TURKEY WILL NOT BUY

CONSIDERS THE FRENCH QUAYS A BAD SPECULATION.

Given Until Today to Issue an Irade Granting the Company Bull Rights and Indemnity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25,-M. Constans, the French Ambassador, sent a note to the Porte last Thursday to the effect that he would leave Constantinopi ust 26 unless the French claims were ed. Thereupon Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, called at the French Embassy and informed M. Constans that the Porte had abandoned the idea of purchasing the abandoned the local of purchasing the quays; first, because convinced that the purchase would be a bad speculation for Turkey, and secondly, on account of the financial difficulty involved, as the Ottoman Government had no hope that the Paris market would take up a loan to cover the purchase M. Constans then gave the Ottoman Government until Monday (tomorrow) to issue an irade granting the quays company full rights and indemnity for two years during which the company has been deprived of its

France's Paper Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 26.-Although the French papers hall Turkey's yielding as a mph for France-more especial. ly as it was largely believed that the Suitan's obduracy was due to the suppofriendship between Germany and Tur-key-it is felt in London, despite considerable satisfaction over the outcome, that there is grave doubt as to whether France has achieved more than a paper victory. The British theory is that M. Constans really wished to force Turkey to pur-chase quays which are notoriously un-remunerative. The Sultan has avoided this, thus securing the practical results while leaving to M. Constant the empty

YERKES' LONDON RAILWAY.

Westinghouse Company Will Provide Machinery for the Line.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 .- George Westinghouse, who on his return from England refused to discuss the affairs of the District Underground Railway of London, of which Charles T. Yerkes is in control, changed his mind today. He said that in view of some statements which had appeared in print he thought the public might as well have the matter straight, and then he went on to say that there were no differences between Mr. Yerkes and himself, and that Mr. Yerkes has awarded to the British Westinghouse Company the contract for 30,000 horsepower engines and generators for his Metropolitan District Railway enterprise, and will require much more apparatus, the manufacture of the manufacture of which in England will be advantageous to his interests.
On the question of a certain spirit of hostility which, according to some London dispatches, is said to have developed in that city against the American control of the Metropolitan District Railway, and against the improvements on the same by American companies, Mr. West-

inghouse had this to say: "While it is true that some hostility has been displayed, this really does not amount to much. The public wants the ents that are now under and, while they might prefer to have them as a result of a British enterprise. ere glad to have them, regardless of the source.

BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

Town of Oudschern Threatened-Delarey's Counter Proclamation.

parcy's Counter Proclamation.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—South African dispatches show that the Boers continue active in Cape Colony. Sharp skirmishing has occurred near Uniondale, a day's ride from the sea, while Commandant Beheppe's cammando is threatening the important town of Oudschern. 25 miles important town of Oudschern, 25 miles

mandant-General Botha has ordered the Boer commanders in future to retain all captured British as hostages in case Lord Kitchener carries out the threats f his latest proclamation. The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated

at Pretoria today mation, warning all Boers against my latest proclamation, declaring that they will continue struggling."

The Boller-Testing Race.

LONDON, Aug. 25.-The report issued by the Admiralty regarding the bollertesting race between the cruiser Hya-cinthe, fitted with water-tube boilers, and the cruiser Minerva, having cylindrical or Scotch boilers, is the theme of ex-tensive comment. It is generally admitted that the contest was not under con-ditions that would enable the formation of a decisive opinion. On the whole, the considers the Admiralty adopting the Belleville boile without further experiments of an exhaustive character.

Fires Attributed to Jews.

LONDON, Ang. 25.—"The total losses from the recent forest fires, which have partially destroyed several towns, a estimated at £10,000,000," says a dispat-from St. Petersburg. "The fires ha from St. Petersburg. "The fires have been mostly incendiary, and are attributed to the Jews. It is estimated that 250,000 acres of forest have been destroyed and 187 villages completely or partially

Authority to Sign Protocol.

LONDON, Aug. 25 .- "La Hung Chang has notified the Ministers of the powers says a dispatch to the Times from Pekin, dated yesterday, "that edicts neces-Chinese plenipotentiaries are now en route from Singan Fu, and are expected to arrive here Wednesday."

Prince Chung at Basil.

BERLIN, Aug. 25 .- Prince Chung, brother of the Emperor of China, and the mem-bers of the Chinese mission on the way to Berlin to apologize for the murder of Baron Ketteler, Germany's Minister to Pekin, have arrived at Basil, Switzer-

Japan Files a Protest.

LONDON, Aug. 26 .- "Japan has lodged protest at Washington," says a dis-atch to the Times from Tokio, dated Saturday, "against the system of medical inspection at Hawaii, deciaring that tercourse between the two peoples."

Fatal Duel With Pistols.

LONDON, Aug. 26.-According to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, a duel with pistols was fought between Prince Alexander of Sayn-Wiltenstein and Prince Anatole Bariatiski, the Czar's ald-

Strathcone in the Joint Commission LONDON, Aug. 26.-Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Daily Chronicle will be appointed successor the late Lord Herschel as head of the delegation representing British interests in the Joint High Commission,

Work for a Military Commission. BERLIN, Aug. 25.-An unconfirmed mor is in circulation in Berlin that a military commission has gone to Prussia to reinvestigate the charges of murder ight against Sergeant Hickel and Ser.

Reducing Sugar Bounties.

PARIS, Aug. 26.-The sugar bountles hour is the best that can be made.

occasioned a deficit of 14,000,000 france, the Minister of Finance has issued a decree reducing them by 55 per cent with a view of covering the

Czar's Start for Denmark. LONDON, Aug. 25 .- Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alix, according to a dis patch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, will start for Copenhagen Wednesday, August 28.

Queen Augusta Victoria Regiment BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Emperor William has ordered that the Empress Frederick Hussay Regiment shall henceforth bear the title of Queen Augusta Victoria Regi-

CAUSE OF CONTROVERY.

Captain Forsythe Discusses Samp-

son-Schley Matter. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—Captain James McQueen Foreythe, U. S. N., who had charge of the naval station at Key West during the Spanish-American War. spent today in Kansas City, while en route from San Francisco to his home in Dathed below. Philadelphia. To a Times reporter Cap-tain Forsythe talked of the Schley-Samp-son controversy, and that paper tomorrow will quote him as saying: "While we have been instructed by the Navy Department not to discuss the merits of the case, every one knows that the Navy looks upon the controversy as an unfortunate affair. We believe there was plenty of glory for all concerned.

"The fact that a junior man was placed in command above his seniors is responsible for the whole business," continued Captain Forsythe. "Sampson was a Cap-tain and the 17th ranking officer of the Navy. No one ever thought of him as the Navy. No one ever thought of him as the successor of Admiral Sicard, and I don't believe he ever thought of it himself. But he was familiar to the people of Washington, and they decided to place him in command. Of course, the officers who outranked him did not like it. It is not to be expected that they would, But Washington said Sampson, and that settled the matter, Schley was among the officers outranking Sampson, and as he was thrown directly under the junior's

ommand he naturally felt the promo-

ion more than any of the others.
"The battle of Santiago was one of the most brilliant in history. Regardless of who was responsible for the plans or who was directly responsible for such effective execution, there was glory enough for both Sampson and Schley. The present controversy serves to diminish the brilllancy of the victory, and it is to be greatly deplored. That any one should question the bravery of either of the men is particularly unfortunate, and I be-

lieve wholly unjustified."

Captain Forsythe, who will be retired September 25, under the 40 years' service act, has been associated with Admirals Schley and Sampson at different times during his long life in the Navy. When he left Key West he took command of the battle-ship Indiana. Later he was chief of staff to Admiral Watson in charge of the Asiatic squadron and for the past several months has been second in command at the Mare Island vards at San Francisco, Captain Forsythe left to-night for St. Louis, where he will spend a few days before proceeding to Phila-

A LISTLESS MARKET.

London Stock Exchange Waiting for Something to Turn Up.

LONDON, Aug. 25 .- The end of the holiday season finds the London Stock Exchange listless and waiting for some-thing to turn up. On the whole, conditions are more healthy than at any time or some months. Money has not been nore plentiful since 1897. Accordingly, in the open market rates are gradually de-creasing, touching 2½ per cent for short bills and 1 per cent for call loans. The professionally fostered boom in stocks has developed nothing. The abundance of noney leads to considerable investment in high-class securities, but the principal activity centers in Americans. This leads to some rather sour comments in the financial press regarding the "philan-thropy of American magnates who en-gineer deals and combinations for the sole purpose of letting the public in on the ground floor." In spite of this adverse comment there have been generous purchases of American railway stocks for Continental account, while British rail-way stocks are still on the down grade to the tune of over 2½ points. Foreign government securities have been stationary, rather than depressed on the Franco-Turkish squabble, so that little reaction was anticipated on the close of the inci-

Confident Feeling in Berlin. BERLIN, Aug. 25.-Business on urse continues restricted, but on the whole a confident feeling prevails, owing to the almost complete absence of sellers. The tone of the market last week was firm and such changes as occurred were for the greater part, in favor of holders, Americans and Canadians were steady, both Canadian Pacifics and Northern Pacifies maintaining a good tone.

ABSORBED BY THE ERIE.

Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton Road Will Be Taken Over.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25 .- The Sentinel omorrow will say: "Railroad officials high in rank made he statement here last night, on what hey said was authoritative information, that the Eric system has finally taken over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and that the negotiations, which have been in progress for some weeks, have at last been closed. On the same information, it is said that formal announcement will be made tomorrow or next day. The final steps are to be taken t is said, at a meeting to be held in New York the first of this week, when the transfer will be made. The merging of the two properties, it is said, has been very closely guarded, and this is the first announcement of the consummation of the It is stated also that President Woodford, of the Indiana, Decatur & Western, may turn over that road to the Erie owners, as the system is the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton's West-

Siberian Slowness.

New York Tribune. The Russian railroad across the Euro-pean and Asian continents is now so far completed as to make possible the running of trains from the shores of the Bal-tic to the shores of the China Seas, and in a short time the running of such trains on a regular schedule will begin. Be-yond doubt it is a great achievement. for which Russia is entitled to much credit and from which she will probably gain much reward. It will open up enormous regions to colonization, it will augment Russla's power in the far East, and it will provide a new route to travel around the world. All of these assur-ances have hitherto frequently been heard, and the supposition is that they are now and the supposition is that they are now about to be realized. The realization will, however, be qualified in a way which to many will be disappointing. Compari-sons have been drawn between this Sibe-rian road and our own transcontinental lines, often to the disadvantage of the latter, and we have been told that in her "trains de luxe" across Siberia Russia has spoken the latest word in railroading. But the fact is that instead of rush ing across the continents, as our trains do, trains on the Russian road will, in the most favorable conditions, consume at least four weeks in going from Moscow to Port Arthur. That will be the Summer schedule. In Winter, and for nearly the year, the officers of the road will decline to guarantee the transit in less than six weeks. The explanation is that over a large part of the road a

speed of from seven to nine miles an

ANOTHER NEGRO BURNED

NESSED HIS HORRIBLE FATE.

SIX THOUSAND PERSONS WIT-

A Tennessee Flend Declared He Murdered His Victim Because He Had Nothing Else to Do.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Henry Noles, the negro who shot to death Mrs. Charles Williams, wife of a prominent farmer near Winchester, Tenn., last Friday, was captured early this morning at a water tank near Coan, Tenn. He was taken to Winchester by his captors and placed in the County Jail. Sheriff Stewart made haste to try to barricade the jail and protect the prisoner. Soon an angry mob of several hundred men gathered about the Assistant Attorney General, N. M. Whittaker, who appeared and made a speech to the crowd. He appealed to them to assist in allaying excitement and upholding the majesty of the law. He promised to reconvene the Grand Jury promptly to indict the negro and have him speedily tried at the present term of court, assuring the crowd that his conviction and legal execution was a foregone conclusion. This appear was supplemented by Judge Lynch, Cap-This appeal tain Tolley, J. M. Littleton and others. No sooner had their appeals been made than several hundred citizens from the neighborhood where the crime was commtited augmented the crowd to thousands They swept forward upon the tall, overpowered the Sheriff and his deputies, took the prisoner and started for the scene of the crime, 12 miles distant at 10:15 A. M. The mob was orderly, but determined. It seemed that the whole population for miles around had turned out to see the fate of the wretch. A procession, three miles in length, followed the mob to the Williams home

The Murderer's Statement.

Arriving at a point in sight of the scene of the crime, the negro was placed upon a stump and given a chance to make a statement. He mounted the stump stolidand laughed as he began his statement. He said:

"Tell all my sisters and brothers to meet me in glory. I am going to make that my home. Tell my mother to meet me where parting will be no more."

He was then asked as to whether anyon else was implicated in the crime. Noles

stated emphatically that there was no one implicated but himself. "Why did you kill Mrs. Williams?" he was asked. "I just done that because I had nothing else to do."

He finished his statement at 1:35 P. M He mished his statement at 1:35 P. M. He was taken from the stump, carried to a tree nearby, bound to the tree by chains and his body saturated with oil. At 1:40 P. M., a match was applied and instantly the quivering body, was en-veloped in flames. Fence rails were piled about the burning body and soon life was extinct. The negro made no outcry at any time, and died as stolidly as a There were no disorderly scenes about the burning body. At least 6000 people witnessed the horrible fate of the negro. Many remained until nightfall, augmenting the blaze until the body was entirely consumed. Then they departed

for their homes quietly. The Negro's Crime. Lying on the floor of the family room, her face splashed with clotted blood and the planks stained with the same drops, Charles Williams found his devoted wife Friday afternoon, when he returned from marketing his wheat in the little town of Maxwell. A heavy bullet had gone through her head, life was extinct, and two baby children were crying alone in their grief and fear. The oldest boy aged 5, told what had occurred. The 3 mother had been shot and killed by ry Noles, a negro hand upon Williams place. As the mortally wounded woman sank to the floor, Noles shot at the boy, the bullet grazing the child's head. Then he fled to the woods. The motive, it is believed, was robbery and \$20 was obtained by the assailant. Mr. Williams most prominent residents of his section of Franklin County. The dead woman was

a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in the county.

Indicted for Swindling. CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The special grand jury has returned an indictment against W. G. Marshall, of Boston, charging him with selling and disposing of bo-gus stock in a deal with W. B. White, general manager of the American Vehicle company, and son of ex-Congressman W.

Probably a Lynching.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 26.-It is possible that Henry Stewart, a negro backman, of this city, has been lynched. Stewart, it is said, went into one of the suburbs and offered an insult to a young white woman. Some of the men in the neighborhood got after him, and it is said they were seen at a late hour tonight with the negro going in the direction of

Accused of Killing Three Men. DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 25.-W. H. Ward, who is chargd with the murder of the Shepherd brothers at Pluma was captured near Devil's Tower, across Wyoming line. Ward agrees to ret without requisition papers. He will Wyoming line. Ward agrees to twithout requisition papers. He witried for the murder of three men.

ST. LOUIS FAIR BUILDINGS.

Plan Agreed Upon Said to Be Absolutely Novel.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25 .- Director of Works Taylor, of the Louisiana Purchase Expo-sition, said today that the ground plans for the exposition are practically com-plete, and that no time would be lost in submitting them to the executive committee for formal approval. As soon as this has been done each member of the committee will be allotted one of the principal buildings to design, and the ctual building of the fair will have

'The plan upon which we have agreed.' Mr. Taylor said, "is absolutely novel, and will present to the visitors at the fair something which has never been seen. All the members of our commission be-lieve that the ground arrangement is greater and more attractive than at any previous exposition. It is absolutely novel, and hackneyed features have no

Advertising in England.

Syracuse Post-Standard. An odd newspaper war is on in Eng-land. It is between the publishers and the advertisers, and the contention of the latter is that they should be allowed to use the columns of the papers for dis-play advertising, which privilege the heads of the leading publications refuse to grant. It is another evidence of how American ideas and methods are gaining hold in England. So pronounced has the movement become that the advertisers are organizing to force the publishers to grant their desires. The editor of the Advertisers' Review is quoted as express-

ing this sentiment:
"The great London papers treat their advertisers with contempt. They lay down stupid principles respecting the kind of type that shall be used, and adhere to them, in spite of the fact that this course is an idiotic fallure, so far as advertising purposes are concerned. When asked why they persist in these methods they simply reply: 'It is our rule.' There are simply reply: 'It is our rule.' There are merchants of long standing who have been compelled to quit business because demolished.

the newspapers have prevented their ad

vertising effectively.
"Thousands of us concede that the fer-tile American mind has produced the eleverest advertising conceits known and we should be glad to adopt them did not fatuity and stagnation, misnamed conservatism, block the way. The retail mer-chants intend to break the backbone of the big dailies if it takes all Summer. Display advertising, when kept within proper limits, is not only profitable to the merchant and to the publisher, but to the reader, and it is rather surprising that the English newspaper managers do not recognize the fact.

MARINE NEWS.

Old-Time Bottle Paper Found. VICTORIA, B. C. Aug. 25.—Harry Barnes, a prospector, who has arrived at Cape Nome, tells a story to the Gold Digger of having found a ship's medicine bottle, tightly corked, on the sand spit on Hagenmeister Island, in the northern part of Bristol Bay, which contained sheet of paper containing the following message in faded ink: message in faded ink:
"July 24, 1879.—The schooner Albert
wrecked in Unimak Pass, 18 hands aboard;
storm still raging.
C. M'LOUD,
"Ship's Master."

Steamer Mexico Sold. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 25.-Captain E. E. Caine, of this city, has sold the steamship Mexico, which he purchased last April from Captain Goodall and others, San Francisco, for \$75,000, to J. A. Lindsay, of Victoria, who will operate her under the British flag, and will rechristen her the Marauense, the old name, which she had 25 years ago. She will operate between Comox and San Francisco as a

Fever on a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Mallory liner Neuces, from Galveston, arrived today. A steerage passenger was found to be suffer ing with malarial fever and was removed to the fever hospital at Swinburne Island. Three of his companions were taken to Hoffman's Island for observation. All are from Vera Cruz. After fumigation the vessel was allowed to come up to her

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 25 .- Arrived at 3 P. M -American bark Mohican Condition of the bar at 5:30 P. M., moderate; wind southwest: weather hazy.

New York, Aug. 25.-Arrived-Rotterdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne; Mesaba, from London; Trojan Prince, from Genoa and Naples.
San Francisco, Aug. 25.—Arrived—Steam-

er City of Puebla, from Victoria. Sailed -Schooner G. W. Wetson, for Port Town-Lizard, Aug. 25.—Passed—Kensington, from New York, for Antwerp; Vaderland,

from New York, for Antwerp; vaderiand, from Antwerp, for New York. Liverpool, Aug. 25.—Arrived—Umbria, from New York, via Queenstown. Bremen—Salled Aug. 24.—Barbarossa, for Southampton and New York. Queenstown, Aug. 25.-Sailed-Campania, from Liverpool, for New York. Malta, Aug. 25.—Passed—Glensk, from Tacoma, via Yokohama, Hong Kong and

Singapore, for London. Glasgow-Sailed Aug. 24.—State of Ne-braska, for New York, via Moville, Moville, Aug. 25.—Sailed—City of Rome, from Glasgow, for New York. St. Johns, Aug. 25.-Arrived-Siberian. from Glasgow and Liverpool, for Halifax, N. S., and Philadelphia. Southampton, Aug. 25,—Sailed—Bar-barossa, from Bremen, for New York.

THE POSTER PLAGUE.

Compensating Revenue to Be Exnoted From the Nuisance.

New York Tribune.
England, like the United States, is suf-fering from the plague of posters. Nel-ther of the Anglo-Saxon peoples has yet learned to derive some compensating revenue from the nuisance, but the Engcompensating lish have anticipated us somewhat in the serious discussion of a tax, and they certainly have gone far beyond us in the matter of municipal regulation of advertising signs. June 24 the Tribune published a detailed account of the French law levying a stamp tax on post ers, from which, it is believed, New York might learn how at once to raise indi-rectly much-needed revenue for state purposes, to the lessening of the general property tax levy, and at the same time to exercise a wholesome restraint upon the senseless multiplication of advertising signs and direct the sign-painters to mode moderate and more rational but not J. White. It is alleged that White was less effective displays. Today the account given bogus stock in a St. Louis Lead of the French law is supplemented with less effective displays. Today the account Company, in exchange for a tally-ho, a a record of the recent progress made in \$2000 horse and four notes of \$2000 each. England toward the regulation of post-

It must impress anybody who considers what has been done in the one country and what is being done in the other that movement for regulation and taxation here is not a mere fad, but a step in the advance of civilization which is being forced upon progressive communi-ties everywhere. France, having a far more centralized government than Eng-land, a quicker appreciation of artistic considerations in the decision of public questions, and a greater need to raise money by stamp taxes, has done already what England has only talked about, or merely turned over to parishes and County Councils, or regulated after the rue Anglo-Saxon fashion by judicial legislation under the fiction that property rights are being interfered with by signs the removal of which is desired for esthetic reasons. We in this country are not so much given to sumptuary legislation as the French, but we are not bound the English conservatism in dealing with such problems, and our federal system offers us a chance to abate the nuls-ance by laws which will be more effective than the local ordinances of England, and at the same time will not in-volve the interference of the National Government in the every-day affairs of the people, as in France

China Needs Able Men. Translation from Sin Wan Pao in Shang-

hat Mercury. Mencius said: "If you have a disease of seven years' standing, you must seek three years' old mugworts. But if you do not nourish the plant you will never obtain it in a lifetime." So it is in China today. If the Government does not nourish men of ability, how can it obtain them upon emergency? If there are any hitherto they have either been neglected or given trifling matters to attend to. Now there is a man, Shen Tun-ho, whom two high officials are both after, putting in claims for his services. The Brikadler-General of Tsakhar, north of Shan si, wants him, and so does Ts'en Ch'unhsuan, Governor of Shansi, He is familiar with English and when the al-lies went to Kalgan it was owing to him that they retired. The former Governor Hal Llang also desired his services, and when Ta'en became Governor Shen Tunhe recommended him to invite Mr. Timothy Richard to Shansi, a suggestion which was acted on. Shen had been banished from the taotaiship of the Foochow arsenal by Kang I's recommenda-tion, after his famous trip as grand ex-tortioner to the South. Yet in extremity he is again raised to honor. This is an example of the duty of the Government to see that there is a supply of such men. For when in difficulties, such men are all too few.

Collided on a Curve. PADUCAH, Ky., Aug. 25.—An Illinois Central accommodation train from Ful-ton, Ky., and a light engine collided on a curve near this city today. Engineer W. C. Eubanks, of the light engine, was fatally hurt, both legs being cut off. Sev-

EDUCATION OF INDIANS omy.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DEFEND British Consul on the Industry in THE SYSTEM NOW IN USE. the United States.

Still, They Realize That the Indian Has No Future as an Indian.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- A recent editorial in the Oregonian, holding up to rid-icule some of the ludicrous features of the institute of Indian teachers at Tacoma, was widely read by officials in the Indian office in this city, and for the most part heartily indorsed. Unfortunately, Miss Reel, the "National" superintendent of Indian schools, was on her way to Tacoma when the editorial arrived, hence could not be seen. The Indian office thoroughly agrees with the Oregonian in saying the American Indian "has no future—as an Indian." The humor of the editorial was ploy thousands of hands, "Statistics indicate that the United "Statistics indicate that the United Consumes more sugar than any in Nebraska and Colorado dello in Nebraska and Colorado dello

quoted at the close of the editorial, which

civilized man 4000 years or more to learn. You teach him history that he doesn't believe, if not a religion that he doesn't want. You teach him to run gang-plows and reapers beore he has learned to guide a horse with reins. You teach him blacksmithing and car-pentering when he as no use for either. You teach him shoemaking when its product is far inferior to the moccasin, in his mind. teach him tailoring when you know that a full dress suit for an Indian is an iridescent blanket and a breechclout. He doesn't appre-ciate those arts, the gap is too wide for him to span. Better devote your energies to teach-ing what he can and will practice. That is the only way really to elevate the Indian.

"This is an entirely wrong view to take of the system of Indian education," said one of the leading officials of the Indian office. "We are not endeavoring to give the Indian a classic education, nor cram into his head all that it has taken civilized man 4000 years to learn. We are merely endeavoring to give him sufficient practilow up some other pursuit by which he can earn his daily bread and not look to the Government for support. We teach him history, to a limited degree, it is true, and it is history that he does not believe. But does the white child study a history he believes? It is through our teaching that the Indian comes to appreciate and believe.

"To say we teach a religion he doesn't want is entirely wrong. We teach no re-ligion in the Indian schools. Nor do we teach him to run gang plows and reapers before he has learned to guide a horse with reins. We teach him blacksmithing and carpentering, not to make him a pro-fessional blacksmith or carpenter, but that he may have sufficient knowledge of tools and their handling to mend his own wagon, repair his fence and do many odd jobs around a farm, which are ever required of a successful farmer. As to the quired of a successful farmer. As to the blacksmithing, we endeavor to teach him enough to shoe his own horse, if he be so employed during the Summer, and this clined, or to at least know how his horse should be shod.

and talloring. There are many Indians going through our schools who pass out able to make shoes of good quality, and for which they find ready market. The harness, for example, made at the Salem school, is equal to that on the Salem market, and can enter into competition with factory work and command equal prices. We turn out tailors in a way; not makers of dress suits or elaborate clothing, but who can and do make as neat a business suit as they would buy were they thrown into the market,

"But, withal, it must be understood that the Indian office is not devising or operating a school system for perfecting Indian children in any one of these branches, but rather to give all ample opportunity to acquire such knowledge as will be valuable to them in their home work. The whole Indian school system centers around the one idea-work

Educational Policy Ontlined.

The educational policy of the Indian of-ice is explicitly outlined in the following paragraphs from a pamphlet of instruc-tions to school superintendents, recently prepared by the Indian office:

The educational policy adopted by the Indian Office comprehends at all schools, where it is possible, that the pupils should be given thorough industrial training. As a part of that policy the Indian school rules require that me-half of each school day shall be devoted to the literary department, and the other half o industrial training of the character and degree commensurate with the appliances of the particular school. Higher education, in the sense ordinarily used, has no place in the cur-riculum of Indian schools. A thorough ground-work in the English branches, carrying a puoff to about the sixth or eighth grade of the common schools of the United States, is the extent of literary instruction ordinarily to be given in Indian schools. Any extension of such a curriculum must be by special authority of this office, setting forth full reasons for any

As intelligent theory should, as it always does, precede intelligent, practical application, so should the theory and practice of doing the practical necessities of life be an integral part of the Indian pupil's life at school. For boys, shoe and harness making, tailoring, carpentering, wagon making, blacksmithing, masonry work, plastering, brick making and laying farming, gardening, dairying, etc., should be taught at all those schools where facilities are provided, not with the elaborateness of special training, as by great polytechnic institutions of the country, but on a scale commensurate with the appliances, the ability and future environment of the Indian. There is not an Indian boarding school in the counry which cannot teach some one or more of

he above industries.'

The practical training of the girls for future sefulness and entrance into civilized life should receive as much care as that bestowed open the boys. At every boarding school there hould be classes of girls practically taught in the art of preparing a decent, wholesome meal, such as that which usually appears on the tables of persons of moderate means. It is not intended they should be taught the hotel or restaurant style of cooking, with a consequent education to look forward to sala-ries similar to chefs in such institutions; but they should themselves be required to actually prepare, under proper instruction, the menu adapted to the means and necessities of an average family of persons. The dignity of work should be inculcated, and these girls be led to understand that the Government does not owe them anything beyond a qualification for the actual duties of real life. laundering, sewing, butter making and other kindred pursuits which go to make up the ex-cellent American housewife, should be incul-

cated by practical teaching and example, The instruction in Indian schools necessarily is different from that in the white public schools, in that there is added the element of home training. You are therefore unrecess to pay especial attention, so far as the girls are concerned, to neatness, cleanliness and order in their rooms and general conduct. The in-culcation of these desirable elements is as ge-conduction of these desirable elements in a general as any other in your curriculum. home training. You are therefore directed to less an Indian girl is properly taught she will be unable to make a home for herself or future

husband. The trend of all education given in the chools should be away from the idea of a continued leaning upon the arm of the General Bovernment for support in after life. Pupils must understand that the schools are laying the groundwork upon which they themselves must build their future character; that the various states, by their splendid public school systems, are educating the vast masses 6 boys and girls; not with the intention of hereafter supplying them with high-salaried posi-tions, but in order that they may be in a po-sition to compete with their own fellows in the great race of life all must enter upon after

eaving the walls of a school. These are practical matters of great moment o the Indian school method, and will remove, carried out sincerely, one of the severest criticisms sometimes heard that the educational system of the Indian Office is defective, in that practical studies are not given that attention which are bestowed upon the higher TEMPLARS AT CHURCH

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The growing belief that the United States will shortly be able to produce from beets the \$100,000,-000 worth of sugar which her people now annually import seems to be shared by British Consul Wyndham, who has given the subject close attention and reported upon it to his government. The following is an extract from his report, which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics. "The production of beet sugar in the United States is rapidly increasing, and in the Chicago Consular district there are four factories in the State of Illinois, three in Nebraska and three in Colorado; those in Nebraska and Colorado belong to the

But the Indian office does take exception to the remarks of an Indian inspector, other nation, or approximately one-quarter other nation, or approximately one-quarter of the whole of the world's product. The conditions of soil, climate and other ad-You find the Indian a savage and of the men-iki stature of our children and you try to cram into his mind at once what it has taken braska and Hilmons, for the development of the beet as in any of the countries of Europe or Asia. The world's production and consumption of sugar is now about 8,250,000 tons per annum, two-thirds of which is produced from beet and over onethird from cane, whilst the normal consumption is estimated as increasing at the

rate of 250,000 tons yearly. "The success attending the cultivation of sugar beet in this district has proved that it may be made a profitable and successful investment. A large factory has been built at Rocky Ford, Colo., which cost £200,000 to build and equip. It is proposed to have it ready for the crop of the coming season. To supply it the farmers in the vicinity have contracted to grow 8000 acres of beets a year for five years. From tests made, they estimate their beets will yield 15 to 18 per cent of sugar. The factory, when running at its full capacity, will consume daily 1000 tons of beets, which it will convert into about cal education to enable him to become a successful and practical farmer or to fol-high percentage, and seidom go below 15 per cent: 12 per cent is taken as the

basis of buying beets at the factory.
"The beets are grown by the farmers under contract with the factory, and pald for according to the saccharine contents determined by chemical tests made of samples taken from the wagons at the time of delivery. In addition, the factory controls about 5000 acres of land. Most of the land will be farmed by tenants, but only a portion of each farm is devoted to beets each year. Growers sell their beets based upon the sugar contents. The tests somewhat resemble the assaying of ore from the mines. Selling upon this basis encourages better farming and the raising of better beets. It is the only fair way, both to the raiser and the manufacturer. "At Sugar City a farm of 12,000 acres has been cultivated for raising sugar beets, and a sugar factory has been built with a

nclined, or to at least know how his horse hould be shod.

"The same thing applies to shoemaking at this point built the town, which a few years ago consisted of a hut or two and thousands of prairie dogs. Next year fully 4000 acres of beets will be in cultivation. thousands of prairie dogs. Next year fully merous and interesting. The following 4000 acres of beets will be in cultivation, are a few in common use, and are given. The output will be increased as rapidly as possible, and every day the demand for mountains never"; "Do not prick workmen is increasing.

enemy with a two-pointed needle, "A general estimate of the cost of con-struction, cost of operation, and general results to be counted upon, of beet sugar factories in this district as taken from the Rocky Ford plant places the general aver."

enemy with a two-pointed needle, as that hurts yourself quite as much as the does him"; "A mother is like a cow which sustains the family in time of drouth"; "A sitting hen never gets fat," an answer to our "rolling stone" aphor-Rocky Ford plant places the general aver-age of sugar in the bects at 12 per cent. So

far as the Arkansas Valley in Colorado, say, "We are sitting down building is concerned, this percentage is being houses." Another saying is: "A man largely exceeded; the minimum percent, who is patient eats fatted heasts, but an age of sugar being about 14 per cent, while impatient man has to content himself the maximum has reached 23 per cent, with the flesh of a lean goat."

with a coefficient of purity ranging from 80 to 95 per cent. In stating these results. reference is especially made to the factory at Rocky Ford, built and worked by the York corporation, which works two fac-tories in California and three in Nebraska, the one at Rocky Ford being its fifth The experts in charge of this last factory all express surprise at the results of thin first campaign, and they have become thoroughly convinced that this valley, Ar-kansas Valley, Colorado, is the ideal sugar-producer, thanks to its equable climate, ample supply of water for irrigation, cheap fuel and limestone, and an unlimited extent of available land for beet culture. It is expected that the same com-pany will erect one or more factories in addition to the one at Rocky Ford, one to be built further east and the other west of Rocky Ford.

"As an example of the quality of the sugar beets produced upon this land, it may be mentioned that so far six carloads of beets from one field have been tested, with the results as follows: One carload, 16.3 per cent; three carloads, 18.8 per cent; and two carloads, 20.4 per cent."

VIRGINIA'S PAYING GOLD ORE COnstipation

Rich Deposits Within Easy Walking Distance of Washington.

Chicago Inter Ocean Washington is having a little attack of gold fever, though with more apparent reason than is usually the case with most gold crases in the East. The Government geologists, it is said, have lo-cated eight distinct veins of gold-bearing rock within easy walking distance of city. The gold belt is about eight miles wide and runs northeast and south west, following the bends of the Potomac River. It is part of the auriferous deposits of the Appalachian Mountains known in the Virginia section, particu-larly about Spottsylvania County, since

Colonial days. Between 1829 and 1854 the records of the United States mint show about \$1,500,000 of gold to have been sent from Virginia mines. The Civil War interrupted all mining operations. After the war there was an effort to reopen some of the gold properties, but uncurbed speculation worked their failure. Since then it is said that hardly more than \$15,000 a has been sent to the mint from this re-gion. Several Senators who understand mining are now said to be taking an in terest in some of these Eastern proper-ties, and there may be a revival of the industry there.

Professor S. F. Emmons, of the Geological Survey, says that the condult road which leads out of Washington to Cabin John bridge, and part way to Great Falls, is macadamized with quartz most of it gold-bearing, and some of it assayhigh as \$16 a ton. was taken largely from the adjoining farms. Several stamp mills are working in this neighborhood with fair results. The assays run from \$7 to \$27, and average about \$12 a ton. Nuggets of three or four ounces have been shown as coming from the bed of Rock Run, a tributary to the Poternee. In the Civil Was Cost. to the Potomac. In the Civil War, Cal-ifornia volunteers who knew gold when they saw it, are said to have discovered rich deposits near Great Falls, where they were encamped, and they "after the cruck war was over," turn and work it, but they never did so. Perhaps those who made the find were killed in war.

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IMPOSING RELIGIOUS EXERCISES HELD AT LOUISVILLE.

Commanderies Still Pouring Into the City-Reception of Visitors Tonight.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.-Commanderies of Knights Templar poured into Louis-ville today and tonight from the four corners of the United States. The city is rapidly filling with its plumed guests although the trienntal conclave proper does not begin until the grand parade starts Tuesday morning. Imposing religious exercises were held.

this afternoon, and this was the only formal event today. At 1 P. M. the Knights assembled at their various com-Knights assembled at their various com-manderies, and at 2 o'clock marched to the Galt House, where the general for-mation was made for the march for the Broadway Methodist Church, where the services were held at 3 P. M. The conumn was led by the Templars of De Molay and Louisville Commanderies, of this city, and the entire body formed an escort for the grand master of the Grand Encampment, Reuben H. Lloyd, and other grand officers. The ground floor of the church was reserved for Knights Tem-plars in full uniform. The ground floor of the Sunday school room was reserved for ladies of visiting Knights and for Knights in uniform accompanied by la-

The form of service had been prepared by Sir Knight the Right Rev. Thomas u by Sir Knight the Right Rev. Thomas u Dudley, Episcopat bishop of Kentucky. With a few changes it was the form of worship used by the Grand Commandery of Kentucky. The services opened with a special musical programme. At the opestood while it was being sung, and white Grand Prelate J. C. W. Coxe, of the Washington (ix.) Commandery, delivered the ritual exhortation. This was followed by prayers, the "Gloria" and "To Deum Laudamus" and the reading of Hibie passages. The most striking part who with swords uplifted recited with him the apostles' creed. After the "Corona-tion Hymn" Grand Prelate Coxe delivered his sermon, his text being, "What Think Ye of Christ?" After the taking of a collection to be delivered to the almoners of the Louisville commanderies for distribution to the poor, the hymn "St. Hilda" was sung, and after prayers the services closed with the benediction

Tomorrow will be taken up with the reception and escorting to their quarters of arriving commanderies. From 8 P. M. to 12 M. tomorrow the Grand Command-ery and the subordinate commanderics of Kentucky will hold a reception at Kentucky headquarters at the Custom-House in honor of the officers and members of the Grand Encampment and their

Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Lexington, Ky., will deliver Kentucky's welcome to the Knights Templar at the opening meeting of the Grand Encumpment Tuesday afternion.

Busuto Sayings.

Chambers' Journal. The Basutos are addicted to metaphor, and their metaphorical sayings are nu-

General MacArthur's Movements. CHICAGO, Aug. 25. - Major-General MacArthur will leave for Washington partment. He expects to stop at Canton to pay his respects to President McKin-. September Il he will return to his ne in Milwaukee. Seventeen members of General MacArthur's old regiment, the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, paid their respects to their old commander this

afternoon at his hotel. It was their first meeting with General MacArthur since the close of the Civil War in 1865. Fourteen Persons Hurt. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25 .- Fourteen petons were injured, three seriously, in a ollision between a Greenfield Interurban car and a train on the Belt railroad today. The electric car was partly demotished, There were 12 passengers on the cir. nearly all from Greenfield. Those seriously hurt are: Emery Scott, motorman; Oba Fox, of Greenfield, and Charles Dul-

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