Fair weather.

EASTER GREETING!

We extend the compliments of the season to every man, woman and child within hearing (or reading)....Many happy returns.

Spring

Is supposed to begin now. The grass will soon turn to a brighter green; the trees will bud, and nature will put on her new garb.

That's a hint to you.

WE have spared no pains to make our store agreeable. We want you to feel that it is yours, and that you may be at home here. The lines in all departments are exceptionally large and attractive. You are waiting on the weather; we are waiting on you. Ready, when you are.

AS YOU'RE OUT FOR A WALK TO-DAY LOOK AT OUR WINDOW DISPLAYS.

YOU'LL SEE....
The dictates of fashion strictly observed in our show of Men's Top Coats and Spring Suits.

YOU'LL SEE....
Swell Cycle Trousers and Neat Pants Patterns.

YOU'LL SEE....What fashion demands in Headgear for men and boys.

YOU'LL SEE....
Beautiful Suits for little tots, for large chaps and a great line for young men. Top Coats, too,

YOU'LL SEE....The Richest line of Neckwear in this city. Yes, we mean it.

YOU'LL SEE....
Fancy Shirts—latest patterns.

.....So much for the windows. Inside you can see far more. Every conceivable garment and article a man or boy can wear (except shoes) is shown in every grade. And we've such confidence in our values that we always stand ready to refund money on request. You can do as you like here, and we'll help you.

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers. Men and Boys . . . . . .

WHEN

Watch for our Ads. We will make them interesting with big values.

30 to 40 North Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

REV. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., ON DEMOCRACY AND CULTURE.

Some of the Evils That Beset the Republic and How They May Be Averted—Forces of Obstruction.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Studebaker Hall was filled to the doors to-night, the occasion being the quarterly convocation exercises of the University of Chicago. The address of the evening was delivered by Rev. Henry Vandyke, D. D., of New York, his subject being "Democracy and Culture." The eloquent divine made a most favorable impression upon his audience and was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. His address follows:

"By democracy we mean not a fixed theory of the state, nor a particular form of government. We mean a tendency, a spirit, a current of ideas and aspirations. It is a sense not of the actual equality of all men as a fact, but of their potential equality as a hope. It is the endeavor to realize this hope, not by the concentration of power in the hands of a few, but by the diffusion of power in the hands of the many. These, it seems to me, are some of the notes of true democracy as we see it working out its salvation with fear and trembling in our own country. Now as regards this fear and trembling, let us acknowledge frankly that they are not without reason, while at the same time we maintain that they are perfectly consistent with the most firm and loyal faith. We believe that democracy is right, that it will triumph in the end, that the magnificent experiment which is now in progress in our country will result in a splendid success. But we are not unconscious of certain inconveniences which attend the experimental stage; nor ought we to be careful of certain dangers which threatened to delay our national advance, and possibly to divert it from its true course so widely that we may be forced into one of those periods of reaction, by which a nation that has too hastily followed a false lead returns upon its course in order to get a fresh start.

"But in our material prosperity, our rapid advance in mechanical inventions and the arts of life, the wide diffusion of what the old divines used to call 'creature comforts,' and in the consequent good-humored and self-complacency which prevail among the different classes of society, lies one of our greatest perils. We are in danger of making too much of these things, and imagining that there is something permanent and stable about them. We are inclined to introduce 'I believe in machinery' as an article of our creed, and to suppose that an American has only to present himself before the Judge of the universe with a new kind of a sewing machine, or an improved telephone, or a rapid-fire gun, to be crowned at once with glory and received into the kingdom of heaven. We are tempted to rely upon our physical prosperity, our wealth, our industrial advance, as a pledge of security, and to adopt a policy of letting the more important things take care of themselves.

AIRY CARELESSNESS.

"Thus it comes to pass that a tone of airy carelessness pervades our political life. Large powers are suffered to fall into the hands of small and incompetent men. Our city governments speak with various brogues. We receive without discrimination, and almost without thought, the miscellaneous hordes of immigrants who are poured upon our shores. Our national digestion is powerful, but there is a point at which it may break down, and it is a serious question whether the signs of political and social dyspepsia are not already apparent. A democracy falling into the hands of those who do not understand what it means, nor at heart believe in it, swiftly transforms itself into tyranny or into an anarchy. A republic must have moral and intellectual foundations. The cornerstone of democracy is culture. Culture must begin and continue with a fine disregard of pecuniary returns. It must be catholic, genial, disinterested. Its object is to make the shoemaker go beyond his last, and the clerk beyond his desk, and the surveyor beyond his chain, and the lawyer beyond his brief, and the doctor beyond his prescription, and the preacher beyond his sermon.

"What we need at present is not new colleges with a power of conferring degrees, but more power in the existing colleges to make men. To this end let them have a richer endowment, a fuller equipment, but above all a revival of the creative ideal. And let everything be done to bring together the high school, the normal school, the grammar school, the primary school and the little-red-schoolhouse school, in the harmony of this ideal. The university shall still stand in the place of honor, if you will, but only because it bears the clearest and most steadfast witness that the end of culture is to create men who can see clearly, imagine nobly and think steadily.

"The salvation of Democracy lies in the possession of such men. Popular discontent comes chiefly from want of power to see the beauty and interest of life, of the world, of the simplest things in their natural charm. Nature-lovers are seldom mob leaders. Class hatred, the arrogance of the newly rich, the stupid, blundering cruelties of those who grind the faces of the poor, arise where the faculty of imaginative sympathy has been smothered in the crass atmosphere of commercialism. Political manias and financial lunacies and social hydrophobias are the result of a popular craving for swift action without the trouble of steady thought.

FORCES THAT AGGRAVATE EVILS.

"The forces that aggravate these evils are many. The yellow journals that disseminate general misinformation with absurd comment; the corporations that deal with men as if they were wheels in a machine; the political bosses who capitalize their control of votes and sell the stock to the highest bidder; the labor agitators who promote industry by stopping work; all persons and agencies and institutions that find it to their interest to foster ignorance and misunderstanding and prejudice and a blind, thoughtless, sensational mode of life, are destructive powers, threatening the welfare of the Republic.

"Against these forces of obstruction there is but one safeguard; and that is the influence which men of true culture may have, and ought to have, in the Republic. What a glorious time is this for such men to make their influence felt in the service of their country. We have advanced along the pathway of industrial prosperity and military triumph to an eminence of wealth and power where the real character of the Republic must be put to the test before the eyes of an attentive world. How will America meet her crisis of success? With fatuous self-confidence? Or with sober courage? It may be that the great Republic has at last won the long-coveted and boasted power to 'whip all creation.' But that is not the chief question of to-day. The chief question is, has she kept the power to conquer and rule and guide herself?

"I do not enter now upon the controversy between opposing policies; the continental policy under which we have hitherto prospered, and the colonial policy under which it is proposed henceforth to proceed. But this I say: The present is no time to follow destiny blindfold. The present is no time to discourage sober thought, to strifle free discussion, or to appeal to the passion and prejudice of the multitude. The people of America will have what they want. There is probably no power on earth that can resist them. All the more reason why they should have time and light to see what they really want, to imagine vividly what it will mean when they get it, and to think soberly what it will involve for generations yet unborn.

"I believe that Democracy as it is embodied in this Republic is, next to the Christian religion, the most precious possession of mankind. I believe that it can be preserved only under the light and leading of true culture, which makes the demagogue ridiculous, the anarchist loathsome, the plutocrat impotent, and the autocrat impossible. I believe that the best culture is that which makes, not selfish and sour critics, but sane and sober patriots. I believe that no man has the right culture unless he is willing to put his clearer vision, his loftier imagination, and his deeper thought at the service of his country and humanity. I believe in culture. I believe in Democracy. By democracy purified, by culture diffused, God save the State!"

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

Bodies of New Yorkers Who Were Killed in Cuba Buried Yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The fourteen bodies of the members of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, brought here from Cuba on the Crook, were given a military funeral to-day with full honors. The bodies were taken by ferry from Brooklyn. On the New York side the Seventy-first Regiment was drawn up ready to receive them. The veteran association and volunteers who were with the regiment in Cuba were also on hand to pay the last honors to the dead. A procession was formed, the regimental band leading and the coffins draped on caissons. The cortege marched up Broadway to the regimental armory, where funeral services were conducted by Chaplain Vandewater.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR· PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

CITY OF DETROIT MAY SOON OPERATE ITS STREET RAILWAYS.

Commission Appointed by the Common Council to Purchase and Run the Roads—Lively Debate.

DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—A long stride toward Detroit's ownership of the city's street railways was taken this evening, when the Common Council carried out the intent of the McLeod law, providing for municipal ownership and operation of Detroit street railways, by adopting a resolution appointing Governor Pingree, Carl E. Schmidt and Elliott G. Stevenson as the commission to buy and operate the roads for the city. This result was reached after a rather sharp two hours' fight, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 21 to 11. The members of the commission had previously announced they would publicly notify the Council of the terms agreed on before consummating any purpose.

The matter was taken up at 4:30 p. m., when a resolution was unanimously adopted requiring that the proposed commission take no steps toward actual acquirement of street railways until the terms thereof had been submitted to the Common Council for approval. A resolution was offered deferring action for ten days and declaring a two thirds' vote necessary for appointment of the commissioners. A substitute resolution, which eventually prevailed, was then offered, appointing the commissioners in compliance with the McLeod law. Another substitute followed, authorizing the Council to appoint three citizens to negotiate with the street-railway people and report upon the terms, these citizens to become the commissioners if the terms and their appointment be ratifier by a two thirds' vote of the aldermen. Both substitute resolutions were treated as amendments under the chair's ruling, and a motion followed as a substitute for all the resolutions, that a committee of five aldermen be named to report upon the matter ten days hence.

A spirited debate ensued. Every speech in favor of immediate appointment of the committee was cheered and the chair threatened to order the lobby cleared on account of the disorder. Talks for delay were received by the spectators in silence for the most part. Governor Pingree, being called on, protested his entire willingness to submit the terms at the proper time to the Council and to the public. He frankly told about his negotiations with Tom L. Johnson, manager of the properties, but said he had no definite terms to disclose now. The option, he asserted, was a short one, and he was sure the outcome would be 3-cent fares with transfers, and, added the Governor, replying to charges of having rushed the act, "I'm willing everybody should know that I'm the 'old cuss' that helped push that bill through."

The vote on the motion for reference to a committee was lost by a vote of 16 to 16. The second substitute resolution was voted down—8 to 24. Considerable eloquence was expended by aldermen explaining their votes while the vote progressed on the substitute resolution appointing the commissioners, but it won easily by a vote of 21 to 11. The commissioners will furnish bonds and undertake their negotiations at once.

FAYNE STRAHAN MOORE FREE

May Not Be Prosecuted for Stealing the Waldorf-Astoria's Silverware.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court to-day, released Mrs. Fayne Strahan Moore on her own recognizance on the charge of larceny of silverware from the Waldorf-Astoria. This action was taken on the application of the district attorney. Mrs. Moore had been previously released on the indictment charging her with extortion. She was under $1,000 bail on the larceny charge, but the hotel proprietor, having recovered all the silverware, exhibited no inclination to press the charge. This ends a series of protracted efforts to secure Mrs. Moore's release. She was released on the extortion charge on account of the absence of Mahon.

SAYS HE IS 127 YEARS OLD.

Noah Rabi Celebrates His Birthday in a New Jersey Poorhouse.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Noah Rabi celebrated in the poorhouse at Piscataway, N. J., to-day, what he claims is his one-hundred-and-twenty-seventh birthday. The old man says he was born in the Gates courthouse, North Carolina, in 1772. He is an Indian. He smokes and drinks and is undoubtedly very old.

GERMANS NOT PLEASED

TERMS OF ANGLO-FRENCH AFRICAN CONVENTION UNSATISFACTORY.

Rights of a German Colony Alleged to Have Been Infringed—Socialists Quarreling Over a Book.

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BERLIN, April 1.—Certain papers and large and influential circles express dissatisfaction with the terms of the Anglo-French-African convention, and the colonial society, at its annual meeting at Dantzic, passed a resolution asking the government to protest against its ratification as, by its terms, German rights in the Gandu country, around Lake Tchad and in Kanox and Kokoto are infringed. Several papers take up the cry and announce interpellations on the subject when the Reichstag reassembles.

The Socialist party is being disrupted internally in consequence of a book written by Herr Bernstein, one of its chief intellectual leaders, recently published, in which the fundamental doctrine that the poor are constantly becoming poorer and that capital is being more and more concentrated is strikingly disproved. The Socialistic press admit that if the claim is correct the fundamental doctrine of the party is demolished, but the Socialist papers neither admit nor deny the truth of the allegations. The nonsocialistic press, on the other hand, point out that one by one the Socialist doctrines have shown their fallacies and if left alone the Socialist party will go to pieces. Herr Bebel announced at a Socialist meeting at Jena this week that if the party splits, which he considers likely, another and much more radical party will come into existence.

Official figures referring to Germany's foreign trade for February show that imports and exports were larger than ever before. The Hanover Courier publishes a serious article on the subject of the steaming qualities of the new home-built war ships, which attracts much attention. It mentions particularly the recently finished Kaiser Friedrich III, the Hertha and the Gazelle, asserting that their boilers are useless and are being replaced. The writer of the article gives specific proof of his statements and furnishes details on the subject.

The appearance of the so-called Aleppo boils on many gentlemen and ladies who accompanied the Emperor and Empress of Palestine caused much anxiety until the real nature of the trouble was fathomed by the doctors. It is said in court circles that the Emperor and Empress were preserved from the troublesome complaint by an antidote furnished to them by the Sultan's physician before they left Constantinople. Among the afflicted were nearly all the clergymen of the imperial party.

Prince Albert, third son of the Emperor (born in 1884), will start in June on a nine-months' cruise on board the training ship Charlotte. The cruise will comprise southern Europe, Egypt, East Africa, Southwest Africa, South America and the West Indies.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns on reliable authority that Russia intends to impose a heavy duty on imported silver and silverware. Such a measure will almost exclusively affect Germany and the government here is preparing a formal protest.

The so-called anti-strike bill, which has been officially dubbed "the bill to protect those who are willing to work," in which the Emperor is so strongly interested, is at last ready for introduction in the Reichstag soon after the holidays.

Isidore Jacobs, managing director of the California Canneries Company, is here conferring with Mr. White with the view of inducing the ambassador to approach the government with the object of securing a reduction of the present enormous duty of thirty marks per hundred weight, which, it is claimed, is almost equal to the value of the goods themselves. Mr. Jacobs claims that if the duty is reduced a large trade in California canned fruit can be done with Germany. Mr White informed him that the only hope for reduction in the duty was in the reciprocity negotiations now in progress at Washington.

Robert Wegums, an American citizen of German birth, was arrested this week at Schlochau, where he has been visiting relatives, for a military crime committed before emigrating to the United States. He appealed to the United States embassy for protection and the latter, on bringing the matter to the attention of the Foreign Office, received a promise of the man's liberation if he proves his citizenship.

The press of the Rhine district is making a noise over the seizure at Paderborn, Westphalia, of a lot of trichinous pork and bacon, alleged to be of American origin. The authorities, however, are unable to prove its American origin.

Dr. Stiles, the scientific expert attached to the United States embassy, has gone to Belgium and the Rhine country to investigate some important American meat cases.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press hears that as a result of the pourparlers which have been going on between the powers the sugar conference will reconvene in August next.

MERELY PUNITIVE.

German Expedition to Yi-Chou Does Not Intend to Seize Territory.

BERLIN, April 1.—It is learned that a punitive expedition, consisting of 120 men, is to be sent to Yi-Chou, in the province of Shan-Tung, that place being, it appears, the seat of the recent disturbances. It is added that Yi-Chou will be provisionally seized, although there is no intention of annexing it.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The German reinforcements which have been ordered to South Shan-Tung, China, it is known, is owing to the reiterated demands of the German missionaries and engineers in that territory, whose lives have been menaced. The German government, therefore, has authorized the governor of the German territory in Kiao-Chou to send troops to South Shan-Tung. This expedition, it is explained, has no territorial aims, being wholly a measure to secure the life and property of German subjects, and only entered on after pressing demands upon the Chinese government to obtain protection and which was not given. The German force, it is also understood, has been directed to afford protection to American missionaries who are in the region where the disturbances have occurred.

TRIAL OF LYNCHERS.

Fifteen Carolinians to Be Prosecuted for Killing a Postmaster.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1.—Fifteen prominent citizens of Lake City, S. C., will be put on trial here in the United States Circuit Court next week to answer the charge of having lynched Postmaster Frazer B. Baker more than a year ago. Besides the killing of the postmaster, who was a negro, the alleged lynchers will have to answer for having killed Baker's infant child and for burning the Lake City postoffice, with all its effects. It is said here to-day that other arrests will be made before the case is taken up. The indictment will go to the grand jury and the hearing will begin at once. Eighty witnesses for the government have been summoned and there is a great array of witnesses for the defense.

This is the first time on record when the federal government has come into the South to take up a lynching trial. The murder of Baker was probably the most brutal crime known in the history of the State. Baker was appointed postmaster at Lake City and before he took charge of the office he was warned to keep away. He refused, and an attempt was made to kill him soon after his commission was received. This failed and a regular band was organized to put him out of the way. The defendants in the case are Ezra McKnight, W. A. Foster, M. V. Ward, Moultrie Ephie, Eppi Godwin, C. J. Joyner, Oscar Kelley, Edwin Rodgers, Alonzo Rodgers, Henry S. Stokes, Allen Belk, Van Somerford, Early P. Lee, J. P. Newham and Marion Clark. They are representative business men from the Lake City section. Marion Clark was formerly the editor of a newspaper in that town. Stokes was a deputy United States marshal in Georgia some years ago, and the prisoners are merchants, druggists and farmers. According to the testimony given at the preliminary hearing by Newham and Lee, who turned State's evidence, the Lake City band of lynchers was organized for the special purpose of killing Baker. The negro had refused to leave town and give up the office, and the white people rebelled at the idea of a colored postmaster.

DR. KENNEDY'S CRIME.

New York Dentist to Be Electrocuted for Killing a Beautiful Girl.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, who was sentenced yesterday to death in the electric chair during the week of May 22, killed "Dolly" Reynolds, Aug. 16 last, at the Grand Hotel. When asked if he had anything to say why such sentence should not be passed upon him, the culprit replied: "I am not guilty of the charge." Notice was then given by his counsel that an appeal would be made for a new trial. Thus the curtain falls on one of the most mysterious tragedies that have for a long time puzzled the New York police, and only a remarkable train of circumstances led to the detection of the criminal.

"Dolly" Reynolds was a beautiful girl of twenty-one years of age, whose parents lived at Mount Vernon. She was found dead in a room in the Grand Hotel, and beside the body lay a lead pipe club. The head was bruised and the neck broken. Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, a dentist of excellent reputation, who lived with his wife and child and his parents at New Dorp, S. I., had passed himself off at the hotel as the woman's husband, and the two had been seen to go to the room together near midnight. Two hours later he was seen to steal down the staircase and out the side entrance. It was 9:30 o'clock in the morning when the servants discovered that a crime had been committed. Dr. Kennedy was arrested at his office later in the day.

The murder was a mystery to the police for weeks, and they have never been able to get any but circumstantial evidence. The woman had come to the hotel in the afternoon and written on the register, "E. Maxwell and wife." At 6 o'clock a man, who, seven witnesses later testified, was Kennedy, joined her, and they had a bottle of wine in the room. Shortly after they went out, returning about midnight. In the elevator they talked in a quarrelsome tone.

The brutality of the crime and the fact that the woman's diamond earrings had been torn out and her reticule cut open first led the police to believe that the deed had been done by burglars after Kennedy had left the apartment. It was not thought that a man of his education and refinement would resort to such a revolting method to put her out of the way. When arrested Kennedy told conflicting stories concerning his whereabouts on the night in question. He denied that he had ever known the girl. He denied that he had ever been at the hotel. He denied that he had ever worn the hat or other articles of dress attributed to him on that night. His attitude tangled the skein of evidence, and the police were weeks in unraveling the threads.

They learned that Dr. Kennedy and "Dolly" Reynolds had been associated for some time previous to the crime; that she had $4,000 to her credit in various banks; that a week before her death he had told her of an electrical device to be placed under the saddle which would make a race horse run away and win; that she had given him $500 to place his bets, with a promise that she should be repaid several fold; that he had lost, but led her to believe he had won $20,000; that she became importunate for her share, and he had given her a fictitious check for $13,000 on the Garfield Bank, signed with the name of Dudley Gideon, a supposed bookmaker; that she became suspicious and threatened if there were no funds in the bank for the payment of the check she would prosecute him for forgery and expose his relations with her to his wife. Dr. Kennedy knew that "Dolly" Reynolds meant what she said. It is thought that the fear of exposure and prosecution led him to take her life, and that he planned the whole affair the day before. In the trial the efforts of his counsel were devoted entirely to an attempt to establish an alibi and to show the defendant's good character.

It was brought out that Emeline C. Reynolds had attended school in Mount Vernon until she was fifteen years old, and then worked there in a confectionery store for two years. She was an extremely pretty girl and ambitious to study music and go on the stage. She came to New York and was employed in a broker's office for a few months. Then she became mistress of a flat at 370 West Eighteenth street, the rent of which was paid by Maurice B. Mendham, a broker with high social connections, who lived with his invalid mother in a fine home at Long Branch. She had assumed the name of Mrs. Reynolds. She first met Kennedy through Mendham, who sent her to the dentist to have her teeth treated. The morning that she was found dead at the Grand Hotel a telegram came to her flat from Mendham saying that he would visit her that evening.

DICTATOR'S HAND STAYED.

General Torres Afraid to Arrest Americans at Bluefields.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Advices from Bluefields, Nicaragua, under date of March 25, tell of the wholesome effect of the determined stand taken by this government in the protection of its citizens abroad on the petty dictator, General Torres, now in control of that coast. He has been arresting hundreds of natives for alleged participation in the Reyes revolution, and when asked why he did not arrest some Americans who were supposed to have taken a leading part, replied: "I would like to very much, but Honduras tried that sort of thing and managed to get into serious trouble."

The news of the ordering of Sampson's fleet to Porto Cortez had only just reached Bluefields, and it had the effect of causing a relaxation of the iron rule of Torres. He had ordered all merchants to pay over to him again the amount of duties paid to the revolutionary government and refused recourse to the courts. Now he has decided to allow the courts to settle the question. The reported uprising at Castillo turns out to have been nothing but a frolic of drunken soldiers. There is a great scarcity of laborers on the coast and the fruit is suffering. Torres is drafting all the natives into the army or arresting them as revolutionists. Those he could not catch have taken to the jungles.

General Reyes, who led the recent revolt and who has been in New Orleans for two weeks, will leave for Bocas del Toro to-day. He has had enough of revolutions for a while.

ALBUM FOR HELEN GOULD.

Tribute from Soldiers in Recognition of Many Charitable Deeds.

NEW YORK, April 1.—In recognition of the many charitable acts of Miss Helen Gould, more than three thousand soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain are about to present to her an album containing their signatures. There is not a line of printing. The embellishment is done entirely by pen, and as a souvenir the album is unique and valuable. The autographs are not restricted to the enlisted men, but include those of Wheeler, Shafter, Chaffee and other officers. Each autograph is written on a square card and is pasted in the book according to company, regiment and corps. The album is bound in crushed levant, is 11x14 inches square and 3½ inches thick. On the title page appears the following: "Army and Navy and Volunteer Forces of the United States of America. Testimonial to Miss Helen Miller Gould, New York City, N. Y." On the other side appears this legend:

"Dear Madame: I have the honor to communicate the following resolutions to you:

"Resolved, That we, the men of the army, navy, and volunteers of the United States of America who were on duty during the Spanish-American war, present to you our autographs in token of the profound gratitude with which the name of Helen Miller Gould is held as one of the highest type of American womanhood, and that all that lay in her power to alleviate the necessary hardships and sufferings incidental to the upholding of our flag in time of war."

This album will be presented to Miss Gould next week.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

Horrible Suicide of a Temporarily Deranged Oil Merchant.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1.—Samuel Wertheim, an oil merchant, of New York, killed himself in a most shocking manner to-day in the office of G. M. Politzer. Wertheim, accompanied by his nephew, had been staying at Summerville for his health. He suffered from insomnia. His nephew grew alarmed at symptoms developed yesterday and started to take the sick man home. They came here to-day on their way north and called at Mr. Politzer's office. Wertheim walked up to Mr. Politzer and said: "Guess I am going mad." With that he began beating himself on the head with a paper weight. Unable to restrain him, young Wertheim, his nephew, and Politzer rushed out to get help. The frenzied man then broke out a pane of glass in one of the office windows and beat his face and neck on the jagged edges. A negro boy tried to drag him out from the window, but was told he would be killed if he interfered. The boy retreated and Wertheim dashed his head through another pane and sawed his neck on the ragged glass till he fell to the floor exhausted. Medical assistance was summoned and he was put in an ambulance, but died before the City Hospital was reached.

FROM RHIRID, THE WOLF.

The Source of the Martial Spirit in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Welsh Society, of this city, whose annual dinner occurred the other day, antedates nearly, if not all, of the numerous race societies of the country, and compared with it the New England Society and the Holland Society, of New York, to say nothing of such modern organizations as the Scotch-Irish Society, are mere upstarts. The length of a Welsh pedigree has passed into a proverb, and the roots of the Welshman, even more than the roots of the Welsh Society, are grounded in the remote past.

No. 1 of Volume 1 of the American Genealogist, a new monthly magazine of genealogy and local history, edited and published by Thomas Allen Glenn, of Ardmore, a genealogist of established repute, begins a genealogy of the American descendants of Rhirid, the Wolf of Rhiwaedog, lord of the Cantref of Penllyn, Merionethshire, North Wales. This Rhirid the Wolf was a very striking personage, and Mr. Glenn gives a list of some 138 Pennsylvania families which are descended from this picturesque contemporary of Richard Coeur de Leon. He also says that for seven centuries a large number of the descendants of Rhirid Flaidd, or Rhirid the Wolf, have continued to show extraordinary military ability, inferentially inherited from Rhirid himself, who, besides being a man of substance, delighted in battle and slaughter and is said to have laid corpses in rows with his sword. Rhirid was the eldest son of Gwngenen, and his remoter ancestors, running all the way back to Brutus, the first King of Britain, who ruled some 1,000 years before the birth of Christ, bore such musical names as Moreiddig, Gwrystan, Ilywarch, Phulian, Peredur Teirnoedd, Tywoede, Cunedda Wledig (who was King of Gwynedd, until we come to Lyr, the King Lear of Shakspeare).

These names our Pennsylvania readers have been trained to pronounce by long wrestling with some of their own Welsh geographical names, such as Bryn Mawr, Tredyffrin, Uwchlan, Caernarvon, Cumru, Brecknock, Gwynedd and those smoothly flowing Welsh names which Mr. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, gave to new suburban places along the line of his road. How trippingly they run upon the English twisted tongue!

We have said that Rhirid the Wolf was a picturesque character and a great man in his day, even though he was a Welshman and sometimes "licked the British" with all the zest of one of George Washington's continental soldiers, and sometimes fought on the British side, as the Americans of to-day are fondly supposed to be getting ready to do. We say "even though he was a Welshman" because the English, visiting upon the Welsh the scorn due a conquered people, still declare that there has never been a great Welshman. In maintaining this belief they do not forget that Oliver Cromwell was a Welshman; they simply refused to permit a Cromwell monument to be erected in England until Colonel Church, a Pennsylvanian, convinced them that Cromwell was probably the greatest Briton that ever lived and the creator of the England of to-day.

We have never before quite known how to account for the truth at the bottom of the declaration of that Virginia biographer who said that Pennsylvania and Virginia had furnished more great soldiers to American history than any other States. It is to be assumed now that Pennsylvania's lion share of great American soldiers is due to the fact that so many thousands of Pennsylvanians are the descendants of Rhirid the Wolf, of Penllyn, who nearly a thousand years ago gave to his house the battle cry, "The bloody wolf to the front!"

At a Bargain Sale.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

A sale of 95-cent shirtwaists was held yesterday in one of the big dry goods shops. The casualties had not all been reported by 11 o'clock, but among other cheerful incidents the following had been noted by an observant floorwalker: A woman got the wrong parcel, but, preferring the shirts in it to the ones she had bought, demurred at having to surrender it to the rightful owner. Both purchasers, indignant and arguing en route, were hauled before the superintendent, who heard the case and pronounced judgment, after which he had to listen to each side again. He sent for a bottle of bromo-seltzer to celebrate the cessation of hostilities.

A woman lost a jeweled hatpin, and during the search that followed an attendant stepped upon it and smashed it. The owner demanded damages or a new pin. The firm and the attendant appealed. Case dismissed.

Seven women complained that clerks would not pay any attention to their repeated requests to be waited on. One clerk said she had been insulted and demanded protection. Two customers and a saleswoman held a three-cornered debate as to which of them had wrung the sleeve out of a blue checked shirt in their efforts to get it first. One woman waited patiently for three-quarters of an hour until she found a pink striped 36, with a pointed yoke. Hardly had she pounced upon it when another woman calmly took it out of her hand, saying: "That is reserved. You had no right to hunt in that pile. I bought it an hour ago." The 36 woman protested and then dissolved in tears. A muscular floorwalker with a fierce mustache stood valiantly at her elbow until she found another pink stripe 36 with a pointed yoke. At noon the battle was waging fiercely.

American Brewing Company's Bock Beer is now on draught in all saloons.

Save Your Hair

With Warm Shampoos

Cuticura SOAP

and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

My scalp became full of white dandruff. It formed into a kind of crust which, when scratched, would become irritated and bleed; then a crust would form where it had been scratched. It itched so that I thought it would drive me crazy, and I was ashamed to be in company. I had read a great deal about CUTICURA, and finally concluded to try it. I cannot express to you in words the relief and happiness which I received upon the first few trials. Before retiring I would wash my head thoroughly with CUTICURA SOAP and then take a fine tooth comb and comb my hair very gently. It seemed as though the CUTICURA Ointment moistened the hard crust, and it came out in the fine teeth of the comb in big scales and chunks. Then I washed my head again with CUTICURA SOAP, rubbing the Ointment into the scalp, and when I awoke in the following morning I felt like new. I have thick, luxuriant hair now since using the CUTICURA treatment, and I am very proud of it. I value your remedies very highly and recommend them to all.

Bethany, Ohio, March 4th, 1899. J. F. GORSUCH.

PURE AND SWEET and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp and hair cleansed, purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. It removes the cause of disfiguring eruptions, loss of hair and baby blemishes—viz.: The clogged, irritated, inflamed, sluggish condition of the PORES. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE—namely, 25 cents—the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

Speedy Cure Treatment for Itching, Burning, Scaly Humors. Hot Baths with CUTICURA SOAP to Cleanse the Skin, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT to heal the skin: and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool the blood. Sold throughout the world. Price THE SET, $1.25; or SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. Send for "How to Have Beautiful Hair, Hands and Skin," free.

THE RIDER OF A.....

Blue Streak Tribune

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