

WILL MAINTAIN ORDER

Part of Alaska to Be Placed Under Military Rule.

THE ADMINISTRATION SO ORDERS

St. Michaels Included in the Reservation—Civil Authorities Unable to Enforce the Laws.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—A special from Washington says: President McKinley will issue an order placing a large district in Alaska, of which St. Michaels will be the center, under the control of the military arm of the government.

The determination to issue the order was arrived at, it is said, at a cabinet meeting. While no official reports of anything but a peaceful condition have reached the department, private communications from responsible parties have convinced the authorities that something more was necessary than civilian rule.

The department is making an examination of the geographical conditions of the country in the vicinity of the mouth of the Yukon, to obtain data that will enable it to prescribe exactly the boundaries of the proposed new reservation. It is also desirable to limit the reservation to the smallest dimensions that will take in St. Michaels as a center, and yet include the estuary of the Yukon, where the lawless element might gather if excluded from the town itself.

NEW DIGGINGS FOUND.

A Discovery in the Northern Part of British Columbia.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 22.—News has been received from Ominica, in the northern part of this province, of the discovery of a new and rich creek, and the remains of Walker, Gid, Hathaway and Jim Robinson, who went there some nine years ago and lost their lives. An expedition was sent in headed by an Indian, who had been there several years before, but the second day the latter lost his bearings.

Grant and his partner intend to spend this winter on the new creek (which it was decided to name in honor of Hathaway and Robinson). Grant estimates that he can make from \$3 to \$6 per day robbing.

When the news of the discovery spread, word was sent to all the prospectors in the district who could be reached, and an old-time rush ensued. A number of claims have been staked and recorded since. All who came back with samples seem well satisfied with the prospects, and are going back in the spring.

TREASURY ROBBED.

Government's Loss May Reach into the Thousands.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Silver dollars are missing from the treasury which may number thousands. Treasurer Roberts has employed experts to count piece by piece the \$100,000,000 which ought to be in the vaults.

Recently the coin was counted by the weighing process, but Roberts will not give a receipt to his predecessor, Morgan, until he knows the full extent of the robbery, which he suspects has been carried on for some time.

During this count a trusted employe was caught opening bags which contain \$1,000 in silver, taking out as many as he wished and making up the weight of the extracted silver with lead. At the conclusion of the count all of the bags showed the required weight.

Upon the treasurer's suggestion some of the bags were opened, and so much lead was discovered that a consultation was held and it was decided to employ a force of 50 clerks to go over the counting in detail. This task will consume six months and will cost the government \$25,000.

A "Quart" Shop Dynamited.

Idianapolis, Oct. 22.—A "quart" shop at Greenwood, operated by Patrick Murphy, of this city, gave the villagers much offense, and a charge of dynamite was placed under the building and the structure and contents were scattered broadcast. Charles Stevens, a bartender, John Devoe's partner, sleeping in a rear room, was thrown into the street and severely hurt. The force of the explosion broke every pane in adjoining residences and aroused every villager.

ARMY AND ALASKA.

General Nelson A. Miles Makes His Annual Report.

Washington, Oct. 25.—General Miles, major-general commanding the army, has made his report to the secretary of war. General Miles says in part:

"The army, although inadequate in point of numbers, was never in a higher state of efficiency.

"The progress that has been made on the Pacific coast in the establishment of modern batteries of artillery have made it necessary to occupy new ground and to adopt a new system of defense."

Attention is invited to the report of General Merriam, commanding the department of the Columbia, especially to the need of a larger garrison at the entrance to the Columbia river, and to his report on the condition and necessities of the great territory of Alaska.

As all the other territories have been occupied by military posts and measures have been adopted for building military roads, bridging rivers, and, in fact, aiding and blocking out the way for occupation of the vast territories by citizens, it is deemed but just and advisable that the same liberal spirit should be manifested toward that great and important territory. He says:

"As far as practicable it would, in my opinion, be advisable to have its waters thoroughly examined by such of the naval force as could be used for that purpose, and as military reconnoitering and exploring parties in past years have been sent to the country to furnish knowledge of its character, resources and necessities, this, in my judgment, should be continued on a larger and more liberal scale. While there is no conflict between the population, composed of some 20,000 Indians and the white explorers and settlers, yet, as the former are supplied with modern arms, they may become turbulent and troublesome. Such has been the history of nearly all the tribes in the other territories. Hence, it would be but reasonable to anticipate the necessity for a military force in that territory by the establishment of at least three military posts to support the civil authorities, to give protection to the white settlers, and to aid in maintaining law in that remote section."

In the last 10 years much attention has been given to coast defenses, and most beneficial results are apparent. Approximately, \$26,000,000 has been appropriated by the government, which is nearly one-third of what is required to put the country in a safe condition of defense. Although the general desire of our people, he says, is to maintain peace with all nations, and the policy of the government is one of goodwill and peaceful relations with all others, it would be more judicious to provide defenses than to remain in a condition of insecurity and permit the accumulated wealth of many generations to be destroyed or endangered by any foreign power with which we are liable to come in contact."

He recommends fortification appropriations in the West as follows:

San Diego.....\$ 720,000
San Francisco.....1,350,000
Columbia river.....905,000
Puget sound.....1,140,000

He recommends strongly an increase in the army of at least two additional regiments of artillery, saying that by December 31 a number of positions will be armed in part or fully with modern appliances of war, and that in these important positions there are no troops stationed and none available for assignment to the stations without taking them from stations where they are at present imperatively required.

He suggests the necessity of adding four infantry regiments, and recommends that congress fix a standard of strength on a basis of the total population. This standard, he thinks, should be a maximum of one enlisted man to every 1,000 population, and the minimum, one soldier to every 2,000 population.

Robbed Their Benefactor.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 25.—Andrew Norlin was held up last night near Puyallup and robbed of \$40. Norlin had been working in Montana, and while in Spokane, met two men who were "dead broke" and beating their way to the coast. He had \$75, and took pity on them, paying their way on freight trains. In repayment for all his kindness, as soon as they got off the train at Puyallup, they almost choked their benefactor to death, and took what money he had left. Norlin gave a fairly good description of the robbers, and the police have hopes of capturing them.

Life on the Trail.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—A letter by C. J. Gregory, formerly of Chicago, who left here for Alaska in August, is a clear portrayal of the hardships of the White pass:

"There have been six suicides," he writes, "three hangings and eleven killings, besides a number of deaths from exposure. It costs \$1 to get a letter through to Skaguay, and 10 cents to get it mailed. Prices here are very high. Flour at Lake Bennett brings \$60 a sack; bacon, \$1 per pound; beans, \$1 per pound; horseshoe nails bring 50 cents apiece; a pair of shoes will bring any price you like or want to ask; overalls, \$5."

Troops for India.

London, Oct. 25.—A large draft of soldiers has been ordered to get ready to reinforce eight British cavalry regiments now in India.

Survey of Seal Islands.

Washington, Oct. 25.—General Duffield, of the geodetic survey, has word from the Pribyloff islands, under date of September 6, which indicates that the party engaged in the survey of the seal islands, under the direction of his son, will complete their labors this season.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 25.—A 7 o'clock 50 new cases and five deaths had been reported.

\$150,000 FOOD EXPEDITION

Will Leave on the Bark Colorado for Dawson City.

TO REACH THERE IN THE SPRING

From Pyramid Harbor the Journey Will Begin Overland—Expect to Sell Food to the Starving Miners.

Seattle, Oct. 21.—An expedition left here today for Alaska which far surpasses in magnitude and daring any of the numerous Klondike expeditions that have gone out of this city and Sound ports since the rush North began.

The expedition is composed of 50 men and 500 pack animals. They expect to reach Dawson City on or about January 1, with 200 tons of provisions, which will be sold to the reported half-starved miners at prices that will make it worth the while of the promoters to send in such an expensive expedition.

Colonel Nathan Smith, of British Columbia, is backing the enterprise, having interested Eastern capital in his daring scheme of bringing in food to the miners, who will, if accounts are true, be very much in need of something to eat. John E. Cameron, also of British Columbia, will go with the party and superintend the work.

The main expedition will leave on the old bark Colorado, the recent addition to the fleet of the Washington & Alaska Steamship Company. The vessel has been chartered for the trip to Pyramid harbor, where the overland journey begins. The Colorado will be towed north by the tug Pioneer.

The steamer City of Seattle took about 30 men, who are to go into Dawson with the expedition. They will be landed at Pyramid harbor with their personal baggage and will there await the arrival of the Colorado.

The Colorado's cargo will consist of 500 cattle and horses and about 200 tons of provisions. It is on the latter that the profits of the expedition, if there are any, will be made. An especially large quantity of smoked meats is being taken in, as well as other things of which there is a known shortage at Dawson.

From Pyramid harbor the expedition will follow the old Jack Dalton trail to the Yukon river, which will be reached several hundred miles above Dawson. They expect to complete the journey on the ice, and if all goes well to arrive at Dawson about January 1. They go prepared to spend the winter on the snow fields if they find they cannot get to the river, and in case they have to do so will push on as early as possible in the spring. Several hundred sleds are now being made for the horses and oxen. Special dog sleds have been ordered from St. Paul. The expedition will start out with 50 large dogs, 300 horses and 150 work oxen. Several members of the expedition, including Seattle horsemen, have been engaged for the past few weeks rounding up the large number of range horses necessary on Eastern Washington ranges. Small and hardened cayuses, which are well adapted to the extreme cold of the North, are being purchased. A number have already been corralled and the remainder will arrive in time to go up on the Colorado. The work oxen are being purchased in the logging camps on the Sound. Fully \$150,000 will be the cost of the expedition complete and laid down at Dawson City.

There has been a great deal of difficulty in finding men with nerve enough to undertake the trip, which will possibly cost them their lives. Smith will only permit men of experience to go on the expedition, and has at last secured 50 miners, cowboys, horse herders and mountaineers who are willing to take the greatest possible risks.

The men are not being offered fortunes to cast their lot with the rest. They are guaranteed \$50 a month for their time between here and Dawson City, and their provisions while on the road. Their outfit is furnished by Smith.

The risks taken by this party are certainly very great, and there are many old Yukoners who say there is no possibility of their getting near Dawson. It is considered dangerous to drive cattle across the Dalton trail in midsummer, when there is plenty of grass and an open river at the end of the journey, instead of an impassable sheet of ice. The animals will have to carry their own feed as well as the stock of provisions that are to pay for all this if they can be transported to Dawson. It is something that has never been attempted before, and the fate of the expedition will be watched with great interest.

The Colorado was built in Boston in 1864. She has since been rebuilt, and is 983 tons burden. The vessel will be in charge of Captain E. S. Morine on the northern trip.

Purchasers Must Pay the Tax.

Laramie, Wyo., Oct. 21.—C. T. Wantland, land agent of the Union Pacific, says that purchasers of land from the Union Pacific would not be compelled to stand good for all taxes after purchase was made, but a clause would be put in the deeds making purchasers liable for any taxes that might be due at the time of the transfer.

Hundred Mile Record.

London, Oct. 21.—At the Crystal Palace, James, of Cardiff, and Nelson, of London, broke the world's tandem record for 100 miles, covering the distance in 3:26:00.

One State Office Moved to Tacoma.

Olympia, Wash., Oct. 21.—The office of the commissioner of public institutions was today moved to Tacoma. The board of audit and control will continue to hold sessions in this city.

FIGHT IN THE HILLS.

Brave Charge of British Troops on Samara Range.

Simla, Oct. 22.—According to advices from Fort Lockhardt, the tribesmen having occupied Dargari ridge, which commanded Chagra, on the Samara range, General Biggs sent the second division this morning to dislodge them. The position was a very strong one, on the summit of a precipitous hill, reached by a single path along which the attacking force, consisting of the Guerka regulars and the Dorsetshire regiment, was obliged to climb in Indian file, three batteries meanwhile shelling the ranges.

The British suffered a temporary check when they reached the open space, and were exposed to an accurate fire. After a prolonged artillery fire, the Guerka were reinforced by the Gordon Highlanders. Then followed a magnificent rush across the open space, in the face of a murderous fusillade. The enemy stood their ground until the British reached the rocks below, down which the tribesmen could not see to fire, and they fled pell-mell. The losses of the Guerka and the Highlanders were severe.

According to later advices, General Biggs advanced at daybreak, by way of Chagra Kotal, with Brigadier-General Kemster's brigade leading. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the enemy began a long-range fight. The three mountain batteries massed on Chagra Kotal replied, while the Gordon Highlanders pushed through to support the first line, firing volleys at long range. The tribesmen reserved their fire until the Guerka reached the zigzag path through the perpendicular cliff, where Major Jennings Bromley was killed on Monday in the fighting between the Biggs brigade and the insurgent tribesmen from Chagra.

Three British companies crossed the zone of fire at a rush, sustaining heavy losses, while the remainder deployed to the left to intercept a flank attack threatened by some 7,000 of the enemy from that direction. The Dorsetshire regiment attempted to support three companies of Guerka, but was kept back by the enemy, who remained cool, and reserved their fire until the British were well exposed.

At 1 P. M. matters looked serious, as the gun fire, though maintained by a mountain battery from Fort Gulistan, had failed to dislodge the enemy. General Kemster thereupon went forward in person, moving up the Gordon Highlanders and the Third Sikh regiment into the fighting line. A systematic assault was then organized, and 2,000 men, with fixed bayonets, stood waiting for the order to advance.

Three minutes before the word of command was given, General Kemster telegraphed back instructions to the artillery company to concentrate their forces. Eighteen pieces of artillery responded, and, under cover of this fire, the leading company of the Highlanders, amid perfect silence, rushed into the fire zone. Half of the men dropped, but the remainder pushed gallantly on until they reached the cover where the Guerka lay. The rest of the force strewn after them and the tribesmen, seeing that most of the troops had passed the fire zone, fled up the hill, and collected under cover of the cliffs.

The Highlanders and mixed regiments, after pausing a moment to take breath, again advanced to the assault and 20 minutes later the position was won. The ridge was stormed at 3 o'clock. From noon until that hour, the tribesmen, sheltered in the sagars, stood the bombardment, beating their drums, waving their standards, shouting defiance, and maintaining a hot fire on the advancing soldiers.

General Biggs will continue the advance so as to hold the frontal hills and push on to Kharappa, where he will be joined by Sir William Lockhardt.

Throughout yesterday the tribesmen continued their work of building breast works on the summit.

HUGE GAME PRESERVE.

A Misdour Sporting Club Will Establish It Shortly.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—Deeds will be signed today completing the purchase of the last 780 acres of a tract of land in Iron county, Mo., that is designed to form one of the greatest game preserves in the United States. Purchases of land in the vicinity of Ironton, Mo., have been preparing for several months until there has at last been quietly bought enough land to serve the purpose indicated.

The purchaser is the Mountain and Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, including in its membership many well known men in St. Louis. Charles Lewis, ex-member of the city council, is vice-president, Charles Huff, secretary and John W. Peckington, treasurer. The tract selected for the purposes of the club is in the richest game portion of Missouri, in a valley surrounded by the Ozark mountains.

The intention of the club is to present the preserve to the state at the expiration of 50 years, provided the plans of the club successfully carry out. Within 50 years it is believed by the club, the preserve will be the most extensive and richest in game in the United States.

As soon as the papers are drawn up work will be commenced in anticipation of favorable action by the legislature.

Inspected Mare Island Yard.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 22.—The commander of the French ship Dugue Trien and some of his officers today paid a visit to Mare Island navy-yard on the tug Umatilla. The party was entertained at luncheon by Admiral Kirkland, commandant of the navy-yard, and a number of officers of the ships stationed here were invited to meet them. After luncheon, the party inspected the navy-yard, and returned to the city on the Umatilla.

RELEASED BY WEYLER.

Evangelina's Accomplices Freed From the Isle of Pines.

Havana, Oct. 21.—General Weyler has ordered the release from the Isle of Pines, the Spanish penal settlement, off the coast of Cuba, of 11 prisoners who were, it is alleged, concerned in the uprising which resulted in the imprisonment of Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, who recently escaped from the Casa Recogidas, in this city, and who is now in New York.

The release of Abram Sohas, Juan Esperto Torres, Jose Bestard Godoy and other political prisoners has been also ordered by General Weyler.

The Spanish general, Jiminiz Castellanos, accompanied by his son, Lieutenant Castellanos, Captain Pedro Aguilas, his aid de camp; 29 other officers and 70 sick soldiers, have arrived here from Puerto Principe.

Three additional survivors of the wreck of the coasting steamer Triton, which went ashore between Dominica and Mariel, on the coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, on Saturday last, have arrived here. The scene among the men, women and children, the survivors state, was terrible. When the Triton foundered there were 230 persons aboard, passengers and crew, and so far only 49 of this number have been heard from.

Starved in Havana.

New York, Oct. 21.—A special from Havana via Jacksonville says: W. H. Hughes, correspondent of Black and White, of London, was found dead on the Prado in this city Thursday night. He recently visited Pinar del Rio with a pass from the military governor. A party of Spanish guerrillas, however, maltreated and robbed him. Ragged and starving he eventually managed to reach Havana. Having lost his passport he could neither establish his identity nor cable his friends. The British consul was unable to assist him, and, being practically a stranger, he existed on the streets until he was found by the police, starved to death.

Hughes earned considerable reputation as war correspondent both in West Africa and Egypt. He was a son of Surgeon Hughes, a retired officer of the British navy.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN DEAD.

The Palace-Car Magnate Expires of Heart Disease at Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—George M. Pullman, the palace-car magnate, died at his residence, Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue, this city, at 5 o'clock this morning. Mr. Pullman, who was in his 66th year, had not been enjoying his usual good health during the summer. The extreme heat of last week greatly aggravated his disease, known to medical science as angina pectoris, but no serious trouble was anticipated. Mr. Pullman was at his office in the Pullman building yesterday, and dined with his friends at his club. Later in the evening he remarked having a slight pain in the back. He retired at his usual early hour.

At 4 o'clock this morning his household was awakened by a disturbance in Mr. Pullman's chamber, and, upon entering, found him standing in the corner of the room, dazed and apparently suffering excruciating pains in the region of the heart.

Rev. H. M. Eaton, who was visiting Mr. Pullman, called Dr. Frank Billings, the family physician. Restoratives were applied, but to no purpose, and at 5 o'clock the millionaire passed away without speaking, and with scarcely a struggle.

DYNAMITE IN HIS POCKET.

Terrible Effects of an Explosion in a Youngster's Clothes.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 21.—Raymond, the 12-year-old son of A. D. Allen, stenographer in the circuit court, went to school this morning, carrying a portion of a stick of dynamite. The explosive, which the boy had found in a stone quarry, was in his pocket with a knife, top, marbles and a quantity of other things common to a boy's pockets. In getting into his seat, the boy banged his dangerous collection of old junk against the desk, causing an explosion which will probably cost him his life, and which was heard for several blocks. The child's right hand was blown off and in his right groin a terrible wound was inflicted, from which the surgeons say he cannot recover. The teacher, Miss Mack, was close by, and had her dress torn into shreds, but she was not hurt. The explosion caused a panic among the other children, and several were hurt in trying to get out of the building.

Killed by an Unknown Man.

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 21.—J. C. Mavis, a well-known barber of this city, was assassinated last night by some unknown man. The weapon used was a pistol, fired at close range, the ball entering the left cheekbone. The pockets were pulled out a little, as if rifled. His watch was not taken and the pistol he carried was still in his pocket.

Poisoned by Verdigris.

Genoa, Oct. 21.—Four hundred emigrants on board the Italian steamer Agordat, have been poisoned by verdigris, which had become attached to vessels in which their food was cooked. It is expected many sufferers will lose their lives as a result of this accident.

Tramps Burned to Death.

Clarkfield, Minn., Oct. 21.—On Tuesday morning, a large barn belonging to Robert Berg, near Canby Falls, this county, was destroyed by fire. Today, the remains of four human beings were found in the debris, but so badly burned that they fell to pieces when disturbed. The victims are supposed to be tramps who had been sleeping in the hay loft.

Thirty millions of wooden spoons are manufactured in Russia every year.

PREHISTORIC NEW MEXICO

Modern Discovery Proves a Celebrated Mesa Was Formerly Inhabited.

Some measure of the romantic interest which originally clung to it was restored to the famous Mesa Encantada, as Prof. F. W. Hodge, of the Smithsonian Institution, now reports, from a human habitation have been found on that historic rock. A few weeks ago Prof. William Libbey, who managed the tableland, came back with a report that there were no evidences that human foot had ever trod upon it. His successor was more successful, however, and claims to have discovered fragments of pottery, arrows, bracelets, stone axes and other unmistakable proofs of the truth of the tradition that the mesa was once stronghold of a people descended from prehistoric time.

This discovery, if correctly reported, bears out the truth of some very traditions respecting the Acoma and other Indians formerly living in New Mexico. In 1540 Francisco Vasquez Coronado, who went into this territory upon what is known as the "Coronado expedition," sent back some very interesting reports as to the manners and customs of the natives whom he found in Acoma. Pedro de Castaneda, who was a member of the expedition, actually describes just such an inaccessible tableland known as the Mesa Encantada, a tableland known then as Acocoma. This mesa held a village of about 200, whose inhabitants "were robbed by the whole country round about. The village was very strong because it was out of reach, having steep sides in every direction, and so high that it was a very good musket could throw a ball so high." A single entrance by a stairway led to a place where the explorers "had to go up means of holes in the rock, in which they put the points of their feet, holding on at the same time by their hands. At the top was space enough for corn fields and for large cisterns for the collection of water." This account is substantially corroborated by other members of the expedition and by Alvarado, a captain under Coronado. All reports of the expedition, which took place during the years 1540, 1541 and 1542, agree in describing the inhabitants of the rock as a people dwelling in a state of semi-civilization and enjoying their absolute immunity from attack on any side.

The documents in which these narratives are authenticated were carefully investigated by Prof. George Park Winship, of Harvard University, at first published in complete form by the Smithsonian bureau of ethnology in 1893. If Prof. Hodge has found traces of life on the celebrated mesa, his discovery will tend to prove not only the authenticity of the Spanish reports, but of the Indian traditions as to the prehistoric life which existed in the south-west of this country long before the Spaniards first began the conquest of American soil.—Chicago Record.

The British Parliament.

The Parliament of Great Britain, the supreme legislative body of the British empire, is summoned by a writ of the sovereign, issued out of chancery about thirty-five days previous to the time of meeting. If a vacancy occurs in the Commons while in session a writ of election is issued upon motion in the House; if during a recess, at the instance of the Speaker. During recent years it has become customary for Parliament to meet in an annual session, extending from about the middle of February to about the end of August. Every annual session is ended by a prorogation; a Parliament is closed by a dissolution, the average life of Victoria's Parliaments being about three and a half years. The dissolution of Parliament may occur at any time by the will of the sovereign, and a new election must then be held. Seven years constitute the statutory limit of a Parliament's life, but no Parliament has in the present century lasted so long. The members of the Commons are elected for one Parliament and receive no salary. The members of the House of Lords are divided into five classes: the peers holding their seats (1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office, as in the case of the English bishops; (4) by election for life, as in the case of the Irish peers; (5) by election for the duration of one Parliament, as in the case of the Scottish peers. In 1896 the upper house had 575 names on its rolls; in the same year the House of Commons numbered 670.

New Instrument of War.

An Austrian newspaper announces that Mauser, the well-known manufacturer of fire-arms and the inventor of the mitrailleuse which bears his name, has just invented a new mitrailleuse, which loads and discharges itself automatically. There are three models of this, and experiments with them are said to have been highly successful. The 6-caliber permits a fire of sixty or seventy shots to the minute; the 10-caliber, a fire of eighty shots to the minute, and the 20-caliber, a fire of ninety shots. The 10-caliber mitrailleuse can easily be carried and operated by a single artilleryman.

Don't Mean It.

The reconstructed Grand Central depot in New York will contain the largest railroad waiting-room in the world. Besides, there will be smoking-rooms for men and parlors for women, a highly decorated and ahead of the times. The floor space will be doubled to accommodate the 11,476,000 people who annually use the station. Once upon a time a Vanderbilt said, "The public be—?" but he really didn't mean it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

It Is the Struggle to Keep up Appearances That Keeps a Great Many People Down.

It is the struggle to keep up appearances that keeps a great many people down. The struggle to keep up appearances is a constant one, and it is a struggle that is fought in the most hidden and most secret places of the human mind. It is a struggle that is fought in the most hidden and most secret places of the human mind. It is a struggle that is fought in the most hidden and most secret places of the human mind.