HONOR FOR THE HERO

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in the East.

FREDERIC HARRISON'S SPEECH

Tribute to the First President by an English Author—Patriotic Sentiments in Detroit—Orations and Exercises Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—In accordance with a time-honored custom, Washington's Birthday was commemorated by the Union League Club today by two events at the Auditorium. To complete the day's programme the club gave a banquet at the Auditorium tonight. The Marquette Club also gave a dinner this evening. Banks, the Board of Trade, the Stock Exchange and the majority of the schools were closed. Addresses were made at the University of Chicago, and at the Northwestern University, at Evanston.

Five thousand children crowded into the Auditorium during the forenoon, a special programme having been arranged for them. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, delivered an eloquent address on "Patriotism and Character."

There was a big evening meeting at the Auditorium, at which Frederic Harrison, the famous English author and philosophical critic, was the chief speaker. His subect was, "George Washington." Mr. Harrison said:

"While Washington's memory is revered by the civilized world in Europe, it is nowhere held in such personal affection as with the people whom he defeated and whose dominion he shook off, for all right-minded Englishmen now feel that his work was a real gain—albeit a bitter lesson—to our own nation; whilst his noble character and unsullied career as soldier, as statesman, as patriot, add new glory to our common race. George Washington is as much one of our great English heroes as Alfred the Great or Shakespeare is one of yours. The robust nature, the ancestral speech, are the common prerogatives of our blood. And as the wildest dreamer in Great Britain cannot conceive our two peoples being other than independent nations today, we have nothing but honor for the hero who achieved the happy and invaluable separation. His unshaken devotion to right, his perfect justice, his transparent truthfulness and lofty sense of honor will ever place him above even the best of modern statesmen in virtue. That which sets him in a rank by himself amongst the chiefs of state is the unfailing honor and guileless candor of his whole public career toward both home and foreign opponents.

"The grand endowment of Washington was character, not imagination; judgment, not subtlety; not brilliancy, but wisdom. The wisdom of Washington was the gnelus of common sense, glorified into unerring truth of view. He had that true courage, that purity of soul, that cool gem which is bred in the bone of the English-speaking race. In Washington these qualities were developed to a supreme degree and were found in absolute perfection.

"The American commonwealth was made by the halo of virtue, honor and truthfulness which seemed to radiate from the very soul of its first President. May it long continue to guide the destinies of the Republic! It is character that makes heroes more than any genius. It is character which creates nations, more than imagination. It is character round which nations rally when the stress comes on them and confusion looms in their midst. It is character, unselfishness, honesty and truth which in the long run rule the world and determines its destinies sooner or later.

"Europe, alas, never has given the world, does not give it now, the example of a great, typical republic. We must look to the great Republic of the West for a closer approach to the true republican ideal. There, indeed, we have the principal conditions adequately and permanently recognized. That office—supreme office—should be absolutely open to every citizen, whatever his birth or fortune, or social standing; that the whole forces of the Republic again should be devoted to the public benefit of the community as a whole; not to the interests of any order or class of citizens—at least this has been the case since the final extinction of slavery; and, we ought to say, it is at any rate the avowed purpose of the majority; and as to the third condition, you will be ready to say that never did government rest so entirely upon consent, for no government that this world ever yet saw was based upon the free suffrages of 12,000,000 independent electors.

"It may be asked why did I qualify this statement as to the United States. Who can doubt that it is the absolue and perfect type of the true, ideal republic? It is not for a foreign visitor to criticize the house of his hosts; but to the philosopher of Europe, there are spots even upon the sun of the American commonwealth. If it be true that the offices of the states from the highest to the lowest are open to every citizen, is it clear that they are always filled with the worthiest men that the American continent has reared? If birth and wealth confer no title to power, is it certain that they do not sometimes act as a positive bar to merit? If it be true that the laws and forces of the commonwealth are in principle entirely devoted to the good of all, is it certain that they are not at times captured in the interest of minorities, classes or corporations? At least so American authorities of high reputation are believed publicly to maintain. And when we come to the third condition, that the government rests entirely on consent and to no degree on force, it is reported in Europe that this must be qualified somewhat in matter of color and race. I hope before I return I may be convinced that the report is untrue. But in any case, if consent and not force be the rule in the United States, there are now, we hear, some 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 outside these states whom the Republic governs but has no intention of admitting to vote.

"All these questions are problems in the social economy of states of which thinking men in Europe are anxiously watching the solution. We wait to see how the State is going to deal with these gigantic corporations which have taken the place of the feudal barons and royal favorites of modern Europe, and we wait to see how government of the people, by the people and through the people will be reconciled with the government of all these millions whose consent is never going to be asked at all.

"I am by principle and by conviction a republican, because the republic is the inevitable and final form of human society. It is certain that the development of industrial right will be the keynote of the generations to come. Industry is of its nature essentially republican. Slavery dies out before the sight of free industry. An industrial world—the world of the future grows more and more an industrial world—is a republican world. And a republican world is one in which the State belongs to all, exists for all and lives by the help and good will of all.

"May the spirit of George Washington, the just, the free, the far-sighted patriot, inspire the people of this commonwealth in all their problems of government, guide them in all the tasks they undertake to wise and prosperous ends; enable them to crown his work when, in the words of our English historian, 'he founded a democratic republic with no shadow on it of military despotism.'"

A DETROIT BANQUET.

Postmaster-General Addressed Members of the Michigan Club.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—Tonight, the Light Guard Armory rang with patriotic sentiments, expressed by prominent Republicans, who addressed 800 members of the Michigan Club on their 15th annual celebration of Washington's birthday. Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith delivered the first address. He spoke as follows:

"We are face to face with the problem of Cuba. It is not for me, and this is not the hour to discuss the questions it involves. But there is one truth for which all times are fit, and of which all Americans are restrained. The Monroe doctrine is the dominant law of the American Continent. It has been during three-quarters of a century, and it will be during all the centuries to come. No declaration of Congress impairs its validity or its force, and all declarations of Congress are to be interpreted in harmony with its principles. We do not seek in Cuba any recognition which is not in essence and in substance embraced in the Monroe Doctrine, or any authority which did not justify and demand our intervention in 1898, but we may well pause to consider whether it is wise to leave all possible developments in the future to be determined by the enforced application of our historic policy when the emergency comes, or whether it is better to agree now upon safeguards which shall insure security and spare the necessity of resorting to reserved rights hereafter. Whatever is to be done should be done in the interest of the people of Cuba, and we, who through blood and sacrifice have given them independence and liberty, will be their truest friends and their surest reliance in the new career upon which they enter.

"We have as a people a great and noble heritage to administer. Most of it has come from the true, brave, strong men who have gone before us. Some of it has come because, with enlarged opportunities and obligations, we have thus far been vouchsafed virtue and strength enough to meet them as sturdily as our fathers met theirs. The mighty events of this Administration have unfolded a wider sphere and a broader mission for the great Republic. They have placed us in Porto Rico, where law, order and happiness are already prevailing under our sway. They have placed us in the Philippines, where our kindred and liberal leading towards intelligent self-government means as much for the native people as the presence of our flag means for advancing the interests of the Eastern world. They have placed us in China, not to stay, but to use our influence as one of the now recognized world powers to secure such a determination of existing issues as will preserve the integrity of the empire and assure, under treaty rights, free and equal commercial intercourse. They have placed us in Cuba, under the mandate of humanity and of American supremacy, not to hold control, but to exercise a protecting care which shall redeem and save that fair island from the evils and dangers that compelled our active intervention. The American people do not desert duty. American resolution does not retreat. We shall encounter difficulties. We may make some mistakes. But through difficulties and over mistakes we shall go steadily forward with American faith and courage to the sure fulfillment of the American mission."

Rev. Howard Duffiels, of New York, responded to the toast, "The Legacy of Washington to the Twentieth Century."

"A Century and a Quarter of Liberty and Law" was the toast assigned to Congressman Landis, of Indiana. He said, after reviewing the country's history since the Declaration of Independence: "The critics of this administration are wont to prate about commercialism, and warn us against subordination of justice and liberty to trade. We are not doing it. Commercialism did not put us in the Philippines. We are there because conscience and good judgment sent us, and conscience, sympathy and good judgment will keep us there."

Ex-Secretary of War Alger made a short address.

Conferring of Degrees.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The faculty and students of the University of Pennsylvania today celebrated Washington's birthday in an elaborate manner. The students assembled on the campus at 10 o'clock this morning and marched to the Academy of Music, where the exercises were held. Bishop Whitaker opened the celebration with prayer, after which Provose Harrison delivered a brief address. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, "public orator" in the annual conferring of honorary degrees, introduced each candidate to the provost. Provost Harrison conferred the diplomas in Latin. Those who were honored with degrees were: Rear-Admiral Melville, doctor of science; Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, doctor of laws; President Henry C. Pritchat, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, doctor of laws; President William L. Prather, of the University of Texas, doctor of laws, Clement B. Penrose, doctor of laws; Rev. John Sparhawk Jones, pastor of Calvary Church, doctor of sacred theology. After the conferring of degrees, Bishop Potter, who was the orator of the day, delivered his address. A dinner was tendered the visitors tonight.

Celebrated Abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—National flags were hoisted over the American embassy and consulate here today in honor of Washington's birthday, but the usual Ambassadorial reception and the American Society banquet were abandoned, owing to the Queen's death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—In honor of Washington's birthday Ambassador and Mrs. Tower gave a reception to the American colony.

Stakes for Montana Races.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 22.—The programme of the first issue stakes for the meetings at Butte and Anaconda of the Montana Jockey Club, of which H. L. Wilson is president and Louis Frank secretary, was issued today. All entries for the first issue stakes close April 10. The club proposes to give 60 days' racing in Butte and Anaconda, commencing June 29.

The stakes announced are: The Montana derby, $1500, for 3-year-olds (foals of 1898), colts to carry 122, geldings 119, and fillies 117, one mile and a quarter; the Daly memorial cup, $1000, a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, two miles; the Miners' Union stakes, $1000, a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile; the Butte selling stake, $850, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs; the hot times stakes, $900 a handicap for all ages, four and a half furlongs; the Labor day handicap, $1000, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and an eighth; the Silver City selling stakes, $1000, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a sixteenth; the Silver Bow stakes, $1000, for 3-year-olds, four and a half furlongs; the Hamburg handicap, $1000, for 3-year-olds, five furlongs; the Anaconda handicap, $1000, for all ages, one mile.

In the Daly memorial cup, plate to the value of $150 accompanies the first prize. In all stakes, excepting the Montana derby, the weights are to be announced three days prior to the event and entries received up to the day of the race.

California Pioneer Dead.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Feb. 22.—Dr. Pierce B. Fagen, a pioneer of this state, is dead. Dr. Fagen laid out the site of Des Moines, Ia., in 1846. Deceased was a native of Iowa, aged 82 years.

"WEBFOOT" IS A PERFECT HARD WHEAT FLOUR.

Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer's famous book, "Bread and Bread Making," free to users of this flour. Ask your grocer.

EXTRA SESSION ASSURED

UNLESS AN UNFORESEEN CHANGE IN EVENTS OCCURS.

Congress to Be Reassembled March 18 or 25—Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senators and Representatives are beginning to resign themselves to an extra session, for it is the firm belief of all who have seen the President recently that, unless some unforeseen change in events occurs, such a session cannot be avoided. The call will probably not be made until after this Congress adjourns, but will be for a session beginning March 18 or 25. It is understood that Chairman Cooper, of the House insular committee, which would, in all probability, have the Cuban bill in charge, is making his arrangements for an extra session, and a number of Senators close to the Administration are doing likewise. It is with reluctance that these changes of plan are being made, but gradually all are coming around to this view. The President today stated in so many words that he did not at this time see how an extra session could be avoided, and he has not the advantages of knowing the inward facts regarding the Cuban constitution.

NICARAGUA CANAL RESOLUTION.

Senator Morgan Makes a Minority Report on It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Morgan, of the committee on foreign relations, has made a minority report upon the resolution, declaring that the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not a condition precedent to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and that the United States should proceed with the work regardless of the existence of the Clayton-Bulwer agreement. The committee made an adverse report upon the resolution a few days ago, and Senator Morgan controverts the wisdom of that action. Senator Morgan intimates that the adverse report was made to conform to the views of the President. On this point, he says:

"The resolutions have my hearty approval, and I cannot admit that the President has any right to direct Congress as to the time when it is expedient to express approval of his solemn act of making these agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. This claim was made in the committee, and his views as to the expediency of action were stated as grounds of objection to the resolution. From this view of the duty of the Senate I wholly dissent."

In another connection, he says, on the same point:

"We are bound to agree with Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to the terms on which canal privilege will be extended to the United States, if this subject is to be settled by agreement. We have so agreed, and the question is whether, in a spasm of apprehension, or under a subordination to the criticisms that British opinion may inflict upon us, we will permit that government to compel the President to abandon these agreements. They are honorable, just, lawful and inconceivably valuable, and once abandoned, we cannot expect a peaceful resumption of them."

Morgan also takes the position that the President has already outlined the position of the United States toward the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by negotiating the protocols with Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

"It is quite as clear," he says, "that the President is making these agreements in the name of the United States, defiantly disregarding any claim of right that Great Britain could assert to the effect that her consent was necessary to such action on his part as President. And, equally, he asserted the right of Congress to disregard any claims of Great Britain to prevent the acquisition of such rights from Costa Rica and Nicaragua and to appropriate money for that distinct purpose. Beyond question, he has bound himself as President and as a plenipotentiary to those agreements, and if they violate the rights of Great Britain or give her just offense, Congress is also bound to either undo the wrong and atone for it and repudiate and impeach what the President has done, or sustain his action."

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters—Nevada, Amelia E. Roth, Virginia City; N. A. Hummell, Wadsworth. Oregon, C. G. C. Coad, Dallas.

Army—To be Brigadier-General, Colonel A. S. Daggett, Fourteenth Infantry.

Adjutant-General's Department—Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Babcock, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Colonel; Major John A. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Medical Department—Captain H. S. Harris, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major; Captain and Assistant Surgeon Charles B. Ewing, Walter D. McGaw and William P. Kendall, to be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Major.

Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Lebo, First Cavalry, to be Colonel; Major W. S. Edgerty, Seventh Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captains to be Majors, George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry; Henry H. Wright, Ninth; Charles M. O'Connor, Eighth; First Lieutenants to be Captains, Edward C. Brooks, Sixth Cavalry; Malvern Hill Barnum, Tenth; Letcher Hardeman, Tenth; Edmund S. Wright, First; William H. Hay, Tenth.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Mary F. Sperry as Postmaster at North Yakima, Wash.

Spelling of Philippine Names.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President has sent to the Senate a report made by the Geographical Board upon the spelling and pronunciation of geographical names in the Philippine Islands. A list of 4000 coast places is given. The board says that the reason for the report is found in the lack of uniformity in spelling, some places having both Spanish and Malay names, and others names which attempts have been made to Anglicize. The board has retained the spelling found on official Spanish charts.

THE NEW JERSEY WRECK.

Twelve Were Killed and 30 Injured Near Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 22. — Twelve killed and about 30 injured is the record of the collision of trains last night at Rustling Siding, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. All bodies have been removed from the wreck. Three bodies at the morgue are so badly mutilated that identification is difficult. They are supposed to be the bodies of three Trenton men who were passengers on the local train. Of the injured the recovery of four is doubtful. The list of injured is as follows: B. Frank Thompson, 60, Bordentown, engineer of accommodation train, probably fatally; Frank Bolden, 28, White Hill, N. J., internally; C. T. King, New York; Mrs. Henry Lyons, New York; Leonard Jones, Albany; Mrs. Stephen O. Edwards, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Walter F. Angill, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Van Der Leith, New York; H. F. Wills, New York; Mrs. Stephen Henry Allen, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jonson, New Jersey; Mrs. J. P. Copicut, Yonkers; William Wright, Mount Holly, N. J.; Alvin Pitman, Camden, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Ord, Albany; Michael Magowan, Atlantic City, fireman of the express; Edward Garwood, Bordentown, fireman of the accommodation; Edward Sapp, Bordentown, conductor of the accommodation train; James Terval, New York; Frank Costello, New York; Charles Deans, Philadephia. There are 14 others injured, who are principally Italians and are distributed among the hospitals in Trenton and Camden.

Responsible for the Wreck.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—Superintendent Abercrombe, of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said today, regarding the responsibility for the wreck near Bordentown last night, that Conductor Edward Sapp, of the accommodation train, which left Camden at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, had instructions to wait on the siding until the three sections of the express train had passed. Instead of doing this, Sapp ran on to the main line after only two sections had gone by.

CELEBRATED IN MANILA.

Washington's Birthday in the Philippine Metropolis.

MANILA, Feb. 22.—Thousands of Filipinos gathered around the Luneta band pavilion near the shore this afternoon and listened to and applauded American sentiments expressed by native and American orators, the occasion being the celebration of Washington's birthday. President Cervera testified on behalf of the Federal party to the confidence felt by Filipinos in the American Government. General Wright, of the commission, assured the Filipinos that the Americans had come among them to plant such forms of liberty as they knew and enjoyed at home.

Colonel Walter W. Schuyler, with a detachment of the Forty-sixth Infantry, had a skirmish near Santa Cruz, Province of Cavite, in which several insurgents were killed. The Americans captured 10 rifles.

PRESENTED TO WOOD.

Governor-General of Cuba Received the Constitution.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Governor-General Wood has informed the authorities at Washington that the Cuban constitution was officially presented to him this morning, and that he awaits instructions whether to forward the document immediately or hold it until the relations between Cuba and the United States are decided on.

The special committee on relations held a meeting today. Senor Tamayo, chairman of the committee, will submit to the committee General Wood's letter referring to the relations. Senor Tamayo has also decided to present the letter at an executive session of the convention.

Struck Oil in Egypt.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 22.—The American syndicate prospecting for oil in Egypt, it is said, has struck it rich. Thomas Sharkey, a driller, writes home that the first well drilled is a producer. Oil is struck at a depth of 2250 feet. It is near the banks of the Red Sea. Experts predict the field will prove to be the largest in the world.

Preaching a Revolution.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—In a stirring speech at Cadiz today, Professor Salmeron, chief of the Republican party, said: "In view of the gravity of the situation, it is necessary to precipitate a republic, as a monarchy is incompatible with Spanish unity." He urged Republicans to prepare for the "decisive moment."

Russia Refused a Tender.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says:

"I learn that M. de Witte has just refused an offer of £6,000,000 at 4 per cent, issue price 95. Doubtless he hopes by repeated rejections to get better terms."

Telegraphic Brevities.

Another livestock exposition will be held in Chicago.

The jury in the Kennedy murder trial, at New York, disagreed.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Scorpion has arrived at La Guyara.

A general uprising has occurred in Yemen, Arabia, against the Turkish army.

Jim Scanlan defeated Jimmy Graham at Hot Springs, knocking him out in half of the first round.

W. J. Akers was nominated for the Mayoralty at Cleveland, O., at the Republican primaries.

The annual convention of the Western division of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity opened in Chicago.

During the week ended February 18, 20 plague cases were reported at Cape Town, with three deaths.

The Marquis of Headfort married Miss Rosa Boole, a member of the "Florida" Company at the Lyric theater, London.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, alias A. D. Wilson, said to have been once Mayor of Duluth, is under arrest in New York on a charge of grand larceny.

An Erie & Pittsburg freight train ran into a crowd of men on their way to work at Sharon. Five men were killed outright, being cut to pieces.

In the Morningstar-Howison billiard match in New York, Howison played much the steadier game. The score: Morningstar, 300; Howison, 295.

Tesla will test his system of trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy along the fortieth parallel from the coast of New Jersey to the coast of Portugal.

Fighting has occurred between Bulgarian agitators and Turkish villagers near Ghevegheli, Macedonia. Six Bulgarians and five Turks were killed.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Burhans Van Steenbergh, promoter and note broker, of New York, have been filed. They show liabilities of $320,612, and no assets.

The American Woolen Company's Assabett mills, at Maynard, Mass., employing 1100 operatives, are shut down on account of the strike of 30 women employes who are dissatisfied with their wages.

Gifts approximating $1,000,000 have been made to Harvard College. A donor, name not announced, gave $300,000 for an architects' building. Other donors are Hiram Higginson, James Stillman and the Agassiz family.

Cadet Hobson, brother of Lieutenant Hobson, has been promoted to the post of Quartermaster of the West Point battalion, while Cadet Phil Sheridan, son of the famous cavalry leader, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy.

During an attack upon the French garrison at Tunlmoun, Algeria, by native Barabos, three officers and six men were killed and 21 men wounded. The natives were repulsed with 100 killed and about the same number wounded.

H. Money, of the Cateret Gun Club, wins the championship at Garden City, total killed 88, missed 12. Colonel Martin and Kirkover tied for second place, each 87; A. C. Painter and Dr. Wilson tied for fourth place with 86.

Eight suits have been instituted in the United States District Court against the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, by Edward Rosenburg, secretary of the Labor Council, asking the sum of $1000 in each case, and alleging that the iron works had brought eight coppersmiths to this country under contract.

Proceedings have been started in London in behalf of Viscount Hinton, who at one time played an organ in London streets, to eject the youthful Earl Poulett from Hinton House, pending the trial of the question of his right to the Earldom. An injunction will be asked for to restrain the present occupant of the family estates from using the title of Earl Poulett.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

RETIREMENT OF COLVILLE

BRITISH GENERAL SENT HOME FOR INEFFICIENCY.

Secretary of War Broderick's Explanation in the House of Commons—Lord Roberts' Advice.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Broderick, Secretary of War, replying to Mr. Mansfield, Liberal, took occasion to offer an explanation regarding the retirement of Major-General Colville, for which Mr. Broderick has been so much criticised. General Colville, said Mr. Broderick, was sent home by Lord Roberts for inefficiency in the field. General Colville was never tried, and though his case was considered on his return to England, and he was allowed to resume his command at Gibraltar, he was not exonerated from blame. Subsequently, General Sir Evelyn Wood brought the Lindley disaster to Mr. Broderick's notice. After consultation with Lord Roberts, who advised that General Colville should not be allowed to retain his command at Gibraltar, Mr. Broderick ordered action in accordance with this advice.

Replying to Mr. Redmond, Mr. Broderick admitted that Lord Roberts had previously commended General Colville, but subsequent events had necessitated his removal from the army. Replying to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Broderick said he had received a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner, confirming the accounts of ill treatment of natives by the Boers at Calvinia. Sir Alfred Milner said he had absolutely no doubt but that the Boers murdered the man named Esau, that he was flogged and afterwards shot.

Lord Cranbourne, parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, assured Mr. Redmond that the Emperor of Germany had not offered to arbitrate the question of terminating the war in South Africa.

Replying to a question on the cost of the war Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that so far £81,500,000 of bonds had been issued and the weekly issue was from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000.

Mr. Broderick imparted the information that the Boers in the field had recently been estimated at from 19,000 to 20,000. In January there were 16,000 Boer prisoners, and this number had since increased.

STORM IN SOUTH SEAS.

Disastrous Hurricane Reported at Noumea.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 22.—The steamer Warrimoo arrived today from Australia, bringing news of a disastrous hurricane at Noumea on January 22 and January 23. Telegraph and cable communication was cut off for five days. News from the East Coast states that it was the worst hurricane experienced for many years. Great damage was caused at Tchio, Canala and Konaoua to the Nickel Company's property, houses being blown down and the railway bridges and lines being washed away by the floods. Numbers of cattle and horses were drowned.

The steamer Hero, late of the Union Company, was blown ashore at Kaouaoua, where several punts, loaded with nickel, foundered.

The bark Emilie Galliene was driven ashore, and is now high and dry at Tchio.

The new four-masted ship Ville du Havre, partly loaded with nickel ore, was stranded.

On the west coast the storm was less severe.

John F. Lindsay, of Moosomin, B. C., returned on the Warrimoo after establishing his claim to a fortune of a million dollars left by a relative in South Australia. The fortune awaited a claimant for some time, and Lindsay only learned of the unclaimed treasure incidentally.

Queenstown, Tasmania, was recently the scene of a destructive fire. It began with brush fires, which spread to the suburban town of North Lyell, which was practically wiped out. The railway and tramway systems of Queenstown were destroyed for a considerable distance.

Finns Not Reconciled.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The people of Helsingfors, Finland, have shown that they are in no way reconciled to the new order of things by various demonstrations February 18, the anniversary of the publication of the Czar's manifesto to the Finnish Senate, concerning the Russianizing of Finland. Black sheets displayed in the streets were inscribed with the names of Senators who voted in favor of the proclamation manifesto, while at night the windows of the residences of the Finns were hung with black curtains and the lights were extinguished. The deputation of women placed a mourning band on the monument of Alexander II., and an address, signed by 850 women was presented to the vice-president of the Senate, protesting against the transfer of the records of the Finnish state department to St. Petersburg. The transfer was subsequently countermanded.

Anglophobia Rebuked.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The semi-official North German Gazette today prints an inspired rebuke of the section of the Anglophobic press for its references to King Edward's approaching visit to Germany. It says:

"The King of England comes to Germany in a few days. The reason for the British ruler's journey is to be found in the suffering of his illustrious sister, Empress Frederick. Unfortunately it is therefore too certain that the visit to Cronberg being an act of fraternal piety is of a purely family character. Some German papers, nevertheless, have sought to make venomous attacks which cannot fail to pain the Emperor most deeply. These attacks betray a degree of brutality which deserves to be most severely rebuked."

Dewet's Force Divided.

DE AAR, Cape Colony, Feb. 15.—Commandant Froneman's force, about 12,000 strong, has separated from General Dewet and gone north. General Dewet is moving westward to meet Commandant Herzog, who is coming with a fresh suply of horses.

A British officer who was taken prisoner by General Dewet at Sand Drift, but was subsequently released, asserts that he and his fellow prisoners were shamefully treated by the Boers.

Estimate of the French Vintage.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Official statistics estimate the French vintage of 1900 at 67,352,661 hectolitres, which is an increase of 19,444,981 hectolitres over 1899. The harvest is the biggest since 1875. About 1,750,451 hectares were planted, an increase of 32,717 hectares. The yield per hectare was 39 hectolitres, an increase of 11 hectolitres. The value of the harvest is estimated at 1,261,258,000 francs.

Mercenaries Captured.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg reports the capture of a gang of German mercenaries and dynamiters who were attempting to destroy a bridge near Krugersdorp. After 85 were captured, they made a desperate attempt to escape and some of them had to be shot down.

Americans Cheered Cervera.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 23.—On the arrival here today of the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, now cruising in the Mediterranean with a large party of Americans, Admiral Cervera, who is staying in Gibraltar, went on board to visit a friend. He was vociferously cheered by the Americans.

Condition of Empress Frederick.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Empress Dowager, according to private information, says the Berliner Tageblatt, is suffering terribly.

PUBLISHERS' BANQUET.

Brought to a Close the Annual Meeting of the Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. — The annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was brought to a close tonight with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, fully 250 members from all sections of the country being in attendance. The dinner was held in the Astor gallery of the hotel. The souvenirs were small hatchets. Don C. Seitz, of the New York World, who presided, made a humorous speech, referring to the trouble encountered by publishers in trying to prevent substitution and the trading of all sorts and conditions of articles for newspaper space.

Judge Edward W. Hatch, of the Supreme Court, appellate division of this city, responded to the first toast of the evening, "American Journalism." Hon. James M. Beck responded to the toast, "Early American Journalism." Colonel Frank B. Stevens, of Boston, responded to the toast, "The Harmsworth Experiment." His address was largely humorous, and his remarks were greeted with laughter and applause. J. M. Scatchard, chairman of the Pan-American Exposition, proposed a toast to the ladies, which was drank standing. The next address was that of Melville E. Stone, who responded to the toast, "The Business Side." Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, spoke on "Newspaper Men in Congress." Judge William H. Green spoke on "The Printer's Devil," and at the conclusion of a brief and humorous address he read a poem modeled on the lines of Longfellow's "The Village Blacksmith," as applied to Mrs. Nation's saloon-smashing experiences in Kansas.

Chairman Seitz announced that ex-Congressman Oliver, of Pittsburg, had offered to be the first to donate $1000 toward erecting a memorial in honor of Benjamin Franklin, commemorating the work which he did in inducing France to join the United States during the War of Independence. The proposition was referred to the executive board of the Publishers' Association, which was given full power to act.

Butte Gambler Killed.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 22.—Steven Wells, better known as "Missouri Steve," proprietor of a faro game, was shot and instantly killed before midnight in his place in Park alley. Jack Cox and John Slayton, the only two men known to have been in the place at the time, say it was a hold-up on the part of two masked men. Their stories conflict, and they are both held.

Snow in the South.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 22.—The heaviest snow and the coldest weather of the winter began at noon today and continues tonight over North Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Sleet and snow is falling at Winsboro, Monroe and Tallulah, La., and Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Laurel and Water Valley, Miss.

General Robert MacFeely.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Brigadier-General Robert MacFeely, retired, died here today at an advanced age.

Cure Nervous or Sick Headache.

Ask your druggist for Wright's Paragon Headache and Neuralgia Cure. 25 cents.

Lost Hair Restored!

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. And then, what you don't need now you can use some other time just as well.

It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, restore color to gray hair, cure dandruff, and keep the hair soft and glossy. There's a great deal of good and an immense amount of satisfaction in every bottle of it.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

APPENDICITIS

that dreadful fiend that threatens the life of rich and poor, can attack and kill only those whose bowels are not kept thoroughly cleaned out, purified and disinfected the year round. One whose liver is dead, whose bowels and stomach are full of half decayed food, whose whole body is unclean inside, is a quick and ready victim of appendicitis.

If you want to be safe against the scourge, keep in good health all the time, KEEP CLEAN INSIDE! Use the only tonic laxative, that will make your bowels strong and healthy, and keep them pure and clean, protected against appendicitis and ALL EPIDEMIC DISEASES. It's CASCARETS, that will keep and save you. Take them regularly and you will find that all diseases are absolutely

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BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.