ALEX. DUMAS DEAD.

Brilliant but Immoral French Dramatist and Novelist.

INVENTED WORD "DEMI-MONDE"

"The Lady of the Camelias" and "The Clemenceau Case" Attest His Genius and Depravity.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Alexander Dumas died peacefully at 7:45 o'clock this evening, surrounded by his family. While his physicians and friends had become convinced that his case was hopeless and death only a question of time, it was not expected that the end would come so soon. A bulletin issued at 6 o'clock stated that the slight improvement in the condition of the patient which was manifested yesterday was found to be maintained today. Soon after this Dumas fell asleep and awoke at 6:30. He feebly uttered a few words to those about his bedside, and then sank back and died. President Faure and ex-Empress Eugenie have made frequent inquiries regarding the condition of the distinguished patient since his serious illness was first made known.

Alexander Dumas was born in Paris, July 26, 1824. He was the illegitimate son of Alexander Dumas, the novelist and dramatist, who died in 1870. In his boyhood the elder Dumas recognized his son and gave him the legal right to bear his father's name. The younger Dumas was brought up partly by his mother and partly at a school kept by Goubaux, one of the authors of "Thirty Years, or A Gambler's Life," and of other plays less known to the American public. When he left school he mingled at once in the very mixed society which surrounded his prodigal father. At 17 he wrote a volume of poems, published in 1847 as "Peches de Jeunesse;" they are of slight importance. He went with his father to Spain and Africa, and on his return he began to write novels in imitation of his father's; they are of almost as little importance as the early poems. He soon saw that he had not the inexhaustible imagination which made his father's success possible, and he gave up fantasy for fact, and thereafter relied on his observation to furnish forth his fictions. He studied the questionable life around him, and in 1848 published a novel called the "Le Dame aux Camelias," partly founded on personal experience. It was the story, slightly embellished, of a woman of the town, Marie Duplessis, with whom he had been on intimate terms, and who had lately died of consumption. This story succeeded at once, and was followed by others. The popularity of "Dame aux Camelias" as a novel suggested its dramatization, and by a few days of hard labor the author turned it into a play, only to find its performance forbidden by the censors. When the Duke of Morny came into power under Napoleon III. in 1852, it was acted at the Vaudeville theater, and was instantly successful; after forty-three years it still holds its popularity, and is frequently seen on the French stage. It has been used as the basis of the libretto of Verdi's "Traviata," and a deodorized English adaptation was prepared by Miss Jean Davenport under the name of "Camille," and in a modification of this anodyned adaption the late Matilda Heron made her first great hit; since which time the play has been a favorite with American actresses. The "Dame aux Camelias" is not a wholesome piece, and its artistic quality is not of the highest order, but it is vigorous and affecting. It was followed on the stage by another hasty dramatization of a novel, "Diane de Lys, the Lady With the Pearls," acted at the Gymnase theater in 1853. Like the earlier play, "Diane de Lys" was in part at least the result of a personal experience, fortunately not so fatal in life as that which befell the hero of the stage. It was not as strong a play as "Camille," and its attraction has not endured. Yet by these two plays M. Dumas had made money to pay off all the debts he had contracted in the reckless life of his youth, and so was enabled to take time and pains with his third piece, "The Demi-Monde," acted two years later, in 1855. This is a comedy of manners in five acts, and is not only the best play of its author, but one of the best French comedies of this century. It depicted a stratum of society which M. Dumas was the first to discover. By the phrase demi-monde he meant not the class of courtesans, to whom it is now generally applied, but the class of exiles from society. The half-world he discovered is peopled not by those who have always been outcasts and sinners, but by those that have fallen from grace. It is for the most part an association of repudiated wives, who have admitted to fellowship a few brevet widows and wives by courtesy only. There is a distinct boundary line between these women once in society, but now fallen from it while still keeping up a semblance of its usages—there is a sharp line between these and the venal courtesans who now call themselves members of the demi-monde. The play in which these people were first set on the stage is not altogether pleasing, but it is powerful and brilliant beyond all question. It is now in the repertory of the Comedie Francaise. In 1857 M. Dumas brought out the "Question d'Argent," in 1858 the "Fils Naturel," and in 1859 the "Pere Prodigue," three serious comedies in which he studied social questions. There is no denying the distinct want of taste shown in his choice of such titles as the "Natural Son" and the "Prodigal Father," but M. Dumas was not greatly gifted with good taste; and no further evidence of this deficiency could be asked than his next play, the "Ami des Femmes," acted in 1864, the subject of which is singularly indelicate. In 1868 he brought out the "Idees de Madame Aubray," an exceedingly clever plea for the rehabilitation of the woman who has fallen once and through ignorance. In 1871 he produced the "Visite de Noces," a psychological and physiologic study in one act—a repulsive play, and yet probably not untrue to nature. In the same year he put on the stage the "Princesse Georges," a comedy drama in three acts. In these latter plays it could be seen that the dramatist was slowly yielding place to the theorist, and that the comedy was becoming a sermon. In the next play, the "Femme de Claude," this tendency was even more marked, and, though greatly talked about, the play failed to attract. In the same year, however, he brought out "Monsieur Alphonse," one of his simplest and strongest plays, acted in America with much success. In 1875 his "Etrangere" was performed at the Theatre Francais for many nights, and in 1881 his "Princesse de Bagdad" was acted there for a very few nights. Besides these pieces signed with M. Dumas' name he had a hand in writing half a dozen others. Among them were the "Supplice d'Une Femme" (1865), with Emile de Girardin; "Heloise Paranquet" (1866), with M. Armand Durantin, and the "Danicheffs" (1876), with M. Corbin. He has revised with success his father's "Jeunesse de Louis IX." (1874), and without success his father's "Joseph Balsamo" (1878). He tried one play anonymously; this was the "Filleul de Pompignac." He began to collect his plays into a theatre complet in 1868, prefixing to each piece a preface in which he discussed either the drama itself or the theories it suggested; six volumes of this collected edition appeared. Having begun to write critically and didactically in these prefaces M. Dumas developed a great fondness for preaching. In 1872 he published "L'Homme-Femme, a Discussion of the Women Question;" in 1880 a plea for divorce; in 1881, "Les Femmes Qui Tuent et Les Femmes Qui Votent," another women's rights' argument, and in 1882 a letter to M. Naquet, in which he declared his hostility to the republic. He had also written a number of prefaces and essays and letters of one kind or another, all of which he gathered into volumes with the apt title of "Entr' Actes." Mention should be also made of "L'Affaire Clemenceau," a novel, a part autobiographic, published in 1867. It is a study of modern Parisian life, or rather a dissection of a French career, identical in the matter and method with his later plays. It was dramatized and produced in America as "The Clemenceau Case." In it a naked woman posed as an artist's model. When it was produced six years ago in New York it was considered very immoral; now, since the living picture craze set in, it is too tame, and people won't go to see it. When the chair of M. Joseph Lebrun became vacant in the French academy, M. Dumas presented himself, and was elected January 30, 1874, by 20 votes against 11, Victor Hugo being present for the first time in years to vote for the son of his old adversary. M. Dumas took his seat in February, 1875, and in his speech declared that he felt that the honor of an election among the Forty Immortals had been conferred upon him only because his father was no longer alive to receive it. The Count d'Haussonville in his reply courteously but keenly criticised the works and theories of M. Dumas. And these works and theories are of a truth strange. M. Dumas was a bundle of contradictions. Brought up among vice, he had discovered the value of virtue, and he proclaimed it abroad from the housetop in the language he heard in his unregenerated days. Uneducated, he saw the future of science, and filled his prefaces with a parade of scientific erudition. As a moralist he was queer, as a theorist he was cranky, and as a sociologist he was wholly untrustworthy and erratic. But as a dramatist, as a mere maker of plays, he was marvelous. His skill in handling a delicate question on the stage, his tact in anticipating the objections to an unpalatable solution of a dramatic difficulty, his faculty of developing a situation of tense emotion in the briefest dialogue and with the utmost effect, his gift of epigram and his power of being even eloquent for a moment if need be—in all these things he was incomparable, in all these he had no rival on the French stage. His influence

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

on the drama of the day was very marked. After the production of Hugo's "Hernani" in 1830 the Romantics had run riot on the French stage for five or ten years, until they began rapidly to go to seed. The production of the "Dame aux Camelias" in 1852 changed the whole front of the contemporary drama; it revealed to the many competent and clever dramatists of the day the possibilities of modern life, and it suggested the best method of treating the problems of modern life in the theater. M. Emile Augier, for instance, was writing pretty and poetic plays before 1852, but it was after 1852 that he wrote his fine series of social satires. And on others, on Theodore Barrere, on M. Victorien Sardou, on MM. Meilhac and Halevy his influence was not less marked. In 1884 Dumas was made a commander of the Legion of Honor.

Dumas in his latter days was very rich. He had a charming chalet near Dieppe, which was mantled with ivy and filled with pretty furniture and valuable pictures. Then he had a splendid house in Paris which contained marvelous treasures of art. Dumas was a strong and vigorous man, who bore his years well, and with his keen eyes twinkling with wit and malice, his short, brush-like moustache, robust appearance and erect stature, he gave the impression that he was either a general on half pay or a retired planter.

At the time of the killing of Mrs. Deacon's paramour at Nice by the woman's husband, Dumas delivered himself of certain highly proper opinions on the subject of morality which prompted the Marquise de Fontenoy to write:

"To any one who is acquainted with the history of Alexander Dumas this new incarnation of his, in the role of an arbiter of the moral code, is intensely amusing, for there is no Frenchman living today who possesses a more infamous record than Alexander Dumas, and there are few more horrible stories in existence than that of his intrigue with the beautiful Russian Countess de Nesselrode, who, coming to Paris a comparatively pure, virtuous and respectable woman, was depraved by him to such an extent that from sheer viciousness she adopted the life of a courtesan, he acting the while as her counselor, her guide and her mentor in this ignoble pursuit. At last the scandal became so great that the Emperor of Russia invoked the assistance of Napoleon III. The countess was arrested as insane and sent back to Russia, where she was placed under restraint. This was a fresh source of dismay to Alexander Dumas, for the countess, who was the daughter-in-law of the famous Russian chancellor, Nesselrode, possessed in her own right a large income, amounting to over $80,000 a year, which had enabled Dumas to live on the fat of the land during his intimacy with her.

"Moreover, it should not be forgotten that Dumas is indebted for his present name and fortune mainly to his morbid and fantastic idealization and glorification of the courtesan in 'La Dame aux Camelias.' This work has always appeared to me as vicious in the extreme, and it is certainly difficult to find anything more blasphemous than the use of the words, 'much would be pardoned to her, because she had loved much,' over the tomb of the demi-monde, Marguerite Gauthier.

"Alexander Dumas is the great grandson of the Marquis de la Pailleterie and of a San Domingo negro. He is not, however, a legitimate descendant; on the contrary, the noble blood of the De la Pailleterie reaches him through three illegitimate unions, and, I suppose, inherited vice of this kind tells in the long run, for I notice that M. Dumas' daughter, Mme. Lippmann, one of the best-known amateur actresses in France, has just been divorced from her husband, after barely five years' marriage, for reasons which it is best not to enter into here.

"Alexander Dumas himself, as I have just mentioned, was not his father's legitimate son, as he was already well in his boyhood when the famous author of 'Monte Cristo' married the popular variety actress, Ida Domange, of the Porte Saint-Martin theater. She was a daughter of the enterprising individual who had secured the privilege of removing in carts, falsely described as inodores, the contents of the cesspools, which in those days, constituted an indispensable feature of every Parisian house. I may add that previous, and I regret to say subsequently, to her marriage with M. Dumas, the fair but frail Ida, who evidently had a fondness for literary men, divided her favors between himself and his most intimate friend, the Comte Roger de Beauvoir."

GEN. THOMAS JORDAN DEAD.

A West Pointer Who Fought in Mexico, Confederate Army and Cuba.

New York, Nov. 27.—Gen. Thomas Jordan died tonight at 10:30 at his home, 124 East Twenty-fifth street. Members of Gen. Jordan's family and some of his intimate personal friends were present when he died. Gen. Jordan had been suffering a long time from tuberculosis.

Thomas Jordan was born in Luray, Page county, Va., in 1819. At the age of 16 he entered West Point, where he was a roommate and classmate of Gen. William T. Sherman. Gen. Jordan served all through the Seminole campaign, and afterward was in the Mexican war. At the close of the Mexican war he was the ranking official, all the others in charge of the troops being dead or disabled, who had charge of the removal of the United States army from Mexico. Gen. Jordan had the reputation of being the last of the United States troops to take his feet from Mexican soil after the close of the Mexican war. He was also with the troops in California and Oregon in the quartermaster's department. The highest rank he attained in the United States army was captain. At the outbreak of the civil war he resigned and joined the Confederacy. He was made brigadier general, and served as chief of staff with Gen. Beauregard, and fought at the first battle of Manassas and at Shiloh. At the close of the war he took the side of Gen. Beauregard in the latter's quarrel with Jefferson Davis, and wrote an article for a magazine denouncing Davis. For this he was criticised severely in some quarters. He was connected with the Memphis Appeal for some time after the war. When the first Cuban insurrection broke out Gen. Jordan enlisted and fought during 1869-70 against Spain. He eventually became commander of the rebel forces in Cuba. At Manas de Tana, on Christmas day, 1870, with about 600 men, he held back 3,500 Spanish troops until his ammunition gave out. He came to the United States in 1871 to intercede for Cuba, and endeavored to have belligerent rights granted to the island. He was arrested on a charge of violating the neutrality laws and held for trial. He was never tried, however.

PETER M'GEOCH DEAD.

The Famous Milwaukee Lard Speculator Kills Himself.

Milwaukee, Nov. 27.—Peter McGeoch, one of Milwaukee's oldest and best-known citizens, shot and killed himself at his home in the suburbs today at noon. His wife a few days ago brought suit for divorce, incompatibility of temper being the ground stated in the complaint. It is supposed this led him to take his life. He was married eight years ago to Miss Libby, of Kenwood, a suburb of Chicago.

For years no man was better known on the Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade than Peter McGeoch. He was a daring speculator up to the disastrous lard deal of 1883, when he attempted to corner the lard of the country and was buried under the load. Daniel Wells, jr., of Milwaukee, was interested in the deal, and a long, acrimonious lawsuit followed. After the failure of the lard corner Mr. McGeoch dropped out of speculation and devoted his time to his street railway lines up to 1889, when he sold out to a Pittsburg syndicate headed by Mr. Ryan, of New York. Since then he has devoted his time to his various interests, which were of considerable magnitude.

A Unitarian Leader Dead.

Boston, Nov. 27.—Rev. Octavius B. Frothingham, a well-known Unitarian clergyman, died at his home in this city today.

Octavius Brooks Frothingham was born in Boston November 22, 1822, and was graduated at Harvard in 1843, and after three years in the divinity school was ordained pastor of the North church (Unitarian) at Salem, Mass., March 10, 1847. He preached in Jersey City, N. J., in 1855-59, then removed to New York and became pastor of a congregation that in 1860 was organized as the Third Unitarian Congregational church, and represented the most radical branch of this denomination. He dissolved this society in 1879 and went to Europe, and on his return in 1881 formally withdrew from specific connection with any church, and devoted himself to literature in Boston. He had been a leader in the movement that had for its object the promotion of rationalist ideas of theology, and had contributed largely to various journals and reviews. In 1867 he became first president of the Free Religious Association. He was for a time art critic of the New York Tribune. Mr. Frothingham published more than 150 sermons, and was the author of the following works: "Stories from the Lips of the Teacher," "Stories from the Old Testament," "Child's Book of Religion," "The Religion of Humanity," "Life of Theodore Parker," "Transcendentalism in New England," "The Cradle of the Christ," "Life of Gerrit Smith," "Life of George Riley," and "Memoir of William Henry Channing."

The Czarowitch Sinking Rapidly.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—The condition of the czarowitch has become much more serious, in consequence of the complication that has arisen with phthisis, from which he is suffering, and which has now attacked his throat. Prof. Inmanowski, a throat specialist from the academy of medicine, and Dr. Cherchevreky, a well-known specialist, have been summoned to Abastouman, where the czarowitch is residing, in the Caucasus. Arrangements have been made so that after celebrating the baptism of the Grand Duchess Olga on her own birthday, the Empress Maria Feodorovna, traveling incognito, will start for Abastouman, her object being to try and prevail upon the czarowitch to go to the Riviera. This he has persistently refused to do, being alive to the gravity of his malady, which knowledge heightens his determination not to leave his fatherland.

NOTABLE DEAD.

Otto Ehlers, the explorer, has been drowned in British New Guinea. He was an intimate friend of Emperor William.

Samuel Hutchinson, the last of the Hutchinson bell-ringers, once famous all over the country, died at Elizabeth, N. J., November 17, aged 79 years.

Mrs. Edward Beecher, widow of Dr. Edward Beecher, elder brother of Henry Ward Beecher, died at Angelica, N. Y., November 14, aged 89 years.

M. J. Wilson, one of the most prominent business men and politicians of Northwestern Iowa, shot himself dead at Alcona, Ia., Wednesday, because of ill health.

Henry Snapp died at Joliet, Ill., Monday night, aged 83. He served a term in congress, being elected from the old Sixth district in 1871. He was for many years attorney for the Rock Island road, and was possessed of unusual legal attainments.

Friday, tomorrow, is the last day for registration. City clerk's office open till 11 p. m.

A Sure Test.

Washington City Star.

"William," she said gently, and yet in accents of reproof, "you remember that I gave you several letters to mail last week, don't you?"

"Y—yes; I remember it."

"But this is the first time you have remembered it since I gave them to you isn't it?"

"I—I must confess it is. How do you know?"

"I put a postal card addressed to myself among the lot, and it hasn't yet reached me."

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FREE SILVER WINS

At Omaha, but Not by the Old-Time Large Majority.

IDAHO GOVERNOR A PESSIMIST.

He Thinks Times Are Growing Worse —The Trans-Mississippi Congress Adjourns Until Next Year.

Omaha, Nov. 27.—The commercial congress consumed part of today's session in a discussion of free silver. Some hesitancy was exhibited about provoking a discussion on this topic, but after the ice was broken, the delegates became quite enthusiastic. The following telegram from Gov. W. J. McConnell, of Idaho, created much comment among the delegates:

"To the president and members of the trans-Mississippi congress: I notice by a press dispatch that Mr. Whitmore, in his remarks yesterday, said the silver question had recently lost ground, and that it was no longer a subject of first interest with the convention. I beg leave to record a difference of opinion on that subject. The delegates who constitute your congress are sent there, not by the votes of the people, but by appointment, and I suggest to you, gentlemen, that you make a mistake if you indorse any resolutions announcing to the civilized world that the opinions of thoughtful men in the West have changed on the question. Great reforms have not been rapidly accomplished. Civilization itself was of slow growth. Although the people of the West have been informed from day to day that times are improving and that the country is becoming more prosperous, shipments of gold to foreign nations from commission houses to which consignments of the products of farm and range have been made admonish us that a crisis has been reached. A few days since it was heralded all over the United States that the peaceful opening of the Nez Perce reservation in this state had been accomplished. Today government buildings are being erected thereon, and the laborers employed are paid the munificent sum of $1 a day, out of which they pay $3 a week for board. I implore you, gentlemen of the convention, not to be deceived. Something is wrong. If those who favor the gold standard will make it clear to us that we are benefited by the demonetization of silver; if it can be shown to us that $1 a day for laboring men on public works is better than $3; that 7 cents is better than 15, the people of the state of Idaho will quickly submit. But so long as the present conditions confront us we will not allow such assertions as those credited to my very good friend to pass unchallenged."

Mr. Whitmore said that he had not intended to say much during the present session of the congress, but, being chairman of the executive committee, he felt called upon to reply to the telegram. He said: "I appeal to every man of this congress to prove that I never made any such remark about the silver platform, either here in the congress or anywhere else. I make these remarks because I consider it my duty to do so as an official of this body. As a member I am entitled to whatever individual opinions I may have, but as an official I must be unprejudiced in what I say."

The following was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we urge speedy construction of the proposed railroad from Butte, Mont., via Boise, Idaho, to the Pacific coast. This will shorten the route to Duluth, at the head of the Great Lakes, from the coast 250 miles, and from points in Idaho proportionately, giving advantages of a part water and cheap freight route to the markets of the East."

After a five-hour discussion of financial issues the commercial congress declared for the free and unlimted coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The vote was 50 for gold, 127 for silver. W. J. Bryan led the friends of the white metal, and J. L. Webster, of Omaha, the opposition. The debate was spirited and participated in by most of the delegates. This resolution was finally adopted:

"Whereas, An appreciating money standard impairs all contracts, bankrupts all enterprises, makes idle money profitable by increasing its purchasing power, and suspends the productive forces of our people and,

"Whereas, The spoliation consequent upon the outlawry of silver in the interest of the creditor class by constantly increasing the value of gold is undermining all industrial society; therefore

"Resolved, That we demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be alike a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

Mr. Webster, in behalf of the minority of the committee, presented the following:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of true bi-metallism, which consists in the largest possible use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country compatible with the power of the nation to maintain the equal purchasing and debt-paying power of the two metals;

"Resolved, That we are emphatically opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 under present existing conditions; that such coinage would destroy the parity between the two metals; that the silver would drive the gold out of circulation and thus destroy bi-metallism and produce silver monometallism; therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That we believe this long-continued agitation on the silver question has had much to do with the present financial depression, producing want of confidence, threatening the stability and permanency of prices and is a constant menace to the national credit, exciting apprehension abroad and uncertainty at home."

President Bryan asked unanimous consent to introduce the following memorial in behalf of the Nebraska delegation:

"Whereas, We believe that an exposition of all the products, industries and civilization of the states west of the Mississippi river, made at some central gateway where the world can behold the wonderful capabilities of these great wealth-producing states, would be of great value, not only to the trans-Mississippi states, but to all the home-seekers in the world; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the United States congress be asked to take such steps as may be necessary to hold a trans-Mississippi exposition in Omaha during the months of August, September and October in the year 1898, and that the representatives of such states and territories in congress be requested to favor such an appropriation as is usual in such cases to assist in carrying out this enterprise."

Resolutions were also adopted in favor of a congressional appropriation for defending the harbor of San Diego by war vessels and fortifications; improvement of waterways, and for a deep water harbor at San Pedro. A long resolution urging the various state governments to take legislative action relative to irrigation was submitted and passed. Salt Lake was selected as the next place of meeting, and the body adjourned permanently at 6 o'clock.

Friday, tomorrow, is the last day for registration. City clerk's office open till 11 p. m.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Recent Elections Indicate That the Run of the Farce Is About Ended.

Topeka Special to St. Louis Republic.

The recent elections in Kansas have clearly demonstrated that the people have had enough of the farce of prohibition. This is especially true of the Republican voters of the state. Since 1890, when 25,000 Republicans revolted and supported ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, Democrat, for governor, the prohibition question has not entered into the state elections, but that the question of a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution will be a very live issue in next year's contest was emphasized in last Tuesday's local contests.

Prohibition has been on trial in Kansas for fifteen years, and among all classes of voters, with the exception of a few thousand third party prohibitionists, the law is recognized as a failure. During all that time open saloons have run in the principal cities of the state, with the single exception of Topeka, and that, too, with the knowledge, and, in many cases, the connivance, of the officials. The question of fitness for office has not been a consideration in the nomination of candidates for governor. If the man was all right on prohibition the Republican party would rally to his support. To be "all right" on this question meant that he was to be able to fool the prohibition element and play in with the liquor interests, and thus manipulate and perpetuate a farce which has made Kansas the laughing stock of the nation.

The people of Kansas have been a long time finding out that the only benefit that has been derived from prohibition has accrued to the political prohibitionists in the Republican party, who have "worked" the people for their votes through the churches and religious societies and then sold them out by standing in with the liquor interests, permitting open saloons to run in many communities and backdoor joints in others. But the farce has had its run, and if the sentiments expressed by many leading Republicans and Democrats of Kansas indicate anything, it is that there will be a determined effort next year to submit the prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people.

Heretofore efforts along this line have been fruitless because they have been impractical. Republicans have bolted the ticket and voted for opposition candidates for governor as a protest against the hypocrisy of the party in power. No effort has been made to elect a legislature that would vote to resubmit the amendment. That is the only way by which the opponents of prohibition can get the matter before the people, and once before the people there is no question as to the result. At the session of the legislature last winter the Populist senate declared for a constitutional convention, but when the resolution reached the house it was defeated by a heavy vote. Naturally the Republican house would oppose it because it was a Populist measure, but the chief reason that inspired the house to vote it down was the fear of loss of representation in the legislature from the western half of the state.

With the present feeling in the state, there is no doubt that the direct issue raised in the legislative districts would result in the election of a legislature that would resubmit the prohibitory amendment. Ex-Chief Justice Horton says the people demand another vote on this question, and that they are going to have it. The party that stands in the way of resubmission, he says, will suffer. Many other leading Republicans, who have heretofore sustained the law, begin to see that the feeling for resubmission is growing, and that it is dangerous for the party to stand in the way of public sentiment.

Gov. Morrill stated today that the results of the recent elections in the cities is an emphatic declaration for resubmission. He does not consider the vote in Kansas for chief justice a test, because many Republicans who are for resubmission supported Judge Martin.

David Overmyer, Democratic candidate for governor last year, said: "The results indicate what everybody knows, and that is that the people are tired of prohibition, and that they will so express themselves whenever they get an opportunity, without being menaced by the party lash. The strength of prohibition in Kansas has not been in any great number of adherents to the principle, but in the fear of the Republicans, not only the politicians, but the rank and file. They have imagined that the prohibition sentiment was widespread and deepseated among the people, and have shaped the party platform to catch that vote—a vote, by the way, that is not 5,000 strong in the whole state."

Quince Growing Profitable.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One who has had much experience, Mr. John Baird, writes regarding quince culture, as follows: The quince is in such great demand in large cities that it should stimulate farmers and fruit growers to greater efforts to succeed with the trees they set out. Quinces do best in deep, cool soil, though in dryish places they will do fairly well if mulched. To have the roots cool is a great step towards success. If by themselves in rows, they can be planted about twelve feet apart. There need be no fear of overfeeding the quince. They like plenty of rich food. Kitchen washings and materials like this they delight to get, and when well fed in this way and rich food is spread about the surface of the ground the borer is not at all troublesome to them. When the quince is suited in this way, and grows as it should do, it begins to bear in three years, and afterward it never fails of a crop, and 75 to 100 quinces can be had from full grown trees. But few persons prune quinces, yet it is an important thing to do. There must be young wood or there will be no flowers and no fruit, yet how often do we see large bushes with nothing but old, stumpy-looking branches on them. If your trees are like this, cut them back, to get a good stock of young wood.

Friday, tomorrow, is the last day for registration. City clerk's office open till 11 p. m.

Every teacher should report to parents all pupils suffering with defective vision and persistent headaches. Inform them that their child's eyes will be scientifically examined free by F. Wilzinski, graduate optician, 801 Front, corner Columbia.

Friday, tomorrow, is the last day for registration. City clerk's office open till 11 p. m.

"The Davenport Home" is to be established by Fanny Davenport near New York city. It is to be for the benefit of indigent and superannuated actors, as is the case of the Forest Home near Philadelphia, and is to include in addition a school for the children of the actors and a well equipped theater.

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OPEN AS USUAL TOMORROW.

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Corner Second and Madison Streets.

TROOPS FOR CAMPOS.

Spain Sending Heavy Reinforcements to Cuba.

THE PATRIOTS IN NEED OF ARMS.

How the Steamer Horsa Dropped Arms and Men Off the Coast of Cuba in the Interest of the Revolt.

Washington City, Nov. 27.—Spanish reinforcements aggregating 3,000 men are about to land in Cuba, according to official advices received here. Beside these 10,000 men have embarked already from various points in Spain. It is expected that most of the reinforcements will arrive in Cuba before the end of the month. Combined with the large force already there, Gen. Campos will have in his command a formidable army. The reports reaching here show that all the Spanish generals are acting on the offensive, with a view to drawing the insurgents into general engagements. The latter thus far have maintained their guerrilla or bush tactics.

An official who has seen a letter of Gen. Roloff, the insurgent leader, says the latter states that the insurgents are sorely in need of arms and ammunition, and are also pressed on all sides by the large Spanish force, and that the contest cannot be maintained longer without large supplies of arms.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 18.—Considerable correspondence is going on between the authorities here and officials at Washington City, Madrid and Copenhagen, regarding the landing, recently, of a party of filibusters on the coast of Cuba by the Danish steamer Horsa, from Philadelphia. Inclosed in a report on the subject by Collector General Baetter is an affidavit by Emil Fredericksen, one of the firemen on the Horsa, who says the Horsa, after leaving Philadelphia, took aboard from a steam tow thirty or forty people and a lot of boxes and two big rowboats. These boxes, which were subsequently opened, contained about 150 rifles, sabres, cartridges and a small gun. On November 15, when close to the Cuban coast, the boats, containing the passengers taken on board at New York and some of the munitions of war, were lowered, being connected with the Horsa by a tow line. The boats were too small to take away all the ammunition, some of which was afterward thrown overboard. During the night word was received that a man-of-war was coming, and orders were given to go ahead. The rope which held the boats with the passengers was cut. The collector's report says the vessel arrived at Port Antonio about noon on the 16th, and was thoroughly rummaged by the customs officers, who found under a bunk in the forecastle a bag containing fifty-nine cartridges. The master reported no passengers, and said he had had none during the voyage, and that he had not deviated from his course.

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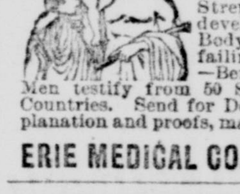

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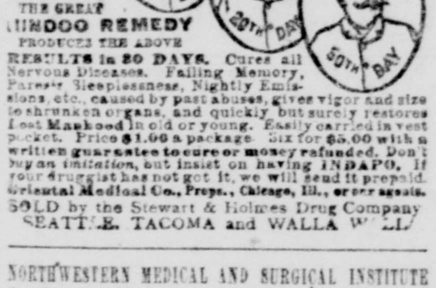

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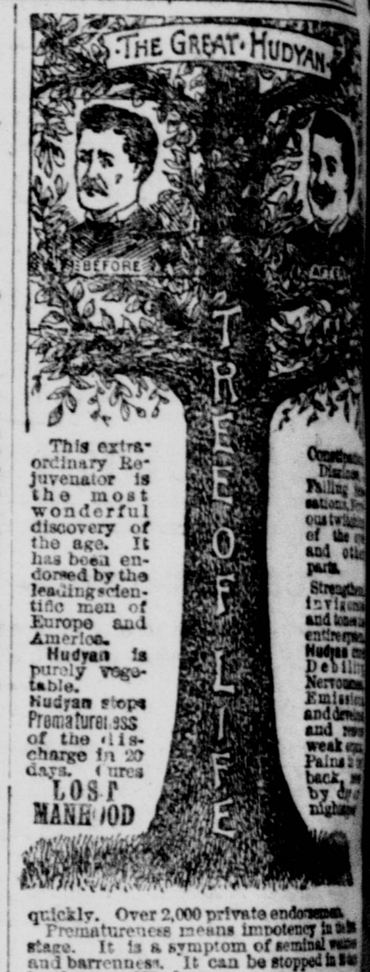

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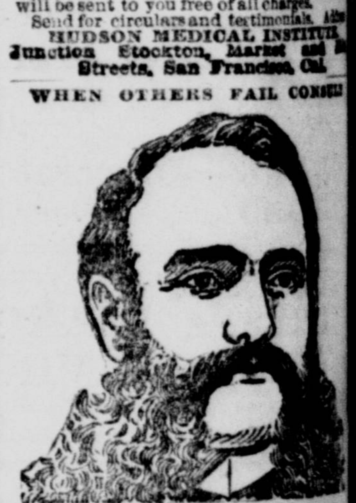

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