M'KINLEY TO EDITORS.

Address to a Large Delegation of West Virginia Editors.

THE DUTIES OF THE PRESS.

To Point Out the Higher Interests That Are Involved in the Present Issues Before the Country.

Canton, O., Sept. 1.—The mountaineer editors of West Virginia have good, healthy lungs. When the party of eighty-six called on Major McKinley at 3 o'clock this afternoon several hundred people joined in the gathering. Everybody was enthusiastic, and the delegation applauded nearly every sentence Major McKinley spoke. The presentation of the Republican Press Association by Mr. P. W. Morris was unusually witty and entertaining. He said:

"The bill that is allied with your name was such a one as to make you dear to West Virginia people, and causes West Virginia Republicans, with other reasons, to believe you are the most suitable man in all this land for president. A tariff bill that at once brings sufficient revenue to supply every proper need of the government and properly protect American industries is what West Virginia desires, and such a bill was the one that bore your name. The reason for all this is not hard to find. It is because West Virginia has beneath her rugged surface enough coal for the world, iron ore in vast quantities; has great forests, and sheep and cattle upon thousands of hills; has fertile valleys and rich hillsides. Without protection our vast natural wealth is chained and helpless."

Major McKinley was greeted with the greatest of enthusiasm. He said:

"Mr. Morris and Gentlemen of the Republican Press Association of West Virginia: It affords me sincere pleasure to give you welcome to my state, my city and home. From no quarter could visitors be more welcome; not from any body of men than the representatives of the Republican press of West Virgina, of a state in which I am intensely interested as a citizen and as a Republican, and because I believe that upon the success of Republican principles her advancement and welfare largely depends.

"The cause in which you are engaged this year is one commanding conscience and interest. The Republican cause was never more just and righteous than this year and the triumph of its principles was never more essential to the general welfare of the American people than now. We have had great political contests in the past, but I doubt if there ever was waged a campaign would involve higher interests to the people and the country than those presented in this campaign. (Applause and cries of "That's right.")

"Nothing is more vital to the standing and progress of a country than the preservation of its credit and financial honor. (Applause and cries of "That's right, too.") Nothing is more indispensable to business and property than that the currency of the country shall be so honest that it can cheat nobody. Nothing is of greater importance to the welfare of the country than the adoption of a policy which will give to labor and capital constant employment with fair returns. (Applause and cries of "Good.")

"But, gentlemen, lying beneath all these, and more important than all these, is the preservation of law and order—the reign of domestic quiet. (Cheers.) All these are embraced in the contention which is upon us this year. In connection with these questions, as editors and publishers, you have the gravest responsibilities. You help to make public sentiment, and a right public sentiment is what is most needed at this juncture of our national affairs. Never was the press of the country more aroused to these issues than now. Never did the Republican cause have such mighty support from the newspapers of the United States as it has today. This help is not confined to the Republican press alone, but includes many of the greatest newspapers which have hitherto advocated the Democratic cause. (Great applause.)

"All this is an evidence that the people appreciate that a great crisis is upon them, and that the way to avoid that crisis is for patriotic men of every section of the country to unite and act together in the common cause of the country. (Great applause.) It is the selfish concern, therefore, that prompts me to express the hope that West Virginia may become prominently a Republican state. (Cheers and cries of "It will go Republican this fall all right.") And that what she gained so gloriously in 1894 will not be lost in 1896. (Great applause.) The Republican party aims higher than that—it is not merely the success of individuals or party, but the good of the country it seeks; and it is in that spirit, animated only by patriotic sentiment, that I wish always to constantly speak and act.

"There is in my judgment no state whose prosperity is linked more closely to Republican policies than West Virginia. You have extensive river commerce, both on the Ohio and the Kanawha, and this is never so prosperous and active as when your great steel and iron interests, your mines, your mills, your factories are busily employed. (Cries of "That's right.") Your railroads reaching more than 2,000 miles, with their employes, are all better off when every field of industry is employed. Every railroad employe from trackman to manager appreciates this as he never appreciated it before. Then have you considered that perhaps no other equal territory, no other 25,000 square miles of the soil of the United States, mighty as her resources are, could contain so many interests whose development, growth and progress are so dependent upon the maintenance of the great Republican doctrine of protection." (Great applause.)

Mr. McKinley then described in detail the resources of the state, the state's coal deposits, the unsurpassed deposits of iron, the forests of great extent and furnishing material for innumerable sawmills, the inexhaustible deposits of petroleum, all of which furnished employment to thousands upon thousands of men, and then in addition to all this full one-half of the land of the state in use for farming and grazing, wool growing and stock raising have assumed large proportions, and in conclusion he added:

"How much these several industries have suffered in the last three years you know better than I can tell you. How much the wool-growers have lost, those who have sheep and raise wool know accurately. They know what the experience of the last three years has cost them to the very cent. All these interests are directly affected; all are benefited or injured by our industrial legislation. You know and the people know that every one of them were advanced by Republican policies (applause), and that all have been more or less injured by Democratic legislation. (Great applause.) With such an almost inexhaustible wealth in your midst, with such possibilities of development and growth, with so excellent a foundation for increased business and greater general prosperity, I bid you newspaper men to lose no opportunity to arouse your people to the realization of their true interest and the immense importance to them of the issues of the present campaign, as they affect their material welfare in every business calling or occupation that can be named.

"Your interests as a people no longer run in sectional lines. Thank God, the last lingering estrangements between North and South are being forever effaced (great applause), and the appeal for the restoration of a system of protection and the continuance of a sound system of finance is infinitely more important to West Virginia than any other political question that could engage her attention. (Applause.) Sectional questions are no longer discussed. Patriotism is paramount, and the people's welfare and the country's honor are the supreme and overmastering issues commanding the attention of both North and South. (Applause.) Under the beneficent operations of a Republican industrial policy, your state has in a brief period practically doubled its population, quadrupled its wealth, and if you continue to advance in the next twenty years as you advanced from 1870 to 1890, you can only hope to do it under a system which encourages home industry, and gives steady employment to willing hands at remunerative wages. (Tremendous applause.) Your development and prosperity under a wise system of tariff will give you better towns, better farms, better schools, better homes and happier people. (Applause.)

"Take the boulders out of the stream of progress; do not shut the door of opportunity in the face of your future and that of your children. On the contrary, open wide your gates; invite new people and new capital to come in, but remember you can do this only by a restoration of confidence. You can never do it if you destroy confidence. (Applause.) Strive for a future development of your industries; build up a great and more profitable home market for the production of your farms; advance that prosperity which enables the employer to pay the highest scale of wages to the workingmen of America, not the lowest. Exalt the character of your labor. Never degrade it. Promote that comfort and contentment at home which conduces to good citizenship, good morals and good order. Stand up for America, and America will stand up for you. (Applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

"Restore the principle in our legislation which gave us prosperity. (Cries of "That's right.") Keep the credit of the government untarnished above all else. Keep the currency up to the highest standard of civilized nations. (Renewed applause.) No nation of the world must have better money than we have, and no nation of the world has better money than we have (great cheering); and it is no reflection either upon our honor or independence that we refuse to adopt the financial policy of China and Mexico. Let us have neither free trade nor free silver. (Cries of "We won't.") Work and wages have been cut in two and we spurn the same experiment on the money in which they the paid. We want the same good money in the future that we had since January, 1879, and that we intend to have. We want honest dollars. Our great need now is a chance to earn these honest dollars by honest work at home, and then there will not be an idle man beneath our flag.

"Such is the policy, newspaper men and friends, that I bid you most zealously urge for the great good of the people of West Virginia and the ultimate good of all the people." (Applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

THE FAMOUS GUN TRICK.

The Secret of "Catching Bullets" No Longer a Mystery.

Detroit Free Press.

Most people have been more or less puzzled to know how the man who poses before six riflemen with shotted guns manages to "catch the bullets." The trick has often been performed by Hermann and others of his kind, and always with the belief that while it was a trick, yet it was unfathomable. Frederick Bancroft, himself a professional, gives the whole snap away. Mr. Bancroft says:

"To begin with, as recently done it was performed with the aid of six soldiers under the command of a sergeant. At the rise of the curtain the squad marched upon the stage and took a position in oblique line on the right, when, after they had been brought to attention and order arms, the sergeant crossed the stage to the left third entrance for the assumed purpose of depositing his gun and taking from the same place a salver on which the bullets were to be placed. The salver was in the form of an ordinary waiter about 6x12 inches and about 1 inch deep. In the center there was a small hole or well large enough to hold six cartridges. Concealed in the interior of this salver was another compartment exactly the same size as the exposed well containing six blank cartridges, which were hidden from view.

Underneath this salver and concealed by the hand in which the sergeant carried the salver was a small peg connecting the two compartments. The salver was taken by the sergeant to the committee, who deposited therein the six bullets which had been loaded and sealed. The sergeant then passed among the audience and various persons took the six cartridges from the salver and placed marks upon the bullets. They were then deposited back in the well. The sergeant then marched on the stage with the salver held at arm's length, but as he was crossing the platform he moved the compartments down and the blank cartridges up into the place occupied by the loaded cartridges. The loaded cartridges naturally were then covered up and nothing was exposed but the blanks. This salver he then handed to the soldiers, and each one took a cartridge. This is where the mystery comes in, because everybody in the audience was ready to swear that the salver with the cartridges had never left their sight; that the sergeant had held it at arm's length and that each soldier had taken a cartridge therefrom and held it aloft. What they failed to notice was that the soldiers held the cartridges with the rim up, and not the bullet end up.

After the soldiers had taken their cartridges the sergeant crossed the stage to the third left entrance for the purpose of returning the salver and securing his gun. This is where the fine work of the trick comes in. The minute he deposits the salver two confederates who are in the third entrance take the cartridges, extract the bullets and place them on a plate which has been heated so as to make the bullets feel warm. The performer, who has been standing in the center of the stage all this time, then walks over to his entrance for the purpose of securing the plate upon which he proposes to catch the bullets. In the meantime the soldiers have loaded their guns with the blank cartridges and marched to the platform in the auditorium and faced about ready to fire. The performer secured the plate and bullets at the same time and concealing the bullets in the palm of his hand, he held the plate before him and nodded to the sergeant to give the command to fire, which was done, and the performer then turned the plate over with the bullets in it amid great applause.

The greatest care is taken to see that the soldiers have no ammunition of any kind and as there are but six loaded cartridges in use, and as the magician does not give the signal to the sergeant to fire until he has received the six bullets, it is easy to see that there can be no danger connected with the feat, as he has the bullets in his hand before the soldiers fire.

When I saw the amount of space devoted by the papers to this feat and noted with what excitement the audience witnessed the act, I could not help thinking with Puck: "What fools these mortals be."

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Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

First Regiment band concert, Leschi park, tonight.

BRYAN AT COLUMBUS.

Still Talking of "The Crime" and Quoting Sherman.

A LARGE CROWD APPLAUDS.

Said to Be a Larger Gathering Than Attended the Special Display of Fireworks Two Years Ago.

Columbus, O., Sept. 1.—The free silver campaign in Ohio touched its high-water mark in Cleveland last night, but the outpouring of the people to see and hear the Democratic candidate at the state capitol tonight was greater in proportion to the size of the city than that in the Northern metropolis had been. Mr. Bryan had the state capital grounds for his forum. Inhabitants say that no other attraction has ever drawn so strongly in Columbus, except a display of fireworks in connection with the state fair on the grounds two years ago, when 40 per cent. more people were gathered.

Mr. Bryan said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: This is the largest audience to which I have ever tried to speak. I have had occasion to talk where the audience filled the house, but never where the audience filled all outdoors. If you all vote as you now shout, I don't see how there can be any question about the triumph of free silver in the state of Ohio.

"We have entered upon a campaign which means much to the American people. If our opponents speak truly when they describe what will in their judgment be the effect of free coinage, then the success of the Chicago ticket would certainly be a calamity to the country. If on the other hand we speak the truth when we describe to you the effects of the gold standard, then the maintenance of the gold standard, until foreign nations come to our relief, is an evil which cannot be contemplated by those who love their country. We have begun an unceasing warfare against the gold standard. The Republican party, without declaring the gold standard is a good thing, has declared that the gold standard must be maintained. I call your attention to the fact that no party in the history of this country has ever in a national convention commended the gold standard. Its effects are so bad that no party has dared to uphold it.

"I desire to impress upon your minds the fact that the enemy we are fighting in this campaign is an enemy which has never gone into an open battle. The advocates of the gold standard have never dared to submit the gold standard to the arbitrament of a ballot. Every step that has been taken has been taken by stealth and without the approval of the American people. When silver was demonetized in 1873 the people had not discussed it, and persons who were members of congress and who voted upon the measure have testified that they did not understand that the bill demonetized silver. When the crime was discovered and the American people attempted to restore silver to its ancient place by the side of gold, the opponents of free coinage forced the bill and act upon congress as a compromise, and as soon as the Bland act went into force the enemies of free silver proceeded to repeal the bill, and left nothing in its place.

"But the silver sentiment grew until 1890, and that year the opponents of free coinage, being afraid of the passage of a free coinage bill, secured another compromise, which was known as the Sherman law. In the support of that measure Senator Sherman made a speech, and in the course of that speech he went on to say that we required more than $42,000,000 new money every year to keep pace with the population and industry, and he advocated that measure on the ground that it gave to the people more money, and yet in his recollections published only a few months ago, you will find that Senator Sherman there says that he was in favor of the Sherman law simply to prevent free coinage, and that he was willing to vote for its repeal the day after it was enacted if he could prevent the substitution of free coinage. There you will find the chief supporter of the gold standard policy in the United States supporting a bill because it gave money to the American people, and declaring that he would have voted for the repeal of it the very next day. (Great applause.)

"They secured the repeal of the Sherman law and they pretended that when they got that out of the way they would restore silver to its former place. There were some who said the trend of the Sherman law was to that end, and that we had to clear the rubbish away before we could build up a good system; and there were others who said that if we stood by free silver we would drive Europe to bi-metallism. But those who made this argument have shown that they were not sincere, and that their purpose was to deceive the American people. (Applause.)

"In this campaign every party in its platform so far has declared that the principle of bi-metallism is better than a gold standard, and yet in spite of these declarations you know as well as I that there is a body of people in the United States who under cover of friendliness to bi-metallism are seeking to fasten a gold standard upon the people.

"Now we find people who are afraid of a flood of silver. There is nothing that excites my sympathy more than to find a man who never had enough money in his life, who has not enough to pay his debts, and does not know where the money is to come from to buy food for the next week, afraid of a deluge of silver. There are some people who have an idea that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would in some way, they know not how, bring ruin to this country. Did you ever try to figure out just how a man was going to hurt us by bringing silver here? If not, suppose you examine the situation and see whether you can find any way by which you can be injured.

"Let us suppose you had free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; then any person in the world owning silver bullion could bring the bullion to our mints and have it converted into legal tender silver dollars, just like the one that you use today. Now, how could you be injured?

"Suppose some man made up his mind to injure the American people under free coinage; how would he do it? Why, he would take his silver to our mint. Suppose he had a thousand dollars of it, and had it coined into dollars, then he would take these dollars out to hurt the American people with them, and how would he do it? He could take that money home and he would be required to pay the freight on it, and he would lose the cost of coinage and lose the freight both ways and we could stand it longer than he could.

"You say that he would trade that silver for gold and take the gold away and leave the silver. Where would he get the gold? Would he get it at the treasury of the United States? Not under bi-metallism, because under bi-metallism the government does not agree to swap. Under bi-metallism the government converts silver bullion into silver money and gold bullion into gold coin and makes them legal tender for all debts, public and private. But it does not agree to redeem a gold dollar in silver or a silver dollar in gold. (Great applause.) Under bi-metallism this foreigner could not exchange his silver at the mint for gold unless the government was disposed to let him do it. Where would he get the gold? He would have to find somebody with the gold; he could not hurt anybody by trading silver for gold until he found somebody who had the gold, and that would let most of the people of the United States out of danger.

"He would have to find somebody with the gold, and, more than that, he would have to find somebody with the gold who was willing to let the gold go. When would the man who held the gold let the gold go? Why, whenever he thought that silver was better for him than the gold, and not until then.

"Well, there is another way that he might do. He might, instead of trading it to us for gold, trade it to us for property. Whenever we have anything to sell, we are looking for a man who has something to trade for what we have to sell, and instead of being frightened, if he will just let us know when he is coming with his silver to exchange for our products, we will meet him at the depot with a brass band and escort him through the town and show him where he can buy.

"Have you ever heard people say that it did not make any difference how much money there was, that you could not get any of it unless you had something to sell? That is a very common argument. Of course you cannot get money unless you have something to sell. If you are a syndicate and have control of thousands of dollars you may sell credit and get money.

"A gentleman asked me last night how this money could be put into circulation. That, to my mind, is one of the simplest of processes. Do you ever have any trouble in getting your money into circulation? Now, I know from your conduct that your trouble has just been like mine, not as to how to get money into circulation, but how to keep in from getting into circulation. Now, here is the process. We have the free coinage of gold. If any man produces gold from the earth he can take that gold to the mint and have it converted into gold coin, and then he can use that gold coin to buy anything he wants. But he does not spend a dollar of that gold coin without putting the money into circulation. It is not worth anything to him until he puts it into circulation, and the moment he does so it is part of the country's money, to be used in buying all products of toil.

"How about silver? The process is just the same as with gold. The men who own silver mines produce the silver, but instead of going to find somebody who wants to use the silver to make spoons out of, he takes that silver to the mint and has it converted into money. That money is his pay for the labor of producing the silver and paying all his expenses of mining and what there is left over and above that is his profit. But he cannot spend a dollar of it, without putting that into circulation, whether it be used to purchase the products of your toil and the toil of all who labor. Now, that is where the money gets into circulation. Money is that which the law creates, and which the law makes a use for.

"How are you going to increase the volume of your money? There is only one way, and that is by legislation. Senator Sherman said in 1890 that we needed about $40,000,000 to keep pace with population and industry. If we needed it then, we need it now, and yet, my friends, the Republican party is not offering you a means by which you can bring into existence the money that the people require to do business with. Why is it? I believe that the platform adopted by the Republican party at St. Louis was written by the men who are interested in making money scarce."

In conclusion Mr. Bryan urged his hearers to vote as their consciences dictated, and this was greeted by tremendous and prolonged applause.

Bryan's Return to Lincoln.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, today received a telegram from William J. Bryan, in which the latter stated that he would arrive in Chicago on September 4 and remain until the evening of the 7th. On the afternoon of the 7th, Labor day, he will address the labor organizations, and he will leave in the evening for his home in Lincoln. This is made necessary by the fact that on the 8th he is to receive the official notification of his nomination by the national Silver party.

In response to the appeal recently issued by Chairman Jones for popular subscriptions to the campaign fund, many contributions are now being received by Treasurer St. John at the New York headquarters. In order to systematize this work, Mr. St. John has asked all weekly and daily papers in the United States that are favorable to the election of Mr. Bryan and free silver to start popular subscriptions in their respective publications. Such editors are authorized by the Democratic national committee to act as collection agents for the campaign fund, and are urged to publish from week to week the names of contributors and the amounts subscribed.

The Fusion In Missouri.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—The Evening Journal, the leading Labor and Populist daily in the Southwest, says: A new factor has appeared in the fight. The proposition of a division of electors between the Populists and Democrats of Missouri has been hanging fire because of a failure on the part of Chairmen Roselle and Cook to agree upon terms of a fusion of state candidates. Chairman Dowd, of the silver committee, who is also national committeeman for Missouri, said last night: "I am tired of waiting for the Democrats and Populists to fix up an electoral ticket. The Silver party of this state will certify the full Silver Republican ticket, in order that Silver Republicans may have every facility for voting for Bryan. The certificate must be presented within forty days. I want the 42,000 Populists in Missouri to be given a chance to have their votes counted for Bryan. The Populists want four electors and the Silver party one. This matter must be settled within a week or I shall take it before the national committee; after that the Democrats and Populists may do as they like about their state tickets, but the electors must be placed right away."

Colorado Nearly Sold For Bryan.

Indianapolis, Aug. 31.—Louis R. Ehrich, of Colorado, arrived today. He is a gold delegate from a very strong silver state. He says it is idle to talk about McKinley carrying Colorado, and one might as well say that Bryan would carry Maine. The Democrats and Populists have fused on an electoral ticket and will sweep the state. A second Democratic ticket will not be put in the field in Colorado. Those who do not want to vote for Bryan will cast their votes for McKinley. Mr. Ehrich says it is impossible to guess the vote for McKinley in Colorado, very few persons talk against silver, and the feeling there is very intense, and a man who said he was not for silver would no doubt suffer in his business. Mr. Ehrich may possibly cast the vote of Colorado in the convention, although several delegates said they were coming if they could possibly get away. He prefers for the presidential nominee "a man in the B's—Bragg, Bynum or Buckner."

Bryan's Followers Rob a Bank.

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—The gang of thieves which has been following the Bryan party through New York state took advantage of the stop in Ripley to do a clever stroke of work. There is a small bank in that town, a branch of E. A. Skinner's First National bank at Westfield. The bank clerks rushed to the front door to see the parade pass, and in the meantime thieves slipped in a back window and made away with all the cash in sight, which amounted to about $800.

Fusion on Congressmen in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 31.—The fusion agreement entered into by the silver Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans at the Ottumwa convention has been carried out in the nine congressional conventions thus far held and in the conventions for the nomination of county tickets.

Florida For Cleveland.

Indianapolis, Sept. 1.—The Florida delegation held an enthusiastic meeting at which they decided to support Mr. Cleveland. J. E. Hartridge, who is considered one of the most forcible speakers in the Palmetto state, was selected to present Mr. Cleveland's name to the convention.

Air Motors for Broadway Cars.

Several Broadway cable cars have been sent to Worcester, Mass., where in the shops of the American Wheelock Engine company, they are being equipped with air motors. Under the body of these cars has been placed a reservoir in which will be stored the compressed air. The new system has been attached to several cars now in Worcester waiting to be shipped back to New York. The tests that have been made of the new motors as applied to the big Broadway cars are said to have been successful. It is believed the motor will be able to propel the cars, if required, at a speed little less than that of steam.

"Knocks Out All Others."

Battle Ax PLUG

The Large Piece and High Grade of "Battle Ax" has injured the sale of other brands of higher prices and smaller pieces. Don't allow the dealer to impose on you by saying they are "just as good" as "Battle Ax," for he is anxious to work off his unsalable stock.

HONORS TO LI CHANG.

American Missionaries Call to Thank His Excellency.

HE DECLINES A BANQUET.

Also a Special Train to the Coast Tendered to Him by Collis P. Huntington.

New York, Sept. 1.—Thirty ministers, representing American missionary societies, headed by Rev. F. F. Ellingwood, called upon Li Hung Chang today and presented him an address, thanking him for his interest in missionaries in China.

After the representatives of the missionary societies left, Collis P. Huntington and several other gentlemen with ladies called. Mr. Huntington invited the viceroy to go to the Pacific coast in his private car over the Southern Pacific, but the offer was declined, as the Chinese government had made other arrangements.

Li Hung Chang was the guest of the Merchants' Club at luncheon. In a brief speech Mayor Strong welcomed the viceroy, who responded through his interpreter. In conclusion he proposed that all join him in drinking to the prosperity of the commerce of the new and old worlds.

Li Hung Chang and his party, with Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong and others then went to Chinatown, and then to Union square, where a parade of policemen and street cleaners and an exhibition by the fire department was given. Li Hung Chang did not attend the banquet in his honor at Delmonico's tonight, given by the Chinese merchants. His suite, Mayor Strong, the Chinese minister, ex-Secretary Foster and other distinguished persons were in attendance.

Li's Visit to the Capital.

Washington City, Aug. 31.—At the Chinese legation it is said that it has been determined that Li Hun Chang would visit this city next Thursday, arriving here at night. He will be met by all of the members of the legation, who will escort Li and his suite to the Arlington hotel, where he will stop during the two days that he remains in this city. It is expected that Gen. Ruger, Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill, Col. Fred Grant, ex-Gov. Foster, John Russell Young, the Chinese minister, the Chinese consul at New York and other prominent men will be in Li Hung Chang's party when it arrives. At the legation it is believed that no public official display will take place but that Li Hung Chang will, on Friday, be quietly escorted to the capitol and other public buildings.

A FROSTY GUEST.

The Chinese Ambassador Not a Social Diner Out.

"What does Li Hung Chang eat?" Everybody knows that he does not dine a la Parisienne, says a correspondent, and that he eats nothing at all in public. The president of the republique invited him to a dinner in his honor at the Elysee, and the illustrious guest came, saw, and fasted. It was the same in Germany. At Friedrichsruhe he did not touch a dish, not even the dessert. The ex-chancellor then asked his excellency why he would not even try the food, which, he said, was very wholesome and appetizing. Li replied that he was sure it was all that, but that if he once sacrificed his principle in Germany he might somewhere else in Europe get a morsel of something in his mouth which would provoke a grimace, and this would be an unpardonable insult to his hosts.

No Wonder He's Thin.

Detroit News.

A man who does not think he smokes very much buys a certain tobacco with which premiums are given. After getting a pipe, a cigar case, a match box and a couple of other things he noticed silver plated spoons on the list. Thinking to please his wife he got a spoon when he had the requisite number of coupons. She was pleased, and since then—just a year ago—he has given her four. The last one started her figuring.

"How many coupons do you have to send for a spoon?" she asked.

"Twenty."

"You've had eighty packages. How many smokes in a package?"

"Fifty, I guess."

"That is 4,000 smokes this year."

"How many cigars do you smoke?" she continued.

"Two, I guess."

"And cigarettes?"

"Average two, I suppose."

"That is 1,460 smokes, making, with the pipe, a total of 5,460 smokes in twelve months; it's no wonder you're thin."

He's thinking of quitting. This is a kind of curtain lecture that hits him.

WHY THE MATABELES REVOLTED.

A Friend of the Chartered Company Explains the Situation.

New York Times.

Albert H. Halder, a civil engineer, who has just arrived in London from Buluwayo, has communicated to the London papers a statement regarding the causes of the native rebellion, the present position of affairs in Rhodesia, and the future prospects of the colony. After premising that he settled with his family at Buluwayo two and a half years ago, and had since then been actively engaged in developing the mining resources of the country, Mr. Halder said:

"The rebellion of the Matabeles is attributable in the first place to the outbreak of the rinderpest and the plague of locusts, by which the greater part of the crops of mealies and corn were eaten up. The natives could not understand, and bitterly resented, the killing of their diseased cattle by the Chartered Company's officers in order to stay the spread of the contagion. The loss of their cattle meant to them the loss of their principal property, and the destruction of their crops by locusts reduced them to the verge of starvation.

"When discontent and destitution were thus widespread among them, the natives readily listened to the incitements of the witch doctors, who seized the opportunity to preach sedition and accuse the whites of being the sole cause of all their troubles. The witch doctors at the same time enlarged upon the opportunity afforded by the absence of Dr. Jameson and his officers, and the considerable force which accompanied him in his incursion into the Transvaal.

"The defeat of Dr. Jameson by the Boers was used as further and potent argument to inflame the native mind. The first murders of isolated farmers and miners occurred in the middle of March, but at the outset nobody regarded matters in a really serious light, for the simple reason that native rebellions had taken place in colonies and states long established, such as Cape Colony and Natal, Transvaal and the Free State, and no surprise was, therefore, felt that a rising should also occur in Rhodesia."

Asked to explain the participation of the Mashonas in the revolt, Mr. Halder said that a certain number of Mashonas, though not very many, lived in Matabeleland, and, no doubt, maintained communication with their fellow tribesmen. At the outset of the Matabeleland revolt Mashona chiefs arrived at Bulawayo, to give assurance of their loyalty and ask for protection; but later on, owing to the spread of the rebellion and some partial reverses sustained by the whites, the Mashonas became restless and alarmed, and the Matabeles had little difficulty in persuading or forcing them to join the movement. They were, moreover, worked upon by their own witch doctors, ever ready to foment rebellion against white rule. Mr. Halder continuing said:

"Unfortunately, neither the Chartered Company nor even men living in the country and possessing long experience of native ways at first realized the gravity of the state of affairs. The proper thing to do at the outset would have been to bring into the country at any cost a large force and drive the natives from place to place instead of splitting up the British force into small patrols, often with disastrous results.

"I feel quite sure that a successful engagement with the natives at an early period of the campaign would have brought the result to a speedy end, as the natives are very superstitious, and are greatly discouraged by one severe check. The rebels ought to be followed up unremittingly, ousted from the hills and their other positions, and driven across the Zambesi if they will not surrender. The starving out process is a slow and expensive one, and meanwhile the development of the country is arrested, and the mining industry more particularly suffers great loss.

"It has been stated that the Chartered Company was going to submit terms to the rebels. But this would certainly be a step in the wrong direction, as it would be regarded as a sign of weakness, and would tend to prolong the rebellion instead of ending it. I do not think, however, that the war will be a very prolonged one, for not only is every confidence felt in Gen. Carrington's ability, but the ammunition and food supplies of the rebels must be failing. Moreover, they have sustained some rather heavy losses in the recent engagements, and altogether it is more than probable that discouragement has set in among them.

"With a stronger attacking force and more abundant supplies, more rapid and energetic tactics will be possible, and these will be cheaper in the end, and not attended by more loss of life. All the most experienced settlers are agreed that it is necessary to deal a crushing blow at the rebels as soon as possible. In any case, a large police force must be maintained in the future for the protection of farmers and miners throughout the country."

Speaking of the suitability of Rhodesia as a residence for Europeans and of the future of the country, Mr. Halder said:

"The climate of Rhodesia is excellent, and there are only a few places where malarial fever in a mild form prevails. Gold in payable quantities is widely distributed over the territory in quartz reefs, some of which are very rich and offer great facilities for economic working. In fact, I am convinced that with time we shall see an excellent output of gold from Rhodesia.

"Some people have maintained that the reefs pinch out entirely at short depths. There is no doubt that in very many districts some reefs are better than others, but there are many in Rhodesia which have proved richly gold-bearing at depths of 300 and 400 feet, with every sign of remaining as rich to an indefinite depth. In most cases the appearances go to prove that the reefs are true fissures.

"There is not the slightest doubt that mining operations have been more or less interrupted by the rebellion, but on the other hand, the railway from Mafeking to Buluwayo is being pushed on so rapidly that what is lost on one side is gained on the other, and when railway communication is once accomplished the country will go ahead much faster.

"I am glad to see that there is a movement to assist the Chartered Company through its subsidiary companies, financially and otherwise. Thus, the directors of the Colenbrander Matabeleland Development Company have recently voted £5,000 to aid the suppression of the rebellion, and, if this example be followed by other subsidiary companies, it would be a step in the right direction on the part of those who are as much interested as the Chartered Company in the speedy suppression of the revolt and the revival of prosperous activity which the restoration of peace would bring.

"So far as I am personally concerned," said Mr. Halder, in conclusion, "I shall return with my family to Buluwayo as soon as it is safe to do so. I have absolute confidence in the future of Rhodesia, as have all my professional friends who have seen the country."

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*From Olympia, Gray's Harbor a South Bend, 5:10 p. m.

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