# CARLISM IN SPAIN

## Vigorous Steps Being Taken to Drive It Out.

### ARREST OF MARQUIS VILLADARIAS

**Constitutional Guarantees Suspended Throughout the Kingdom—Battles With Roving Bands.**

MADRID, Nov. 2.—In spite of the fact that the Carlist uprising is officially declared to be ended, a decree has been promulgated suspending the constitutional guarantees throughout Spain and empowering the authorities to eradicate the Carlists.

The Queen Regent presided at today's Cabinet Council. General Azcarraga, the Premier, explained the steps that had been taken against the Carlists and announced that their club in Madrid had been closed.

Marquis Villadarias, the principal representative of Don Carlos in Spain, has been arrested here.

The Official Gazette contains a circular instructing Prefects to enforce rigorous measures for stamping out Carlism. They are directed to arrest all agitators, to search the houses of suspects, to close Carlist clubs, and to suspend papers publishing false or alarming news.

**Several Sharp Engagements.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The first band of Carlists which appeared at Badalona, 40 strong, has been dispersed, says a dispatch to the Herald from Barcelona. That in the neighborhood of Iqualada, which also consisted of 40 men, had an engagement with the civil guard, of whom two were wounded, one mortally. In an engagement between 100 "partidas," in the environs of Berga, and the civil guard of Menos Escuadra, two insurgents were killed. Troops, both cavalry and infantry, are pursuing them. A new "partida," of 14 men, has appeared at Ravents Bridge, near Berga. Three depots of arms and equipments have been discovered at Barcelona. The Carlist clubs have been closed.

The Government follows the Carlist movement with the greatest attention, says a dispatch from Madrid. Senor Ugarte, Minister of the Interior, in an interview, insists that in the manifestations which have taken place, there is no chief directing the "partidas." General Linares, the military officer, attaches no importance to the outbreak at Barcelona. The movement, he asserts, is without importance. Everything, however, has been foreseen, even the improbable case of an important "pronunciamento." General Azcarraga, President of the Council, takes the same view of the movement as the Ministers of the Interior and of War. Senor Vasquez Helis, the chief of the Carlist party, and ex-member of the Cortes, who is at present in Madrid, disapproves of the movement, which, he declares, is of no importance. In military circles, the only importance that is attached to the rising is that it may be a test of the fidelity of certain generals.

**On the French Frontier.**

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Advices from the French Pyrenees say agitation still exists across the frontier. Two gendarmes and two Carlists were killed at Baga and Berga. Owing to the appearance of several new bands of Carlists, the gendarmes of Baga and other districts have been obliged to concentrate at Puycerda. A number of Carlists have sought refuge in the mountains and forests of Upper Catalonia, where it is difficult to dislodge them. The French frontier population is asking for troops to prevent incursions.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

**Despite Boer Activity, Roberts Will Soon Leave for England.**

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The South African situation is improving, and Lord Roberts will shortly return to England with a majority of his staff. Arrangements are being made in Cape Town to send the batch of refugees back to Johannesburg, and accommodation is being provided at Bloemfontein for a garrison of 7000.

Nevertheless, the activity of the Boers continues. October 26 a commando of 300 captured a garrison of 35 men at Reddersburg, but afterwards released them. Trains from the south to Pretoria are attacked by Boers almost daily. October 24 the burghers occupied Koffeyfontein. On the other hand, General Knox has inflicted a reverse on General Dewet's force near Parys, capturing two guns, one of them a weapon lost by the British in the Sannas Post affair.

The daily tale of British casualties is heavy. In October the British lost 167 killed in action, including 15 officers, 71 who died of wounds, 367 who died of disease, 226 who died of accidents, and 97 captured or missing, a total almost equal to the monthly average for the duration of the war.

The Daily Express publishes sensational statements that the Boer revival is more serious than has hitherto been believed, and that, in consequence, Lord Roberts' return is likely to be still further postponed. It says also that no considerable part of the troops will return before January or February, while the regimental drafts from England will continue, and that 6000 horses will be sent out. The paper definitely declares that the Boers are well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition, and that the campaign is likely to last another six months. In the best-informed quarters, however, it is asserted that there is no ground for the pessimism of the Daily Express.

### CHARGES MISREPRESENTATION.

**Berliner Tageblatt's Accusation Against Consul-General Mason.**

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Berliner Tageblatt charges that United States Consul-General Mason, in the course of a special report made to Washington, in which he asserted that German manufacturers and importers often fraudulently used American trademarks, was guilty of misrepresenting the facts.

"All that American merchants have to do who import to Germany," it says, "is to get their trademarks registered here, at an expense of 30 marks in each case, which is precisely what German merchants do to protect themselves against fraudulent practices."

The Tageblatt adds a hope that the projected German-American commercial treaty will also provide better mutual protection for patents and trademarks.

### SALISBURY'S NEW CABINET.

**It Is More or Less of a Family Affair.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

The presidency of the Board of Trade, left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Ritchie to the Home Office, has not yet been announced. The appointment of Mr. Ritchie as Home Secretary affords new hope to the friends of Mrs. Maybrick, who say Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the retiring Home Secretary, was prejudiced. Ritchie is a practical business man, unbound by red tape or old prejudices and an appeal will be made to him soon.

The new Cabinet is largely a family affair. Balfour, who continues as First Lord of the Treasury and leader in the House of Commons, and Gerald Balfour, who, while not in the Cabinet, is Chief Secretary for Ireland, are Salisbury's nephews, while Lord Selborne, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, is Salisbury's son-in-law. Lansdowne, who was such a failure as Secretary of State for War, is made Foreign Minister, because he is the leader of aristocratic society and Salisbury's friend. He will simply relieve the old Premier of the routine work, for Salisbury will manage all important foreign affairs himself. Mr. Broderick is Salisbury's favorite young man, having been Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

It is probable that Sir William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, will be deposed, despite the custom of allowing it to be a life job regardless of party. Gully is a Liberal, chosen under Gladstone, and the Conservatives are so elated by their victory in the country that they are determined to rule everything. So Gully will be forced to retire and Sir Matthew White-Ridley, late Home Secretary, will take his place.

**Rousseau Offended the Vatican.**

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Courier du Soir, which is often inspired, announces that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's speech at Toulouse last Sunday, in the course of which he alluded to measures contemplated by the Government against religious congregations, has made a bad impression at the Vatican, and that the Pope has instructed the papal nuncio at Paris to modify his conciliatory attitude toward the French Government.

**Norwegian Cabinet Changes.**

CHRISTIANA, Norway, Nov. 2.—It is announced that the Councillors of State, Lochon, Holst and Thiloesn, have handed in their resignations to Prince Regent Gustavus. The Minister of Finance has been offered to Burgomaster Arctander, who declined the honor. Councillor Konow becomes Minister of Agriculture.

**Russia in Persia.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—Pursuing his policy of the development of North Persia, the Russian Finance Minister has ordered petroleum excise duties to be repaid when naptha and kerosene cross the border. Naphtha at Baku is now 11¾ kopecs per pood, compared with 13½ kopecs per pood.

**Christian Victor Memorial Service.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The memorial service for Prince Christian Victor in the Chapel Royal was attended by the entire diplomatic corps, Lord Salisbury and all the prominent officials, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The service was brief, simple and stately.

## A VALUABLE REPORT.

**"Narratives of Military Exploration in Alaska."**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—In the course of a few months the Government Printing Office will turn out one of the most valuable reports that has gone through its presses in years. It will be known as Senate Report 1022, made by Senator Carter, of Montana, and will comprise almost entirely a compilation of "Narratives of Military Exploration in Alaska." This report will be more than average size, and aside from nearly 900 pages of reading matter, will be profusely illustrated by photographs taken by the different military exploring parties in recent years. The scope of this work was recently outlined in the Oregonian.

The introduction to the report, aside from summing up the results of these exploring parties, goes into a short discussion of the question of routes of travel, both constructed and contemplated, of which the following is said:

"The development of routes of travel into the interior of Alaska has been, to within the past few years, extremely slow. The one route of travel, prior to the mining excitements that have brought this country prominently before the public, was that up the Yukon River. As the result of over 30 years' exploration and research by the War Department, the choice of lines of travel over American territory into the interior of Central Alaska points to three different routes. The most northern, and heretofore most extensively used, is that from the Pacific Coast States by sea to the mouth of the great Yukon River, that empties into the southern part of Norton Sound. This voyage through the Pacific, Behring Sea and the southern part of Norton Sound is available as a means of transportation for traffic into the interior of Alaska from May to November. From St. Michael, near the mouth of the Yukon, will be found river steamers of about the same general character as those used in the earlier history of the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri by the overland emigrant to Oregon. This means of transportation is available from the middle of June, when the ice passes out of the Yukon River, until the middle of September, when its northern tributaries begin to congeal and the flow of ice precludes further navigation.

"The second route available today is that through the Gulf of Alaska and Cook Inlet to the mouth of the Midnooski River, from which point an overland route is available to the lower Tanana Valley. This route is available from the latter part of April to the Middle of November. The headwaters of Cook Inlet are of a character that renders navigation for ocean-going steamers extremely difficult.

**The All-American Route.**

"The third and by far the most desirable route is that through the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound into the waters of Port Valdes, a landlocked harbor with anchorage sufficient to accommodate the navies of the world. The temperature and depth of its waters are said to be such as to render it available as a harbor for ocean-going steamers during every day in the year. Through the Keystone Pass, in the Coast Range of mountains, and through the valley of the Copper River, crossing the main range of the Rocky Mountains at Mentasta Pass; thence crossing the headwaters of the Tanana River to the Forty-Mile country, to the headwaters of American Creek, and down this stream to Eagle City, on the banks of the Yukon. The entire breadth of Central Alaska is traversed over this line on an all-American route, which is the shortest through American territory by 250 miles, and extends through a section of country that may in a few years be self-sustaining. Over this route citizens of the United States may travel at will without taxation or the petty annoyances necessarily incident to travel through a foreign nation. This route appears to have hydrographically and geographically a preponderance of advantages that entitle it to favorable consideration as the all-American route from the seaboard to the Upper Yukon River in Alaska.

"The work of the season of 1899, which has been pushed to a practical issue by the War Department, has resulted in the organization and prosecution of many industrial pursuits. Mining companies have sent their principals into the field to develop the resources of the Copper River Valley, which had hitherto been locked up in the mountain fastnesses, owing to the inaccessibility of that region. Railroad companies have been organized, and their field staff of engineers sent forward to complete the preliminary work for the laying of track and the building of wharves and bridges. The small farmer has built his log cabin along this all-American route, where his wife and children will till the soil and minister to the wants of the travelers. Contracts have been entered into for the delivery of domestic animals to the various camps in the Yukon Valley over the all-American route, and as a result that part of our domain, which would undoubtedly have remained dormant for years to come, has, by the helping hand extended to the frontiersman by the military, developed those industries that in the near future may become great commercial interests."

**Sues Asylum Officers.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Andrew Forsythe, who was released from an insane asylum yesterday by Judge Dunne, has brought suit for $250,000 damages against the superintendent and other officers of the asylum. He alleges he was illegally detained.

**For a Cold in the Head, Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.**

## THE FEATHER-WEIGHTS

**TERRY M'GOVERN DEFENDED THE CHAMPIONSHIP.**

**Defeated Joe Bernstein in the Seventh Round at Louisville—Other Sporting News.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 2.—Terry McGovern, the feather-weight champion, defeated Joe Bernstein, of New York, in the seventh round before the Nonpareil Athletic Club and 5000 people tonight. The feather-weight championship was involved and the battle was scheduled for 25 rounds. The purse was $2500, of which the winner received $2500. McGovern took his time, only occasionally sailing into Bernstein, but when he did there was a slashing succession of blows, which appeared to be snatched from a mysterious source. After two minutes and five seconds of the seventh round, McGovern rammed, banged and beat his opponent. Bernstein was badly dazed and could not speak for several seconds.

McGovern had a cautious foe with a punch in either hand, but he blocked, rushed and bewildered his antagonist with blows from all directions, and seemingly at the same instant. Picking the winner was never a consideration. The question was "how long will Bernstein last"; that was the betting proposition. In the final round, McGovern showed his whirlwind form and ripped killing stabs that took the steam out of Bernstein. Bernstein went down repeatedly, Terry walking around him like a tiger. Bernstein was unable to continue after a right hook to the jaw, and Referee George Siler stopped the fight. Oscar Gardner and Dave Sullivan challenged the winner. Bernstein weighed 125 pounds; McGovern, 122. The fight by rounds:

Round 1—They squarred and clinched. Bernstein blocked a left swing. Bernstein landed a stiff punch on McGovern's stomach. Terry led for the stomach and missed. Bernstein fell to his knees from a stiff punch on the jaw. McGovern missed a hard right uppercut. McGovern seemed worried. They clinched. Bernstein landed a left in McGovern's face in the breakaway. Honors were even at the bell.

Round 2—McGovern started after Bernstein. Hard infighting followed. McGovern landed a hard left on the stomach. McGovern missed three swings. McGovern landed two hard ones on the stomach. Bernstein blocked two leads for the head. McGovern missed two swings and Bernstein clinched. McGovern landed hard on the jaw. Bernstein was knocked down with a hard right on the jaw. Bernstein went down again. Terry was right after him with left and right.

Round 3—Terry went right after Joe and they clinched. Terry landed left on the face. They clinched again. Terry landed a left on the stomach. They clinched. Bernstein holding on, McGovern knocked Bernstein to his knees. Bernstein clinched and would not break. Bernstein landed on Terry's stomach. Terry landed a hard right under the heart and again on the head. They clinched in Bernstein's corner. Bernstein landed a right lightly on the jaw. Bernstein looked tired, while Terry was smiling.

Round 4—Terry rushed Joe, who backed away. Terry landed a right under the heart and they clinched. It looked as if Bernstein was only trying to stay the limit. They clinched. McGovern landed a left on the stomach and Bernstein landed a left on Terry's stomach. They clinched and Joe landed a left lightly on the jaw. Terry landed a hard right under the heart. They exchanged lightly and came to a clinch. Terry missed four wild swings, and then landed a hard right on the kidneys. Bernstein landed lightly on the jaw and they clinched. Terry was not using as good judgment as to distance as in his previous fights.

Round 5—Bernstein was on the defensive and Terry hot after him. McGovern missed a right and left swing. Bernstein led but was blocked. McGovern led twice but missed. Terry landed a right on Joe's ear and Joe ducked a left swing. McGovern missed a hard right uppercut and Joe landed a left on the jaw. Terry uppercut Joe hard, and landed over the heart. McGovern knocked Joe to the ropes with a right over the heart. Terry landed hard on the kidneys and missed two punches.

Round 6—Terry rushed Joe and landed a right and left on the face. Joe ran into clinch. Bernstein landed a nice left on Terry's nose and another good right on Terry's jaw. Both ran into a clinch without damage. Terry landed a right on the kidneys and then four rights on the kidneys, followed by a lively exchange of body blows. Joe jarred Terry with a hard left on the mouth and landed another one on Terry's jaw and a right on Terry's ear. Both were roughing it on the ropes. Terry knocked Joe to the ropes with a hard right on the face, and they clinched. Terry landed on Bernstein's body with a right. McGovern's right hand seemed to be hurt.

Rund 7—They clinched and Terry rushed Joe. Terry led, but missed. Terry landed a right on Joe's body, a hard right on the heart and another in the same place. Joe landed a left on the jaw. Both exchanged lefts on the body. Terry fought Joe down and he stayed down eight seconds. Joe went down again, but Referee Siler stopped the fight as Bernstein was all gone. McGovern was given the decision.

### A VICIOUS FIGHT.

**Choynski Won From Russell on a Foul.**

DENVER, Nov. 2.—With blood streaming from deep cuts over both eyes and a savage expression on his countenance, big Fred Russell, the California heavy-weight, broke from a clinch as the gong sounded the close of the fourth round of his fight with the veteran Joe Choynski, before the Colorado Athletic Association tonight, and, with two terrific punches to the body, sent him flying through the ropes and on to the floor of the clubhouse, where he remained nearly five minutes stretched at full length. Two big policemen then lifted him to his feet and assisted him into the ring. Joe immediately walked up to Russell, who stood with his seconds to one side of the ring, apparently wondering what had happened, and squared off in front of Russell. Referee Frank Cullen stepped between the men, who were about to mix it up again, and, holding Joe's arm in the air, declared him the winner on account of Russell's transgression of the rules. Russell's fouling of Choynski caused intense excitement among the fighters, club officials and spectators, and when Joe had been seated in his corner and his seconds were fixing him up, the timekeeper sounded the gong for order, Joe, thinking it was call of time, got up for business again, and was only restrained by the repeated shouting of the crowd that he had won.

The fight was the most vicious ever witnessed in Denver. Russell's great weight and strength was more than Joe could stand, and he was frequently rushed off his feet and against the ropes. He clinched frequently to save himself, and in breaking received some very hard punches on the body and head. Joe got some very hard jabs to Russell's head and body, as the latter bored in on him, and cut through the flesh over both of Russell's eyes, causing the blood to flow in streams. Just after the fight started, Joe went to the floor with his hands on his groin, and showed evidence of pain. He struggled to his feet and Russell nearly threw the referee out of the ring in his efforts to get at Joe, which brought a storm of hisses from the crowd. There was a great deal of wrestling and clinching all through the fight, and Joe was thrown to the floor several times, and in return threw Russell clear over his (Choynski's) head. Russell's superior strength gave him the advantage in this style of fighting, and he undoubtedly would have worn Joe down and knocked him out had the fight continued. Two thousand persons witnessed the bout.

**Sullivan Defeated Mowatt.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Tommy Sullivan, of Brooklyn, was given the decision over Young Mowatt, of Chicago, at the end of the sixth round tonight. The fighting was very even all through, but Sullivan had a clear advantage on points.

### THE DAY'S RACES.

**Races at Yonkers.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Jockey McCue carried the honors at the Empire City racetrack today, winning three out of five mounts. Results:

Selling, about six furlongs—Flaunt won, Shoreham second, Midnight Chimes third; time, 1:11.

Mile and 70 yards, selling—Carbuncle won, Annoy second; time, 1:45¾. Two starters.

Hillside handicap, five furlongs—Mesaba won, Candle second, Glen Nellie third; time, 1:02.

Mile and 70 yards—Belle of Troy won, First Whip second, Withers third; time, 1:46½.

Selling, 6½ furlongs—Pigeon Post won, The Regent second, Malden third; time, 1:08.

Mile and 70 yards—St. Finnan won, St. Simonian second, Huitzilopochtli third; time, 1:45¾.

**Races at Latonia.**

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Results at Latonia:

Six furlongs, selling—Dr. Ramsey won, Deist second, Onoto third; time, 1:15¾.

Five and a half furlongs, selling—Whitfield won, Mateo second, Bednor third; time, 1:09½.

One and a sixteenth miles, selling—Beana won, Louisville Belle second, Windward third; time, 1:49.

One mile, selling—Woodtrice won, Sauber second, Left Bower third; time, 1:41¼.

Five furlongs—Resignation won, Allen second, Angea third; time, 1:03.

Six furlongs, selling—Blenheim won, Fair Deceiver second, Poorlands third; time, 1:15.

**Races at Lakeside.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Results at Lakeside:

Five and a half furlongs—Rival Dare won, Olekma second, Macie Maree third; time, 1:10 1-5.

Six furlongs—Rio de Altar won, Hyle second, Hampshire third; time, 1:17 3-5.

Mile and a half—Frangible won, Joe Shelby second, False Lead third; time, 2:41.

One mile—Jake Weber won, Deponan second, Ben Chance third; time, 1:44 2-5.

Mile and a sixteenth—Oloha II won, Strangest second, Norford third; time, 1:52.

One mile—Dandy H. won, Brown Veil second, Dagmar third; time, 1:45 2-5.

**Oakland Races Begin Today.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The California Jockey Club will open tomorrow at the Oakland track. It is expected a field of 12 will start in the opening handicap. Those likely to go are: Modrine, True Blue, Formero, Rosormonde, The Fretter, Mortgage, My Gypsy, Malay, Constellator, Golden, El Mido and Flush of Gold. Nearly all the stables from the East have arrived.

## TWO RARE BILLS.

**One Was Issued in 1776 and the Other in 1778.**

ANTES FORT, Pa., Oct. 27.—(To the Editor.)—I see in your paper of August 26 a clipping from the Spokane Chronicle about a Mr. Flechtl, who says he is the owner of the only $50 bill in existence in the United States, and was offered $1000 therefor. Now, I would like to inform the owner of that $50 bill, through your paper, that I have a $60 bill, which tallies with the description of his bill to the very letter, and I am also in possession of another bill of the value of $6, dated August 14, 1776, which is two years older than my $60 bill, and also two years older than the one of the Spokane man.

My $60 bill is about 4x3½ inches in size. On one side is written the receipt, as follows: "This bill entitles the bearer to receive 60 Spanish milled dollars for value received in gold or silver, according to a resolution passed by Congress at Philadelphia, September 26, 1776." On the face also is an engraving of a ring the size of a silver dollar, with a small globe in the center, and on the margin of the ring are the following words: "Deus Regnat, Exultet, Terra." Underneath the ring is "LX Dollars," and on both ends is printed the name, "United States." On the top and bottom of the bill is printed "Continental Currency, LX D's." On the back is drawn a bow, with a set arrow. Along the margin is again printed the value of the bill. On the lower edge are the words, "Printed by Hall & Solers, 1778." Here also are the names of some persons, but they are too faded to be legible.

My $6 bill is of the same size. On the face is the following: "Six Dollars, No. (faded out). This bill of Six Dollars shall entitle the bearer hereof to receive gold or silver, at the rate of four shillings and six pence, sterling, per dollar for the said bill, according to a resolve of the convention of Maryland, held at the City of Annapolis, the fourteenth day of August, MDCCLXXVI." Below this are two signatures. The margin of the face of this bill is surrounded with a dark border, with the value "six" printed in several places, and some other figures and marks too much faded to be made out with the naked eye.

On the back of this bill is also a narrow border. Inside the border, at the top, the value is again printed, "Six Dollars." On the edge is "Equal to 27s sterling." at one end is, "Printed by F. Green." At the other end is the word "Annapolis." In the center is a ring the size of a silver half-dollar, with some letters encircling it. Both bills have the appearance of being of a greenish cast, but time has changed the color.

The owner of these rare bills is David Stine, of Antes Fort, Lycoming County, Pa. DAVID STING.

**Siberian Rivers Well Lighted.**

New York Tribune Correspondence.

One of the most remarkable features of the Russian navigation of Siberian rivers consists in the thorough way in which each verst of the navigable 3000 or more is lighted. There is always a lamp post in sight, and these are painted white or red, so as to be easily discernible during the day. This must necessitate the employment of at least 1000 lightkeepers, who also patrol and sound the river's depth within their respective beats. Each isolated woodpile must also have its guardians, who live near by in a log hut or two.

**Baltimore and the French Admiral.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Mayor Hayes today made his official call upon Admiral Richard, of the French Navy, aboard the flagship La Cecilie. This evening the Admiral and a number of officers of his fleet were tendered a public reception in the City Hall, and were later entertained at luncheon at the Merchants' Club.

**Battle With Strikers.**

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 2.—A pitched battle occurred today between the strikers at the Riverside works of the National Tube Company and the men who have taken their places. Shots were exchanged and missiles thrown. Walter Davis was probably fatally injured. More trouble is anticipated.

**Winter Evenings**

are coming, when home amusements call for new, clean playing cards. Our new series is superb and novel. Army and Navy heroes on court cards. We send them prepaid for 15 cents a pack, money or stamps. Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.

## COST OF POSTAL SERVICE

**FIFTY-SEVEN MILLIONS SPENT BY THE DEPARTMENT LAST YEAR.**

**Annual Report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General—What Was Done in Alaska.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The annual report of W. S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, was made public today. It shows that June 30 last the annual rate of expenditure for inland mail service was $55,146,999; for foreign service, $2,014,538; total expenditure, $57,-160,588. There were 22,834 star routes, with a total mileage of 260,858, involving an annual rate of expenditure of $5,133,378; 1942 special office routes, 132 steamboat routes, 2688 railroad routes (annual expense $33,424,782), 228 railroad postoffice car routes (annual expense $4,265,000), 8095 railway postoffice clerks (annual expense $3,946,424), 7190 mail messenger routes, 220 wagon routes (in cities), 257 electric and cable-car routes, 5 pneumatic routes (annual expenditure $222,266). Necessary and special facilities on trunk lines of railroads involved an annual rate of expenditure of $195,143, and mail equipments cost $325,744. The routes of all kinds in the domestic mail service cover over 500,000 miles in length, and the miles traveled over them per annum was 459,205,773. An average of almost nine trips a week on each route was maintained throughout the country.

Mr. Shallenberger refers to the steps taken looking to stopping speculative bidding for mail contracts, and announces that the new policy of awarding all new contracts only to persons living on or contiguous to the route involved, has worked satisfactorily.

The experiment of box delivery on star routes, whereby persons along the line could have the mail brought from the nearest office by the star route carrier and left in a box erected by such persons, has worked satisfactorily in South Carolina, and the next star route contracts will provide for such service, increasing the mail facilities in the rural districts at a moderate increase in cost.

Letter mail for the interior of Alaska was carried last Winter by a service that was reasonably well performed. For the coming Winter the arrangements double the frequency of dispatches for points supplied by various overland routes, supplying the offices along them with letter mail four times a month. Mails will be carried by reindeer this Winter from Eaton to Kotzebue, a point north of the Arctic circle. Plans for various overland routes are announced, and the necessity emphasized of co-operation with the War Department in opening up an all-American military and post road from Valdes to the Upper Yukon.

The service in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the temporary military postal service in China are touched on briefly.

The special and general weighing of the mail throughout the United States, the results of which were announced last February, showed the railroads carried an aggregate much greater than generally supposed, and that 86 per cent of the total matter was sent direct to the railroads. The result of the regular quadrennial adjustment of the pay for railroad transportation in the second contract section, comprising North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, based on a reweighing under orders issued September 30 last, was an increase of over 10 per cent.

The pneumatic service investigation, it is stated, has developed valuable information, and the report will be submitted to Congress soon after it convenes. Pending that, estimates for continuance of existing service are withheld. The electric-cars have been found a most advantageous means of providing expeditious mail transportation, especially for suburban towns, and in many cities saves the establishment of wagon service.

In the railway mail service, matter too illegibly or improperly addressed to permit delivery amounted to 14,617,284 pieces, an increase of over 11,000.

Relief legislation for families of those killed in the service is asked, and the creation of a fund to retire on pay a clerk whose usefulness is cut short by permanent disability incurred in the line of duty.

Reorganization and reclassification of the railway mail service, legislation requiring separation of second-class mail matter by publishers, and legislation for the punishment of persons who by force attempt to enter a postal car or assault the postal clerk on duty, are recommended. No estimate is submitted at this time for pneumatic tube service or for special facilities on trunk lines.

The total estimate for all mail transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, is $61,430,240, being $2,158,610, or 3.64 per cent, more than the current appropriation. The estimates submitted in detail are as follows:

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| Star service, including special office | $ 5,580,000 |
| Steamboat service | 586,000 |
| Railroad transportation | 34,700,000 |
| Railway postoffice cars | 4,861,000 |
| Railway postoffice clerks | 10,378,749 |
| Mail messenger service | 1,058,000 |
| Electric and cable car service | 500,000 |
| Wagon service in cities | 900,000 |
| Mail equipments | 326,500 |
| Miscellaneous items | 1,000 |
| Total inland service | $58,726,249 |
| Foreign mail transportation | 2,549,000 |
| Balances due foreign countries | 155,000 |

### PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

**Shows a Decrease of Nearly Two Millions in October.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business October 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $1,101,402,230, a decrease as compared with last month of $1,754,251. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

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|---|---|
| Interest-bearing debt | $1,001,409,760 |
| Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity | 2,430,030 |
| Debt bearing no interest | 366,477,571 |
| Total | $1,391,407,362 |

This amount, however, does not include $740,965,679 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in hand.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve fund | $ 150,000,000 |
| Trust fund | 740,965,679 |
| General fund | 123,626,053 |
| In National bank depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States | 89,813,488 |
| To credit of disbursing officers | 6,959,658 |
| Total | $1,111,071,877 |
| Demand liabilities outstanding | $ 838,066,844 |
| Cash balance | $ 267,005,033 |

**Suggested Use of Mexican Silver.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Mr. Tracewell, Controller of the Treasury, has received from Lieutenant Fuller, United States Army, disbursing officer in the Philippines, a letter asking for authority to purchase in Hong Kong, or wherever it may be obtained at the most advantage, Mexican silver for the payment of native employes of the ordnance department, and others with whom official dealings are had. The transactions in the islands, it is said, are all in Mexican dollars. The Controller says he sees no objection to the plan proposed, which appears to have for its object a saving to the Government, but in view of provisions of section 3651 of the revised statutes he has grave doubts as to the legality of any exchange of funds, and as the question is one of general law and public policy, he suggests an opinion from the Attorney-General be obtained.

**Wants an Honorable Discharge.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The District Supreme Court today dismissed the petition for mandamus asked for by Lewis Brown, ex-Lieutenant in the volunteer infantry, against the Secretary of War to compel issuance of an honorable discharge. Brown was tried by court-martial at San Luis, Cuba, on the charge of gambling, and was acquitted. General Wood refused to accept the verdict and referred the case back to the court, which later found Brown guilty and sentenced him to dismissal. Brown, in his petition, claimed that the first action of the court-martial was final.

**Capital of Federated Australia.**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 2.—Australian advices indicate the probable selection of Albury, New South Wales, as the capital of Federated Australia. Lord Hopetown, the first Governor-General, will arrive in Sydney December 12. The federated colonies are making strong objection to the proposed incorporation of the Fiji Islands by New Zealand.

The New Zealand Government has asked the approval of the Parliament of that colony for one year of the agreement with J. D. Spreckels & Bro. for a continuance of the San Francisco mail service once every three weeks, instead of every four weeks, the time between San Francisco and Auckland to be not more than 16 days. The payment for the conveyance of mails between New Zealand and San Francisco shall be at the rate of 10 shillings 6 pence per pound for letters, 1 shilling per pound for books and 6d per pound for newspapers.

**Fainting Spells**

"When I was 17 years old I was nearly six feet tall, and I evidently outgrew my strength. My health began to fail, and in spite of the best medical attendance I continued to grow worse. Finally I became so weak that I could not stand up alone. My blood was thin, I had no color and no appetite. I was subject to fainting spells which came on nearly every day, and was as miserable as it was possible to be. When it was seen that the physician's treatment was doing me no good my parents bought many kinds of medicines for me, but I continued to fail.

"One day a gentleman told my father of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I consented to try them. I was surprised and greatly pleased to find that good results followed the use of the first box, and I continued taking the pills. My appetite improved at once and my strength returned. I took five boxes of the pills and they cured me. My health is now excellent, I have a good color, and feel active and strong.

"Both my mother and I have recommended the pills to others, and some of my friends have been greatly benefited by them. I would recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are sick and in need of a good medicine."

EUNICE BOOTH, 226 Cayuga Street, Syracuse, New York.

Miss EUNICE BOOTH.

**Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People**

are sold by all druggists or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or the 100). Address Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

### LONG CHINESE FINGER NAILS

**Marks of Social Standing That Sometimes Attain 18 Inches.**

In China long finger nails are a mark of gentility. They are an indication that their possessor is a man of leisure. When they are excessively long, approaching the dignity of talons, as they sometimes do, they indicate that the gentleman—or lady—attached to them has passed the mere gentility line, and has become a full-fledged aristocrat. In Annam, where the finger-nail habit has persisted for hundreds and perhaps thousands of years, these signs-manual of extreme gentility sometimes attain by careful cultivation the length of six or eight inches, and instances are on record where a length of 16 and even 18 inches has been attained.

This custom prevails generally throughout what is know as Indo-China, which includes Siam, Burmah, Cambodia, Laos and the Shan States, etc. It is also common throughout the Chinese Empire, more especially in the southern provinces.

Well-to-do merchants and storekeepers content themselves with encouraging the growth of one or two nails only, usually those of the fore and middle fingers; officials, according to their grade, may cultivate a larger number of claws, of a proportionately exaggerated length. The wives of merchants are also fond of this sort of display. In cases where the exigencies of the domestic situation call for some degree of toil in the household, protectors, usually of silver or some base metal, are worn as sheaths over the projecting talons. Nails measuring an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half in length are quite common in China, and, as has been remarked, claws extending 10 or 12 times that length are by no means rare in the neighboring states.

It is said that some of the Annamese noblemen never have their nails cut from the time of birth. In such cases, of course, the poor creatures are practically helpless, and have to rely on servants entirely for assistance in the discharge of the most common offices, being unable either to clothe or feed themselves.

**Old and New Mottoes.**

Baltimore Sun.

When the founder of a Baltimore street restaurant began business a generation or more ago, his customers were greeted with the following mottoes, prettily framed, hanging about on the walls:

Love as Brethren. Be Pitiful, Be Courteous.

Let Thine Heart Keep My Commandments, for Length of Days and Long Life and Peace Shall They Add to Thee.

These mottoes hang in the restaurant still. Underneath each hangs another placard with a latter-day sentiment. It reads:

Watch Your Hat and Coat!

The hard worked house wife who tries to get along without

**GOLD DUST**

is neither economical nor just to herself.

Do you realize all that Gold Dust Washing Powder will do in saving hard work? Read the directions on your package TO-DAY and see if it is doing all for you it should.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Boston.