DAY OF GREETINGS

Congratulations Showered on the President.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE NEWS

McKinley's Trip to the National Capital Was a Series of Great Ovations.

CANTON, O., Nov. 7.—President McKinley was up early this morning after a few hours' rest. An army of messengers poured in this morning, bringing congratulatory telegrams, and friends and neighbors gathered to extend their congratulations. The President breakfasted at 8 o'clock with Mrs. McKinley, and then went to the library, where he ran over the morning papers and listened to the dispatches as Secretary Cortelyou picked them from the thousands received. They came from all quarters of the country and world, many being cablegrams from Ambassadors and Ministers abroad. All the members of the Cabinet had been heard from. Senator Hanna and many of his associates of the Union Club, of Cleveland, joined in a message expressing their satisfaction. All the dispatches breathed a spirit of personal devotion to the President and a patriotic sense of the result.

The congratulatory telegrams exchanged between the President and Vice-President-elect Roosevelt are as follows:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 6.—President McKinley, Canton: I congratulate you, and I congratulate far more the Nation. I feel the most heartfelt gratitude over the result.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Canton, O., Nov. 7.—Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.: I heartily appreciate your kind expressions and congratulate you upon concluding in health one of the most memorable campaigns in our political history.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

The President was frequently interrupted by callers, many of them being old friends who have known him from childhood. The President invited the groups inside and thanked them for their fervid greetings. His strong, square face maintained its characteristic dignity and composure and yet he looked very happy. His replies avoided any reference to the personal triumph involved.

Mrs. McKinley received many lady callers. She showed no signs of fatigue and she shared in the general happiness prevailing.

The Presidential party left at 1:30 this afternoon for Washington, going over the Pennsylvania road by the regular train due in Washington at 7:44 A. M. Thursday. The two private cars "Olympia" and "Mercutio" were attached to the train for the accommodation of the party. The trip is likely to partake of the character of a triumphal tour. On arriving tomorrow morning the President will give early attention to the completion of his message to Congress. He has been giving some attention to it here, sketching it out in the rough, so that the essential features are well nigh complete.

Four years ago the election was immediately followed by much Cabinet comment, but there is an entire absence of such comment now, as it appears to be accepted that the present Cabinet will remain, at least until the new Administration begins, and there is no intimation of a change, even then. The President's intimates say he is hardly less gratified over the election of a Congress which will be in political sympathy than he is of the success of the Presidential ticket.

The Trip an Ovation.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—President McKinley's trip from Canton toward the National capital today has been one continuous ovation to the twice-elected head of the Nation. At every stop there have been great outpourings of people, business has been suspended, and many factories along the line have added their thousands of workers to those who have joined in enthusiastic greetings. The President has appeared at each stop, shaking hands from the rear platform and making short speeches at the most important towns. Mrs. McKinley has received her share of popular tribute, men and women struggling to present flowers to her. Patriotism, the flag and the volunteer's uniform have figured everywhere, and the trip has been in the nature of a triumphal journey to the capital.

The start from Canton was made at 1:35 P. M., amid the boom of cannon, the screech of steam whistles and the clamorous well wishes of the President's townspeople. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupied the private car Olympia at the rear of the train, giving a broad platform from which the President could greet the crowd and address them. The Presidential car had been beautifully decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, bound with ribbons of red, white and blue, giving a wealth of color.

An interesting incident occurred soon after the train left Canton. Many of those on the regular coaches were anxious to greet the President, and he consented to see a delegation from Alliance, in his own district. He met the party on the platform, grasping each hand and talking familiarly of the struggle and victory at Alliance. One horny-handed veteran stood back in the crowd until the President spied him out with the familiar greeting: "Well, Tom, I'm glad to see you."

The President remarked that 600 majority had hitherto been the high-water mark at Alliance, but now they had rolled up 800. "Yes, and the factory boys have gone wild," was the enthusiastic answer. "When the whistle sounded this morning, every man fell into line, with Tom Russell on horseback, four girls in white leading the procession, and the town was crazy when we left." The President laughingly acknowledged the heartfelt manifestation of his neighbors and bade the delegation good-bye.

Speech at Alliance.

The President made his first speech of the day when the train arrived at Alliance. The town had turned out en masse to meet him with bands and banners. Workmen from the potteries at Sebring came in their aprons, bearing transparencies showing their majorities. The crowd surged up to the train, to the imminent danger of those in front. When the President appeared there were deafening cheers, to which he bowed and smiled acknowledgment and then added:

"My fellow-citizens: I have not failed to observe the verdict of Alliance given on yesterday (loud, continued applause) and I cannot refrain from expressing to you in passing my very great appreciation of this vote of encouragement and support from my old friends and neighbors of Stark County. (Great applause.) I observe that majorities rise with prosperity, and that the American people never fail to support the flag. I thank you and bid you good afternoon." (Tremendous applause and cheering.)

A short distance further on the train stopped at Sebring, a new town, with huge potteries built up, it is said, by the fostering of the American pottery interest. Business was suspended and the workmen poured forth to join in the huzzahs. A big banner announced, "Sebring, two to one for McKinley." The President waved acknowledgments, but did not speak.

In the big factory town of Salem, the smoke of many stacks hung over the city and the myriad of workingmen and women gave the place the aspect of a hive of industry. A vast concourse of people lined the tracks. The tops of freight cars were used as points of vantage. Little girls bore big American flags. The drum corps was uniformed as United States Volunteers. Ladies struggled to throw bunches of flowers toward Mrs. McKinley. A young woman kept crying "Bryan" in defiant tones, but her voice was faint amid the din. The screech of the factory whistles was deafening. The President bowed his thanks, and when order was partly secured, he said, in part:

"You are here to celebrate a victory won, not by a single party, but by the people of all parties. (Great applause.) I go back to my public duties at the capital encouraged by your confidence, but deeply conscious of the grave responsibilities which your action of yesterday imposes upon me. I can only ask of all my countrymen their sympathy and support in the solution of the great problems that rest upon the United States, and I am sure that all of us will humbly petition the guidance of that divine Ruler who has never failed this Government through all its vicissitudes from its beginning to the present hour."

At Leetonia and Columbiana there were like outbursts, crowds besieging the President's car. No speeches were made, but the President reached down and shook many hands.

A drizzling rain began to fall, but this did not deter big crowds from turning out at East Palestine, Enon Valley, New Galilee and New Brighton.

A Parade in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—More than 3000 brokers, members of the stock, produce and maritime and cotton exchanges, paraded this afternoon in honor of McKinley. A warm reception was accorded them on Broadway, where the parade was disbanded.

ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT.

The Nation Has Indorsed McKinley's Policy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Governor Roosevelt, although he did not retire until after midnight, was up in good season today at his home in Oyster Bay. After breakfast, he looked over many dispatches of congratulation. The Governor said:

"I rejoice beyond measure over the way the vote has gone. President McKinley had to face the most serious and complicated problems that have been faced by any President since Lincoln, or by any President a generation before Lincoln. I do not see how there could have been any material improvement in the way he has faced and solved each of them. It, therefore, seems to be a perfectly fair test of the way our people are willing to back up a man who has done such difficult and all-important work for the Nation. I think that the supreme capacity for successful self-government in a Nation is clearly shown by the struggle through which the Nation has just passed.

"To have failed to indorse President McKinley would have been a calamity compared only to a failure to indorse President Lincoln in 1864. All far-sighted and patriotic Americans feel deeply thankful the way in which the American people, as a whole, have shown their good sense and absolute adherence to the cause of honesty and National honor.

"Again, it should be a matter of the deepest gratification at the way those Democrats stood by sound money. They, having joined hands with their Republican brethren, share the credit for a victory which represents far more than any partisan victory."

Governor Roosevelt said he expected to remain at his home in Oyster Bay for a couple of days, when he would go to Albany to resume his official duties.

SENATOR HANNA'S STATEMENT.

A Triumph for the Principles of Good Government.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—Senator Hanna today gave to the Associated Press the following statement on the result of yesterday's election:

"The result is more than satisfactory. It expresses a continued feeling of Americans for the Republican party which is very gratifying to all friends of this Administration. It assures the continuance of present prosperous conditions. It is a triumph for the principles of good government over the heresies of Bryanism, the product of a combination of elements of irresponsibility and incompetency. It strengthens the very foundations of the Government. It is a rebuke of the demagogy of the opposition, and a clear, cool diagnosis of a situation which was for a time clouded by their methods of evasion and misrepresentation. Above all it gives to every American absolute confidence in the good judgment of the people and their readiness and ability to protect their own interests by deciding aright those great questions which, of necessity, come up in a government by the people. While in the main our predictions have been fulfilled, I may say that in many cases our expectations have been exceeded.

"M. A. HANNA."

HANNA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

He Says He Has Had Enough Politics to Suit Anyone.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—Speaker Henderson, at a recent dinner, surprised some of his hosts during the table talk by telling them that Senator Hanna's campaign tour of the Northwest had so stirred up that section of the country that the Senator was being talked about there as a Presidential possibility four years hence. Senator Hanna was asked today whether he had heard of any such sentiment in the Northwest.

"Yes," he answered, "I have heard rumors to that effect. At some of the meetings I addressed in the Northwest cries were raised about the next Presidency, which I could not help hearing. There has been some talk of the character you mentioned. But I don't want to be the next President after McKinley. I won't have anything to do with it. I have had enough of politics and public life to suit anyone."

White House Wires Overloaded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The White House wires were loaded with messages of congratulation today from friends all over the world. A large number of congratulatory letters bear last night's postmark from near-by points. All of these telegrams and letters, as far as the addresses of the senders are known, will be answered. The President, Mrs. McKinley, Mr. Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey will reach Washington tomorrow on the regular train over the Pennsylvania road, and in all probability they will not again return to Canton before next Spring or Summer.

Better Than Hanna Expected.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—Senator Hanna did not reach his office until after noon today, having remained up until a very late hour last night hearing the election returns. Mr. Hanna found a perfect deluge of congratulatory telegrams piled on his desk. As the Senator glanced through the messages, he said:

"It's a veritable Republican landslide. It is even better than we expected, especially in Indiana and Nebraska. The general result is, indeed, most gratifying."

Football on Shrove Tuesday.

Notes and Queries.

This old custom is still observed at Alnwick with all the old ceremonial. At half past 1 o'clock on Shrove Tuesday the ball, provided by the Duke of Northumberland, was handed over by the porter at the barbican of the castle to the local committee, and, preceded by the Duke's piper playing old Northumbrian airs, the crowd marched down to the "Pasture." The contestants were the parish of St. Michael against that of St. Paul. After three hales the ball is thrown up, to be carried off by whoever is fleetest of foot. Very often it is carried across the Aln. This year, there being a spate, two men who strove for its possession had to be rescued by men on the other side. The game used to be played in the streets, but this ceased in 1826.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 cents.

BOTH HOUSES ARE SAFE

NEXT SENATE WILL HAVE FORTY-NINE REPUBLICANS.

They Claim a Majority of Fifty-One Over All in the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The next Senate, assuming that the State Legislatures will fulfill their duty and choose Senators to represent their states, will stand, on the basis of yesterday's election, 49 Republicans, 27 Democrats and 9 Independents, with the Legislatures in doubt in three states, with the privilege of electing four Senators at this time. The Legislatures in doubt are Delaware and Nebraska, in each of which states two Senators are to be chosen, and Idaho, with one Senatorial chair to be filled. Among those classed in the Independent column are Senators Stewart of Nevada and Kyle of South Dakota, who in the last Congress acted with the Republicans on all party matters; Turner of Washington and Harris of Kansas, who acted with the Democrats, and Wellington of Maryland.

The Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, at 10 o'clock this forenoon claimed the election of 204 Republicans to the next House, a majority over all of 51. Democratic Chairman Richardson had not put in an appearance, and his lieutenants had stopped figuring. They conceded, however, that the next House would be safely Republican, but declined to estimate the Republican majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Dispatches to the Associated Press from 284 of the 357 Congressional districts show that the Republicans have elected 121, the Democrats 140, the Silverites 2 and the Populists 1. Of the remaining 22 districts, 11 are represented in the present House by Democrats, 8 by Republicans, 1 by a Silverite and 2 by Populists.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—California Congressmen: Second District, Woods, rep, elected.

In Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Out of the seven Congressmen in Chicago, the Democrats have elected four—Feely in the second, Foster in the third, McAndrews in the fourth, and Mahony in the fifth. The Republicans have elected Mann in the first, Boutell in the sixth and Foss in the seventh. James R. Wilson, dem, was elected in the 20th.

In Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—The following Republican Congressmen were elected: 1st, James A. Hemenway; 5th, E. S. Holliday; 6th, James E. Watson; 7th, Jesse Overstreet; 8th, G. W. Cromer; 9th, C. B. Landis; 10th, Edgar Crumpacker; 11th, George W. Steele; 13th, A. L. Bick.

The following Democrats were elected: 2d, Robert W. Miers; 3d, W. T. Senor; 4th, Francis M. Griffith; in doubt, 12th district.

In Kansas.

TOPEKA, Nov. 7.—The following Congressmen were re-elected:

Fourth District—James Miller, rep; 5th, William A. Reeder, rep; 7th, Chester I. Long, rep. Robinson, fus, was probably elected in the 2d district; Morland, rep, was elected in the 8th.

In Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Congressmen elected: 1st, Charles Wheeler, dem; 2d, H. D. Allen, dem; 3d, John G. Rhea, dem; 4th, Dave E. Smith, dem; 5th, H. S. Irwin, rep; 7th, D. Linn Gooch, dem; 8th, G. G. Gilbert, dem; 9th, J. N. Kehoe, dem; 10th, J. B. White, dem; 11th, Vincent Boring, rep.

In Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Maryland will send a solid Republican delegation to the 57th Congress. The members elected are, 1st, William H. Jackson; 2d, A. Blakeney; 3d, Frank C. Wachter, re-elected; 4th, Charles R. Schrim; 5th, Sidney R. Mudd, re-elected; 6th, George A. Pearre, re-elected. Josiah L. Kerr, rep, nominated to fill the vacancy in the 56th Congress, caused by the resignation of Governor Smith, was also elected, but by a reduced majority.

First—Long term, W. H. Jackson; short term, Josiah L. Kerr, both Republicans.

In Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Congressional returns show that, excepting in the 13th district, the Republican candidates have had their pluralities cut. In the 1st, Mr. Lawrence, with 6000 plurality, had 9100 in 1896. Mr. Gillett, of the 2d, will have 7000 where he had 12,000 in 1896. In the 4th, Mr. Tierell, a new man, is elected, but the Republican plurality is reduced about 3000. Mr. Moody is re-elected in the 6th by about 10,000 where he had 12,000 four years ago. There was very slight change in the 18th district, Mr. Powers being elected with practically the margin given Mr. Sprague by the same vote. Mr. Levering, in the 12th district, has his plurality of 14,000 cut to about 5000. In the 13th, Mr. Green is elected by about 4000, a greater plurality than he had four years ago. Others elected are: Third district, John R. Taylor, dem; 5th, W. S. Knox, rep; 10th, Henry F. Nappen, dem.

In Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Congressmen elected: First, John B. Corliss, rep; 2d, Henry C. Smith, rep; 3d, Washington Gardner, rep; 4th, E. L. Hamilton, rep; 5th, William A. Smith, rep; 6th, Samuel W. Smith, rep; 7th, Edgar O. Weeks, rep; 8th, J. W. Fordney, rep; 9th, Roswell P. Bishop, rep; 10th, R. O. Crump, rep; 11th, A. B. Darragh, rep; 12th, Carlos N. Sheldon.

In Minnesota.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 7.—Congressman Tawney, rep, was re-elected in the 1st Minnesota district.

In Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Congressmen elected: Tenth, Richard Bartholdt, rep; 11th, Charles F. Joy, rep; 12th, James Butler, dem; 8th, D. W. Shackleford, dem.

In Nebraska.

OMAHA, Nov. 7.—Congressmen elected: First, Burkette, rep; 2d, Mercer, rep; 6th, Neville, fus; 7th, Robinson, fus.

In New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Following is the complete list of Congressmen elected in New York State: 1st, Roland B. Miles, dem, probable; 2d, John J. Fitzgerald, dem, re-elected; 3d, Henry Bristow, rep, elected; 4th, R. W. Hanbury, rep, elected; 5th, E. F. Wilson, dem; 6th, G. H. Lindsey, dem; 7th, Nicholas Muller, dem, re-elected; 8th, J. Creamer, dem; 9th, Henry M. Goldfogle, dem; 10th, Amos J. Cummings, dem, re-elected; 11th, William Sulzer, dem, re-elected; 12th, George B. McClellan, dem, re-elected; 13th, O. H. P. Belmont, dem; 14th, W. H. Douglass, dem; 15th, James Ruppert, Jr., dem, re-elected; 16th, N. P. Otis, rep, disputed; 17th, A. S. Tompkins, rep; 18th, John H. Ketcham, rep; 19th, W. H. Draper, rep; 20th, George N. Southwick, rep; 21st, John K. Stewart, rep, re-elected; 22d, Lucien N. Littauer, rep, re-elected; 23d, Louis W. Emerson, rep, re-elected; 24th, Albert D. Shaw, rep; 25th, James S. Sherman, rep, re-elected; 26th, George R. Wray, rep, re-elected; 27th, M. E. Driscoll, rep, re-elected; 28th, Sereno E. Payne, rep, re-elected; 29th, Charles W. Gillett, rep, re-elected; 30th, James W. Wadsworth, rep, re-elected; 31st, James B. Perkins, rep; 32d, William Ryan, dem; 33d, D. A. S. Alexander, rep, re-elected; 34th, Edward B. Vreeland, rep, re-elected.

In North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 7.—Blackburn, rep, is elected in the 8th district; Moody, rep, is elected in the 9th; Kitchen, dem, is elected in the 5th.

In Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The following Congressmen have been elected: 1st, W. B. Shattuc, rep; 2d, Jacob Bromwell, rep; 3d, William Nevin, rep; 4th, Robert Gordon, dem; 5th, John S. Snook, dem; 6th, C. D. Heldebran, rep; 7th, Thomas B. Kyle, rep; 8th, Warnock, rep; 9th, Southard, rep; 10th, Stephen Morgan, rep; 11th, Charles H. Grosvenor, rep; 12th, Tompkins, rep; 13th, James A. Norton, dem; 14th, Wood W. Skiles, rep; 15th, Henry C. Vandervoris, rep; 16th, Joseph Gill, rep; 17th, John Cassingham, dem; 18th, Robert W. Tayler, rep.

In Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 7.—Dennis T. Flynn, rep, is re-elected delegate to Congress.

In Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Pennsylvania's delegation in the next Congress, according to the latest returns, will stand: Republicans, 26; Democrats, 4, a Republican gain of six. In the 28th district Congressman Hall, dem, is re-elected by an apparent plurality of 83, but the friends of A. A. Clearwater claim a victory for him, and the official count will be required to decide who won. In the 18th district, George R. Patterson, rep, defeated Congressman James W. Ryan, dem. Others elected are: Seventh district, Irwin P. Wanger, rep; 8th, Howard Mutchler, dem; 11th, William Connell, rep; 13th, Henry W. Palmer, elected to succeed S. W. Davenport dem; 20th, Alvin Evans, rep; 26th, A. L. Bate, rep; 27th, Joseph C. Sibley, rep.

In Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.—Congressmen elected: First, W. P. Brownlow, rep; 2d, O. H. Gibson, rep; 3d, Moon, dem; 9th, Rice A. Pearce, dem; 10th, Malcolm R. Patterson, dem.

In Texas.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 7.—The only Republican Congressman from Texas has been replaced by a Democrat, and the delegation will be solid.

In West Virginia.

WHEELING, Nov. 7.—Congressmen elected: Third district, Holt Gains, rep.

In Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Congressmen elected: 1st, Henry R. Cooper, rep; 2d, Herman B. Dahle, rep; 3d, Joseph W. Babcock, rep; 4th, Theobald Otjen, rep; 5th, Samuel S. Barney, rep; 6th, James H. Davidson, rep; 7th, John J. Esch, rep; 8th, Steward R. Miner, rep; 9th, Webster E. Brown, rep; 10th, J. J. Jenkins, rep.

APPROVED BY THE QUEEN.

Appointments Following British Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Queen has approved the appointment of Walter Long, president of the Board of Agriculture, to be professor of the local government board in succession to Right Hon. Henry Chaplin; Gerald Balfour, the chief secretary for Ireland, to be president of the Board of Trade, in succession to the Right Hon. C. T. Richie, recently appointed secretary of state for home affairs; George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, to be Chief Secretary for Ireland, instead of Gerald Balfour; Lord Cranbone, eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury, to be Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, in succession to the Hon. John Broderick, recently appointed Secretary of State for War; Joseph Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain, to be Financial Secretary to the Treasury Department; Lord Stanley to be Financial Secretary of the War Office, and Arnold Foster to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty.

The new appointments present interesting features. That of Mr. Wyndham is universally welcomed, but there is some biting criticism of Lord Salisbury's care of his relatives, as he now has a son, two nephews and a son-in-law in the government.

The Daily News asks why Lord Hugh Cecil has been left out in the cold, remarking that "blood is thicker than public interest, and Salisbury has overdone the thing rather inartistically." The displacement of Powell Williams, who is connected with the scandals growing out of the War Office contracts, is significant.

The Times thinks that he will not be given another office, but the Daily Chronicle ironically predicts his promotion.

Hugh Arnold Foster is an expert whose appointment is welcomed. Lord Stanley was aid-de-camp and private secretary to Lord Roberts, as well as press censor in South Africa, and he is, therefore, acquainted with the weak spots in the army. Lord Cranberry also served in South Africa. He is now on his way home.

It is understood that Mr. Chalpin will retire altogether. Mr. Wyndham will not hold a seat in the Cabinet for the present, but he is likely to enter later.

At the Carleton Club last evening, much strong feeling was expressed at the preponderance given to the Liberal-Unionists, and the Chamberlain set in the reconstructed government. There were grumblings of the same kind over the late Cabinet, and it was hoped that Lord Salisbury would see fit to redress the grievance. His latest appointments, however, have given rise to a feeling almost of alarm lest the Chamberlain party become absolute dictators.

England's Foreign Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The statement of the Board of Trade for October shows increases in imports of £4,344,800 and in exports of £1,043,300.

HONDURAS WILL PAY.

Settlement of the Pears Indemnity Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Hay today received a telegram from Charge Everett, at Guatemala City, saying that he had received a message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras, informing him that the Government of Honduras has ordered the immediate payment of the indemnity claimed in the Pears case. Frank Pears was a young Pittsburger doing business with his brother in Honduras. During some revolutionary disturbances he was shot to death by a government sentinel while walking in the streets and approaching too closely to the guard line through ignorance of the language of the country. After a thorough investigation, the State Department demanded an indemnity for the family of Pears of $10,000. Honduras offered to arbitrate the case, but the proposition was declined, and the United States Minister was ordered to press settlement.

Campbell's Column at Tien Tsin.

TIEN TSIN, Nov. 7.—General Lorne Campbell's column has returned to Tien Tsin, having burned and shelled altogether 25 villages. He found the country in general ostentatiously friendly. The Russians sent two columns from Lu Tai to Yang Tsu Sunday. Ting Yung, acting Viceroy of Chi Li, the Tartar General Kwei Heng and Colonel Wang Hau Me were shot at Pao Ting Fu by order of the court-martial. The French have arrested Chung Li, President of the Board of Revenue, near Pekin.

BOXERS WERE EXECUTED

PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH COLUMN TO PEKIN.

Minister Wu Objects to the German Method of Punishment at Pao Ting Fu.

TAKU, Nov. 7.—A British column under General Richardson left Pao Ting Fu, October 22, marching in the direction of Pekin. At Tung Ming the troops tried three Boxer chiefs, destroyers of a chapel and killers of native Christians. The British shot the chiefs.

On October 30, General Richardson met 500 imperial troops commanded by General Fan. Both sides advanced for a parley, but, owing to an unforunate misunderstanding, an Indian trumpeter shot General Fan dead. The trumpeter was arrested, and the incident was explained to the Chinese, the two forces then proceeding by different routes.

General Richardson burned two villages, the places where Messrs. Robinson and Norman, the missionaries, were murdered, and demanded that the City of Yang Ching should pay 40,000 taels as compensation to the families of the victims. The payment was guaranteed. Three other villages were burned near Sang Fang, November 4.

Another Compact.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—"The Novoe Vremye," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring before the election of McKinley was known at the Russian capital, "announces with the official sanction that an understanding has been reached between Russia, France, and the United States and Japan by way of counterpoise to the Anglo-German agreement, adding that the results will become specifically apparent if President McKinley is re-elected."

Chinese Caused an Explosion.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The following dispatch from General Lorne Campbell has been received by the Secretary of State for India:

"At Ting Ling, the Chinese attempted to steal powder and caused an explosion. Two soldiers and three camp followers were injured. A large number of Chinese were killed or wounded, owing to their coats catching fire."

Approved by Von Waldersee.

PEKIN, Nov. 7.—Count von Waldersee approved the sentence of death passed upon the five leading officials at Pao Ting Fu, whom a Commission of Inquiry found responsible for the murder of American and English missionaries.

General Yen, who has arrived here, will act as an adviser of the Chinese Ministers.

Return of the Emperor.

ROME, Nov. 7.—The Pekin correspondent of the Tribuna, wiring November 3, says:

"News from a private source, coming direct from the Province of Shen Si, where the Chinese court took refuge, says that Emperor Kwang Hsu is about to return to Pekin, via Honan."

Monadnock Goes to Canton.

HONG KONG, Nov. 7.—The United States monitor Monadnock has gone to Canton. She is the largest warship ever seen there.

SHAMROCK READY IN APRIL.

Cup Challenger to Be Thoroughly Tested in Spring.

That Sir Thomas Lipton will make a stronger bid for the America's cup with Shamrock II than he did last year is acknowledged by all yachtsmen here who have had any experience with cup races, says the New York Sun. The reports of the preparations that he and his friends are making show that nothing will be left undone that will help to make the new challenger in every way a boat that will be able to compete successfully with the new defender, and those who have the defence of the cup in charge realize that to keep the cup in this country will mean a lot of hard work. Sir Thomas Lipton has been making his plans for a year, and he did not issue the new challenge until he was prepared to go ahead and build a yacht that experts on the other side declare will be many minutes faster than the old Shamrock and in their estimation as good as any new yacht that Herreshoff might turn out.

Sir Thomas Lipton had many able advisers, among whom were W. G. Jamieson, who is regarded as the best amateur sailor in British water; George L. Watson, who designed the Britannia, the Valkyries, the Meteor, Sybarita, Distant Shore and a big fleet of other fast yachts; William Fife, Jr., who designed the Shamrock; John Thorneycroft, the builder of fast torpedo-boats, and many other men well known for their skill in building and sailing boats on the other side. Many plans and schemes were discussed by them, and it was finally thought best that George L. Watson should design the new yacht, and that as the Hendersons had built most of the yachts of Watson's designs, and their yards were near Glasgow, the contract for building the new challenger should be placed with them. At the same time, Fife was commissioned to put the old Shamrock in the best possible condition, but to keep her present shape. It was not thought advisable to make any experiments with the Shamrock, because if that yacht were altered, as many think she should be, no one would be able to tell if she had been benefited by the change, and she is wanted as a trial boat in order to find out if the new yacht is much of an improvement as far as speed is concerned over the challenger of last year.

The old challenger is to be fitted out at once for racing in the Mediterranean, and will then be tuned up so that when the new yacht is ready for a trial the old boat will be at her best, and should be much faster than when she raced against the Columbia last year.

The arrangements for building the new yacht have been so well planned that it is expected that she will be ready for launching at the latter end of March or early in April. If this plan is carried out she will be sailing in May, and will then be raced against the old Shamrock until she has to be stripped for her trip across the ocean, and during that time she will be improved as much as possible. The plan now proposed is to bring the two Shamrocks here, and they will be convoyed across the ocean by the steam yacht Erin, which is still commanded by Captain Matthews. The trip across is where Sir Thomas Lipton is somewhat handicapped. It will take at least six weeks out of the 10 months he has to prepare for the international race, and this lost time will offset the time lost on this side in making arrangements to build the defender, so that the two yachts should have about the same amount of time for actual sailing before the races.

The challenger will reach this side of the Atlantic about the end of June, or early in July, according to present plans, and will have at least six weeks in these waters before the big event. Sir Thomas Lipton and his friends will arrive here in July, and will again devote all their time to getting the new yacht tuned up. W. G. Jamieson will have absolute charge. Captain Sycamore is the sailing master of the new yacht, and he will take orders from no one by Mr. Jamieson. Designer Watson will be here to attend to the yacht as far as getting her in proper shape for sailing, and Thomas Ratsey and a gang of sailmakers will look after the sails as usual.

Last year's experience will be of great benefit to Sir Thomas, and mistakes made then will not be repeated. The importance of sailing the yacht as much as possible is fully realized, and she will take a spin in all kinds of weather. Last year, when the weather was not all that could be desired, the Shamrock remained at anchor. Designer Fife was a little overconfident, and did not wish to run any risks when the wind was strong of carrying away any spars. If he had not been so cautious then it is probable that the weakness in the topmast rigging would have been discovered and the yacht would not have lost her spar in the second race.

Every one connected with the yacht realizes that to beat Herreshoff is a big undertaking, and no one more so than Sir Thomas Lipton. He thinks, though, that with a new yacht an improvement on his last boat, capable men to handle it, the old craft as a trial boat and the experience of last year he has a good chance of being successful.

He fully realizes that the Columbia was not at her best, and he thinks that his yacht, too, could have done a little better than she did in the races with the Columbia. In the first race for the cup sailed last year the Columbia beat the Shamrock 10 minutes 8 seconds and in the third race she won by 6 minutes 34 seconds. In the two races she won by 16 minutes 42 seconds, or an average of 8 minutes 21 seconds, over a 30-mile course. If the new Shamrock can show to be that much faster than the Shamrock she will be about even with the Columbia, and all the extra speed she shows will be to offset the speed of the new defender which is to be built by the Herreshoffs.

Speaking of the challenge, the Yachting World says:

"It is extremely probable that the keel of the new challenger will be run under the same shed at Meadowside in which so many famous Watson boats have been built. The Hendersons have built nearly every important ship that Watson has designed, and, although Thistle and Glenliffer are the only sailing yachts which they have ever built of metal, the resources of the yard are such that they should have no difficulty in turning out a metal challenger if the demand was made.

"It would be ridiculous at this stage to pretend to make any calculation as to whether we have greater or less chances of success now than we had when the challenge of 1899 was made, but we at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the gentlemen who will see this contest through have at least more experience than was with them on the last occasion. George L. Watson has accepted the commission to design the Challenger, which will this time be built on the Clyde.

"Another point distinctly in favor of the challenge is that one of the most skilled among our amateur yachtsmen has promised to take over such share of the management of the boat as does not rightly fall into the duties of the skipper. It is an open secret that W. G. Jamieson is the gentleman in question; and his experience in sailing the Britannia should prove of great value."

The Yachtsman says:

"In issuing this challenge, we have the best reason for believing that Sir Thomas Lipton is in deadly earnest. He was overconfident last year, and, owing to various causes, Shamrock was the victim of mismanagement through the whole of her brief season. Adversity may be something new to Sir Thomas, but it appears that he is far from being unable to profit by its lessons. His new vessel will be thoroughly tested before she leaves home, and, best of all news, Willie Jamieson will be the owner's representative on board. No doubt, Mr. Jamieson will have plenary powers, and if that is so we may rest content that the next contest will be devoid of some characteristics which have become common in these races. It is certain that Shamrock will fit out and race with the new craft and Sybarita, if not Meteor, will also help tune the challenger up.

"Shamrock II will not be so expensively built as her predecessor, and no doubt there is room for economy in this direction. Statements attributed to her owner on this point are authentic. She will, of course, be built with lightness a prime object, for this is unfortunately a necessity."

TO TEACH KAISER'S NEGROES

Ten of Booker Washington's Students Will Test Their Skill.

New York World.

Booker T. Washington, called the "Black Moses," is here to fit out an expedition of negro students for South Africa. These negroes will be sent in compliance with the request of the German Government, which hopes, by the importation of American colored men, to civilize the savage subjects of Emperor William on the west coast of Africa and aid them in industrial development.

It is the most novel race experiment of the decade, and may culminate in a general exodus of the Southern negroes to the Emperor's tropical territory, for the German Government has offered homes to all intelligent negroes.

The movement is the direct result of the exhibit of the Tuskegee Normal Institute at the Paris Exposition. This is a college in Alabama, over which Booker T. Washington presides. It has accomplished more toward training negroes in industrial lines than any other agency at work in the Southern States. In the daytime students are taught to operate machinery. They are made to cultivate cotton and corn on scientific principles. At night they study and attend lectures. They are trained in English and the classics.

There is no manufactured article which the black students of Tuskegee cannot make. They sell their products all over the South. They make carpets and chairs and turn the cotton which they cultivate into cloth. These articles were exhibited at Paris during the exposition.

Representatives of Emperor William were passing through the United States building. They were struck with the display from the Tuskegee school. They were amazed when informed that this had been done by American negroes, just a few years ago slaves. They communicated with Emperor William. It was suggested that these negroes be imported and sent to the possessions of Germany on the South African coast. This met the approval of the Emperor.

"Send for them at once," he is reported as saying. "They can teach my subjects to do things well and to become civilized."

Booker T. Washington received a letter informing him that the German Government would bear the expenses of any expedition fitted out. Young negroes who knew how to conduct farms were wanted. It was stipulated that these negroes should be intelligent enough to go among the natives, and teach them how to work. Especially was it desired that these natives should be taught how to raise cotton.

As a result of the correspondence it was decided to send 10 young negroes to Germany. There was a wild scramble among the students to go. The 10 who had the highest standing were selected. They will reach New York the latter part of this week.

Booker T. Washington spent yesterday purchasing supplies for the expedition. It will be elaborately fitted out with American agricultural implements.

WHAT CAUSES DEAFNESS.

The Principal Cause Is Curable, but Generally Overlooked.

Many things may cause deafness, and very often it is difficult to trace a cause. Some people inherit deafness. Acute diseases like scarlet fever sometimes cause deafness. But by far the most common cause of loss of hearing is catarrh of head and throat.

A prominent specialist on ear troubles gives as his opinion that nine out of ten cases of deafness are traced to throat trouble; this is probably overstated, but it is certainly true that more than half of all cases of poor hearing were caused by catarrh.

The catarrhal secretion in the nose and throat finds it way into the Eustachian tube and by clogging it up very soon affects the hearing, and the hardening of the secretion makes the loss of hearing permanent, unless the catarrh which caused the trouble is cured.

Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far-fetched, but any one at all observant must have noticed how a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing, and that catarrh if long neglected will certainly impair the sense of hearing and ultimately cause deafness.

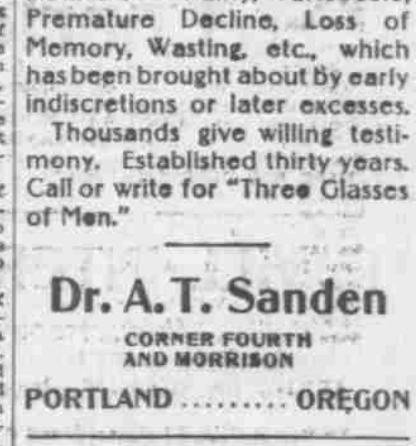
If the nose and throat are kept clear and free from the unhealthy secretions of catarrh, the hearing will at once greatly improve, and any one suffering from deafness and catarrh can satisfy themselves on this point by using a fifty-cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new catarrh cure, which in the past year has won the approval of thousands of catarrh sufferers as well as physicians, because it is in convenient form to use, contains no cocaine or opiate and is as safe and pleasant for children as for their elders.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a wholesome combination of blood root, Guaiacol, Eucalyptol and similar antiseptics, and they cure catarrh and catarrhal deafness by action upon the blood and mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it: "You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full-sized package, and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT



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Thousands give willing testimony. Established thirty years. Call or write for "Three Classes of Men."

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A Sterilized Cocoanut Fat for Shortening and Frying.

A perfect superceder of Butter, Lard and Compounds.

Ask your grocer or write

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Disfigured Skin

wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc!

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was a sufferer from scrofula from birth. My eyes were so affected that I was almost blind for days at a time. My neck began to swell so that I could not breathe freely. Medicines failed to do me any good until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Today I have excellent health." Miss Kittie McGuire, Silver Creek, Ky.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk around the house and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as I ever could." Susie A. Hairston, Withers, N. C.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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