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It appears from a letter written by Gen 28, 1899, that he resigned his commission in the army at that date-a fact which will interfere with Mr. Bailey's scheme to keep him out of Congress.

Recent events seem to fully confirm early Boers under defeat. That is the general rule with poorly organized and poorly dis ciplined troops, and the Boers are no ex-

Senator Lindsay's argument against the Porto Rican tariff bill is one of the strongest that has been made, and emphasizes the loss the Senate will experience by the retirement of Senator Lindsay in favor of Mr. Blackburn.

The Boer proposition for peace on the independence shows how little they appreciate the British character or They were nearer independence before the present war began than they will ever be again.

The promptness with which the British was taken-\$150,000,000 of ten-year 2% per cent. bonds, not only subscribed but oversubscribed in two hours-is a re markable evidence of British wealth and loyalty. The rate of interest is the lowest of any government bond ever issued.

A few years ago it was not suspected that Alaska was the richest gold-bearing country in the world, but such seems to be the fact. The fame of Cape Nome has scarcely been sounded when report comes of much richer finds on Jack Wade creek in American territory, where 1,000 miners are taking from \$13 to \$65 to a pan.

Porto Rico may not be a part of the United States yet, but if a native resident of the island were to visit Europe and be thrown into jail there without cause, or impressed into a European army, the American people would demand the immediate intervention of the United States in his behalf. Constitution or no Constitution.

Besides being what was called a copperhead during the civil war the late Prof. Phelps was so extreme a Democrat that he refused to vote for Horace Greeley when he was the party's candidate for President in 1872. Yet Mr. Phelps made a good minis ter to Great Britain and a first rate member of the Bering sea commission in 1892.

The number of veterans who favor the passing of special pension acts by Congress is very small; indeed, the leading organizations of veterans have declared against of those acts as give a larger pension to one person of the same condition than all others receive is favoritism. while such of them as grant pensions to those who cannot make a case under the pension laws are unjust.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is the latest of England's feudatories to declare his loy-"England's troubles," he says, "are ust remember that I am always incite a Mussulman war against Russia is calculated to make her pause.

The London Times of yesterday made the popular outburst of loyalty during the last the text of an editorial in which it gave notice to the world that "the policy of the British empire is not to be deflected arping, snarling foreign newspaof foreign governments to interthe assertion of its rights and the performance of its duties." That pollev plainly is the establishment of British domination over the whole of South Africa

Rev. Mr. Sheldon's experiment in publish ing a daily religious paper for one week will prove absolutely nothing in favor of such papers or against secular dailies. It a fad and an experiment, which, with the amount of free advertising it has had, could scarcely fail to succeed for a short time. To succeed permanently a newspaper must be conducted on business The essence of Mr. Sheldon's experiment is that he discards these and substitutes sentiment and cant.

The phrase, "consent of the governed," which has figured so much in recent discussion, is drawn from the Declaration of Independence, and no attempt has been made to trace it further. Something very it is found in Boccaccio's "Decameron." In one of his stories a woman who is brought to trial under a local law on a damaging charge admits it, but adds: "You must know, at the same time, that laws ought to be alike for all, and made consent of those persons whom they concern." Can it be possible that the author of the Declaration derived one of its gilttering generalities from Boccaccio?

An Indiana court has decided that a min-

ommon in church history than a shortage in the ministerial salary. As a rule, too, the smaller the salary promised the surer is the deficit. It must be that the preachers who have suffered by this laxity on the part of the congregations they served were too amiable to prosecute their just claims. The Rev. Mr. Spahr, of Rochester, who has had the courage to test the matter, de serves the thanks of his brethren and has tract even though made with a minister whom they have been accustomed to im-

A CASE OF GROSS INJUSTICE. A statement has appeared in several papers, and has been telegraphed to the press from this city, to the effect that the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Association wrote to Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, two or three years ago, in reference to the matter and, to use the expression of Harper's Weekly, 'his silence seems to have caused perplexity which tends to become indignation.' When the association had the matter of a suitable monument under consideration, two years ago, no allusion was made in its meetings to Mr. Lincoln in connection with the subject. When the association made appeals for subscriptions, a paper, or an anonymous correspondent of a paper, asked why Mr. Lincoln, a presumably rich man, did not build a monument over the grave of his grandmother. At that time no one representing the association had written to Mr. Lincoln, consequently the assertion that he did not answer its communication is not only false, but does Mr. Lincoln a gross injustice. A few days ago Governor Mount, at the request of the committee of the association, wrote Mr. Lincoln in reference to the revival of the effort to mark the grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln's reply was prompt and cordial. It is in the nature of a private etter and cannot be published. It is suffithe efforts of the association. It seems that the entire purpose of the

further marking of the grave of the moth

er of Abraham Lincoln has been misunderstood by those who have criticised Mr Robert Lincoln without any reason and in a very captious and sneering manner. The grave is marked now by an appropriate slab and surrounded by an iron fence. This was done years ago by Mr. Studebaker, of South Bend, while Mr. Lincoln was young man. In no sense can the grave b said to be neglected. During the first year of his administration President McKinley received a letter from some man, setting forth that the burial place of Mrs. Lincoln was not of easy access and suggesting tha the United States should secure the land clear off the underbrush and open a road to the grave. That letter the President sent to Governor Mount, and he properly assumed that it was a matter which the people of Indiana would attend to. He called representatives of the Grand Army, the Loyal Legion and other associations together, and an association was formed under the laws of the State. It was to be a Indiana tribute to the mother of Abraham Lincoln-to emphasize the fact that dur ing his years of boyhood and young manhood, Abraham Lincoln lived in Indiana There was no more reason why Mr. Robert T. Lincoln should have taken upon himself the honorable service contemplated than that he should have been called upon to assist in rebuilding the fall ing monument over his father's remains, in Springfield, Ill. The Journal agrees with Harper's Weekly that Mr. Lincoln "prob ably discovered long ago that the memory of his father and grandmother is public property," and, consequently, that if an association desires to purchase grounds

The fact the Journal desires to emphasize is that Mr. Lincoln was never con sulted by any one representing the as sociation until within ten days, and that when, ten days ago, Governor Mount, at the request of a committee of the association, did write to him, a prompt and satisfactory response was made.

Robert T. Lincoln deserves fair treat-

construct a monument and open a highway

to the grave of his grandmother, there was

no reason why he should be conspicuous in

ment at the hands of intelligent people For four years he was secretary of war, filling the position in a manner to merit approbation. President Harrison made him minister to the court of St. James, where he represented the American Nation with an ability and dignity befitting the responsible position. As a man, he has always carried himself with modesty and good sense, never presuming upon the reputation of his illustrious father. He has been a successful lawyer because of his ability and his devotion to the practice of his profession. The charge that such a man has neglected the grave of his grandmother, even after his attention had been called to it, should not have been made by papers which print pictures showing that it is better marked than the graves of some Presidents. The purpose of the association was to make the spot a historic reminder that, during the dozen years in which character is formed, Abraham Lincoln lived in southern Indiana, and to set it apart in a manner that thousands of people would visit it This is no part the duty of Mr. Lincoln but if he chooses to assist in the object of the association his co-operation will doubt-

less be appreciated. SENATOR MASON'S LATEST MOVE. Senator Mason has mobilized himsel again and will move on the enemy from new quarter. The enemy is the British lion. and, pending the opportunity to twist hi tail on the resolution of sympathy with the Boers, the Illinois senator will try and approach him by way of the Nicaragua canal. For reinforcements he draws Gen. Lew Wallace. In a preamble to resolution regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty he quotes the general as saying that "Mr. Blaine had told him while secretary of state that he had written a note to the American minister to Great Britain instructing him to take the position that Great Britain by her own acts had rendered the treaty void." Senator Mason thinks this antagonizes a statement attributed to the State Department that Secretary Frelinghuysen was the only secretary of state who had held the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been canceled. After this preamble the senator's resolution calls on the State Department Afor all the correspondence between the

the validity of this treaty, the replies by the government of Great Britain and the violations of the terms of the treaty on the part of Great Britain which have been held by the government of the United States to have operated as an abrogation of the

olundering, if not his ignorance of modern history and public affairs. The statement attributed to Secretary Blaine by General Wallace was first located during his term as secretary of state during President Harrison's administration. When the Journal pointed out that no correspondence on the subject took place during President Harriadministration a correction was made in a dispatch from Crawfordsville which said: "The communication of Mr. Blaine to the British government of which General Wallace speaks was made under President Arthur's administration and munication referred to was doubtless one dated Nov. 19, 1881, as none was sent on formal notice to the British government that "the United States refused longer to be bound by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty," nor anything of the kind. It said nothing about the repudiation of the treaty by the United States. It simply proposed certain modifications of it which Mr. Blaine thought to be in the interest of the United States and argued in favor of their propriety and justice. In other words, it recognized the binding force of the treaty and urged its modification. This communication presumably had the approval of President Arthur, who in his first annual message to Congress on Dec. 6, 1881, less than a month after Mr. Blaine's communication, concluded a reference to the isthmian canal question by saying that he had "proposed to her Majesty's government the modificaabrogation of such clauses thereof as do not comport with the obligations of the United States toward Colombia or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to the compact." It will be observed that President Arthur simply says he had "proposed" these modifications. He also referred to the treaty as "a compact." The proposed modifications were not made Senator Mason could have found all this in the diplomatic correspondence of the United States, but he chooses to assume that something has been concealed.

The Department of State has not said nor does any statement attributed to it represent it as saying that "Secretary Frelinghuysen was the only secretary of state who had held the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been canceled." Following is an extract from the statement attributed to the State Department:

The fact is that this treaty, made fifty ears ago, has never been questioned as to its force and validity by any English Cabinet nor by any American Cabinet except that of President Arthur. Mr. Frelinghuysen alone of all the secretaries of state who have had to deal with the matter contended that the treaty was voidable, but his argument has not commended itself to any other secretary of state, and had so little was soon dropped and has never been re-

To contend that a treaty is voidable or should be abrogated or modified by reason of changed conditions is quite a different thing from declaring it void. Mr. Frelinghuysen took up the correspondence where Mr. Blaine had dropped it and pursued it on the same line with the same result His contention was never admitted by the British government any more than that of Mr. Blaine had been. The treaty was not abrogated nor amended in any respect. As President Arthur did not allude o the subject in any message after hi first one it is evident he regarded the correspondence as inconclusive and unsuccessful on the part of the United States. The correspondence closed with a communication from Secretary Frelinghuysen to Minister Lowell, dated Nov. 22, 1883, in which he said: "This government believes that the two nations will in due time reach satisfactory solution of the questions that have been considered in this corre pondence." This shows that Mr. Frelinghuysen himself considered the correspondence as not having settled anything except that the treaty was still in force. So it o-day and will continue to be until modi fled in a regular and honorable way by "the two friendly parties to the compact," to quote from President Arthur's message, or dishonorably repudiated by the United States.

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE.

A New York literary man who might have been expected to have a better understanding of existing conditions and of his fellow-men was recently quoted as saying that religion had practically lost its hold on the people of this end of the century. and that there was less religious thought now than at any other modern period. In the same line is a complaint made by Southern paper of the lack of seriousness in politics, in society, but especially in religious life. "Take any church in the city," it says; "how many of the leaders in it follow the life of Jesus? How many love their neighbors as themselves? How many are concerned when misfortune befalls weaker brother, or when an embarrassment comes to a rival church? Rival churches did we say? Yes, rivals not so much in bringing men to God, but rivals for world ly applause." Such criticism as this shallow and unjust. Church members, be ing human, and therefore fallible, have their faults, some of them glaring ones but the outsider who observes these fail ings of individuals, but has no means of judging what temptations are overcome what labors of love are done, what self denial practiced, yet sweepingly condemns all as ungodly, simply writes himself down as wanting in charity and clearness of vision. It is a superficial view, too, that confines all religious life and all thought or spiritual subjects to the churches. It undoubtedly true that a very large proportion of educated, intelligent people, at the present time, do not find their spiritual needs satisfied by the orthodox religious teachings. A loosening of church ties has long been in progress, and certain formal tenets of belief, once so unquestioningly accepted, no longer have their old power The Journal does not undertake to say that this disposition to break away from the teachings of the fathers is or is not to be regretted; it only wishes to point out

the various secretaries of state since the acceptance of a theological creed are by no Roberts, but it is probable that the Boers signing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as to | means synonymous. Social scientists might | will recover from the temporary panic and well feel discouragement if it were true that none but they who are in the churches deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly

Shortsighted, indeed, are they who fall to recognize in the signs of the times an interest in matters religious and spiritual The preamble and resolution furnish new | more widespread and intense than ever beevidence of Senator Mason's talent for fore. People are investigating for themselves the great questions which in times past have been left to the few to decide. In the processes of investigation and inquiry they go at wide tangents and reach many insecure landing places. They take different roads, according to their intellectual leading, but their purpose is common one-to reach the truth. In many cases they "writhe toward heaven along the devil's trail." but it is heaven at which

they aim, nevertheless. As showing the drift of thought the various theosophical societies may be mentioned, with their numerous periodicals and curious literature. Spiritualism and spiritism are names given to another phase of inquiry. Christian Science is still another. It does not affect the point at issue to assert that the ideas in these various "isms" and "sciences" are empirical and the leaders charlatans; the fact remains that a vast number of people are openly interested in them and that many more not willing to accept the doctrines are eager students, and all are moved by a conscious or unconscious desire to find a fixed and satisfying religious belief. The psychical research societies go at the matter in still another way, but their avowed purpose is to ascertain whether or not occult phenomena prove the existence of spirit life. Once that is proved so that human reason what effect will it not have on religious

He is a rash and heedless person who will dare to say that the people who are folcient to say that Mr. Lincoln will second | tion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the lowing after these-it may be false-guides are less observant of the virtues, charitable, less tolerant, less godly than their more orthodox brethren. Not serious? It is an intensely serious age. The frivolity. the passing emotionalism by which alone the careless judge are but the foam upon the surface of a deep. It is a generation seeking spiritual light.

THE CHANGING SEASON.

Human recognition of nature's nomena is not as keen as that of the animal kingdom. The senses of men have been dulled by artificial life, and secrets of this earth which may once have been open to them are no longer clear. Take the approach of spring. Hiternating animals do not await a certain day nor yet the indisputable warmth of the sun as a signal for them to emerge from their winter homes. Every sign may indicate to man that winter is still here; the wind may rage and the snow cover the ground, but the animal knows by infallible instinct that the time for a new earth has arrived and he emerges from his retreat. Perhaps he hears the starting of life among the roots of the trees, perhaps is effect when it was put forward that it thrilled by the same power which is a part of the mystery of the season. By the same unknown law the migrating, summer-loving bird comes back to his old haunts while yet the air is keen and buds are in their winter covering. He knows that spring is at hand and is not deceived. Duller witted man is guided by the almanac and by the tangible, visible things to his knowledge of the season's change, the swelling of the buds, the coming of the birds, the warmth of the sun, the changing tint of the grass. Yet, after all, he has not lost all his primal instinct through generations of disuse. There is something of it left. Shut up within a city's walls, walking only on paved streets, he is affected little by the season's changes and nature's moods, and thinks little about them. Mild, sunny days come in January and do not affect him: he scarcely heeds them; snow falls in March and he shivers at the thought of a prolonged winter. Then, perhaps while the snow is still on the ground and the air is chill, he is suddenly and mysteriously aware that spring has come. The sky may have a deeper blue, the sparrows a more cheerful chirp, the trees in the park may of growth. It seems to be none of these things that tells him winter is over. The knowledge apparently comes from within. It is as if the same impulse of life which stirs the tree from root to crown thrills in his own veins. Without cause that he can name he is glad to be alive. Without need of calendar, or song of robin, or sight of swelling bud he knows spring is here. And spring-what of it? Spring means sunshine and cheer, a renewal of life even in the gray, stone-paved, brick-walled city. Spring means a fresher life now, and is the promise of a life to come. For back of all its physical inspiration is the symbolical truth of the annual miracle of the earth that is born again, a lesson that ha its influence even on those who are un conscious of it-an interpretation of the resurrection mystery.

Assumption has always been the method of the free trader in dealing with tariff questions. Facts are ignored. There is an illustration of it in dealing with the con troversy regarding the cause of the ad vance in the price of print paper. It is charged to the greed of the paper-maker, who takes advantage of an unprecedented demand in this country and England for the commodity. The free-trade editor charges the advance to the protection which the tariff offers. The duty on paper is about 15 per cent, ad valorem, and on pulp from one-sixth to one-fourth of cent a pound. Large quantities of pulp and paper are exported; in fact, the United States and Canada are the main sources of supply of wood pulp. The officers of the International Paper Company assert that European purchasers have made large contracts for paper at prices in advance of those that have ruled in this country. Now, this statement is either true or it is false and its truth or falsity can be ascertained by investigation. If it should be found to be true, the charge that the tariff duty of 15 per cent. enables the so-called paper trust to control prices has no foundation. If it is false there is ground for complaint.

A more careful reading of the reports from South Africa does not sustain the assumption that President Kruger of what he demanded in his famous ultiister has a right to his salary even if he has to sell the church property to get it. It seems strange that this point has not been decided before, since nothing is more

United States and Great Britain relative indifference to religious and serious mathematical that Governor Roosevert mounts in difference to religious and serious mathematical that the find time for such serious literary work as he has to sell the church property to get it. It seems strange that this point has not been decided before, since nothing is more

United States and Great Britain relative indifference to religious and serious mathematical that the find time for such serious literary work as his history of Oliver Cromwell, says proposition away. In the measurement, who warned the tribe that if it is history of Oliver Cromwell, says proposition away. In the measurement, who warned the tribe that if it is history of Oliver Cromwell, says proposition away. In the measurement, who warned the tribe that if it is history of Oliver Cromwell, says proposition away. In the measurement in time for such serious literary work as his history of Oliver Cromwell, says proposition away. In the measurement in the tribe that if it is history of Oliver Cromwell, says proposition away. In the measurement in time for such serious literary work as he is heart of the tribe that the proposition of the contention made by the critics, that religion and the formal shocked by the strategy and tactics of Lord

yet be able to confront their enemy, particularly if the effort to concentrate their scattered forces shall succeed. There has not yet been anything like a battle with serious losses on the part of the Boers. They punished Buller and others before Lord Roberts came, but it was not the result of strategy or tactics, but from positions of their own selection. All things considered, there is no reason to believe that the war is as good as ended, as some have predicted

A new phase of an old Spanish confidence game comes in the form of a letter from Spaniard who claims to have been a purchasing agent for the Spanish army during the Cuban war and to have buried \$650,000 in gold before the Spaniards were driven out of the island. The once prosperous but now unfortunate gentleman is immured in a Spanish prison for life, and as he has no Spanish friends whom he can trust to recover his buried gold he is writing to numbers of Americans, whose addresses he has obtained, inclosing a diagram and offering them an interest in the treasure if they will remit a small sum of money and assist him in recovering it.

The women of the Local Council who are trying to secure the passage of an ordinance forbidding spitting on the sidewalks have a promise of success, their petitions being much strengthened by the emphatic statements of the Board of Health that the custom of promiscuous expectoration causes the spread of disease. The streetrailway company did not wait for an ordinance, but placed placards in its cars calling attention to the unhealthful results and asking passengers to refrain from spitting while aboard. Similar placards are to be seen in many railway passenger cars. How much influence these placards have it is hard to say, but at least the idea of cleanliness is gaining ground. If the Council shall pass the ordinance it may not be generally observed, but it will at least help mon decency and so will be of benefit.

A Pittsburg woman who has been voiceless for several years, unable to speak above a whisper, has had her voice restored in a curious way. On opening a closet in her house a few days ago she came suddenly on a mouse, which frightened her that, forgetting her disability, she tried to scream, and actually did so. Since then she has been able to talk as well as ever. The incident suggests the possibility of introducing the mouse cure for all similar cases. The element of surprise and fright would, of course, be essential to a complete cure, but the number of mice so greatly exceeds the number of speechless women that the experiment could be carried on indefinitely, until a

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Literary Ephemera.

"Just see all these novels-books of the ho

"Books of the hour? You mean books of the noment, don't you?" Of Money.

No cash account I keep-not I; 'twould make me wroth to read how oft I've made good money fly for things I did not need.

Lent. "If it were not," the devil said, "for this rest he churches give, my strength would be

overtasked I should get too cross to live." Sapho. Daudet had gifts, for he could write-

But then, the truth to tell, Up to the mark he wasn't quite-You see he couldn't spell. The Veiled Gentleman

Jane paints a portrait of a man Upon a most ingenious plan-A book held o'er his face; 'tis plain His features must be dear to Jane.

Evidence of Things Not Seen. A skeptic friend avers to me He won't believe what he can't see; Yet when in grip's hot grasp he squirms,

He vows he got it from some germs. Footnotes.

Even women are secretly afraid of those vomen who thoroughly understand politics. It is no disgrace to be foolishly inclined; it is

liverting, and often highly convenient. If man were correctly selfish he would be good the virtues are far more becoming than the vices. Success requires as ingredients equal parts of

are the people the leading lady wouldn't like to be classed with.

When codfish balls are scientifically constructed lenten discipline takes on the form of a hollow mockery.

Adam may have loved other women, but Eve irst placed him in the public eye.

It is a poor housekeeper whose catsups give out just as family appetites begin to get capri-

LITERARY NOTES.

upon a biography of Edgar Allen Poe, which is probably left in an unfinished W. D. Howells says in his lecture on "Heoes and Heroines in Fiction" that Amer-

The late Richard Hovey had been at work

can women are better developed, intelectually, than American men. Now, what will the men say who object to the mental feebleness of the women in Mr. Howells's

The introduction to the new edition of 'Gulliver's Travels," brought out in Lonof the sources to which Swift was indebted for material was the "Comic History of States and Empires of the Sun and Moon," written by Cyrano de Bergerac, the memory of whose exploits, not to speak of his historically famous nose, has been recently so vividly recalled by M. De Rostand's

Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams has been for the past four or five years one of the younger men in literary life whose future was looked upon as certain to offer remarkable results. He graduated at Prince ton in 1892, and he has, after seven years spent in active journalism and in the emhis college town, where he is about to take charge of the "Alumni Princetonian," which is intended to be the organ of the best intention, aspiration and achievement of the university, the general body of un-dergraduates and the alumni.

The late Richard Hovey, although simple and sincere in his writing, was something of a poseur in his manner, especially when mong strangers. Thus, he would sustain an hour's conversation, bent double with his chin in the palm of his hand and his eyes turned upward like a cherub of Raphel, whom, however, in no other respect old he particularly resemble. A well-known literary man of this city relates that, having never before met Mr. Hovey, he invited the poet to call upon him at his house. The day when it came proved to be a typ wantry one, extremely cold and with heavy snowstorm falling uninterrupedly. Imagine, then, the astonishment of the host when Mr. Hovey appeared clad in a cream-colored top coat and wearing a light

A contributor to the Boston Literary der that Governor Roosevelt sho

dore Roosevelt has always taken a deep sterest in any facts relating to Cromwell's career. Moreover, he is a rapid writer, acomplishing as much in a few hours by lictating to his secretary as many authors succeed in achieving in a month. A wellknown editor who had close business relations with Governor Roosevelt told me the other day that a more satisfactory contributor than the Governor could not be imagined. No matter how busy he may be he never falls to send in copy at the day agreed upon, and never even asks, as most contributors are occasionally obliged

to do, for an extension of time.

This story about the American novelist comes by way of London: "Mr. W. D. Howells, it may be remembered," says a writer in an English paper, "was for time editor of the Cosmopolitan magazine but the story of his retirement from that position has not, we fancy, been told in ingland. The proprietor of the periodical is a business man, and, it appears, did not see why a famous novelist should not conform to the same office hours as the subordinate staff in the Cosmopolitan office, Mr. Howells innocently persevered in his habit of walking in for a few convenient hours in the course of the day. which finally led the proprietor to present is editor one morning with a species of time-punch, whereon the latter was to register the exact hour of his entering and his leaving the office daily! The speed with which Mr. Howells wrote out his resignation is said to hold the record, even in

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

New York city buys a piano for every school building and looks upon a musical instrument as essential as the blackboard or the teacher's desk. In the big batch of mail now being re-

ceived by Miss Olga Nethersole every day usually some anonymous letters threatening her with violence if she does not stop playing "Sapho." A young man in Buffalo, from some im-

pulsive freak, took it into his head to save all his cents. He wearied after two years when he got 1,200 of them, and tried to sell them, but nobody would buy them, even at 80 cents on the dollar.

Mr. John Addison Porter, secretary President McKinley, has completed a colection of crayon portrait photographs of his predecessors in the White House, to be hung in the secretary's office. There are twenty-five portraits in all.

Col. John Jacob Astor is returning to this country to attend to the building of his new mansion at Ferncliff-on-the-Hudson. The plans are complete, and those who have had the privilege of seeing them say that the mansion will be nothing short of a palace when finished.

The late Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the "goldcure" man, had Shakspeare and the Bible almost at his tongue's end. He was an eloquent and entertaining talker and a man of great charity. He is believed to have spent \$20,000 in helping poor men who went to him to take the drink cure and had no money to pay.

A French newspaper announces a "new ccentricity of American ladies." It seems according to this authority, that in this country Japanese mice are supplanting dogs as ladies' pets. One mouse costs \$100. The French newspaper intimates that in the near future an exhibition of these pets is to be held, "to follow the exhibition of

A new danger is added to folding beds. Recently a house in a Western city was entered by burglars and a young man sleeping in a folding bed was chloroformed. Afterwards the burglars were captured and admitted to the police that had the young man shown any sign of consciousness before the drug was administered the bed would have been promptly shut up.

Not long ago a public man who had been made the central figure in a rather cutting cartoon complained to Mark Hanna about the illustration, saying he was half inclined to sue the paper for \$25,000 damages on account thereof. "I wish you would," said the burly Ohio boss. "If you can get \$25,000 for that picture it will insure my getting about \$25,000,000 for all the cartoons that have been printed about me.

Mrs. Alexander Clapperton, who died in Kirkhill, Scotland, last week, was one of the few links that connect the present time with Sir Walter Scott. She entered Scott's service at the age of sixteen and distinctly remembered hearing his heavy foot on the stairs at 5 o'clock in the morning when he came from his porridge and Mrs. Lockhart.

Ruskin was a wealthy man and spent a good deal of money on vain experiments. One of these was a tea shop. He put the business in the hands of two excellent ladies, so the story goes, and left it to commend itself without advertising. amiable disregard for commercial principles had the natural result. thought it was because the competitors in the neighborhood burned so much gas to

illuminate their windows. "There's no danger," said Carnegie With a little throaty hitch; "I've too many Pittsburg lawyers Now to think of dying rich!"

Who on this world of ours their eyes In March first open shall be wise. In days of peril firm and brave. And wear a bloodstone to their grave.

-Cleveland Plain Dealer

-Notes and Queries.

LINCOLN'S BODY.

It Is Placed in a Temporary Vault While Monument Is Being Rebuilt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10 .- The remains of Abraham Lincoln were to-day transferred from the crypt of the national Lincoln monument to a temporary vault just north of the monument and on brow of the hill overlooking Oak Ridge Cemetery. The removal of the body was made necessary by the demolition of the monument preparatory to its entire reconstruction on a different plan, for which \$100,000 was appropriated by the last Legis-

The ceremonies attending the transfer were very informal. State Treasurer Whittemore and Superintendet of Public Instruction Bayliss, representing the present board of trustees of the monument, were present and witnessed the removal of the casket in their official capacity, and the Lincoln Monument Association, the Lincoln Guard of Honor and the G. A. R. were also represented. None of the relatives of the dead President were there. When the cedar box containing the metallic casket was exposed to view it was found to be in a bad state of decay, and in a few years more it would have entirely rotted away. This is due to the moisture which found its way into the concrete masonry which formed a covering for the casket. The casket itself was not opened, that ceremony being postponed until the remains are placed in their final resting place on the completion of the new monument he temporary vault prepared for the casket is twelve feet square, and is con-structed with double decks, thus insuring oom for the six bodies now under

FOR EATING HUMAN FLESH

Three Indian Chiefs Arrested for Permitting Torture and Cannibalism.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 10.-Three hiefs of the Alberta bay tribes of Indians were brought here from northern British Columbia last night to be tried for their ives for eating human flesh. The offenses were committed at a potlatch three weeks ago. During the potlatch the ancient death dance was called for. Martyrs were asked to step into the circle. Two young bucks and an Indian maiden answered the call and stood near a fire naked, while ten nted savages danced around them, dart-World, speaking of the expressions of won-der that Governor Roosevelt should stin sels. A missionary complained to the gov-

GOVERNOR IS TO BLAME

TROOPS WERE SENT TO IDAHO ON REQUEST OF STEUNENBERG.

President and War Department Merely Complied with Constitution and Laws of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The War Department has supplied to the House committee on military affairs, which is investigating the Coeur d'Alene mining troubles, the following correspondence on the subject in response to a request:

"Boise, Idaho, April 29, 1899 "To the President, Washington-In pursuance to the statute in such case made I. Frank Steunenberg, Governor of Idaho, the Legislature not being in session and it not being possible to convene it, do hereby apply to the President of the United States to call forth the military forces of the United States to suppress insurrection in Shoshone county, State of Idaho. This action is sustained in the fact that all the available Idaho National Guard volunteered for service in the Philippines and said county is in a state of insurrection. am of opinion that at least 500 troops, in the aggregate, will be necessary, but smaller detachments should be ordered in

as rapidly as possible "FRANK STEUNENBERG, "Governor.

"Washington, April 30, 1899. "Brigadier General Merriam, Denver-The Governor of Idaho reports an insurrection beyond the power of the State to control in Shoshone county of that State. The acting secretary of war directs that you repair at once to the capital of that State, and, after conference with the authorities there, you go to the seat of action, calling to your aid such troops as may be most convenient, regardless of department lines. Department commanders will be notified. You will take with you the necessary staff officers. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service

"By command of Major General Miles, "H. C. CORBIN, "Adjutant General."

"Washington, Aug. 10, 1899. "To F. R. Bowden, Grass Valley, Cal .-Sir: Your telegram to the President has been referred to this office, and I am instructed by the secretary of war to inform you that the presence of troops in Shoshone county, Idaho, is due to the request of the Governor of your State, who made requisition for same under warrant of law April 29, 1899. . . The Constitution and laws of the United States required the President to comply with this requisition. and any application for relief should be made to the Governor of Idaho. "H. C. CORBIN,

"Adjutant General." AFGHANISTAN'S RULER.

The Gouty Ameer Receives \$800,000 a Year from Great Britain.

LONDON, March 10 .- The statement in behalf of the Ameer of Afghanistan that he is still loyal to the interests of Great Britain caused little surprise here, for the gouty monarch is well subsidized by the Indian government. He receives £160,000 in cash a year, besides gifts that cost many thousand pounds.

Abdur Rahman is the Ameer's name. He was born in 1845 and is the eldest son of Ufzul Khan and nephew of Shere Ali, who was Ameer from 1869 to 1879 and father of Yakoub, Lord Roberts' foe at Kandahar. During the civil war in Afghanistan Abdur Rahman played a leading part on the side of his father against his uncle, and gained several battles. The victories of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai were mainly due to his ability. He was intrusted with the governorship of Balkh, where he made himself popular by his moderation and by marrying the daughter of the chief of Badakshan. In 1868, however, he was buttermilk. She was with him when he unable to offer a successful resistance to died and received a lock of his hair from his cousin, Yakoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, who defeated him at Bajgah, near Bamain, and also finally at Tinah Khan. Abdur Rahman then fled from the country, ultimately reaching Russian territory. Russian General Kaufmann permitted him to reside at Samarcand and allowed him a pension of 25,000 rubles a year. Here he remained until 1879, when he slowly made his way through Balkh to the Cabul frontier, and in July of 1880 he was formally chosen by the leading men of Cabul and acknowledged by the British Indian gov-

ernment as Ameer of Afghanistan. in taking the throne Abdur Rahman indicated his feelings towards the English by saying in his speech: "Through God and my right-my hereditary right-I have obtained the throne of my fathers, but the means by which this has been achieved I owe to my British friends and to the Queen Empress, whose cause is always just. During the Tirah campaign the Ameer gave proof of his loyalty to England by endeavoring to capture the notorious Hadda Mulla, who as long ago as the reign of Shere Ali was always engaged in preaching jenads and stirring up the tribes to revolt.

not only against England, but against the Ameer himself From the British Indian government Abdur Rahman receives a regular subsidy of \$800,000 a year, and his army periodically receives gifts of artillery, rifles and ammunition. The Ameer is afflicted with gout and is every now and then reported dead. In 1894 and again in 1899 rumors of his death were so persistently circulated as to cause

uneasiness in England. Abdur Rahman is a patron of several press clipping bureaus, and has a staff of interpreters who keep him posted on doings in Europe and what the newspapers say about him. He is a great reader, and is said to be remarkably well versed in European history.

GERMANS AT KIAO-CHAU.

They Are Losing No Time in Supplying Adequate Port Facilities

NEW YORK, March 10 .- A correspondent, writing from Kiae-Chau, the important Chinese port under German control, says: "When German authority was first established over this port it offered very limited facilities for the quick dispatch and repairs of vessels seeking it. But no time was lost in determining what was needed to attract the shipping interest and enlisting private capital to meet the ascertained wants. A company was formed with a fleet of towboats and fron and wooden barges sufficient for any probable demands for towing and lightering service. This company is negotiating for the acquisition of an extensive piece of ground next to the Tsing-Tau bridge, on which large warehouses for the storage of imported goods will be erected. The bridge itself will be placed under the management of the tow and lighter company, which will provide it with the requisite number of steam cranes for loading and discharging, and also connect it by a railway with the warehouses, The company has also leased a second landing place for cargoes, so that it can respond to any probable requirement for years to come.

"In April the so-called 'small port' in the inner Kiao-Chau bay will be ready for use. It has a landing pier over five hundred feet long, with a normal depth of water of twenty to twenty-two feet, so that not only lightering vessels, but smaller steamships, can discharge directly

"In about two years the construction of the so-called 'great port' will be completed so far as to afford a basin, furnishing proection in every kind of weather and amp room for a large number of vessels. It is expected that by that time a sufficient frontage of docks will be furnished to enable large vessels to lie alongside and receive and discharge cargoes directly from and into railroad trains."

Newspaper Sold.