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CURRENT COMMENT.

An international congress to devise means for combating anarchy convened in Rome on the 24th and will probably be in session for some weeks.

One of the first results of an infusion of American spirit and ideas into the Philippines is an up-to-date Yankee newspaper called the American Soldier.

OKLAHOMA is looming up as a very successful peanut-raising region, and threatens to cut into a market of which Virginia formerly enjoyed almost a monopoly.

Since the last report of the state auditor there has been a decrease in the drams of St. Louis to the number of 2,038. At present St. Louis has 2,039 licensed drams and 61 groceries where intoxicants are sold in less quantities than five gallons.

SAN FRANCISCO has the least and Philadelphia the greatest debt of cities in the United States. The debt of San Francisco is \$123,917.01 and that of Philadelphia \$54,872,793.22. Boston has the highest debt per capita with \$97.33, while San Francisco has the lowest, being 38 cents.

The Chicago Tribune says that the football season just closed showed more deaths and more serious accidents than any season in the history of the game. The season opened September 24 and closed with the Thanksgiving game between Pennsylvania and Cornell. During that time there were six deaths and 33 serious injuries, while the minor accidents ran up into the hundreds.

The leading society ladies of Washington are about to emulate the example set by the social leaders of Philadelphia in inaugurating a league to be known as "The Early to Bed Club." This league aims to reform the present system of evening entertainment, to make the hours devoted to pleasure earlier and fewer and by various devices to give the people who inhabit the world of fashion a chance to get some beauty sleep.

The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that Kansas paid in internal revenue last year \$432,480.19, while Missouri paid \$9,040,730.31. Kansas has 63 registered tobacco manufacturers and Missouri 88. Missouri leads the list of states in the amount of tobacco manufactured, leading off with 63,016,016 pounds. Kansas manufactured 30,139,591 cigars, while Missouri put up 63,615,991 cigars and 424,424,100 cigarettes. Kansas produced 5,589,363 pounds of oleomargarine, while Missouri produced only 944,731 pounds.

The Federation of Labor will make a determined effort at the approaching session of congress to secure action by the senate upon a bill which passed the house last summer. It provides for the amendment of the eight-hour law so as to include all contractors doing work for the government and all employes manufacturing material used by the government. If this bill should go into effect it would be a long step toward a general eight-hour working day. It would prohibit the government from buying from anybody whose employees worked more than eight hours.

The doings of the weather bureau during the past fiscal year are set forth in some detail in a report recently submitted by Chief Willis L. Moore to Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture. The most prominent event chronicled in Mr. Moore's report is the extension of the bureau's field of operations to include all of the West Indies and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Prof. Moore remarks that it is too early to tell the value of the observations secured by kites. Over 23,000,000 forecasts were distributed during the year, exclusive of those printed in the daily papers.

MR. FREDERICK STEARNS, a Detroit millionaire, has presented to Michigan university his unique collection of musical instruments, numbering nearly 1,000 pieces. He has been collecting for 15 years and has spent upon his collection, however, in many times that sum. The importance of the collection for the university lies in the fact that it exhibits, with three great types of musical instruments from prehistoric times down to the present. It rivals the most famous collections of this country and of Europe.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S adoption of the referendum will attract much attention. It provides that whenever five per cent of the registered voters of the state demand any special legislative act the proposition must be submitted to the people. Should the majority of the voters approve it at the polls the act becomes a law. A second provision is that if five per cent of the voters formally object to a bill which has been passed by the legislature, the bill must be submitted to the people at the following election, and must stand or fall according to the popular voice expressed in the ballot box.

OFFICERS of the American Maize propagandists called upon Commissioner General Peck at Chicago to confer with him concerning the advisability of giving corn and the food articles made from it a prominent place in the American exhibit at Paris. Their plans include an exhibit in Paris. It is a kitchen is to be established, in which will be prepared corn pone, Johnny cake, corn on the cob and parched corn. These articles are all to be distributed free of charge. The propagandists of the enterprise said that they were willing to make any expenditure to introduce maize in Europe.

DR. ELSON, of the Wisconsin university, has invented a method for taking physical measurements of applicants for admission to the university gymnasium that is more effective than the tape line. The student is placed behind a screen, the shutter of a camera is snapped and exact impressions of the man's muscular development are recorded. Although the camera does the work, the Elson screen develops the subject's body as though placed with mathematical exactness on paper. By tracing lines on the photograph the deviation of the body from the standard can be noted.

THE PEACE TREATY.

The Two Commissions Discuss the Formulated Protocol Agreements.

THIRTEEN ARTICLES TO CONSIDER.

The Spanish Cabinet's Instructions to Senor Montero Rios-The Caroline Islands-Celebrated Cushing Protocol Not to Be Revived.

Paris, Dec. 1.-The United States peace commission held a session yesterday for the purpose of discussing the draft of the treaty articles made Tuesday by Secretaries Moore and Ojeda. The final preparation of these articles was concluded and the revised draft was then turned over to the typewriters, prior to the hour fixed for the joint session. The two commissions discussed the formulated protocol agreements and the subjects for negotiations, all of which were presented to the joint commission in a form acceptable to the Americans. There were 13 articles laid before the two commissions, covering the following subjects:

- First-The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.
Second-The cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam, in the Ladrones.
Third-The cession of the Philippines.
Fourth-The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.
Fifth-The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines pending the ratification of the treaty.
Sixth-The release of military prisoners mutually.
Seventh-The cession by Spain of the island of Kuban, or Strong Island, in the Carolines.
Eighth-The mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims.
Ninth-The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries.
Tenth-Cable landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction.
Eleventh-The release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines.
Twelfth-The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least 12 years.
Thirteenth-A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

The first three articles were mutually agreed upon yesterday, as was also the article embodying the terms of the evacuation of the Philippines, which will be practically the same as in the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. The mutual release of military prisoners was agreed upon, Spain liberating the rebel prisoners and the United States liberating the Manila garrison and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo. The political prisoners to be released by Spain are such as are now in exile at Ceuta, in Morocco, or at other Spanish penal settlements. Daily sessions will be held here, and it is now believed that the work will be possibly concluded this week, although so early a termination is not probable. After the session and the departure of the Spanish commissioners, the Americans remained in the conference chamber for an hour in executive session. The adjournment was taken until three o'clock to-day.

THE SPANISH CABINET'S INSTRUCTIONS. Madrid, Dec. 1.-The cabinet's instructions to Senor Montero Rios, which were drawn up Tuesday evening, were to request the immediate release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands, to negotiate navigation and tariff advantages in the Philippine islands in favor of Spain, to obtain a ratification of several treaties of commerce with former Spanish possessions, and an arrangement of the debt of the Philippines and, if possible, of the Cuban debt. The government also agreed to refuse a ratification of the protocol of 1877.

The impartial announces that the government intends to retain the Carolines and will only sell them in case it receives an advantageous offer and they become a burden to Spain. The paper adds: "The government hereto has not received such a proposition but expects to."

THE CUSHING PROTOCOL. Washington, Dec. 1.-The protocol of 1877, which the Spanish government has notified her commissioners not to revive, is the celebrated Cushing protocol which has been a source of much correspondence between the two governments and was invoked by this government a number of times prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The protocol was framed with special reference to the outbreaks in Cuba against Spain, and now that she has lost nearly all of her colonies, and especially those near her soil, has not its former importance to the United States. Its aim was to guarantee our citizens protection against summary and secret legal proceedings. Its first clause, which is fairly descriptive of the whole protocol, provides that no citizen of the United States residing in Spain or her island possessions, charged with treason, conspiracy against the government or any other crime, shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal, unless captured with arms in hand, but instead shall be tried exclusively by the ordinary legal jurisdiction.

May Be Sent to Manila. Rome, Dec. 1.-It is stated here that the pope intends to establish a papal nuncio in the Philippines and has summoned Archbishop Ireland to Rome to offer him the office.

Volunteers May Not Go to Cuba. Washington, Dec. 1.-If congress early in the session should make provision for the increase of the regular army it is quite probable that one of the volunteer regiments now in the service will be sent to go to Cuba. The troops first to be sent to go to Cuba will be composed largely of regular regiments so far as they are available.

The Shot Killed His Mother. Nebraska City, Neb., Dec. 1.-Mrs. Joseph Pfeiffer was accidentally killed by her 15-year-old son, who fired at a rabbit near a corn crib.

FUNNY CUSTOMS.

In Ceylon the richest people beg. Taxes on beards are levied in Japanese cities. In Japan they give you gooseberry pie with roast duck. And in London a man who refuses to slip a waiter runs a fair chance of getting arrested. Most Chinese mandarins pass the whole of their lives without taking a single yard of exercise. Under no circumstances whatever is a mandarin ever seen on foot in his own jurisdiction.

PORTLAND HORROR GROWS.

The Wrecked Vessel Had 145 on Board and All Were Probably Lost-Nearly 800 Vessels Were Wrecked.

Boston, Dec. 1.-The Portland horror grows hourly. Additional names of those on board are constantly being reported until now the list of passengers aboard has reached 78 and the crew a total of 64. Not a soul has been saved, so far as known, and the 143 persons aboard are given up for lost. Wreckage and bodies are coming ashore slowly on Cape Cod, only 36 of the victims having been found thus far.

The fact that bodies are coming ashore so slowly leads to the belief that the vessel foundered in the open sea. In that event many of the bodies will never be recovered. Capt. Blanchard, who went down with the steamer, is held responsible for the disaster. He went to sea against orders, it is stated, and ran into the gale which brought so much death and disaster in its wake.

Nearly 200 vessels were wrecked on the New England coast in the blizzard of Saturday and Sunday last. The wrecks are scattered along the coast from Block Island to Eastport, Me. Two hundred human lives are known to have been sacrificed in the storm, but the list is being added to every day and may reach 350. Schooners suffered the most. From every part of the coast come tales of vessels of this class, sunk or ashore, with dead crews frozen in the rigging where they had climbed in vain effort to elude death.

IS AGAINST ACQUISITION.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, Expresses Strong Disinclination at Our Buying the Philippine Islands.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 1.-Senator Hoar announced himself to-day as positively opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States. In a communication to the Gazette he says:

We have not, so far, any news which is absolutely trustworthy of what they are doing in Paris. But if the report is true that it is proposed to buy the "sovereignty" of the Philippine islands and to pay \$20,000,000 for it, I do not believe that such a treaty will be agreed to and I don't believe it ought to be agreed to. Spain has very little sovereignty in the Philippines to sell. I do not think the people of the United States are in the market to buy sovereignty just now or that the constitution has conferred on anybody the right to buy any such commodity. The constitution was framed upon the theory that sovereignty is not salable. The people of the United States have conferred upon nobody the power to make such purchases in their own name. We acquired territory, either vacant or sparsely settled that there was no people capable of governing it and no form of national life. We have also, in one recent case, acquired territory where the original form of national life had perished. But neither of these precedents applies to the Philippine archipelago with its millions of inhabitants.

HOSPITAL TRAIN IDE.

Great Improvement in the Health of the Army Within the Past Two Months - Sick Beds Are Vacant.

Washington, Dec. 1.-A great improvement in the health of the army has taken place within the last two months as shown by the last reports to the surgeon general from the field and general hospitals. The hospitals at Chickamauga park have been emptied and abandoned. The same is true of the division field hospitals at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., and Jacksonville, Fla. The hospital train which has carried 4,000 sick men from the various camps to general hospitals is now lying idle at Washington. The general hospital at Fort MePherson, Ga., has only 300 patients remaining and reports 423 vacant beds. The Josiah Simpson hospital at Fort Monroe has 400 vacant beds. The general hospital at Fort Meyer, Va., has 350 vacant beds and only 162 patients remaining. The hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., which recently received the sick from Camp Hamilton, reports 371 in hospital and 103 vacant beds.

The Treaty Will Be Promptly Ratified. Washington, Dec. 1.-Prompt ratification of the American-Spanish treaty of peace is expected by the administration. From conversations the president has had with senators who have called upon him during the last few days, he expects there will be little opposition to the treaty, though he has found a diversity of opinion as to the future government and disposition of the Philippines. It is expected that the treaty will be laid before the senate just before or immediately after the holidays.

Woman Suffrage Defeated. Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 1.-Final returns have been received from the various counties on the constitutional amendment submitted at the recent election. Woman suffrage was defeated by 4,008, and the South Carolina dispensary system by 963; while the initiative and referendum has carried by a majority of a little over 4,000. The vote on the three amendments reached only about one-half the total vote polled at the election.

Not to Marry Divorced People. Anderson, Ind., Dec. 1.-The first state ministerial conference is in session in this city. The project of seeking to influence legislation was postponed two years. In the meantime, it is said, all Indiana ministers will, among other things, be bound not to marry divorced people, no matter how prominent.

Iowa's Want Greenbacks Retired. Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 1.-At a large meeting of the Sioux City Commercial association held last night a resolution was adopted calling upon the president for an extra session of congress to enact financial legislation. Among other things it calls for the early retirement of the greenbacks.

Richmond P. Hobson has refused an offer of \$50,000 for a number of lectures. The offer was made by a New York lecture bureau. He does not care to make money out of the notoriety gained by a simple performance of peacemaker duty he says.

POULTRY FIGURES FOR MAINE.

The total number of ducks is 9,018; value of product, \$23,258. The total number of turkeys is 4,568, and value of product, \$13,202.20. The number of hens in the state is 1,377,232; value of poultry produced, \$605,470; value of eggs produced, \$1,206,310; total value of eggs and poultry, \$1,871,781.37. Waldoboro has the greatest number of hens, 23,740; Fort Fairfield the largest number of turkeys, 307; Stockton Springs leads in ducks, 1,108, and up in Madawaska in geese, with 806.

IT IS UNEXCELLED.

Our Navy Put to Supreme Test and Not Found Wanting.

Words of Praise from Secretary Long, Who Reviews the Work of the Recent War and Gives Facts Not Heretofore Published.

Washington, Nov. 25.-The annual report of the secretary of the navy is much longer than the usual annual report. The first sentence explains this as follows: For the first time since its rehabilitation the navy has been put to the supreme test of war. Years of patient, persistent training and development have brought it to a point of high efficiency which resulted in the unparalleled victories at Manila and Santiago-victories which have given the names of our naval commanders world-wide fame and added an additional page to the glorious naval history of our country.

The report describes in rapid order the steps that were taken to consolidate the squadrons and put the navy in readiness for hostilities. Sigaba's famous telegram asking a suspension of public opinion in connection with the blowing up of the Maine is quoted and the secretary says: "This judicious telegram did much to secure in the public mind a dispassionate view of the disaster."

The story of Dewey's victory at Manila is told, and of it the secretary says: Made from the mere fact of having won without the loss of a single life, such a brilliant and electrifying victory at the very outset of the war, with all the confidence which it inspired in the country and into the personnel of every branch of the service, it removed at once all apprehensions for the Pacific coast. The indirect pecuniary advantage to the United States in the way of saving an increase of insurance rates and in assuring the country freedom from attack on that coast is incalculable.

One fact disclosed by the history of the days before the surrender of Santiago is that Sampson seemed to be represented in any conference held to arrange the terms of the surrender of Santiago by virtue of the fact that he had engaged in the joint operations. Shafter replied that he should be glad to have Sampson represented, but the surrender took place before his representative could reach the camp. Admiral Sampson's chief of staff did arrive before the final articles were signed, but Shafter declined to permit him to be one of the signatories.

A brief chapter in the report tells of the operations of the blockade. It is said that this was of an extremely arduous character, generally unrelieved by the exhilaration of combat. Many devoted officers and crews from the beginning of the war till the end rendered most valuable and conscientious service without opportunity for winning distinction in battle. High praise is accorded the marine corps for their work throughout the campaign. In view of the prospective increase in the navy and the necessity of guarding the naval stations which will be needed in the newly-acquired territory of the United States and especially in view of the general efficiency displayed by this corps the secretary says that it should be increased to 5,000 men, with the necessary officers.

Touching upon the naval militia, Secretary Long says those organizations were largely recruited outside of the seafaring class and lacked the experience in gunnery, navigation and the habits of the sea which are essential to immediate efficient service in the navy. On the other hand, they were of a high standard of education and intelligence, and rapidly acquired while on shipboard the knowledge necessary for their efficiency.

Praise is accorded to the officers and men connected with the auxiliary naval force and the coast signal service. Secretary Long gives a complete list of all the merchant vessels and yachts that were acquired by lease or purchase for the navy and in each case shows the purchase price. There were 110 of these vessels, including the warships bought abroad.

The secretary, in summing up the work, imposed upon the department, in its vastness, says that the country, as well as the service, has cause for congratulation in the results which have followed, and which have been so generally approved, and in the further fact that no personal feeling has arisen to mar the glorious victories and magnificent work of the service.

The secretary commends the equipment bureau for the satisfactory manner in which, notwithstanding the many difficulties which developed, in providing coal for the fleet. The largest single item of expenditure was for the purchase of coal-452,551 tons being bought at a cost of \$3,123,000.

In the Garb of a Miner. Paris, Nov. 25.-To avert a strike of miners at Lens, in the department of Pas de Calais, at the extreme north of France, President Faure, with his suite, visited the town yesterday. The president put on miners' clothes and went down into the pit. He talked with the men and made a brief speech to them, in the course of which he said he wanted to bring to the workers proof of the government's solicitude for them.

Prosecution Not Probable. Washington, Nov. 25.-Criminal prosecution of persons connected with the wreck of the Emporia bark is not now probable. Comptroller Dawes is inclined to believe that the suicide and subsequent publication of the confession of Mr. Cross renders unnecessary any proceedings against the remaining officials.

The Baldwin Hotel Fire. San Francisco, Nov. 25.-So far as now known the victims of the Baldwin hotel fire were as follows: J. L. White, Louis Meyers, J. M. Leight-bred, Tate Pryor and J. J. Carter. The bodies of Leightbred and Pryor have been recovered. That of Raging Judge Carter has not yet been found, though his remains are doubtless among the ruins. The body of Pryor will be forwarded to St. Louis, where his wife resides. It was found under a mass of timbers and debris. It was badly burned, but was identified by the peculiar gold filling of the teeth.

Thanksgiving Day at Manila. Manila, Nov. 25.-Thanksgiving day was generally observed by the Americans here and the British also celebrated the day as a holiday. The feature of the day's festivities was a dinner tendered by O. F. Williams, United States consul here, to officers of the American army and navy. Rear Admiral Dewey was present.

Edwards Elector. San Francisco, Nov. 25.-The big-birders show contempt for the proclamation of the Chinese consul general bidding them abstain in their numberous herds.

THE BANK OF KANSAS.

Interesting Facts and Recommendations from Breidenbach's Annual Report-Nearly 800 State Banks Operating.

Topoka, Kan., Nov. 21.-State Bank Commissioner Breidenbach has given out for publication advance copies of recommendations which will be contained in his forthcoming biennial report. His recommendations are for a law creating a guaranty fund for the protection of depositors and a law placing building and loan associations under the control of the banking department have already been published.

According to his report, there are at this date 803 state (including three savings banks) and 25 private banks under the supervision of his department. Of this number, three states and seven private are in process of liquidation. During the period covered by his report (two years) 61 state banks with an aggregate capital of \$71,070, have been organized. Of this number, 23 were organized in 1902, 13 reorganized national banks, 4 reorganized state banks and 31 were new organizations. During the same period 61 state private banks with an aggregate capital of \$1,090,124, have been closed by the department. A number of failures were due to an utter disregard of the provisions and requirements of our law. I refrain from mentioning those by name for the reason that criminal proceedings are pending against the officers of several such banks, but I would impress upon the minds of all bankers the fact that they are trustees for the funds placed in their hands, and that as such trustees they cannot handle or invest the money under their control in the same reckless manner that many individuals employ their own funds, but must exercise the utmost care and the best of judgment in their every transaction. In the observance of law, they should set an example for their entire community.

The annual statement of receipts and disbursements for the year 1907 (published in this report) shows that during the year the banks charged of the following items of loss: Bad paper, loans \$452,718.21 Depreciation in value of real estate 161,618.12 Depreciation in value of furniture and fixtures 41,824.94

One provision which produced the greatest opposition was the section which limited the total investment of every state bank to its capital, to four times the amount of its surplus. This was looked upon as an innovation from the fact that no other state had attempted to adopt such a provision. The theory upon which the banking law of this section was urged was that a bank's capital should bear some proper relation to the volume of business transacted by it, and that there being no feasible way by which the capital of the banks could be restricted, the idea of restricting the investments appeared to be not only feasible, but wise.

The operation of this section has resulted in nearly 100 banks closing their doors, or surplus. Many have carried their entire earnings to surplus, thereby adding to the strength of the bank and the security of depositors. While there has been a normal reduction of capital and surplus of over 14,000,000, the actual capital is greater to-day than in 1902, for the reason that the present capital is unimpaired and represents the actual cash on hand, as in 1902 some of the losses resulting from the "boom period" had been charged off and the impairment of capital at that time probably amounted to \$4 per cent.

Individual deposits have increased 14,000,000, while demand and time deposits decreased 11,650,000. The item of borrowed money, bills payable and redemptions has been practically wiped out, having been reduced from 11,600,000 to less than 1,000,000. It is proper to state that at least 4,000,000 of the demand and time certificates being held by banks and persons outside of the state, while at this time only 470,000 time deposits bear 6 per cent and no more, and 40 per cent are held outside of the state. Thus the changes that have taken place in the liabilities are also of a favorable character.

Since 1892 the banking business of the state has undergone a marked change. Seventy-six banks, representing a capital of 2,143,610, have been closed; 137, representing a capital of 23,245,000, have gone into voluntary liquidation, and 80 have reduced their capital to the amount of 1,184,580, making an aggregate withdrawal of bank capital of 6,643,610. Perhaps 10 per cent of this amount has been used in the reorganization of banks, leaving a net withdrawal of nominal capital of \$5,559,020.

While there are a number of points in the state where banks could be established with reasonable assurance of success, I am of the opinion that from this time the number of banks will not materially increase. While some of our very best banks are conducted as private banks by individuals or firms, there are many serious objections to their continuance. The fact that the owners of the banks force its closing is in itself sufficient reason why the state should prohibit individuals or co-partnerships from engaging in the banking business. I therefore recommend that our banking law be so amended as to require all banks to incorporate.

I also recommend a uniform method by which all claims against a defunct banking institution can be presented and an advocate the publication of a list of unknown creditors of a failed bank within a certain time after the suspension of the bank. I would also urge an amendment to the present law whereby the aggregate loans of a bank to its officers and directors be limited to one-third of its capital.

This department should be given power to examine the books and accounts of any individual, firm or corporation, whenever the reason to believe is conducting an illegitimate banking business. This pertains to persons not engaged in regular banking.

The provisions of our law relating to legal reserves should be amended so as to permit investments in United States bonds to be included as a part of the banks' reserve in lieu of deposits in other banks.

A number of banks have made the provision of law requiring the creation of a surplus by paying their entire net earnings in the form of officers' salaries. I recommend that where the total salaries of the officers of any bank exceed 10 per cent of its net earnings, such excess shall be considered as dividends, and such bank shall be required to carry to surplus the amount required by law before paying such excess salaries.

In several instances a small majority of the stockholders control the affairs of the bank and absorb all its earnings in the payment of salaries and other expenses, thus depriving the whole stockholder body of any benefit. Under our present law there appears to be no relief for the minority. Where a bank's business is unprofitable there should be some provision whereby its affairs could be liquidated. I recommend that provision be made whereby the interests of the minority stockholders may be protected.

Meeting of Southern Kansas Teachers. Pittsburg, Kan., Nov. 25.-The South-eastern Kansas Teachers' association convened here yesterday for a three-days session. The association comprises 20 counties located in the south-eastern portion of the state, and central portions of the state, and several hundred teachers are in attendance.

Heavy Losses of Cattle. Topoka, Kan., Nov. 25.-So far as known Grant Gillett, a stockman in Dickinson county, was the heaviest loser by this week's blizzard. Seventy-five head of his herd perished from exposure. Other losses were reported.

DEMANDS GRANTED.

Spain Cedes a Vast Empire to the United States Government.

Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands Given Up for \$20,000,000 -Spain's Answer Very Brief-Commissioner's Work About Ended.

Paris, Nov. 29.-Spain has accepted the United States offer of \$20,000,000, and at a joint session of the peace commissions yesterday afternoon consented without condition to relinquish Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands. The document presenting this acceptance contained only 800 words. It opened with a reference to the final terms of the United States, and after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, replied that their government had tried to give an equitable answer as far as possible, but that they were not prepared to commit their government to the acceptance of the principles embodied in the American argument. Spain rejects these principles, the note continues, "as she always has rejected them." Basing her attitude upon the justice of her cause, the note then says, she still adheres to these principles, "which she has heretofore invariably formulated." However, the note adds, in her desire for peace she has gone so far as to propose a certain compromise, which the Americans have always rejected. She has also attempted, it is further asserted, to have submitted to arbitration some of the material particulars upon which the two governments differed. These proposals for arbitration, it is added, the Americans had likewise rejected.

Spain's reply, in substance, continued by declaring that the United States has offered, as a kind of compensation to Spain, something very inadequate to the sacrifices the latter country makes at this moment, and she feels, therefore, that the United States proposals cannot be considered just and equitable. Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy in an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposal made to Spain is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the sources of Spain are not such as to enable her to continue upon war, she is prepared, in her desire to avoid bloodshed and from considerations of humanity and patriotism, to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is, therefore, ready to accept the proposals of the American commission as presented at the last sitting.

Commissioner's Work Nearly Ended. Washington, Nov. 29.-It is the impression at the state department, in the absence of anything save press reports of the proceedings at Paris yesterday, that the commissioner's work is now near at end and that about two weeks' time will suffice to close up. This idea is based on the belief that, instead of undertaking to arrange the several matters yet to be settled in the treaty of peace, a general clause will be placed in the treaty binding each of the parties to begin negotiations in the near future upon those subjects.

Madrid Calm but Bitter. Madrid, Nov. 29.-The city is calm. There have been no disturbances resulting from the announcement of Spain's acceptance of the terms of the Americans. The papers, however, publish gloomy articles, sadly reminding the country that the day is one long to be remembered as marking "the closing scene of a glorious and painful history." All agree that the government has adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

EUROPE NOT PLEASED. Except England, All the Old World Countries Resent America's Taking the Philippines-The Pope Especially Bitter. Paris, Nov. 29.-The whole European continent will bitterly resent American acquisition of the Philippines. This sentiment is not confined to diplomats, but especially here in Paris it is the opinion constantly heard in the highest French society. It is known that a high official of the French foreign office said yesterday: "The appearance of the Americans in eastern waters is a disturbing factor to the whole of Europe. Americans, as is well known, lack diplomatic manners and will surely bring constant trouble to all of us." As to the general sentiment, William T. Stead, who has just returned from a tour of France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, Turkey and Italy, and who has seen the highest politicians in each country, and in some cases, their rulers, said: "The immense majority of Europeans are, of course, absolutely ignorant of what has happened. Intent upon their daily toil, they neither know nor care what occurs in the other hemisphere. But European newspapers are able to form what may be called 'public opinion' in the old world. They are practically unanimous on the matter. Outside of England, there is not a single non-American who was not opposed to the expansion of America. Not through my whole tour of Europe have I met a European who did not receive the impression of the genuine sincerity with which the Americans entered upon the war with more or less meek indignity."

Mr. Stead reports that the bitter hostility of all was found at the Vatican. Crushed by His Own Wagon. Baldwin, Ill., Nov. 29.-Abel Alberts, a young farmer of Ruma, near this city, was run over by his own wagon and instantly killed. The wagon was heavily loaded with lumber, and in going down a hill the tongue broke and young Alberts was thrown off in front.

Engine Plunged Over an Embankment. South Berwyn, Mo., Nov. 29.-Harley Bates and Fred Hallway, of Portland, engineer and fireman of a Pullman & Maine locomotive driving a snow plow, were killed by the engine plunging over an embankment.

Hot Death in a Bottle. Kokomo, Ind., Nov. 29.-Matt Drinkwater was fatally burned at the plate glass factory. He was inside a boiler reorganizing it when a dead, trapped steam in it was literally cooked, scalding dropping off when the body was removed.

Little Girl Thrown to Death. Washburn, Ind., Nov. 29.-The infant daughter of Thomas Moore, of Cass county, was hurled to death. While playing about a fire in the yard her clothing was ignited, and she was so terribly injured that her death resulted in a few hours.

Catarrh Cured

Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Health is Good. "I was a sufferer from catarrh. One of my neighbors advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so. A few bottles purified my blood and cured me. I have remained in good health ever since." Jas. T. Anzures, Athensville, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Hood's America's Greatest Medicine. 51c. Six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

AN ADMIRER OF WOMEN. A Matrimonial Repenter Who Got More Enamored with Each Subsequent Wife.

I was riding along the road leading across Hurricane gap, in the Pine mountain range, thinking of the peculiar people who lived in these fastnesses, when I was startled by a voice up the hillside calling to me to come up and give somebody a lift. I had no idea who owned the voice, but whoever it was was in trouble, and I responded and found a man of 60 or more capable by the foot under a fallen tree and unable to get up. He wasn't hurt, and after dinner we sat in the shade of a tree in the yard and he told me about himself. "Air you married?" he asked, after he told me he was a widower. "No, but I hope to be some day," I answered, quite sincerely.

"You ought to be; every man ought to be; a man that ain't showin' a right feelin' to'day, what the Lord's done for him; that ain't nothin' but the shade of God's green earth that is a patchin' to a woman, I don't know what kind she is." "You're hale and hearty yet," I said, "and I don't see why you don't take some of your own advice." "Don't crowd the mourners, mister," he said, waving his hand as if warding off my question. "I don't crowd the mourners, I'm figgerin' on sever'ly this very minute, and I ain't quite shore yet which one to pick. I've been married four times, and every time my notion of women has got so much higher that I'll be dermed of don't kinder look forrard to losin' a wife just for the satisfaction uv gittin' another one."

The idea was so entirely new that I was overcome by it.-Washington Star. At It Again. Mattie-I'm invited to the Swellend's ball next week, but really I don't know what I'm to wear. Helen-Well, dear, if you want my advice, I think a thick veil would go well with your complexion.-Chicago Evening News.

Had Its Uses. Mrs. Watts-Don't you find your neuralgia an awful annoyance? Mrs. Potts-Oh, I get used to it, more or less, and, besides, I always get the tenderest piece of the steak when my teeth are lame.-Indianapolis Journal.

Time to Begin. The President-Is the list of football players thoroughly advertised? The Dean-It is. Helen-I guess we might as well open up the college.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Of all the letters in the alphabet, only two are O. K.-Golden Days.