

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

By BYSTANDER PUBL. CO.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

We must carry the beautiful with us, or we find it not.

A New York paper inquires, "Will Roosevelt run?" He didn't at Santiago.

A beautiful Memphis belle is named Miss Outlaw. She ought to be captured.

A man's manners are a mirror in which he shows his likeness to the intelligent observer.

Positions on that investigating commission are not generally regarded as something equally as good.

When a noble life has prepared old age, it is not a decline that it reveals, but the first days of immortality.

A man can carry his mind with him as he carries his watch; but like the watch, to keep it going he must keep it wound up.

When the society contingent of Roosevelt's Rough Riders get back among the "four hundred" the swell pacificos will be very small potatoes.

The foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing is a vice so mean and low that every person of sense and character detests and despises it.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason.

Duty's path always opens for us as we go on—not before we start; but we obey and move forward. Yet we must not expect that there will never be any difficulties to meet or obstacles to surmount. Too easy a path is often a bane in life, not a blessing. The difficulties and obstacles that remain may be made stepping stones by which we shall rise to higher things.

It seems that the "Passing of the Torpedo" should be by no means pronounced a confirmed fact. The circumstance that Spain's torpedoes failed to harm our navy really proves very little; in fact, we may as well say that the modern gun is a thing of the past for all the damage the Dons did us with that weapon. It is merely another proof of Spanish inefficiency in using its instruments of war.

Times of heroism are generally times of terror, but the day never shines in which this element may not work. The circumstances of man, we say, are historically somewhat better in this country and at this hour than, perhaps, ever before. More freedom exists for culture. It will not now run against an axe at the first step out of the beaten track of opinion. But who is heroic will always find crises to try his edge. Human virtue demands her champions and martyrs, and the trial of persecution always proceeds.

The supreme court at Pierre, S. D., has handed down an opinion in the case of the state versus Charles R. Rankin, declaring unconstitutional the law passed by the last legislature requiring all canvassers for business houses out of the state to take out a license. The defendant, Rankin, represented a Minneapolis tailoring company and was soliciting orders without taking out a license. The lower court sustained the law, which the supreme court has now declared unconstitutional with interstate commerce.

"The grandest thing in having rights," George Macdonald once said, "is that, being your rights, you can give them up." That such generosity has its own reward is instanced in a tale of two generals recently retold at Northfield. During General Sherman's campaign in the South he changed certain commanders, and General Howard was promoted to lead a special division. The night before the grand review in Washington, Sherman sent for his subordinate and said to him: "Howard, the political friends of the man you succeeded are bound that he shall ride at the head of his corps, and I want you to help me out."

"It is my command," said Howard, "and I am entitled to ride at its head." "Of course you are," replied Sherman. "You led them through Georgia and the Carolinas; but, Howard, you are a Christian, and can stand the disappointment." "Putting it on that ground, there is but one answer. Let him ride at the head of the corps."

"Yes, let him have the honor," added Sherman, "but you will report to me at 9 o'clock and ride by me at the head of the whole army." In vain Howard protested; but Sherman said, gently but authoritatively, "You are under my orders," and so Sherman's side he led in the grand review.

Very few men can be found who have no unfulfilled desires which they are striving to gratify, or who are so absolutely secure of the future that they may give literal heed to the Biblical command to take no thought for the morrow. But this forethought is not worry—it is merely incertitude, prudent care for the future, or even slight anxiety. Harassing anxiety, impatient expectation, disproportionate fear of the unknown—this is worry, and this is what causes the heart to struggle, the arteries to weaken, and the mind to fail.

Two things are necessary for a home. The first, privacy. The wall that makes privacy may be the wall of a tent, but the home must be separate from every other home or it is not a home. You cannot have a home in a boarding-house or a hotel; on the other hand, you may have it in the poorest tenement. Four walls and a roof may make a home, but nothing less than that can make it. For refuge is one of the essentials of a home, and you cannot have that in a public parlor and a dining-room, however luxurious.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

IMPORTANT LAND CASE.

Suit of Sioux City & St. Paul Company to Recover Taxes Paid.

PRIMONAR, Sept. 30.—The docket of the October term of court contains one of the most important cases to the people of the county that has ever been tried. It is entitled Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company vs. O'Brien county. The company was granted land by act of congress on May 12, 1864, for building a road from Sioux City to a point on the Minnesota state line. Part of the road was built and is now known as the C. St. P., M. & O. A large body of the land lay in O'Brien county, and has been in litigation for fifteen or twenty years. On October 21, 1895, as a result of this litigation, the supreme court of the United States decided that the railway was not entitled to the land and it was opened up for settlement under United States homestead laws. For years the county has attempted to tax the land, and the railway company refused to pay taxes until September 12, 1884, when a settlement was made between the county and the railway by the terms of which the railway agreed to pay future taxes if the county would cancel prior taxes. The county cancelled prior taxes, and for years the railway has paid the tax on the land. Now since the railway has lost the land they are sore over their bargain and want their money back, claiming that the land was not legally taxable, being government land. The county refused to refund, and the suit is the result. The amount sued for is only a portion of the original and total claim, but some \$300,000 is involved in this case. The county claims that the railway is bound by its agreement; that the claim is for most part outlawed, and will also claim that the railway has in fact earned the land and that it was legally taxable.

CAN APPLY TO REGULAR ARMY

But Iowa Volunteers Cannot Re-enlist as Volunteers.

DES MOINES, Sept. 27.—The executive office receives daily applications from volunteers in the two Iowa regiments which have returned home for enlistment in the regiments which are still in the field. The applicants want to enlist, in other words, as volunteers. The governor has received an order from headquarters at Washington stating that members of volunteer organizations who, after muster out or discharge, desire to enlist in the regular army, may do so after the usual medical examination, and they will be credited with their service in the volunteer army. The state, however, has no right to re-enlist mustered out soldiers in the volunteer army. Volunteers mustered out may be discharged without availing themselves of furloughs, upon application to headquarters, if they desire to enlist as regulars.

State University Library Fund.

IOWA CITY, Sept. 29.—The board of regents of the State University has closed an important deal with the Burlington Savings Bank, of Burlington, Vermont. By virtue of this arrangement the board sells \$20,000 worth of warrants to that institution. They will bear 4 per cent interest and will fall due July, 1902. They are the state warrants issued under the legislative provision for an extra one-tenth of a mill tax. The money is to be used for the purchase of new books to replace those lost at the time of the library fire. Already \$3,000 has been expended for that purpose, and the remainder will be used for purchase of other books during the coming year. The money was very necessary to the board for carrying out its plans and for the purpose of filling the now empty library shelves. The regents were greatly pleased at being able to make this arrangement.

Bishop-Elect Green Withdraws.

DES MOINES, Sept. 27.—Thomas E. Green, bishop-elect of the Iowa diocese of the Episcopal church, has issued a letter to the clergy and laity of the diocese declining the election of the diocese convention and appealing to the regular convention in December for vindication.

IOWA CONDENSED.

The jury in the Storms murder case, on trial at Burlington, returned a verdict finding A. D. Storms guilty of murder in the first degree, fixing the penalty at imprisonment for life at hard labor. Storms killed Mrs. Fanny Rathbun and her 18-year-old daughter, Mary, in a most brutal and shocking manner, in the outskirts of Burlington, last winter.

Clinton dispatch: In the case of Howes vs. the New York Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to compel payment of \$10,000 on the life of the late E. M. Davis, of Clinton, was by consent of all parties, taken from the jury and tried by the court. The court decided in favor of the defendant, that non-payment of annual dues cancelled the policies, thus reversing Judge Wolfe's decision given recently in favor of the plaintiff.

A through freight north on the Iowa Central was wrecked a few nights ago by running down three cattle on the Perkins crossing, less than two miles north of Eldora. The track was torn up, the engine plunged down a steep embankment and one side was half buried in the mud. Several cars with merchandise were demolished and piled up in an indescribable mass. Fireman Laporte, of Oskaola, was jumped, but was caught under the tumbling cars and killed. The engine cab and seat were torn away, yet slight traces remained with only slight traces. Head brakeman Vance was hurled with only a few scratches. The loss to the railway amounts to many thousand dollars.

Des Moines dispatch: In the suit of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Companies, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and London, England, against John Herriot, treasurer of state, contesting the constitutionality of the 3 1/2 per cent tax upon their gross receipts, the argument of the appellant has been filed in the state supreme court. Interest in the case is common to all the outside companies doing business in Iowa, and for that matter to all companies in the United States, as similar laws have already been enacted in other states and probably will be in the near future in still others, unless the law is found to be unconstitutional, as the companies contend. This is true, not only of foreign companies, but of all companies doing business outside of the states in which they are incorporated, as the point upon which the illegality of the law is alleged is the discrimination in rates, foreign companies being taxed 3 1/2 per cent, companies of this state, 2 1/2 per cent.

Flouring Mill Destroyed.

AKRON, Sept. 29.—The Akron Milling Company's mill was destroyed by fire at midnight. The fire is believed to have caught from the heating apparatus. The loss is between \$12,000 and \$15,000. The mill has been running night and day lately and twelve men are made idle by the fire.

No Extra Session of Legislature.

DES MOINES, Sept. 28.—Governor Shaw authorizes this statement: No extra session of the general assembly will be called. No candidate for office has requested it, only two editors had conferred with him about it, only one member of the last general assembly had called on him in reference to it, and no soldier had asked it.

Very Near to Death.

DES MOINES, Sept. 29.—Walter Hendall, a bell boy at the Grand hotel, had a narrow escape from a fearful death. In starting the freight elevator from the second floor his arm caught in the wire rope of the ascending passenger elevator in such a manner as to draw him after the elevator and crush the arm to pulp before it could be stopped.

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PRESIDENT SCHAEFFER DEAD.

Well-Known Educator Dies at Iowa City After a Brief Illness.

IOWA CITY, Sept. 24.—President Charles A. Schaeffer, of the State University of Iowa, died here yesterday. Dr. Schaeffer had been sick with inflammation of the stomach and adjacent viscera since September 13, but the change to a dangerous condition did not come until Thursday morning. After that he sank rapidly until death came. President Schaeffer was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, attended Harvard in 1863-5, was assistant in the chemistry department of Union college in 1865-7, attended the University of Goettingen in 1867-8, and School of Mines (Berlin) in 1868-9, and was professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Cornell university in 1869-71. He was dean of Cornell faculty in 1870-71 and was president of the Iowa University since 1877. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal church and was a delegate to the national Episcopal convention at Washington, D. C. He was a member of the standing committee of the Iowa diocese and one of the trustees of St. Katherine's Seminary at Davenport. He leaves a wife and three children.

Not the Milk.

DES MOINES, Sept. 29.—State Dairy Commissioner Gates has received word from J. B. Weems, chemist of the State Agricultural college, to whom the milk which was supposed to have been poisoned the soldiers at Camp McKinley a few days ago was sent. Professor Weems states that he found no indication of tyrotoxigen in the milk and thinks the germs must have been introduced by some other means than the milk.

Roster of Fifty-first Iowa.

DES MOINES, Sept. 28.—Gov. Shaw has received a detailed report of the Fifty-first Iowa regiment from Colonel Loper. There were 230 soldiers in the two companies in camp at San Francisco on September 16. In the city hospitals there were 3, on furloughs, 45; convalescents at hospital, Oakland, 26; in field hospital, 63; in regimental hospital, 12; in quarters, 99. Nineteen deaths are reported.

Leighton Postoffice Robbed.

LEIGHTON, Sept. 30.—The Leighton postoffice was burglarized. The safe door was blown off and about \$300 in money, stamps and money orders stolen; also a lot of cutlery, razors, knives, scissors, razors, cigars and other goods stolen. It was an expert who did the job. It was not found out until L. S. Walker, postmaster, went to the office in the morning.

A Hilarious Joke.

ATLANTIC, Sept. 29.—During Peter Hopke's absence from his home some boys, in fun as they claim, pushed open the front door of his home and with mingled groans and yelling started in the door with a hideous jack o' lantern which so frightened Mrs. Hopke and her daughter Anna that it is feared one or both may lose their minds.

Storms Given Life Sentence.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 30.—Judge Withrow overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the state of Iowa vs. A. D. Storms, and sentenced the double murderer to the penitentiary at Fort Madison, at hard labor for life, as recommended by the jury which found him guilty.

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ALL OVER THE WORLD

SECRETARY ALGER'S RETURN.

Gratified With Conditions at the Camps Generally.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Alger has returned to Washington. He made a verbal report to the president on the inspection of the army camps which he has just concluded. On leaving the White House Secretary Alger said he was much gratified with the conditions of the camps generally. He refrained from specifically charging exaggeration of conditions of camp life, but said the results of the trip of inspection were quite satisfactory. He had visited, he said, every one of the camps, the hospitals and the sick. In a general way the camps were kept satisfactorily, but there were, he conceded, points which might have been improved upon, citing particularly the unsatisfactory condition of the sinks at some places. Secretary Alger says the report of a scene in Gen. Breckinridge's headquarters, at Lexington when he was inspecting that camp, is absolutely without foundation. There was no scene, no high words and no excited language.

MANY ARE ILL AT MANILA.

Sanitary Conditions Most Menacing to the American Troops.

MANILA, Sept. 26.—The sanitary conditions here are of the most menacing character. Six hundred and eighty soldiers are now in the general hospital. They are suffering from typhoid and dysentery for the most part, and the new cases run from ten to fifteen daily. Within the walled city the conditions are even worse. Spanish prisoners are dying daily from typhoid fever. Hundreds of others are sick, despite the efforts of the American officials to relieve them. Matters must continue to grow worse, unless orders come to remove the prisoners either to Spain or Corregido Island, where they could be kept safely away from infection.

HAS NOT DESERTED HIM.

Statement That France Has Not Given Up Fashoda.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Gaulois publishes an interview with the minister of the colonies in which he is quoted as saying it is not true that Major Marchand has been abandoned. Up to the present, the minister added, the French government has only the British version of the major's occupation of Fashoda and no steps will be taken in the matter until the French officers' reports are received. The minister further remarked that one essential point has been secured in avoidance of the collision between the French and British troops and that was that it was here, and not on the Nile, that the question of Fashoda and other matters blinging on it will be settled.

COLUMBUS'S REMAINS.

They Will be Removed From Havana to Spain.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the remains of Christopher Columbus were removed from the sarcophagus in the cathedral and placed in a specially constructed box in which they will be conveyed to Spain. The box was locked and sealed with much formality. The ceremony took place behind closed doors. No one was allowed to enter the cathedral after 8 o'clock, with the exception of Captain General Blanco, Gen. Arceles, military governor; Senor Castro, civil governor, and Senor Galves, president of the autonomist government.

ROOSEVELT NOMINATED.

Republicans of New York Name Him for Governor.

SARATOGA, Sept. 28.—The republican state convention by a vote of 753 to 218 nominated Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commander of the "Rough Riders," for governor, over the present incumbent, Governor Black. Chauncey M. Depew made the speech placing Roosevelt in nomination.

Tricks of the Turks.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 30.—Ethem Pasha, the Turkish governor, who is chiefly blamed for the recent rioting here, has been deprived of the governorship and started for Smyrna. The Turkish authorities have ceased surrendering arms, and are pretending that the disarmament has been completed. The British officers have discovered that many of the men surrendered to Admiral Noel as ringleaders of the rioting are innocent, while the guilty are still at liberty.

China Changes Front Again.

PEKIN, Sept. 28.—An imperial edict just issued practically rescinds the recent reformatory edicts and orders of Chang-Yen-Iwan, a former member of the Chinese foreign office and the opponent of Li Hung Chang, and he will be confined until further notice. The edict, however, absolves him from complicity in the alleged plot to assassinate the emperor.

France Recognize Philippine Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A Hong Kong special says: It is learned from a trustworthy Filipino source that France has promised to recognize the Filipino republic. It adds that negotiations on the subject are proceeding at Manila, where there are three French warships.

Bryan's Trip Partially Successful.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Of seventy-five applications from members of Col. Bryan's regiment for discharge, the majority was disapproved by either brigade, division or corps commanders, and only fifteen discharges have thus far been granted.

Genry Defeats Joe Patchin.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 30.—At the state fair grounds John R. Genry defeated Joe Patchin for a prize of \$5,000. But two heats were run, the time being 2:04 3/4 and 2:03 1/2.

New York Democratic Ticket.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 30.—The New York democratic convention nominated Judge Augustus Van Wyck, brother of the present mayor of New York city, for governor.

Fanny Davenport Dead.

DUXBURY, Mass., Sept. 28.—Fanny Davenport (Mrs. Melbourne McDowell) died at her summer home, Melbourne Hall, of enlargement of the heart.

ENGLISH FLAG NOT RAISED.

Only the Egyptian Colors Were Hoisted by Kitchener.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The newspapers of the country are clamorously demanding that the government take the public into its confidence in regard to the Fashoda affair, having been informed that General Kitchener's report has reached the foreign office, and that it makes some interesting developments. The editors appear to be deeply disappointed that diplomatists are to have the settlement of the question, and express the fear that Lord Salisbury will prove susceptible to French blandishments. The foreign office has issued a formal refusal to make public any further details of the affair, some of which, however, are leaking out. The sirdar, according to certain reports, after Major Marchand refused to furl the French flag formally announced that he had come to raise the Egyptian flag, but before doing so desired to know whether Major Marchand wished to enter a protest. The Frenchman replied in the negative, and the sirdar then planted the Egyptian flag alone—not the Egyptian and British, as at first reported—500 meters from the French flagstaff. Negotiations relative to the matter have begun at Paris.

DEATH OF HON. T. F. BAYARD.

Eminent Democratic Statesman Passes Away.

DEBHAM, Mass., Sept. 29.—Thomas F. Bayard died at half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon at Karlstein, the summer residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, after an illness of six weeks. His death was without pain. His wife, his two daughters—Mrs. Warren and Miss Florence Bayard—and his son, Thomas F. Jr., saw him draw his last breath and his third daughter, the Countess Lauchauhan, was on her way to Delham.

Known as the Royal Match-maker of Europe.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30.—Queen Louise of Denmark, died at 5:30 yesterday morning after an illness extending over several months. She was born September 7, 1817. She was the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm, of Hesse-Cassel, and was married May 26, 1842, to Christian, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Gluecksburg. Christian was appointed to succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. He succeeded to the throne as Christian IX on the death of King Frederick VII, November 15, 1862. For the last thirty years of her life the queen exercised great influence on the politics of Europe that she was sometimes called the mother-in-law of the continent. Another title which was sometimes given to her was the "Royal Match-maker."

PHENYLVANIA MINE HORROR.

Explosion of Gas Causes Many Deaths of Workmen.

Brownsville, Pa., dispatch: Seventy men were entombed in the Empire mine of Snowden, Gould & Company, a quarter of a mile below town, as the result of an explosion of gas followed by another explosion of fire damp. Of the number entombed all escaped or were taken out by rescuing parties except eight, who were killed outright and three more or less hurt. The explosion is said to have been caused by the loosening of a large block of coal, which opened a pocket of gas. Immediately following the explosion of gas there was a second explosion of fire damp. There were seventy men at work in the mine at the time of the disaster, and at first it seemed an impossibility for the men in the entries 9 and 10, where the explosion occurred, to escape. Four men managed to creep out, and the others, with the exception of those caught by falling coal, escaped by traversing a mile and a half of underground passages.

Col. Bryan Ill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Col. W. J. Bryan is confined to his bed at the home of his friend, C. T. Hyde, suffering from an attack of low fever. His physician does not regard his condition as serious, and believes that he will recover in a few days. Mrs. Bryan is by his side.

Canada Votes for Prohibition.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—The people of Canada yesterday voted on the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Indications are that the prohibitionists have won by a large majority.

Peace Commissioners Dined.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The United States and Spanish peace commissioners were yesterday dined by the French minister of foreign affairs.

BREVITIES.

An agreement between Chili and Argentina to submit the boundary disputes between the two countries to arbitration has been signed.

The remains of Miss Winnie Davis were laid to rest with impressive ceremonies, beside those of her father, in the cemetery at Richmond.

In an interview in London recently Count Esterhazy confessed that he was the author of the famous Dreyfus bordereau, which he wrote "at the request of Col. Sandherr, now dead."

It has been officially announced from London that the Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, until recently parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, who is to succeed the Earl of Elgin as viceroy of India, has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

BRITAIN SEIZES FASHODA.

General Kitchener Reports Success of His Expedition.

CAIRO, Sept. 27.—General Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, has returned to Omdurman, having established posts at Fashoda and on the Sobat river. The troops did no fighting except with a dervish steamer on the way south, which was captured. STAKIM, Sept. 27.—The only organized remnant of the khaliifa's army was defeated and its last stronghold, Gedarif, captured on September 22, after three hours' hard fighting, when an Egyptian force numbering 1,300 under command of Colonel Parsons routed 3,000 dervishes, of whom 500 were killed. Three Egyptian officers were wounded and thirty-seven Egyptian soldiers killed and fifty-nine wounded. General Kitchener found the French at Fashoda. He notified Major Marchand that he had express instructions that the territory was British, and that the French must retire, and offered them passage to Cairo. Major Marchand absolutely refused to retire unless ordered to do so by his government. No fighting occurred. Major Marchand was given clearly to understand that the British insisted upon their claims, and the question is left to be settled by diplomacy of the representatives of the respective governments. General Kitchener sent a long official dispatch to London, hoisted the union jack and the Egyptian ensign and left a garrison to protect the British flag.

VERY CHILLY IN PARIS.

Peace Commissioners Do Not Seem to Settle the Popular Clot.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—While the reception accorded the United States peace commission here is all that could be desired, and while the French foreign office has taken great pains to treat the American peace commissioners precisely in the same manner, it is admitted the general atmosphere in Paris, especially the diplomatic atmosphere, does not incline towards America. It is the general impression that the American commissioners have instructions to provide for the retention of Manila and the island of Luzon, and for the commission to pretend to negotiate in a farce, said a prominent diplomat. He continued: "America will put herself, diplomatically, in the wrong when she exceeds the provisions of the protocol, which both nations signed. I know the Spaniards have come prepared to make concessions, but if the American instructions are of an uncompromising nature, which is generally believed here to be the case, you can rest assured that the work of the commission will be futile. The Spaniards will retire and America will have to threaten a resumption of hostilities before she gains her point."

AFTER HOME RULE.

Aguinaldo's Lieutenant Arrive in San Francisco.

San Francisco dispatch: The United States transport China has arrived from Manila, via Hong Kong, Nagasaki and Kobe. She brought with her as passengers two representatives of the provisional government of the Philippines, who are en route to Washington to plead with President McKinley for the independence of the islands, after which they will probably proceed to Paris to appear before the peace commission. The Filipinos are Felipe Agoncillo and Jose Lopez, the former being Agoncillo's chief emissary. In an interview with an Associated Press correspondent he said the insurgents fully expected to be allowed to govern themselves, and even hinted that some sort of agreement had been made with the insurgents against Spain, but that the terms were agreed to would not state. He said he expected definite instructions from Agoncillo by cable, but diplomatically refused to give the slightest hint of any he might have already received. The Filipinos are shrewd and speak English fluently.

Corbett Kicked by McCoy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The pugilists Kid McCoy and James J. Corbett, whose match has been broken off, met in the Gilsey house lobby, when McCoy knocked Corbett's hat off and then, while Corbett was held by his friends, kicked Corbett in the groin. He then ran out of a side door, away from the crowd and disappeared. Corbett was taken to his room and a doctor summoned.

Improvements in the Patent Law.

DES MOINES, Sept. 26.—In view of the fact that the president has appointed a commission to amend the laws concerning patents, trade-marks and commercial names, and that the commissioners publicly call for suggestions in the matter it is a fit subject for public discussion. In the interests of inventors and through them to the public it would not be well to repeal Sec. 4902, and the revised statutes, and also that part of Sec. 4934 that demands a fee of \$10 for filing a caveat?