CAREY MUST HANG.

SUPREME COURT DENIES A NEW TRIAL TO THE SQUAWMAN.

No Error in the Superior Court—Entire Bench Concurs in the Opinion That the Verdict Was Justified by the Proof—A Christmas Debauch Ends in Murder, the Victim's Body Being Anchored in the Water.

Olympia, Nov. 17.—Special.—William Carey, convicted in the superior court of King county of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death, must suffer the penalty imposed, the supreme court having today denied his motion for a new trial. In denying the motion the court overrules the following assignments of error by the defense: First, overruling the challenge for bias interposed to Jurors Vanwert, Roberts and Osborn; second, that there was variance between the allegations of the information and the proof; third, that the court erred in refusing to instruct the jury upon the subject of the corpus delicti; fourth, that the court commented upon the evidence in instructing the jury with reference to the credibility to which the respective witnesses were entitled; fifth, that the jury erred in finding the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree; sixth, that the verdict was contrary to the evidence.

In the opinion, which is written by Judge Gordon, and concurred in by the full bench, it is held that there was proof to sustain the verdict, and there is no reason why a new trial should be ordered.

William Carey was a fisherman, and lived with an Indian woman. On Christmas eve, 1895, in company with her, he went to the house of William Dobson, near the foot of Union street, remaining until 8 o'clock Christmas night, during which time considerable liquor was drunk. While here Carey beat his woman, but they left for home together, though Carey told Dobson before starting that he proposed to "do her up" that night.

Two witnesses testified that about midnight the same night they saw a rowboat off City dock; that there were two occupants; one was beating the other, and they heard screams of the victim. About 9 o'clock in the morning of December 26 Carey appeared at the house of Joseph Tulip, asking for his wife, pretending to be expecting her there. After remaining there until noon of December 27, Carey informed Tulip that the woman was dead, and requested help to bury her.

Tulip caused the arrest of the murderer, who disclosed the whereabouts of the body, which was found in eight feet of water, with a rope attaching it to the end of the defendant's float, near the mouth of the Duwamish. The body was held under the water by being fastened to a sack containing lead. Death had resulted from concussion of the brain, caused by blows.

At the trial before Judge Humes Carey was quickly convicted. He has since been confined in the north tank of the King county jail.

RIDICULOUS, SAID TITLOW.

When Judge Pritchard Threatened a Fine—Incident in a Tacoma Court.

Tacoma, Nov. 17.—Special.—Judge Pritchard's court was the scene of a lively tilt between himself and A. R. Titlow, prosecuting attorney-elect, this afternoon. Titlow presented some papers to the judge for signature, but the court did not approve their form and ruled against them. Titlow, becoming indignant, characterized the court's ruling as ridiculous. The interview was in chambers, and the controversy becoming animated the judge took the bench and threatened to fine the lawyer for contempt. He announced that if Titlow repeated the offense he would be made to suffer. Thus the incident ended.

CHEHALIS COUNTY RETURNS.

People's Party Carry Everything by Small Majorities.

Montesano, Nov. 16.—Special.—The canvassing board of this county has completed its labors, and the result of the election, as certified to the auditor, is as follows: The Republican electors received 1,267 votes, People's party 1,312, Democrats 28, Prohibitionists 20, Nationals 2. Sullivan, for governor, received 1,305, Rogers 1,341; Arrasmith, for lieutenant governor, 1,321, Daniels 1,316; Hoyt, for supreme judge 1,288, Reavis 1,321; for congress, Doolittle 1,287, Hyde 1,211, Lewis 1342, Jones 1,338. The vote for the other state officers was about the same. The amendment to the constitution received 789, against 502.

All the candidates on the county People's party ticket were elected by pluralities ranging from 19 to 184. There has been some talk of making a contest for the clerk's office, and there is enough known to make it certain that the contest would be successful, and would give the office to the Republican, but it is probable that it will not be made.

The names of the county officers elected, according to the return of the canvassing board, are as follows: Superior judge, C. W. Hodgdon, representatives, E. L. Koehler and J. A. Gilkey; auditor, J. A. Sells; clerk, B. G. Cheney; sheriff, D. T. Creech; treasurer, C. N. Wilson; assessor, W. F. Crawford; superintendent of schools, N. D. McKillip; coroner, J. S. Walston; wreckmaster, H. Rosmond; commissioners, Charles McIntyre and A. M. Kenedy; surveyor, R. S. Jackson; prosecuting attorney, W. H. Abel.

FLOUR MILLS HARD PINCHED.

Rise in the Price of Wheat Caught Them With Low Stocks.

Tacoma, Nov. 17.—Special.—According to a wholesale dealer in flour of this city, the shortage in the wheat crop and the consequent high prices prevailing in the grain market will have the effect of closing down many of the smaller flouring mills of the state. He says that only five of the largest mills, located at Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, will be able to run after a month or six weeks, when it is expected that the supplies of grain held by the small mills will be exhausted. The larger mills, as the Centennial at Spokane and the Puget Sound Flouring mill at Tacoma, purchased enough wheat to last them eight months while prices were comparatively low. This effect will enable them to manufacture flour and sell it at a price with which the small mills cannot compete.

It is reported here that one flour dealer in Eastern Washington bought 5,000 barrels of flour just before the market began its strong upward movement. His profit on the deal stands today something like $12,000.

WALLA WALLA CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Burglar Given 18 Months—Suit Against Coblentz Bondsmen Today.

Walla Walla, Nov. 17.—Special.—William Roach, who was caught in the act of burglarizing Aelis & Co.'s store last week, pleaded guilty today and was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

The trial of the suit of the directors of the state penitentiary against the bondsmen of John J. H. Coblentz, late warden, to recover the amount of the latter's defalcation, will be commenced in the superior court tomorrow.

FIGHT OF THE DREDGERS.

Bowers Company Enjoins the New York Company at Olympia.

Tacoma, Nov. 17.—The Bowers Dredging Company, of Portland, Friday, secured a temporary restraining order from Judge Hanford at Walla Walla restraining the New York Dredging Company from using a hydraulic dredger on the government improvements at Olympia, which were let by contract to the Eastern concern. The New York company bid 12½ cents per foot on the work, the contract amounting to $30,000. The dredger was brought up from Astoria and work was to be begun tomorrow.

The plaintiffs in the action are the Bowers Dredging Company, of which C. H. Prescott is president and A. B. Bowers inventor of the dredger, and J. B. Brown, of Illinois. It is claimed in the complaint that the dredger to be used by the New York company is similar to the patent held by the Bowers company, and its use would constitute an infringement on the rights of the latter.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

TO FORM A SEALING TRUST.

Victorians Decide Upon a Co-operative Association.

Victoria, Nov. 17.—Owners of sealing vessels in this city today decided to form a big co-operative association, with the object of more advantageously prosecuting the industry during future seasons.

Justice King, the Canadian commissioner, is still detained at North Bend by washouts on the Canadian Pacific, and it is doubtful if the commission will be more than formally organized for business this week.

FOR POINT ELLIS SUFFERERS.

Justice McColl Recommends That Victoria Compromise the Cases.

Victoria, Nov. 17.—The fall court of assise opened today, with Justice McColl presiding. The grand jury was addressed at length by Chief Justice Davie on the subject of the Point Ellis bridge disaster of last May, his advice being that the grand jury should suggest to the city the desirability of compromising with the victims of the disaster rather than fight damage suits in court.

Walla Walla Firebug Under Bonds.

Walla Walla, Nov. 17.—James E. Stevens, arrested last night on a charge of arson for having, it is alleged, set fire to a barn and to the Hamilton-Rourke building on July 9, was taken before Justice Nixon this morning for a preliminary hearing. The examination was postponed till November 27, and he was placed under bonds of $2,000. The prosecuting attorney claims to have conclusive evidence that Stevens is the guilty party, and also that he is the author of threatening letters received by business men about the same time of the fires. Just after the fires A. R. Zabriskie, general freight agent of the Washington & Columbia River railway, who had the Hamilton-Rourke warehouse leased, employed detectives to ferret out the guilty party. Stevens' peculiar actions caused suspicion to rest upon him, and he was closely watched.

Knows Nothing of Kneally Murder.

Portland, Nov. 17.—John Cosgrove, who was publicly charged by Detective Cody, of this city, on September 28 with being implicated in the murder of Kneally in this city in 1886, arrived here today from San Francisco. Cosgrove states that he knew nothing whatever about the murder, and in support of his statement he has an affidavit signed by Neal Hern, of San Francisco. The affidavit is sworn to before H. J. Lask, a notary of San Francisco. Hern states in the affidavit that at the time of the Kneally murder he was chief cook for Pattern & Hunt, contractors on the Northern Pacific railroad near Eagle Gorge, Wash., and that Cosgrove was working at the same time as a waiter in the camp.

Montesano Water Fight.

Montesano, Nov. 17.—Special.—The city council at the last session refused to pay the bill for the last two months' water rent for fire purposes. The Montesano Mill Company put in the water works here under a franchise granted them by the city, and one article of the franchise provides for furnishing the city with water at so much per hydrant. The council has been endeavoring for a long time past to get the rate reduced, as there is no question of its being too high. The rate was fixed during boom times, but the company or the party, to whom it assigned the amount due from the city, has refused to grant any reduction, and the action of the council is taken with a view of forcing a reduction, if possible to do so.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Olympia, Nov. 17.—Special.—The supreme court today handed down opinions in the following cases:

John Megrath, respondent, vs. David Gilmore, appellant, appeal from King county; affirmed.

Edward Hall, respondent, vs. Elgin Dairy Company et al., appellants, appeal from King county; reversed.

State vs. William Carey—Appeal from King county; judgment of murder in the first degree affirmed.

Drowned on the Sooke.

Victoria, Nov. 17.—While attempting to ford the Sooke river, swollen by the recent rains, which have destroyed the bridges, William Thompson, of Victoria, was last night swept away with his team and road wagon. The broken debris of the latter has been found. Parties are now searching the river banks for the bodies of the man and horses.

Liquor Without a License.

Olympia, Nov. 17.—Special.—T. J. McClellan, postmaster and keeper of a general store at Tenino, was brought to the city today, charged with violation of the internal revenue law, by selling liquor without a license.

Cught in a "Hole in the Wall."

Hastings, Neb., Nov. 17.—Chief of Police Lepinski returned this morning from Hanover, Kan., where he traced the Davenport, Neb., bank robbers and succeeded in unearthing an organized gang of the boldest kind of robbers, who have been operating through this part of the state for the last six months. Last Saturday morning the Bank of Davenport was robbed of everything in the safe, amounting to several thousand dollars. The work was done by professionals. Chief Lepinski got on their trail and followed them to Hanover, where he arrested three of them yesterday. The robbers' den is what is called a "hole in the wall," and was run by one of the gang, who disposed of the stolen goods. In searching the cellar the officer dug about $500 in gold, $30 in silver, and plenty of gold watches and jewelry, besides a large roll of scrip and sevral dynamite bombs. Among the silver was found that which was taken from the Davenport bank. The fellows had upon their person $1,300 in currency.

Freight Rates to California.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—J. Hinton, general agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, San Francisco, at one time general freight agent of the Texas & Pacific, has been named by the Southern Pacific as the successor of the late J. Waldo, on the board of administration of the Southwest Traffic Association. The Southern Pacific Company has made rates from the East that will enable California jobbers to have a large buying field, the new rates going into effect today. Freight rates from Boston, Philadelphia and other principal points on the Atlantic seaboard will be the same as from New York on leading commodities with a minimum rate, however, of 75 cents per hundred pounds.

The commission recently appointed to locate a deep water harbor at San Pedro or Santa Monica, Cal., will meet at Los Angeles in December, for preliminary inspection of the two harbors. Most of the winter will be spent in execution of the work.

DEFEND THE UNIFORM.

EVEN THOUGH CARELESS CIVILIANS MUST BE SLAIN.

So Counsels the Emperor's Representatives in the Reichstag—The Bruswitz Incident Under Discussion—Loud Protests Follow Gen. Gossler's Declaration That the Right of Self-Defense Must Never Be Taken From Officers.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, replying to the interpellation of Herr August Munckle, of the People's party, on the Bruswitz incident, October 13, when a lieutenant ran his sword through a workman named Siebmann who accidentally pushed against the officer's chair on entering a cafe, stated that the military department was preparing new regulations with the object of limiting dueling. The commissioned officers, he added, would meet within a few days for the purpose of considering the regulations proposed. The chancellor said the chief change in the regulations as proposed was that if one officer insulted another, the matter should be left to the decision of a court of honor, but the judgment of the court should never be worded so as to make a duel a necessity, or even intimate the adoption of such a means of settlement.

The prerogative of mercy, the chancellor further stated, appertained to the crown, and therefore was not subject to the judgment of the reichstag.

Gen. von Gossler, minister of war, then addressed the house, dealing directly with the Bruswitz affair. Bruswitz, it was alleged, killed the civilian because he believed the honor of his uniform to have been tarnished by the accidental pushing against his chair by the unfortunate workman. The officer had been courtmartialed and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and to dismissal from the army. Gen. Gossler, amid constant interruptions, then went on to announce that although the judgment of the courtmartial had been pronounced, it had not yet been sanctioned. Therefore, he explained, it had no force in law. Continuing, the minister of war said that the documents bearing on the affair were to be submitted by imperial command to the minister of war, and that so soon as this was done, the sentence would be published together with the reasons which prompted it.

Gen. Gossler then alluded to Herr Munckle's "firebrand speech," which caused a great uproar in the house. The minister then cited cases of officers who had been grossly insulted by unknown persons, and he declared that officers who had not a proper feeling of military honor and a befitting sense of the dignity of their positions deserved to be gotten rid of, "for on those sentiments depend the martial efficiency of the army." The general further said:

"The honor attaching to wearing the king's uniform and respect for the colors are military sentiments that we shall never abandon. The right of self-defense must never be taken from officers." (Loud protests.)

When the tumult subsided, the minister of war remarked:

"I regret the attack made upon the officers, and I hope the house will judge the case without bias."

A lively debate followed the remarks of the minister of war, the president of the house, Baron von Buol-Berenberger, declaring that the expression "class baiting," with which Gen. Gossler had characterized Herr Munckle's speech, was regrettable, adding if it had been used by a simple deputy the call to order would have been ordered.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, then criticised Gen. Gossler's remarks, in referring to the death of Siebmann, describing them as not gentleman-like and blaming him for using English words. Herr Bebel said further:

"How can it be said that whoever attacks the king's uniform thereby insults the king? In 1730 the king threatened with pain of death any military man who flouted a civilian. Things will at last come to such a pass that the uniform of the cuirassier guard will be suspended like Gessler's hat, and the people will be required to make obeisance to the emperor's horse. It is vain to endeavor by a word from an august mouth to bring the people to such a state of fear and trembling that they will bow the knee in silence. Success is so impossible for views so diametrically opposed to everything, that he is the greatest fool who is constantly trying to make them prevail."

Herr Bebel was called to order. The house adjourned until Thursday.

COULD NOT FACE ACCUSERS.

Prominent M. P. Escapes Investigation by Flight.

London, Nov. 17.—It was announced on Saturday, November 14, that James A. White, member of parliament, of Forfarshire, and head of the firm of J. A. White & Co., New York, had resigned his seat "owing to business considerations." It now appears that Mr. White has sailed for India, and in this connection the St. James Gazette says:

"The local Liberal committee today passed a resolution that it had learned with deep regret of the grave charges affecting the personal character of Mr. White, but no action will be taken, owing to the litigation which is pending there anent."

Mr. White is president of the Dundee Technical Association, chairman of the Technical Institute, member of the council of the University college, Dundee, and a justice of the peace of Forfar and Dundee. He is a son of J. F. White, of Balruddery, was born in 1855 and was educated at the Dundee institution, Cassel, and at Edinburgh university. In politics Mr. White has been Liberal, and in favor of home rule.

The charges against White grew out of the fact that he is being sued by the daughter of a Scottish divine for a breach of promise of marriage.

High Compliment to Mr. Bayard

London, Nov. 17.—The large lecture hall of the City of London college was crowded tonight when Thomas F. Bayard, the United States ambassador, accompanied Lord Mayor G. Faudel Phillips, wo in return was attended by the high sheriff, delivered the prizes which are annually awarded at this seat of learning. Rev. Prebendary Whittington and the lord mayor both paid high tributes to Mr. Bayard tonight in presenting him, and he received the warmest reception from the audience to whom he delivered an eloquent address on "Liberty, and the Value of Individual Thought." James F. Flannery, M. P., for Yorkshire, in thanking Mr. Bayard for the part he had taken in the ceremonies, said that the people here are convinced that the success of the Venezuelan negotiations was largely due to Mr. Bayard's personality.

Universal Suffrage in France.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The chamber of deputies today adopted by a vote of 297 to 238 M. Guillamet's radical proposal to substitute universal suffrage for the municipal councils in the election of delegates who elect senators. M. Jourdan asked the government to support the proposal of the senate. M. Meline, the premier, protested against these injunctions, saying that the government knew its own duty, would place the proposals honestly before the senate, and would endeavor to obtain a compromise. Finally the order of the day in support of the government was adopted by 311 to 241 votes. It is believed that the proposal is certain to be rejected in the senate.

The good-will that goes with good tea is part of the profit—that is why some grocers are glad to sell you *Schilling's Best.*

But there is more profit, take it all in all, in *Schilling's Best* tea—for you, for the grocer, and for us.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

RECEIVERSHIP FOR TURKEY.

European Directorate Proposed to Settle the Eastern Question.

London, Nov. 18.—The Daily News states that it learns the powers are considering a scheme for financial control and the placing of the administration of Turkey in the hands of a responsible European ministry, Edgar Vincent, at present a director of the Ottoman bank, becoming minister of finance; a Russian officer minister of war, and a Frenchman minister of the interior; the grand vizier remaining president of the council of state, subject to the powers' control.

Arthur Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, speaking at Rochdale tonight, dwelt upon the difficulty of effecting a concert of the powers over Armenia. England, he said, had no ulterior object or desire for aggrandizement and it was a misfortune for the whole world that she had been erroneously credited abroad with ambitious aims. It was impossible that England should undertake, in opposition to the wishes of Europe, a crusade which, while it would not benefit Armenians, would perhaps impose upon England overwhelming responsibilities.

Holland's Queen Wooed and Won.

London, Nov. 18.—A Paris dispatch to the Daily News says that according to the Echo de Paris the regent and the queen of Holland will spend the winter in Italy, where Queen Wilhelmina will be betrothed to an Italian captain of royal blood, who has won the queen's affections.

Bismarck Revealing Other Secrets.

London, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Leipsic to the Daily News says the Neuste Nachrichten, of that place, supposed to be inspired by Prince Bismarck, hints that Italy also, as well as Germany, in 1891, conducted a neutrality treaty with Russia.

Barnato Denies a Rumor.

London, Nov. 17.—Barney Barnato says the statement cabled to the London Times from Toronto that his firm is obtaining options on mining property in the Lake of Woods and Rainy River districts of Canada, is totally devoid of foundation.

New Chilean Cabinet.

Valparaiso, Nov. 17.—The following is the new Chilean cabinet: Senor Anteunez, minister of interior; Senor Vicuna, foreign affairs; Senor Setomayor, finance; Senor Livera, war.

Castles Off for Home Today.

London, Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Castle, of San Francisco, will sail for America on the American liner St. Paul, leaving Southampton tomorrow.

Pan-American Medical Congress.

City of Mexico, Nov. 17.—The delegates to the Pan-American medical congress put in a very busy day with morning and afternoon sessions. The general session took place tonight in the chamber of deputies. The discussions were of purely medical interest. Tomorrow night the city government will give the delegates a grand reception in the city hall of the ancient municipal building.

BRYAN ON A LECTURE TOUR.

Silver Standard Bearer Accepts a Tempting Offer.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 17.—It has been definitely arranged that William J. Bryan is to take the lecture platform, and his first address will be delivered at Atlanta, Ga., early in December. His route, as far as it has at present been arranged, will be, after leaving Atlanta, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Birmingham and New Orleans. After leaving the latter city Mr. Bryan will go through Texas, then on to California and Oregon, and will not reach the cities of the East before the latter part of February, 1897.

The man behind the enterprise is V. E. McBee, of Norfolk, Va., the superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line. On election night Mr. BcBee, who had been a hard worker for the Bryan ticket, wired to this city offering Mr. Bryan a very large amount for a series of lectures in case the election should turn against him. No attention was paid to the matter at that time by Mr. Bryan, but after the defeat of the Democratic ticket had been formally acknowledged by the Democratic leaders, Mr. McBee once more renewed his offers, negotiations were begun, and the result has been that Mr. Bryan has signed contracts for a series of lectures under the management of Alexander Comstock, who is the representative and associate of Mr. McBee in the enterprise. The terms of the agreement from a financial standpoint have not been made known, but it is reliably understood that the remuneration which Mr. Bryan is to receive will exceed the salary he would have received as president of the United States in the event of his election to that office.

Arrangements are already under way to have the delivery of Mr. Bryan's first lecture in Atlanta made the occasion of a great demonstration, which will be in the nature of a monster reception. The lectures to be delivered by Mr. Bryan will be non-partisan in their character and will for the most part be upon governmental and social topics, as it is expressly stipulated in the contract that the tour shall have no political aspect or coloring.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Bryan is actively engaged in the preparation of a work to be published about January. This work will embody a thorough discussion of bi-metallism and its importance as an issue in the campaign of 1900.

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 17.—Bryan and the party of hunters from St. Louis arrived here this morning. The train was met by an enthusiastic crowd, including many railroad shop men. Bryan was compelled to make a short speech. The party was finally escorted to a hotel by the crowd, which cheered the Nebraskan at every step. From the hotel balcony Bryan made another speech. The party left at 10 o'clock for Chadwick, whence they will be conveyed to the game preserves in Taney county.

Leper Hunted to the Death.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 17.—Carbon, a mining village in Pike county, was the scene of a tragedy last night. Fred Williams called at the home of Mrs. Palm, who was ill, and attempted to assault her. Her entreaties proved of no avail. Just as the woman's 12-year-old child entered the room, Williams transferred his lustful attempts to the child and accomplished his purpose. As soon as Williams escaped an alarm was given and twenty or more miners armed themselves and began the chase. Williams was overtaken and shot dead while trying to escape. His victim may die.

A Mexican Monte Carlo.

Denver, Nov. 17.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says: It was stated here today by a prominent sporting man from El Paso that Dan Stuart and a powerful syndicate have at last succeeded in securing from the Mexican government a concession that will permit them to establish at Juarez, across the Rio Grande from El Paso, a great international Monte Carlo.

No Market for Carpets.

New York, Nov. 17.—It was announced in the tapestry mills of the Alexander Smiths' Sons Carpet Company, in Yonkers, tonight, that the concern would shut down until January or later. About 7,000 hands will be thrown out of work. It is said there is no market for carpets.

Congressman-Elect Dead.

Shelbina, Mo., Nov. 17.—R. P. Giles, congressman elect, First Missouri district, died today.

Mamma's Old Dress

Should not be thrown away. Buy a package of Diamond Dyes—only 10c.—and with very little labor the original freshness of the gown will be restored in another color. It will be practically

Made New For Ten Cents

Send for the Direction Book and 40 samples of colored cloth that are sent free. They will explain how easy and economical it is to use

Diamond Dyes

Sold everywhere. 10 cents a package.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

NOT A WORD FROM WEYLER

Captain General Has Not Yet Caught Maceo—Rumors of a Spanish Defeat.

New York, Nov. 17.—A Havana special says: Today has brought no definite news of the whereabouts of Capt.-Gen. Weyler, though scraps of information regarding the troubles of the insurgents in Pinar del Rio are given to the public. It is said Maceo received a slight flesh wound in an engagement at Lechusea. The insurgent general has again established a position at Brujo, in the Brujito mountains.

The captain general yesterday was expected to arrive at Candeleria, and the Spanish officials here attributed the alleged retrograde movement of the insurgents under Maceo, to this move upon the part of the Spanish commander. The latter's arrival at Candeleria has not been announced and there is no denying that a feeling of considerable anxiety can be noticed at the Spanish headquarters. A number of officers have been on duty night and day at the palace, as if awaiting important news, which as yet has failed to reach them since Weyler's departure.

The city of Puerto Principe is being placed in the strongest state of defense. Gen. Castellanos, the Spanish commander who was announced to have defeated the insurgents in several engagements, and to have relieved Cascorra and Guaimara, in Puerto Principe, is understood to be retreating as quickly as his troops can move upon the city of Puerto Principe, in order to take part in its defense.

No News Is Bad News.

Havana, Nov. 17.—No news, official or otherwise, is obtainable here concerning the movements of Gen. Weyler and his army, which is supposed to be in pursuit of the insurgent forces under Antonio Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio. No news from the Spanish forces in the field, as a rule, means bad news, and the insurgents are circulating reports of a Spanish defeat.

There seems ground for belief that the captain general has not met with the success he anticipated. While he is reported to be moving along the northern part of Pinar del Rio, Maceo is said to be south of him, not far from the trocha, which would indicate the possibility of the insurgents turning the Spanish flank and making it difficult for the captain general to return to Havana. This, however, is conjecture, no news being allowed to leak out from official headquarters of the staff in the palace. From private sources this afternoon it was said that Maceo, who had been occupying a position between Candelaria and Artemesia had moved to the south of the former town, and was going straight toward the mountains. Another rumor has it he is pushing a strong force through the swamps south of the trocha. It is no longer denied that the insurgents have captured the two quite important towns of Cascora and Guimara in Puerto Principe, and that the insurgent army of about 10,000 men is advancing upon the city of Puerto Principe.

De Lome Not Discouraged.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Spanish Minister DeLome does not expect to hear of any decisive battle in Cuba unless the Spanish troops should be so fortunate as to corner the Cubans. He says Maceo has no force with which to give battle. The Spanish troops, he thinks, will have to chase the insurgents from place to place destroy their supplies and plantations, and prevent them from reaching the sea where they can secure new supplies. He says the fighting must be like fighting Indians in this country, the Spaniards being compelled to chase the insurgents from cover to cover. He does not look for important advices from Cuba except, possibly, the death of Maceo, which he believes would mean the end of the war. He intimates that Maceo's force is between 3,000 and 4,000.

The subject of hostilities between the United States and Spain being mentioned, the minister with a gesture declared it was only sensational. In this country there were jingoes who wanted to make Uncle Sam a bully, whereas he was a peaceful and good-natured gentleman. There were in Spain jingoes of the same kind, always anxious to stir up trouble. He said Spain's position was to take care of her own and to defend herself, and she was going to do it.

The Spanish minister is well pleased with the success of the Spanish loan. He received a cable message today saying that more than 100,000,000 pesotas had been subscribed, which, he says, refutes the assertion that Spain is a poor and bankrupt nation.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee called at the White House shortly before the cabinet meeting today, but saw only Mr. Thurber. From the fact that Secretary Olney was not present at the meeting it is understood that neither the Cuban nor the Venezuelan question was under consideration by the cabinet.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—Subscriptions to the new Spanish loan of 250,000,000 pesotas now aggregate 591,180,100 pesotas, of which over 285,000,000 were subscribed in the provinces.

Maceo's Position Impregnable.

New Orleans, Nov. 17.—Capt. Amando Andre, one of the youngest and bravest of Gen. Maceo's staff, arrived here Saturday from Cuba. In an interview, in answer to questions, Capt. Andre said:

"Gen. Maceo is in the province of Pinar del Rio, with some 20,000 men of all arms, which are divided in groups of 5,000 or over, or less, as the case may be, and which operate each in one district, but in constant communication with the general headquarters of the main army. Maceo, with his staff and perhaps 4,000 men, has his headquarters in the hills between San Cristobal and Cayabos. The men are all well clothed and fed, having plenty of ammunition, and will give a good account of themselves. The cordillera of hills in which Gen. Maceo is established is 200 miles in length by 16 to 20 in width, and every hill is a stronghold.

"The sides of these hills, which are often 1,000 feet above the sea level, are covered with a thick underbrush or manigua, often in stretches by thick forest, and here and there in pieces of open land. The only way to get to the top of the mountains is by mule paths, and on these no more than two or four men can go. These places are all held by the Cubans, and are also protected by mines and traps, which are unknown to any but the guides of the Cuban army."

Crow's Nest Pass Cut-Off.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 17.—It is announced that the directors of the Columbia & Western railroad have decided to build twenty-eight miles of railroad between Robson, on the Columbia river, and Trail. It is said the work of construction will be started this winter. The new line will form a connecting link in the talked-of Canadian Pacific extension through the Crow's Nest pass.

Pearl Bryan's Slayers to Hang.

Frankfort, Nov. 17.—It is rumored that the court of appeals has agreed on a decision affirming the death sentence imposed on Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling for the murder of Pearl Bryan, and that the decision will be handed down not later than Friday or Saturday.

THE CHILD'S SCHOOL.

HOW KINDERGARTEN WORK SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

Training Class Pupils Should Not Be Trusted With Classes Until They Have Had the Necessary Experience and Qualification—A Profession That Requires Careful Training.

The Seattle Kindergarten Association held its regular bi-monthly meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. In spite of the pouring rain the attendance was large. Mrs. H. E. Holmes presided. The report of the corresponding secretary was read. She spoke of the effort that was being made to introduce a bill in the legislature providing for kindergartens as a part of the public school system. It is expected that all the kindergarten associations in the state will unite in carrying forward this project. It was also reported that at the last meeting of the board of trustees it was decided to close the training class to new applicants for the present year. The corresponding secretary concluded her report with a few remarks concerning the condition of the free kindergarten on Main street, extending a cordial invitation to all interested in the cause of education to visit it and become convinced of its value.

Miss Ellen Creelman, superintendent of the free kindergarten work of the city, then delivered an address, which was listened to with much pleasure. Miss Creelman spoke of the course of study pursued by the pupils of the training class and of the progress of the kindergarten work, not only in the city, but in the larger educational centers of the country. During her summer vacation, which Miss Creelman spent in the East, she came into personal contact with the highest authorities upon the subject of kindergartens and of child culture in general, so that what she says has the added interest of coming fresh from those versed in the latest methods of kindergarten work. She said:

"With reference to the kindergarten everything is going most happily, and as we become better acquainted with one another naturally we do better work. We spent a most pleasant time, lingering as long as possible over summer, with its birds, bees, flowers, etc. We had much pleasure while straightening up our flower beds for winter and putting in some seeds to sleep until spring. We talked, sang, and told stories of the various homes of people and animals. We spoke of the various members of the human family. One mother told of her little boy's fondness for his grandmother, and said that when they went on the street, if he saw an old lady, he would exclaim: 'Just look at the dear old grandmamma.' Others told how the children sing the finger songs, while playing with the baby's fingers and toes, and how every day they had something new to tell of what they had been doing. We had all of the parents to visit us one day, and they all showed much appreciation of what was being done for the children. Now we are leading up to Thanksgiving, occasionally returning to talks and songs about summer, which cannot be entirely separated from autumn.

"So we follow the children, guiding and suggesting that they may see more than they otherwise would; that they may receive our sympathy and express their own with that life which surrounds them, knowing that it is not our work to lift them from their environment and place them amidst other surroundings, we endeavor as far as we have to do with them to aid them to rise superior to their environment. We know that this is the only way to enable the children to reach a higher, truer life. We aid them as they are ready to receive glimpses of the happiness that is possible for all to reach. We shall help them to express themselves in various ways, to become conscious of a power within themselves, and later to know that according to univesal development we rise only through self-activity—that as that is the law in plant, in mineral, in animal life, so in a higher form it is the law in human life.

"Knowing that it is of great importance that we hurry not this development, knowing that every time we do that we blur rather than clear the vision of the child, we realize how difficult, how delicate, the task is. Knowing that it is our part to suggest, not too much, but always enough, we feel how necessary it is that we be always alert to know what is needed. Responsibility should not be given to unskilled workers.

"Upon the practical work, as a part of the training course, greater stress is now laid than ever before. I would say that in this practical work the aim is not to have the lessons carried on according to any one person's set rules, but the aim is to aid the students to understand the possibilities of the various exercises of the kindergarten, to understand why Froebel made them a part of the entire system, to understand the universal principles underlying all development, and to apply these principles to the education of little children by means of Froebel's play material. This is not all. There is the study and observation of the children, that they may know how to appeal to the individual needs of the children. Then that which is of the greatest importance of all, the living according to these principles their own lives. We are not placing before the children something which they will need only when children, but we are pointing out the way of life, which we hope them to follow amid all its changing surroundings. If from this aid each individual is a little less hindered than otherwise we shall have had our reward. This course of study is not alone for child nurture, but, first of all, for self-culture. We are helpful in impressing others according to what we are, not otherwise. In the practical work we do not wish to cramp the spontaneity or originality of any teacher. That would not be well, nor is it to be wished for. But to attempt to take a beautiful violin in one's hands without understanding either what we are trying to express, or the possibilities in any slight degree of the instrument, would give but a discordant result. The teacher's work is a thousand times more difficult and delicate, and that which she has to do is infinitely more complex. Shall we set young teachers, before understanding themselves, the children, or the purpose of the kindergarten, to independently experiment in this work? Not so, but they, like the children, shall be given responsibility according to their strength, and all original suggestions shall receive due consideration. But these will come, to a large extent, only through later experience. The training class practice shall be the careful preparation for it.

Necessity for True Culture.

"It matters much to the individual teachers, aside from the children, how much real self-culture she gets before experimenting unaided with the children. Those who are doing the best work in the kindergarten today are those who have been thoroughly aroused to the absolute necessity of, first of all, true culture within themselves. So it shall ever be. The world will have little need of those who fall below this aim. Then shall we have in teaching the true spontaneity of one who says what she says, and does what she does, because she cannot help herself.

"The work is growing in Seattle. It is not a small thing to have a free kindergarten of sixty children and a training class of fourteen members. If the kindergarten should be closed today the work would not have been a failure, for the words of many who have studied and talked with me proclaim the fact that they have gained much insight into the purpose of the kindergarten, and that can never be lost. Then there is the work of the graduates—that is extension. They have established kindergartens and have interested others in the cause.

Seattle Shows Great Interest.

"Many have told me of their interest being aroused by the pupils of the training class. A kindergarten graduate of the Portland training class visited me not long ago and said that she had been surprised to find in Seattle so great an interest in the work. Another graduate of the Portland training class, and one who has been of great assistance to the kindergarten cause in Seattle, said she wished me to know how differently people met her when she attempted lately to start a kindergarten from what they did a few years ago. She said that they had a much higher knowledge of its possibilities and of what kindergarten education really meant. Many of the parents of the training class have been most cordial in expressing their appreciation of the work, as were also the parents of the children.

"The members of the training class do not hesitate to express their pleasure in the work, and speak to me of their appreciation of the work in such a way that I cannot become discouraged. As their insight grows greater their enthusiasm increases. The visitors at the kindergarten have been sympathetic and enthusiastic.

"I know that none of us need feel that efforts have been in vain. The first few years' work in any city may not have a large outward result, but many persons have become interested, and what has been done will not be lost. I earnestly hope that soon a small portion of the public school funds may be given to the support of the kindergartens in Seattle. I believe that such a step would meet with the hearty approval of many in this city. I believe that those upholding the kindergarten education in this city want the best possible results. It is truly a cause worthy of any one's best efforts.

"I shall briefly outline the course of study of the training class, but it is still subject to change at any time. The first two years' practical work with children in the kindergarten of from three to four days in the week. The days off duty in each week being necessary for home study. The first months of junior work are for observation only. Gradually the pupils give a little assistance, which is slowly increased during the year.

Work During Second Year.

"During the second year the students prepare and give lessons, adapting the lessons to the general programme. Their plans are criticised before and after lessons, and pupils are taught also to judge of their own success. This supervision, during the second year alone, can make the practical work satisfactory. To send one out without constant advice, in the majority of cases, would be to hinder greatly the pupil's success. Not to keep pupil teachers to their best, for a long enough time, is usually to leave them to sink beneath their best in later work, and that means to become inferior teachers. It is not enough that they shall learn to play beautifully and happily with little children. Unless they are constantly rising to new power within themselves the work in the future will grow monotonous to them.

"Standing on the outside, some persons think and say that a great deal seems to be asked in the practical work. But once let a person gain the true insight into the kindergarten, or engage actively in the work, and they soon cease to put forth such suggestions. On the other hand, as they know what is expected from the kindergarten by the educators of this country they will say, 'Leave no stone unturned in giving the most thorough training possible to the pupils.' I saw not one school in the East where a training class pupil was asked to take the responsibility of a class without supervision. Unless the pupils can learn how to find joy, peace, success, in their practical work in the two years, we fear they may later become discouraged in the work. Is this of less importance than the preparation for the various professions, which takes several years, this education which is to lay the foundation for all other education for life? I am sure that all who give the matter thorough attention will answer 'No.'

The Text Books Used.

"With reference to the text books used, we have: Kindergarten theory and practice—Froebel's 'Mother Play,' Froebel's 'Pedagogics of the Kindergarten,' 'Republic of Childhood,' by Mrs. Wiggin and Miss Smith; 'Reminiscences of Froebel, Baroness Marenholt,' by Von Bulow; 'Symbolic Education,' by Miss Susan Blow; 'Education of Man,' by Froebel. History of education—'Lectures on Pedagogy,' by Hailmann; 'Educational Reformers,' by Quick; 'Readings from Froebel's Letters,' and other volumes. Psychology and child study—Tracy's 'Infant Psychology,' including Preyer's 'Observations;' 'Research Work,' by Dr. G. Stanley Hall; 'Views of Dr. Harris and Others.' Nature studies—'Song of Life,' by Morley, and other volumes; also the following stories: 'Story Hour,' by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith; 'In the Child's World, by Emilie Poulsson. Songs and games, their purpose and manner of use—'Kindergarten Chimes,' by Kate Douglas Wiggin; 'Songs for Little Children,' by Eleanor Smith; 'Children's Songs,' by Walker & Jenks; other song books by Patty Hill, Mrs. Hubbard, Prof. Tomlins and Emilie Poulsson.

"In physical culture a series of exercises are given for the purpose of leading to correct positions of standing, sitting and walking, conducive to both health and expression. It has been decided to add to the course of study special instruction in drawing and vocal culture. This addition was greatly to [illegible] last year, but satisfactory [illegible] could not be made."

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THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Old Officers Re-elected—[illegible] of Regret at the [illegible] "Woman's Bible."

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—At today's [illegible] the National Woman's Christian [Temper]ance Union, the final report of [the com]mittee on credentials was [illegible] showed that forty-five states [were repre]sented in the convention, [illegible] gates and officers.

A delegate announced that [illegible] ported in Washington that the [illegible] which Abraham Lincoln died [had been] turned into a saloon. A re[solution was] adopted memorializing congress [to take] the necessary action to prevent [illegible]

The next business was the [election of] general officers for the ensuing [year, Mrs.] Lillian Stevens, vice president, taking the chair. With no [opposition the of]ficers were elected as follows: [Head]quarters at Chicago: President, [Frances] E. Willard, Illinois; secretary, [Kath]arine Lente Stevenson, Massachusetts; [re]cording secretary, Miss Clara C. [illegible] Missouri; treasurer, Mrs. Helen [illegible] er, Illinois.

Miss Willard reappointed [Lillian] Stevens, of Maine, vice president, and the appointment was [ratified by the] convention, as was that of [Mrs. Susanna] F. Beauchamp, of Kentucky, [as assistant re]cording secretary.

All the officers received an [ovation when] the result of the ballot was [announced.] Miss Willard was the recipient [of many] bouquets.

It was announced that [illegible] the largest delegation, had [illegible] of a visit by Miss Willard [to the] state convention.

At the afternoon session re[ports of] ated interests, laid over from [illegible] were made.

Appointments of national [superintend]ents, made by the executive [committee,] were read and confirmed by [the conven]tion.

Mrs. Mary Hunt devoted an [illegible] work of her department, after [which re]ports by organizers were [heard.] Among those reporting was [Mrs.] Unruh, of Oregon.

The report of the executive [committee] was adopted with slight [changes.] adopted it provides that the [illegible] placed in the hands of the [illegible] of organization, to be passed [illegible] work and organization under the [direction] of the superintendent of organ[ization;] general officers; that state [illegible] national superintendents shall [illegible] as national organizers; that [applica]tions for national organization [illegible] to the superintendents' organ[illegible] conjunction with other [illegible] that the Loyal Temperance L[egion be] a branch department on the [illegible] dues, with a superintendent [and] secretary.

The following resolution was [adopted:] "Resolved, That while we [illegible] right of women to make com[mentary on] the Bible, as men have done from [the be]ginning until now, we regret [the] name, 'Woman's Bible,' has [been given] to any volume; and we further [illegible] misapprehension that the [illegible] and religious, is instilling by [illegible] this commentary on these [illegible] Bible only relating to woman [illegible] version of the Scriptures.' We [dis]claim any connection whatever [illegible] ciety or of our national president [illegible] work."

Mrs. Fessenden, state president [of Mas]sachusetts, moved that a letter [illegible] be sent to Mr. and Mrs. [McKin]ley for their intention not to [illegible] liquor enter the White House [during their] occupancy of it. Miss Willard [illegible] Mr. McKinley being a teetotaler [the] convention decided to instruct [the corre]sponding secretary to send the [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. McKinley.

The coroner's jury returned [a verdict] of accidental killing in the case [of illegible] Hiatt, who was charged with [the killing] of his wife, at Stillwater, O. T.

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