly objectionable child.

GREAT FUNERAL TRAIN

STARTED FROM THE SCENE OF THE UTAH MINE DISASTER.

Story Told by One of the Rescuers—How the Dead Were Found—Relief Fund.

SALT LAKE, May 4.—The greatest funeral train in the history of Western America started on its sad journey from Scofield today. The train had upon it the remains of about 35 or more of the victims of the Winter Quarters disaster. Accompanying the bodies were many relatives, who are bowed down with the severity of the blow that they have so suddenly sustained.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon the body of young Lanstaff was brought out of No. 1. It was found with four others in a part of the mine known as Pike's Peak.

One of the miners who was in the mine at the time of the explosion and who was one of the first rescuers who went in to recover the bodies, tells an interesting story. He was in No. 1, in the first raise, when the explosion occurred, but so far away from it that the sound did not reach him. He suffered a moment with the air, but thought it the result of a cave-in, worked on a quarter of an hour, when his miner's instinct told him that something was wrong, and he came on down to the main entrance. A door had been fitted in here to keep the current of good air from going above, and to direct it into the main workings, where it would meet the damp and either weaken it very much or drive it back. This door was guarded on the outer side. Passing on to the mouth of the tunnel, this miner, with others, joined Superintendent T. J. Parmeley, and went to No. 4, where the greatest danger existed. Outside of the mine those working had all been injured, so the party was small.

"Going in," said the miner, "we passed a number of dead, but, of course, our object was to find if any were alive first. I simply stopped to see if these men were dead and passed in. We only found three alive, and two of them have since died. No. 4 was so blocked that progress was slow and very dangerous, and we had to carry the men out on stretchers, as the cars could not be used. A good many in No. 4 were badly bruised and mutilated. When a man was caught by the full force of the explosion he was hurled against the wall or floor with the same effect that would follow the throwing of a piece of dough against the wall. After working a while in No. 4 we went to No. 1, where nearly all the men who died from the after-damp were asphyxiated.

"A great many people have already asked if the men who were killed from the damp suffered much. I can say that they did not, and know that to be the case, because I have gone through the experience to the stage of unconsciousness during the past two days. Many of us in the rescue parties were overcome by the damp and were carried back into the purer air by our companions. This damp contains carbon dioxide, and is very poisonous. A whiff of it almost paralyzes a man, and a good breath of it renders him unconscious. Then he falls as if in a sleep, and dies unless instantly carried into the purer air. What struggles take place after that first breath are the struggles that Nature puts forth automatically. I have seen our men fall and struggle, but they know nothing of it. Going along in the workings we would hear one of our party commence to cry out and waver. We knew at once he had the damp, and were generally to him before he fell. So far we have not lost a man of the rescuers, but when we first commenced work, before the ventilation was restored, it was a desperate game.

"We found the dead in every conceivable attitude. One man had filled his pipe and sat down to light it. The damp struck him and he died then and there, with the filled pipe in his outstretched hand. On a box where a dead Finlander was picked up was his watch. It had stopped when the explosion occurred, and the hands marked 10:28 o'clock. We found men in groups who had evidently sat down to consult. Other groups had been overtaken as they rushed ahead of the damp. In these groups the men were mostly lying on their backs, but where the single men were found scattered throughout the workings they were face down."

The total amount of the relief so far is $36,806. Governor Heber M. Wells has issued a proclamation to the people of the State of Utah, urging prompt and energetic action for the relief of the grief-stricken families of the dead miners of Scofield, and appointing a central subscription committee.

The bodies that are supposed to be yet in the mine are probably buried under tons of rock in what is known as the Ferris level. One of the rescuers, who came out this morning, said it might be several days before these bodies could be reached.

At 7 o'clock this morning a crowd of 50 volunteer gravediggers from Provo, followed by the Rio Grande Western sectionmen, 100 all told, marched up the hill to the little cemetery, where 100 graves are being dug under the direction of Surveyor Snow. Preparations for the funerals tomorrow are going on actively.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.

Blackwood.

Several officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have met a soldier's death in the field. The first to give his life for his country was Major Gray, who fell while ministering to the wounded at Elandslaagte. Then Captain Hughes, one of the most brilliant young English scientists, died by Buller's side at Colenso. Even that unemotional commander telegraphed, "We had all learned to love him," and it has been written of him in a great professional journal: "His untimely death is a loss, not only to the Royal Army Medical Corps, but also to the profession at large and to medical science." And, alas! there are others.

A very spirited ditty has come before us. It was published in the Morning Post, and it is no discredit to it to say that it is evidently inspired by the study of Rudyard Kipling. Its last lines seem to sum up very perfectly all that we think about the Royal Army Medical Corps in the field.

But here's to the men of the R. A. M. C.,
Buzzing about on the field like a bee,
Tending the wounded where lead's flying hot,
Biting his lip when he gets himself shot;
Brave as the best of us, hurt and not tell,
Doctor he may be—he's soldier as well.

Stranded Near Port Townsend.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 4.—The steamer Victorian did not get in until noon today, having been on a sand bar near Port Townsend for six hours. When coming up the Sound this morning it was very thick, and in a bank of fog she suddenly came upon the steamer Angeles, which was not whistling, and narrowly escaped collision. It was in the effort to escape her that the Victorian stranded. She floated at high tide without damage.

Spring tire is nervous exhaustion; mind and body cannot rest at night. The constant strain of work and severe climatic changes in the spring weaken and inflame the nerves.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND Strengthens the Nerves

H. D. SCHUYLER, 73 State St., Albany, N. Y., writes:

"Every spring I have a drowsy, logy feeling, loss of appetite and poor sleep, and am very nervous. Last March I began taking Paine's Celery Compound, and I never felt so well in my life as since using it. I gained ten pounds in flesh and it strengthened my nerves. I can recommend Paine's Celery Compound to everybody in the spring months, especially those whose nerves and brain are under constant strain."

PAINE'S Celery Compound is the spring medicine of American people.

Is your Hair worth One Dollar?

If so, buy a bottle of Newbro's Herpicido and stop that dandruff that is slowly but surely rendering you bald.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

is the only preparation on the market that really will stop it, for it is the only one that kills the microbe at work on the hair root, thus destroying the cause and consequently removing the effect.

One trial will convince you, the same as it has this "doubting Thomas":

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1, '99.
When I bought that bottle of Herpicide a few months ago, like the majority of such preparations, I thought it would prove a fake, but I am happy to state that it does all and even more, than you claim for it. My hair is growing rapidly. Respectfully,
ALF. L. KELLY, 926 Delmadero St.

For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores.

SAME SHAPE TWO QUALITIES

"Cluett" TELEMUS 25¢ each

ARROW BRAND IRONTON 2 for 25¢

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. MAKERS

BLOOD POISON

PRIMARY, SECONDARY OR TERTIARY BLOOD POISON

Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

COOK REMEDY CO.

1539 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

MALARIA,

Fevers, Chills, Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia of whatever form, quickly cured by taking DUFFY'S Malt. A tablespoonful in glass of water three times a day. All druggists and grocers. Beware of Imitations.

HENLEY AND HENLEY B.

Golf Balls.

Can be obtained from all dealers or Sam'l Buckley & Co., 100 William St., New York

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE COLD IN HEAD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE 50 CTS. ELY BROS. NEW YORK

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**