#### THE ARMY'S WORK

Annual Report of Secretary of War Root,

IT COVERS A VERY WIDE SCOPE

Treats of the Insurrection in the Philippines, Chinese Campaign, and the Development of Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual re-port of Secretary of War Root is of more than usual interest, owing to its wide scope and the fact that it treats of subects of importance, such as the Philip-pine insurrection, the Chinese campaign, the developments in Cuba and Porto Rico, and, finally, Army reorganization. Some idea of what the Army has been

doing in the field and at home is conveyed by the Becretary's statement that its operations included the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Philippine insurrection and establishment of government in the Philippines, the rescue of the foreign Ministers in Pekin, the relief of distress in Alaska, and the construction of roads and telegraphs there, the conduct of government in Porto Rico until May last, the conduct of government of Cuba, prosecution of river and harbor work, the construction of seacosas forti-fications, the garrisoning and maintenance of military posts and fertifications, the discharge of a little over one-third of the Army and the re-emistment of soldiers to take their places, and the distribution of supplies to the scattered forces.

The chapter of the report treating of military operations in the Philippines is a recital of the features of campaigns that were conducted in the islands dur-ing the past year. It is said the purpose was to pursue the small bands of Fillpinos scattered throughout the islands. The effort was successful and resulted in the further and practically complete disintegration of the insurrectionary bands; in the rescue of nearly all the American and Spanish prisoners; in the capture of many of the leading insurgents and the destruc-tion of large quantities of arms and sup-

Secretary Root says that with the execution of the military plans there, all open resistance to American authority in the Philippines terminated, leaving only an exceedingly vexatious and annoying guerrilla warfare of a character closely approaching brigandage, which will require time, patience and good judgment finally to suppress.

The Secretary further says that it requires over 400 different posts in the Phillippines because the Tagals who are in rebellion have deliberately adopted the policy of murdering, so far as they are all of their countrymen who are friendly to the United States. He thinks that the most efficient measures for the reduction of the number of posts and of troops in the Philippines will be the construction of roads, making possible rapid communication; the establishment of per-sonal relations between our officers and the people so that we can tell who are trustworthy sources of information; the gradually growing appreciation of Amerigradually growing appreciation of canter-can control and good intentions following good civil government, and finally the organisation of native troops under American officers.

The campaign of the United States roops in China is treated at some length Government of Philippines.

Government of Philippines.

The progress that has been achieved during the year in the erection of a civil government in the Philippines is made the subject of a special chapter in the report. Beginning with the chaos left by the withdrawal of the Spanish authority, Secretary Root shows how the principles of civil government by easy steps were put in operation. The substantive body of Spanish law was excellent and adequate, if it could be applied.

The first step was the organizing of ts. beginning with the Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice Arellano and of the ablest lawyers of the island. The Spanish criminal procedure was rereal protection to the personal rights of persona charged with crime in the Philip-pines. The next step was the establishment of American Government, placing the entire control of ordinary affairs of government in the municipal authorities. Then the marriage law was modified to legalize civil marriages; the United States patent and trademark laws were adopted; the coasting trade was regulated; burdensome taxes were abolished the schools were extended and improved a quarantine law was put in force; the customs and insular revenues were great-ly increased, and a rigid high license and y closing law were imposed upon the ons in Manila. The second Philippine Commission, headed by Judge Taft, is continuing the good work, and, following the ordinary course of legislative proce-dure, it holds open sessions, takes testi-mony and receives suggestions from citisens. It has appropriated money for the construction of roads and bridges, for the survey of a railroad and for the payment of a superintendent of public instruction. The tariff law has been revised by a special board, and Manila harbor is to be improved. The receipts from customs for the last half of the fiscal year show an increase of \$1.785,985, but this will not be enough to prosecute internal improve-ments and establish schools as rapidly as these undertakings should progress. Therefore Secretary Root recommends that Congress authorize a bond issue for the construction of a railroad based on the road itself or that the United States make a loan to the insular treesury to be repuid from the island revenues. The Secretary speaks of the serious em-

barrassment caused by the defective currency system in the Philippines, owing to the fluctuating price of Mexican fol-lars, and he submits two suggestions, one that the United States coin a special dollar for use in the islands of the same weight and fineness as the Mexican col-lar, which shall take its chance with the fluctuations of the market. The other suggestion is that we coin an insular dollar which we undertake to redeem in gold at 50 cents. He inclines, as does the Sec-retary of the Treasury, toward the sec-

Conditions in Cuba.

Touching Cuba, the report says that the conduct of affairs there during the year has been a continuance of the pro-cess of aiding the Cuban people in the development of the Cuban Government in such a way that when fully organized it shall be stable and efficient. This has been done by guiding the Cubans in the first steps of systematic self-government and by introducing, mainly through Cuban officers, such changes in adminis-tration as shall serve to put the business of the Government in fairly good condition when a complete Cuban administration finally assumes control of the govern-ment of the island. The report describes the taking of the census and the beginning of municipal elections. plains that in view of the fact that 66

the enrollment of scholars ran up from 37,995 to 143,129. He says that the pressure for education is carnest and universal and that the appropriation for this purpose this year amounts to \$4,590,000, but great as the development has been, it will be impossible, with the resources of the island, for a long time to come fully to meet the demand for the learning so long withheld.

The report also tells how the charities of the island have been brought into systematic condition and the hospitals improved. With one exception, there was

mproved. With one exception, there was not a place in Cuba, at the time of American occupation, to which a patient could go with any reasonable prospect of proper facilities and care. The care of the insane was particularly distressing. They were confined in jalia, filthy and ragged, and treated literally like wild beasts. Now they have all been gathered in one large asylum and are cared for according to the dictates of modern hu-manity. The prisons were filled to overflowing with wretched creatures living in indiscribable filth and squalor; the wom-en were obliged to sleep on the floor and were unable to appear in a body, because they were without clothes to cover their nakedness. Many of these unfortunate inmates had never been tried or convicted. An American pardon board promptly released 500 prisoners of this class. The prisons were cleaned, an inspection system ordered, youths separated from adults, the untried from the con-victed, and the intolerable delay in trials was ended by the establishment of correctional courts for petty offenses. An order also has been made providing for the writ of habeas corpus, something the Cubans are quite unfamiliar with. One of the results of these conditions is that

many of the prisons are not wholly Other things accomplished in Cuba have been in the direction of public works, the crection of electric lighthouses and the establishment of a treasury. The revenues for the last fiscal year amounted to \$17,000,000, as against \$7,000,000 for the preceding six months, and the revival of in-dustry continues. The tobacco crop is large and fine, the sugar care area is ex-tended; the fruit production is increasing: the mines at Santiago are in full opera tion, and labor is in demand at prices. Curlously enough, now that Span-ish sovereignty has departed, Spanish immigration is setting in, and before the end of December, 16,000 Spaniards will have reached Cuba within the past year. Secretary Root says they are useful and welcome additions to the industry of the island. In concluding his remarks as to

Cuba, he says:
"Only a doubt as to the stability of the future government and uncertainty as to the continuance of a market for her products retards the influx of capital and the opment of Cuba's extraordinary retion of the political constitutional con-vention will eliminate these uncertainties and establish the prosperity of Cuba upon a firm foundation

Other Subjects. In Porto Rico, where the Army con-trolled up to May 1, its principal function was the improvement of civil administration, accustoming the people to the exercise of the powers of government, and continuing the work of relief made nec-essary by the deplorable condition in which the Island has been left by the

great burricane.

The report treats Alaskan conditions briefly, the main point of interest in that connection being the recommendation that a moderate appropriation for the relief of the native Eskimos, who are affected by a series of fatal epidemics and are in danger of extermination. Several hundred white miners, unsuccessful and impoverished, who might have perished dur-ing the Arctic Winter, were brought home on Government transports, but the principle is a bad one, and notice is given that the War Department does not intend again to furnish such transportation,

A complimentary reference is made the report to the development of the splendid transport service by the Quar-termaster's Department. The specifica-tions upon which the work was done have been sought by the governments of England, France, Germany, Japan and

The health of the Army is said to have improved steadily since the close of the Spanish War, and, now that the Philippine troops are garrisoned in good quarters, it is hoped that the death rate from disease will continue to fall so that it will reach the minimum in the United States. Secretary Root said that the require ments of the military in the Philippines may be summed up as follows: "For the future, 60,000 men. This num-

ber may be progressively decreased by the tion and the restoration of order, and by the substitution of native troops costing less than half to support. At no distant day the islands themselves will be able to pay for their own police protection. Provision should be made, therefore, for a minimum force of 60,000, with an authorized maximum of 100,000, and with muthor ity to use native troops in place of Amer-

Telegraphic Brevities.

Colorado game wardens arrested 16 Mornone who had killed 30 deer.

A strange woman is exciting the Papago Indians to be guided by their dreams, Congressman Lucey and Senator Teller are in favor of offering homes to the

Oscar L. Booze, a West Point cadet, is dying from the effects of a burning drink given him by hazers.

Colonel John S, Williams, Third Auditor of the Treasury under President Cleveland, died at La Fayette, Ind., aged 77. Rev. William Howard Day, D. D., general secretary of the A. M. E. Second Church, died at Harrisburg, Pa., aged 78 years.

General Harrison left Indianapolis for Washington, where he will attend a meeting of the committee on revision of the creed of the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Patrick Feehan, archbishop of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, will re-tire from the active management of his office with the close of the present year. General W. L. White, ex-Quartermaster-General of the Michigan National Guard, pleaded guilty to complicity in state military clothing frauds, and was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

John Baines, a Constable, was murdered at Delias, Tex., by burning. His clothing had been saturated with turpentine and ignited. Both eyes were burned out. John Chapman and Ed Faulkner, saloon-keepers, were arrested, charged with the mur

While mechanics were at work on the roof of the new engineering building at the navy-yard Brooklyn, a piece of tim-ber fell, striking Lieutenant-Commander Reynold T. Hall, assistant engineer of the yard, fracturing his skull, His injuries will probably prove fatal.

Boutelle's Condition. BANGOR, Me., Dec. 3.-Congressman utelle was not present at the opening of Congress. His daughter, Miss Grace Boutelle, who has been constantly in at-tendance upon her father for many weeks at Waverly, Mass., has returned home and announces that he will be brought here in a few days. Preparations for opening the Boutella residence are aiready in progress. Mr. Boutelle's condition has improved considerably, but he is not sufficiently strong, mentally or physi-cally, to enable him to participate in the excitement attending the opening of the next session.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE was not desimed advisable that sospitately unrestricted suffrage should be established. The report sketches the various stops in the creation of the government down to the gathering of the constitutional convention, which is now in session.

Treating of the subject of education, Secretary Root speaks with pride of the development of the primary branches, showing that in the first six months of the calendar year the number of school for the calendar year the number of school of the calendar year the number of the various of place to the finite to correct year of place to the finite to correct year of place to the finite to correct year of the calendar year the number of the various of place to the year of place the year of place to the finite to correct year of place to the year of place to the year of place to the ye

#### THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

OPENING YESTERDAY WAS A FOR-MAL AFFAIR.

Rending of the Speech From the Throne Will Occur Thursday-Kruger's Movements.

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- The opening of Parit occurred at 2 o'clock this after-It was a formal affair and of littie public interest. A small crowd as-sembled to see the Beefesters, who carried out the usual search for possible conspirators in the vaults beneath the Houses of Parliament, with the customary ceremonial and with the customary There was likewise the usual competition of zealous members of Par-liament to be first on the scene, and J. C. McDona, Conservative member for the Rotherhile division of Southwark, easily secured the choice of seats, arriving in

Although the only business before the House was the ecction of a speaker, the attendance of members was good. In spite of the absence of the Irish members, Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House and the First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived promptly at 2 o'clock and were cordially welcomed by their supporters. Sir Wil-liam Vernon Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal lead-

er in the House, were similarly greeted from the opposition benches, Gera Michael Biddulph, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, appeared a few minutes later and summoned the mem-bers to the upper house to hear the reading of the Queen's communication, and directed the election of a speaker, There was no opposition to the re-elec-tion of William Court Gully for a third term. Congratulistory speeches followed, Tuesday and Wednesday will be mainly devoted to swearing in members. The real work of the session will begin on Thursday with the reading of the Quoen's speech and debates on the reply to the hrone in both houses.

Only a handful of persons attended the opening of the House of Lords, the dusky surroundings of which, however, were brightened by the presence of a number of ladies. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, promptly dispatched the Black Rod to summon the Commons On their arrival the royal commission was read and the Lord Chancellor directed the ommons to return to the House and

KRUGER SHED TEARS At Emperor William's Refusal to Meet Him.

PARIS, Dec. 3.-A special dispatch from logne says: ologie says:

Mr. Kruger, after he had received Em-peror William's telegram, spoke as fol-ows to a deputation styled "Friends of

"I hope with all my heart that the circumstances which prevent His Ma-lesty from receiving me today will become more favorable later. I shall never cease o have confidence in the spirit of justice of the Emperor, who, without knowing me, sent me four years ago significant encouragement. I shall stay some time it The Hague, and will then renew my equest, and this time the Emperor will Kruger was very sad, and after-

Comment of the French Press. PARIS, Dec. 3.-Emperor William's tel egram to Mr. Kruger, refusing to re-ceive him, continues to be the chief sub-ject of comment in the French press. The afternoon newspapers strike a note of saftress. They land thay see in His Majesty's action the shattering of his

reputation for chivalry. The Tamps and the Journal des Debates explain Em-peror William's message by the Anglo-German understanding on African ques-The Temps says: "The Emperor's wording, that he could not receive Mr. Kruger on account of his position already taken, is very clear. Every one understands that the Emperor, if not actually fulfilling one of the clathes of the recent Anglo-German accord, is inspired by the spirit thereof in declin-ing to receive Mr. Kruger. Neither the declarations of Count von Bulow or others

foresaw anything and they exposed Mr. Kruger to the total check he has just experienced. This, perhaps, is not the first bad advice they gave him, which explains many things in the past." Austria Will Turn Him Down. LONDON, Dec. 4-"In response to confidential inquiry as to whether Mr. Kruger would be welcomed here," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily

his famous dispatch on the Jameson raid.

Mr. Kruger's advisers neither saw nor

Mail, "a polite reply was returned that Emperor Francis Joseph had made other disposition for the next few weeks."

MASSACRES IN SHAN SI. Missionaries Murdered by the Vice-

roy of the Province. BERLIN, Dec. 3.-A special from China to the Volks Zeltung reports a fearful mission slaughter in the Province of Shan St. The first victims, the disputch ears, were a Catholic bishop and his coadjutors, and four European priests, Franciscians, Italian and French, The Governor invited them to his house on the pretense that he would give them better protection, but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the Gov-ernor himself poinarded them all. Next, the Governor went to the bishop's residence, with a number of soldiers, and seized six Marseilles Sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christian-ity, which offer they unanimously re-jected. Thereupon the Governor poin-arded them, and also a number of Chinese priests and 30 Chinese Sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and their two little children, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Price and their son, all of the American board; Mr. and Mrs. Lagren, of the Swedish, and Miss Eldred, an English woman, were bi chered. The story of these mur-ders directly implicated Yu Heier, the Governor of Shan St. A number of the reports have been published of the June massacres in Shan Si, some of the details being too horrible for publication. Men, women and children were butchered. Fif-teen seminarists, who had hidden themselves in a cistern, were, the dispatch says, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They

were then killed. The Yorck Expedition.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Jount von Waldersee, under date of De-ember I, says that after holsting the lerman flag at the Ming tombs and punshing several neighboring villages for the murder of Christians, the late Colonel Forck's detachment, commanded by eral Gayl, returned to Pekin. Th gan expedition was very successful. Several thousand Chinese regulars were driven in wild dight from the Province of Chi Li to Shan Si. The remains of Colonel Yorck have arrived at Pekin.

Renewal of Outbreaks.

LONDON, Dec. 4 .- "Placards are again being posted," says the Tien Tein correspondent of the Standard, wiring Sunday, "announcing a renewal of the anti-foreign outbreaks as imminent."

The Shanghai correspondent of the

Morning Post says the Han Kow Vicercy told Admiral Seymour, during the latter's recent visit, that the court would never return to Pekin, but, as the correspond-

ent learns, the Nankin Viceroy holds just

OSCAR WILDE'S FUNERAL.

Near Paris. PARIS, Dec. 2.-Funeral services over the remains of Oscar Wilde were held today in the Church of St. Germain des Pres, one of the oldest in Paris. The ceremonies were of the most modest character, and only a few friends, mostly lit-erary personages, attended. The body was removed from the hotel where the de-ceased had stayed recently, followed by five carriages. The cortege proceeded to the church, where the casket was placed before the chapel of St. Joseph, behind he main altar. Many flowers covered the coffin. Mass was celebrated and absolu-tior was given, Wilde embraced the Cath-olic faith three weeks ago. The inter-ment occurred in the Cemetery de Eagneux, on the outskirts of Paris. The Marquis of Queensberry acted as chief mourner. Among the literateurs present were De Witty, Ernest La Jeunesze, Paul Faure and Henri Duseroy

Population of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.-The ulation of Russia was estimated at about 75,000,000 in 1851, the year of the emancipstion of the serfs. It is now calculated to be more than 138,000,000, according to a statement just published by the Ministry of Finance. This estimate is obtained by adding the calculated annual excess of births over deaths, which is 2,000,600, to the total of 129,000,000 given by the census of January 28, 1897, which was 128,600,000, without the Grand Duchy of Finland, or 129,000,000 including Finland. The Slavic population is 73 per cent of the whole, Russians alone numbering \$6,000,000, or 55 per cent, and the Poles \$,000,000, or 7 per cent. The total Pinnish population over 6,000,000, and the Lithuanians alm reach the same figures, numbering 5,600, 600. Various Turkish people of the Volga, the Crimea, the Caucasus and Siberia number 11,000,000, or about 9 per cent of the whole. There are 4,000,000 Hebrews. and about 1,600,000 persons of German descent or birth.

Foreign Notes.

King Oscar continues to improve The Prince of Wales inspected the Ca-The Reinach libel suit was begun in

Paris yesterday. Queen Victoria has decided to confer a dukedom on Lord Roberts, and Parliament will be asked to vote him fl90,000.

Rudyard Kipling will sail from England for Cape Town Saturday, and will remain some months in South Africa, recruiting his health.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Opening Session of the Annual Con vention at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began here today, President Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens delivered her annual address. Nearly 500 delegates were assembled. A cablegram was sent Lady Henry Somerset, president of the World's W. C. T. U., exdent of the World's W. C. T. U., ex-pressing the love and loyalty of her American constituency. The Young Women, called the "Y's," are present in large numbers at this convention report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Susanna B. Fry, of Illisots, and that of Mrs. Helen M. Barker, the treaswards retired to his apartments in tears, were read at the afternoon session

> FROM C. P. R. TO O. R. & N Allan Cameron to Go to Orient for

Portland Company. VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 1.—Allan Cameron, assistant general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has re-signed to become Asiatic manager of the Gregon Railroad & Navigation Company, with headquarters at Hong Kong. Mr. with headquarters at Hong Kong. Mr. Cameron has had charge of all the freight business of the Canadian Pacific west of Ontario. His successor has not yet been

Washington Notes.

Seattle barbers will ask the Legislature o make Sunday opening of barber shops a misdemeanor. The Great Northern overland train in

have concealed from the eyes of the world that the Emperor has veered his policy in favor of England since he sent Immigrants, arrived at Everett Saturday. two sections, with 21 coaches filled with The homeseckers divided, some remaining and others going to Scattle. John Orr, one of the trie who blew open the safe of Whitney & Co., at Span-gle, and who subsequently made a con-

fession implicating his two pals, entered a plea of guilty at Spokane, Saturday, and, much to his chagrin, was given five years in the Penitentiary, A contest has been filed at Hoquiam against H. B. Martin by Seth Warren, Republican candidate for Auditor. Mr.

Martin was declared elected by a ma jority of 23 votes. One of the prominent charges is that the County Auditor would not allow any inspection of the ballots after they were counted. Buyers of horses at Goldendale say that the 1900-pound animal, broken to harness,

is getting to be very scarce. Before the war these horses could be bought for about from \$90 to \$100, but they are now commanding as high as \$200. Cavairy horses from \$00 to 1200 pounds cost the Government from \$90 to \$120 each.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed over the reported result of the census enumeration of New Whatcom, which gives that city only 6533 inhabitants. By comparing the proportion of registered voters and school children to the population of other cities with those in Whatcom, it is com-puted that Whatcom has over 9000 inhabitants.

Deputy Fish Commissioner A. D. Boardman is making arrangements to stock Eliza Island, which lies about seven miles south of Whateom, with Oriental pheas-ants. He believes the conditions there are more ideal for the bird than on any other island of the Sound. This island; has an extent of 200 acres, and is suffi-ciently far from any other island to make it impossible for the birds to fly away. There are no inhabitants to molest the birds, and the Pacific American Fishing. birds, and the Pacific American Fishing pany, which owns the land, will pro-

Senator Davis' Successor ST. PAUL, Dec. 1.—Governor Lind to-day stated to the Associated Press that he had not yet decided upon any ap-pointment to the Senate caused by the death of Senator Davis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A special to the Times-Herald from Minneapolis says: Loren W. Collins, Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, has declined the appointment as United States Sena-ior to succeed the late Cushman K. Davis, which was offered him by Governor Lind. It is further stated on good authrity that Judge Collins will not be a candidate for the place when the Legislature

Colorade's Vote.

DENVER. Dec. 2.—The official canvass of the Presidential vote in Colorado was finished today. Based on the highest vote received by 'he Electors on each side, Bryan received 122,944 and McKinley 33,-141, making Bryan's plurality 25,863.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-Today's state ment of the Treasury balances shows: Available cash balance .......\$158,935,971

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Laxative Bromo-Quintne Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 centa. POWER-HOUSE BLEW UP

Remains Interred in a Cemetery FIVE RAILWAY EMPLOYES KILLED IN CHICAGO.

> A Passing Train Was Damaged and n Number of Passengers Serlously Hurt.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Five rallway em-ployes were instantly killed and 12 peo-ple injured by the explosion of a boilerhouse of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad this evening. Four of the in-jured are hurt so badly that they may

The dead are: August Clamman, sec tion foreman, crushed by falling walls while standing near power-house; Anthony Krause, fireman at power-house, internally injured, died on the way to hospital: August Weiss, section hand, struck by boller: Joseph S. Specht, sec-tion hand, caught under boller: Henry Schnur, 15 years old, clerk in auditing office of Northwestern road, neck broken by flying debris while walking past

The seriously injured are: John Butter-worth, chief electrician of power-house, skull fractured, internal injuries, will probably die; Anthony Krause, scalded, chest crushed, both elbows dislocated, will probably die; August Beck, Milwankee injured by part of roof of parlor car falling on him; Mrs. August Beck, thrown falling on sim; Mrs. August Beck, thrown from seat, internally injured; Michael McGregor, severely burned, may die.

Just as the explosion occurred the Ashland limited train was pulling out of the station. The greater part of the train had passed, and, although all the cars were heavily battered with falling bricks and debris, only the last two coaches, a Pullman sleeper and a development of the coaches. Pullman sleeper and a drawing-room car, were badly damaged. The boiler-head and the boiler itself caught these coarbes. The boiler struck the rear car, while the boiler-head plowed through the one immediately in front. Fortunately, both flew high and struck the cars above the windows, carrying away portions of the roof and vestibule. Few passengers happened at the time to be in the ends of the two cars hit by the flying metal, and such of them as were hurt were struck by flying splinters or suffered from being thrown violently to the floor. On the train were Mr. and Mrs. August Beck, of Milwaukee, and Mr. and Mrs. William Bloke, of Shebayan Wis. Both couples Bloker, of Sheboygan, Wis. Both couples were returning from their bridal tour, and all four were injured. Neither of the cars was thrown from the track and the engine draw them quite a distance before coming to a step. Traffic was interrupted for nearly four hours. The destruction of the sleetz-lighting plant plunged the station into darkness, and the pile of debris thrown across the tracks temporarily blocked suburban traffic. The cause of the explosion is not known. The property loss to the road will be 1000000.

M. COQUELIN IN EARNEST. French Comedian on Shakespeare

property loss to the road will be \$100,000.

and Rostand. Constant Coquelln took two roles yes terday afternoon-first the genial come dian, and then, when he became excited the argumentative reasoner of unusua power, says an interview in the New York

Comminential Advertiser. He began in an expansive manner that put humor into very pedestrian jests, "Sit on the bed," said he. "The lack of chairs is a peculiar feature of American hotels, but there seem to be plenty of beds. "This is another feature." He pointed

to a steam riser sizzling in the middle of his room. "The weather is bad enough. That pipe is a crime." The porter knocked. "Entrez." cried Coquelin. No response, "Come along," said the accomplished

French linguist.

As there was still no response, he experimented on "come in," with better

The definite news of most interest which he gave out was that he should play Les Prescieuses Ridicules and Tartuffe during the week of December 24, for which the programme has not yet been announced, with Mme. Bernhardt in both

'My Tartuffe is not funny," he said, "though it is comic. The idea of a wretch getting into a household, cheating it, and almost wrecking it, is not exactly ludicrous. On the other hand, Mollere saw even badness with a certain kind of ents:tainment. So Tartuffe is comedy, but high comedy; never, of course, with

any of the buffoonery which marks Les Prescieuses Ridicules." Speaking of Shakespeare, he said: "Mr. Grau wished me to play Polonius to Mme. Barnhardt's Hamlet. Now, I don't object to a small part. I have put lots of thought into the two small parts I play in Frou-Frou and La Dame aux Camelias -the two fathers. Why should one not play a small part well? But I can't see anything in Polonius. In our version of Hamlet, at least, he is a lifeless, uninterenting, meaningless figure, and when he is killed it is no more important than puncturing a balloon and letting out the wind. Anyway, the first grave-digger, in this play, is a long part. You can ex-press it, if you like, that I am afraid to press it. If you like, that I am arrain to play Polonius. There are two of Shakes-peare's characters that I believe I am made to play. To be quite honest, there is much in him of which the meaning is not obvious. But I have played Petruchio great success, and intend to play

Faistaff soon. "But Cyrano de Bergerac! That is a consolation for any number of short roles. It is I believe, the longest part ever writ-ten, and the most beautiful. Hamlet and Macheth are exceptional men. Cyrano is a man like the rest. Hamlet, although unusual, is always the same-always Hamlet. So with Macbeth. Cyrano, on the other hand, goes through the whole range-high comedy, low comedy, pathos, extravagant fancy, buffconery, lowe-and a noble love."

"Isn't the play a trifle artificial?" "Well you have doubtless studied the play. Just name one thing that is arti-ficial. I challenge you for a definite instance.

"It is the effect of the whole-but how

about the duel in verse?"
"Ah, why didn't you select the episode of the man from the moon? That is metier; that is the most unreal thing in the piece, and the most beautiful. Doesn't Shakespeare use stage effects! Do 'As You Like It' and 'Twelfth Night' strike you as simple and probable? Is in-genuity a fault? Hasn't fantasy a value— the highest value? If a man came to you and offered the serious proposition that he came from the moon he might bore

You remind me a little of a man to whom a jeweler should bring a beautiful, rose-colored diamond. 'No.' you would say. 'keep it. Diamonds are white. This is unnatural. "You say 'L'Aiglon' is more natural. What of Flambeau? What of the scene where he makes Metternich believe that Napoleon still lives? There is no greater feat of illusion in 'Cyrano' than that. No, sir; I have seen all the greatest modern

plays in many languages, and the greatest

you. But if a man talks to me as Cyrano did about his voyage, for ten minutes, a wish he would keep on for balf an hour. It gives joy-what better could you wish?

is 'Cyrano.' "
Mr. Coquelin evidently has certain fears about our reception of the French Hamlet, shout our receivion or the French Hamlet, thinking Americans are "so ferce about Shakespeare" that they will resent the surgery practiced on the play, although Mr. Coquelin pointed out the necessity, or changes in all plays. It was suggested that there are degrees. "Didn't the elder Dumas make the tragedy end happily?"

"No!" excluimed the actor. "Not seriously. You must not take everything too. ously. You must not take everything too seriously. Dumas was a rich nature. He could make eight endings to any drama.

To amuse himself he may have made one

with Hamlet alive."

Of Mme. Bernhardt's make-up in "L'Algion," he said: "It is the most wonderful initiation by a woman of a man's figure ever seen. There is a well-known portrait, by Raffet, of the Duke de Polohardt mend in a chair. That Reichstadt, seated in a chair, might be a portrait of Sarah.

'It is absurd to eall 'L'Algion' a Bonspartist play. Flambeau is a sort of synthesis of the grange armee. The glory of that army is the only thing in his head. But to be crary over Napoleon is not to be a Bonapartist. Bonapartism is a political consistent.

litical conviction."

Mme. Barnhardt, less coherently, doubt-less included the same idea when she said: I am a Bonapartist, although I am

She did not agree with her co-star on the relative merits of the Rostand plays. "L'Aiglon' is a greater play than 'Cy-rano,' 'she said. 'It is more elevated, it is simpler, it seeks more the ideal. It belongs more in the world of Victor Hugo and Shakespears. It is more difficult belongs more in the world of Victor Huge and Shakespeare. It is a more difficult feat, also, to make a strong play out of such a feeble individual as the eaglet and that should count for something. "There are some lines of Rostand's co tained in my copy of the play, which is not yet published in French, which think showed his sense of the dramatic

his instinct for the stage, better than

anything else. They are written before the various acts. They are: "'Ailles qui poussent." "'Ailles qui battent." 'Ailles qui a'ouvrent."

"'Alles meurtries.'
"'Alles brisees.'
"'Alles fermees.'"

Mme. Bernhardt said that she loved "La Semaritaine," which, as well as "La Prin-cesse Lointaine," Rostand wrote for her; but that public sentiment in America would not allow her to play it. "Yet, in Paris it opened in Holy Week," she said. Rostand's next play for her is "Le Thea-tre," with an actress for the heroine, and he is also writing a play for her and Coquelin together. She spoke of her old love, "Lorrenzoccio," Musset's tragedy, a little coolly, as being so much affected by the Italian.

"Won't you put into words the gain to an actor's art which comes from being in such a company as the Comedie Fran-calse?" was an indiscreet question. "You mean the Conservatoire," said Bernhardt coidiy. "That is where actors are taught."

"Yes, but training-not the elementary teaching?" teaching?"
"Nothing," said the lady. "The Comedie Francaise teaches nobody anything. It never did anything for me. It never did anything for Coquelin. We had to get did anything for Coquelin. We had to get the control of the contro

out to progress—to do new things. We played together there years ago. Now we are playing together again, outside. That seemed to unuse the Parisians." D'Annungio fared no better than the classic French theater.
"His 'Ville Morte' is fine, but the Parislans failed to understand it. But his last book is infamous. Duse is an intelligent

woman, of course. She may not object. What she said or did doesn't matter. It was he who made it public. Making it public is all right for me-it is with peo ple outside of such things that the harm is done. D'Annunzio has been a friend of mine, but this last book, well written as it is it not the work of a decent man. It is a crime."

Vigorous Mensures.

Harper's Magazine. For a long time the favorite form of make believe" of little Faith was that of "getting married." For weeks she was a oride, marching down an imaginary aide to the strains of an imaginary wedding march, to meet an imaginary bridegroom At last, her mother, becoming tired of it

"Faith, don't you know that when you get married you will have to leave me? This was a rude awakening, and the

Not long afterward she came to ask the difference between "Miss" and "Mrs.' To make herself clear her mether said: "Well, when you grow up and become a young lady you will be Miss Butler; but if some man should ask you to marry

"I'd call a policeman!" exclaimed Faith, and her interest was at an end

Wind to Drive Screw-Propellers, Cleveland Leader. On the North Sea the lumber vessels

that carry timber from Norway to Great Britain are often shaky old hulks, which leak badly in stress of weather. But when the wind blows hard there is always a very cheap and abundant power to work windmills that keep the pump going, but with a buoyant cargo, not eas lly injured by water, little harm is done by the opening seams of the hull. In such devices for utilizing the wind there is a hint of what might be done by windmills designed expressly for charging kreat storage batteries with electri power for use in time of caims to drive auxiliary screws. In that manner a large degree of independence of the uncertainties of the wind may be hoped for

without the expense of steam engines.

The Castellane Suit. NEW YORK, Dec. 1-The suit of Antone J. Dittmar against the Goulds istees under the will of Jay Gould, to strain them from paying the Count and Countess de Castellane any portion of their income from the Gould property, was called in the Supreme Court to before Justice Leventritt. Colonel E. James, who appeared as counsel et al. James, who appeared as counsel on behalf of the Gould family, asked for an adjournment on the ground that the affidavits had not been obtained from France from the Count and Countess de Castellane. A representative of the attorneys for Dittmar asked that the matter he held over putil the second cell of the be held over until the second call of the calendar, and Justice Leventritt acqui-esced. The case was adjourned to Decem-

To Graze Sheep in Clackamas. CURRINSVILLE, Or., Dec. 3.—James Simpson, of Eagle Creek, has just re-turned from Eastern Oregon, where he went a month ago to purchase some sheep to run on his two farms. He stated that he found the price of sheep pretty high, but, nevertheless, he brought down with him 1125 head of fine merinos.

Denton's "New York," the first book dealing Denton's 'New York,' the first book caning with that locality brought \$2000 at a sais in London a few days ago. It is a small quarto volume, and was published in 1670. It was beught by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York. The work was in possession of Lord Ashburn, who, upon the death of his father, sold his col-

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