

Special. Merchant vessels, tugs and yachts are included in this. We had a particularly large number of yachts offered to us, and we will, no doubt, enter into negotiations for a number of these.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—N. F. Palmer, representing the Quintard Iron Works of New York, which built the engines of the Maine, was at the navy department today in consultation with the officials respecting the conversion of vessels of the merchant marine into war craft.

FOR A FLYING SQUADRON.

The Brooklyn Reaches Fortress Monroe and Will Await the Minneapolis and Columbia.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The big armored cruiser Brooklyn arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning direct from La Guayra, Venezuela. She made a fine run up, and it is expected will await at Hampton Roads the arrival of the Minneapolis and Columbia, which are just fitting out at Philadelphia.

It is stated at the navy department that the Marblehead, which arrived at Tampa Saturday night, was ordered to that place to take some stores for the North Atlantic squadron.

The torpedo boat Foote arrived at Charleston yesterday on her way to Key West to join the flotilla.

The battleship Iowa went from Tortugas to Key West yesterday.

The gunboat Annapolis has arrived at Curacao.

The training ship Essex has sailed from New York to Portsmouth.

The Machias goes to Boston.

NORFOLK, Va., March 14.—The gunboat Machias has been ordered to Boston and she will sail in the morning. It is supposed that the transfer was made because the work on her could be done more expeditiously in Boston, this yard devoting all its energies to the Newark.

The Marblehead Strikes Bottom.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Tampa says: While coming up the bay without a pilot the Marblehead scraped on the bottom, but as the tide was high she got back into the channel without any damage.

WILL NOT SELL WARSHIPS.

Japan Needs Them Herself and Cannot Part With Them to the United States.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tokyo says: The Herald correspondent visited Marquis Ito today (Sunday) and asked him whether the Japanese government would sell the cruisers Kasagi and Chitose to the United States. The premier hesitated a moment and replied:

"I will make inquiries of my naval colleagues, but I think I may say that Japan prefers to get possession of all the ships building for her as soon as possible. Officers have already been ordered to bring the Kasagi and Chitose to Japan and the builders have been requested to hasten their completion."

After a pause the marquis continued slowly and impressively:

"The news of the last few days indicates a critical state of affairs elsewhere than on the Western continent, and we consider it only prudent to keep our provisions for the naval reserve. I hope the people of the United States will not take offense at Japan's unwillingness to part with these cruisers. I have always appreciated their kindly feeling for Japan. The United States is a nation above all others where the public sentiment absolutely controls the national policy, and for that reason I wish to have the people there understand that Japan retains the Kasagi and Chitose, not from a lack of unwillingness to oblige the United States, but because she needs them herself."

"In case of war between the United States and Spain, your excellency," the correspondent asked, "will Japan allow the warships of both belligerents to take call at Japanese ports or refuse it to both?"

"That opens a long vista of possibilities," he replied. "Some authorities contend that coal and even provisions should be contrabanded in war, as both are necessary to maintain hostilities at sea. When ever war is declared between two or more powers, Japan, if neutral, will bear in mind in deciding the coal question the manner in which her decision will affect all the belligerents and her own interests."

The Herald correspondent learns on unquestionable authority that Japan is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg, and that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have an understanding and are acting in harmony.

A high official said: "You may say positively that the Japanese will back up England against Russia, and if England maintains a firm attitude, all immediate danger of war is averted, unless Russia is resolved to fight also. In view of England's

position, it is not surprising that the United States is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg, and that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have an understanding and are acting in harmony.

It is not surprising that the United States is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg, and that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have an understanding and are acting in harmony.

It is not surprising that the United States is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg, and that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have an understanding and are acting in harmony.

It is not surprising that the United States is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg, and that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have an understanding and are acting in harmony.

It is not surprising that the United States is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg, and that while no alliance exists between England and Japan, they have an understanding and are acting in harmony.

For the complete outfitting of masts under the roof the firms of

Loach, Augustine & Co., Seattle Hardware Co., J. A. Ballargeon,

Have incorporated the

Seattle-Alaska General Supply Co., Inc.,

Dexter Horton Bank Building, First Avenue South.

great superiority at sea and her possession of all the available coal in the Eastern ports, Russia will probably take a conciliatory tone for the present."

The Herald correspondent learns that Japan has received a cable offer from England for all the warships building for her in English private yards, consisting of three 15,000-ton battleships and three first-class armored cruisers of about 10,000 tons each. The offer has been refused.

ENLISTMENTS FOR NAVY

Even Landmen Are Admitted at League Island to Serve Aboard Ships.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Today for the first time "landmen" were enlisted for service in the United States navy at the League Island navy yard. Any able-bodied man who answered the physical requirements was admitted. The reason for this action, one of the officers of the ship yard said today, was that orders have been received from Washington to recruit as rapidly as possible 200 landmen to serve as seamen and coal passers.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Orders were received today by officers in charge of the United States marine recruiting station to enlist 400 men.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Col. Haywood, commandant of the marine corps, today made five details of marines for cruises now being repaired or ready for commission. There are two drafts of forty-five each for the Philadelphia and the Charleston at Mare Island, one of fifty-two for the Newark at Norfolk, and two of thirty each for the Columbia and Minneapolis at League Island.

NORFOLK, March 14.—A large number of new men were taken in today, making the total number about 1,700.

EUROPE DOES NOT APPROVE.

At Least Three of the Great Powers Said to Be Opposed to War.

LONDON, March 15.—According to information obtained from good sources, the Austrian emperor is making great efforts to induce the European powers to present to the United States the danger to Europe of its carrying any further its interference in Cuban affairs. Emperor William is warmly seconding the efforts of Emperor Francis Joseph. The American government is aware of this situation.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs an abstract of an article in the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, which he thinks "deserves attention as giving an accurate account of the views and intentions of at least three of the great powers." The correspondent says:

"The article asserts that the United States will see that in declaring war against Spain they could not count upon the approval of any of the European powers. All it alleges, would sympathize with Spain, if not actively, certainly by categorical protests against President McKinley's conduct. This is also well known at Madrid."

"Therefore," continues the Vremya, "it is hoped that Spain will not fall into the trap laid by Washington, as she has so far no serious grounds for declaring war, and measures should immediately be taken in order that she may not have such grounds in the future."

"The European representatives," concludes the article, "will notify the Washington government that war is not desirable, that it is to be hoped that President McKinley will realize the disadvantage of such general censure and will not allow himself to be egged into war by American speculators."

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard declares that Austria and Germany sympathize with Spain, the former being actuated by family ties between the two reigning houses and the latter by a grudge against the United States. The correspondent adds:

"The Chinese question is much more practical for the United States than the Cuban, but America has no naval base in Chinese waters. Why should not Spain make peace by offering the United States a naval station in the Philippines? Spain would lose nothing thereby."

DISPATCHES FROM MADRID.

Senor Polo Hopes for the Best—Unauthorized Commissioner Tries to Bring Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, received a number of dispatches today from the minister of state at Madrid and from Capt. Gen. Blanco. Those from Gen. Blanco stated that the situation at Havana and throughout the island was quiet and satisfactory. The minister of state cabled in substance:

"The opening in the Philippines is so insignificant that it will be ended by the time you receive this."

Senor Polo did not have occasion to visit the state department today. At 11 o'clock he made his first formal call, by appointment, on the French ambassador, and at 12 o'clock on the British ambassador. Informal social exchanges had previously been made, but the calls today were in the nature of formal meetings of the representatives of the two governments.

The minister asked that an emphatic denial be made to the report that Senor Juan Ceballos had been in Washington as a commissioner from the Spanish government to make overtures for terms of settlement with the Cuban insurgents.

"Senor Ceballos is not a commissioner of Spain," said the minister, "nor has he authority directly or indirectly, to speak for the Spanish government. The only person qualified to speak for Spain in the United States is her accredited minister."

I wish to make the denial as broad and emphatic as possible."

It was explained by the minister that Senor Ceballos had recently been named by the autonomous cabinet as an aid to him in framing the proposed commercial treaty between the United States and Cuba. That was in accordance with the autonomous plan by which they themselves were given control of their tariff affairs. But in naming Senor Ceballos, the minister pointed out, he and his associates were to assist him as the plenipotentiary of Spain. Whether Mr. Ceballos on his own responsibility made overtures is not known at the legation. He did not call there, and it is said that anything he may have done was without the consultation or sanction which would give it the slightest status as the act of the Spanish government.

The minister has received no information as to the findings of the Spanish naval commission, which is investigating the Maine disaster. He says this commission is proceeding with the same formality and secrecy as the United States court of inquiry, and that any intimation of its findings will not be justified until its formal report is presented. Mr. Polo added that his professional belief, however, is that there is no doubt the Spanish commission will report that the Maine explosion was due to accident. He said he was convinced that this also would be the conclusion reached by the people in this country when all facts in the matter are made known.

Junta Repudiates Ceballos.

NEW YORK, March 14.—J. M. Ceballos, general manager of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, made the following statement today:

"I regret to see my name published in the morning papers in connection with negotiations looking toward peace to be established in the island of Cuba, and stating that I was acting with full knowledge of the Sagast mission, or all of which I deny to be the case. Whatever interest I may take in this matter is solely prompted by my desire to prevent a conflict between Spain and the United States, and to establish, if possible, a basis, as every true American hopes for, that will give us peace at an early date for all concerned."

Thomas Estrada Palma, of the Cuban revolutionary party in this city, said that the proposition for the Cuban pacification reported to have been offered by Senor Ceballos was not satisfactory to the junta.

"We will not consider any proposition for the settlement of the war," he said, "unless it be based upon the absolute independence of Cuba. We are willing to pay Spain an indemnity of not more than \$100,000,000. If this is not satisfactory to Spain we will continue the war. Our resources are sufficient to do this. I will not receive Senor Ceballos unless he wants to treat on the basis of absolute independence."

Autonomy is Not Wanted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Dr. John Gutierrez, representative of the Cuban junta in this city, in an open letter today discusses the published statements that there is a project on foot to settle the Cuban question on a basis of autonomy.

"The plan," says Dr. Gutierrez, "suggests for Cuba all the privileges now enjoyed by Canada. I cannot believe that such a plan is entertained by the United States government, and I feel that an appeal should be made to public opinion to pronounce itself against the consummation of such a sacrifice."

LANDING RELIEF STORES.

The Fern Discharges Her Cargo at Matanzas and at Sagua la Grande.

KEY WEST, March 14.—The dispatch boat Fern arrived from Matanzas today. She reached Matanzas on Saturday and at once began discharging her provisions into lighters. On shore a few persons had gathered, but there was no demonstration of any kind. The share of provision for Matanzas was got rid of in a business-like way, and the Fern then sailed for Sagua la Grande, where the same programme was gone through with on Sunday. The operation of landing the stores occupied about six hours.

An officer of the Fern said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today:

"It seemed as if the gladness of the wretched Cubans at our arrival was stifled by the overpowering dread that hangs above the people of Cuba, and that could not be dispelled even with the coming of the food for which they have longed. Naturally we saw little. Ours was no exploring trip. But we saw enough to convince us that the stories emanating from Matanzas, and especially from Sagua la Grande, are not exaggerated."

SENATE AWAITS THE COURT

No Action Yet Taken to Investigate the Disaster to the Maine.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the senate today Allen inquired of Chandler what the naval affairs committee had done regarding the investigation of the Maine catastrophe.

Chandler said that as yet the committee had taken no action regarding an investigation. He cared not to speak for the committee, but expressed the opinion that its policy would be to await the action and findings of the naval court of inquiry. He called attention to the fact that the naval committee has no authority under the law to compel witnesses to testify or to punish them if they should refuse. He thought the naval committee ought to be empowered to force testimony from witnesses or to impose a penalty for refusal.

A resolution offered by Chandler authorizing the committee on naval affairs to send for persons and papers in the course of the investigation of the Maine disaster was adopted.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was reported by Quay and agreed to.

BIDS FOR GUN CAPRAGES.

Firms Invited to Submit Proposals at Once.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The ordnance department of the army has sent an invitation to all firms which have in the past proposed to build disappearing gun carriages, in answer to the department's advertisement to come forward at this time and submit on their own behalf proposals for building such carriages. They are invited to state how many carriages they can undertake at one time,

and are enjoined especially to state the exact time to be consumed in making them. It is believed by the officials that the delivery of such carriages could begin in from three to four months after the placing of orders, the difference in time depending upon whether or not the manufacturers have their plans already in hand, and also upon the caliber of the gun to be mounted, whether ten or twelve-inch.

The plans of the fortifications board, which are being followed in the employment of these guns by the ordnance officer of the department, contemplate the mounting of all the big rifles on disappearing carriages. Although they are more complicated and difficult of manufacture than the ordinary carriage, it is said at the department that owing to the fact that the makers are now and have been for some time engaged in turning out this style of carriage, they can probably supply them in the immediate future more quickly than the ordinary carriages, and with emergency orders it is felt that the average iron works can turn out from two to six or eight of these carriages per month.

The ordnance officers have discovered to their great satisfaction that it is possible to use the carriages of the old fifteen-inch Rodman guns to mount the eight and ten-inch guns of modern manufacture. This is because the Roman carriages were of particularly heavy construction for the guns they were designed to carry, so that with even the vastly increased power of modern ordnance, the fifteen-inch Rodman carriage is still able to carry safely an eight or ten-inch breech-loading rifle.

Of course the expedient is only a temporary one, as the carriages are very slow in operation, according to modern standards, but they would serve very well in an emergency. The bureau of ordnance of the war department opened bids today for a large supply of armor-piercing projectiles and for 12,000,000 ball cartridges. The bidding brought together a number of representatives of large steel and iron companies, some of whom took occasion to give assurances that in the present emergency government work would be given the preference over commercial orders. The bidders for steel projectiles, varying in size from the 8-inch steel-capped shot to the 1,000-pound shot, were the Midvale Steel Company, the B. Atha-Blingsworth Company and the Furth Sterling Company.

The bids varied only slightly on the various classes of heavy shot, running from \$15 each for the 8-inch to \$15 each for the 1,000-pounders.

Although the department intends to accept only one bid, or to divide the orders between the bidders, it afforded satisfaction to the authorities to know that such large supplies could be obtained from so many sources on short notice. The Midvale Company offered to begin deliveries in twenty-five days; the Furth-Sterling Company at the rate of 100 per week after twenty-five days; the Carpenter Company, twenty-five per day after April 8, and the B. Atha-Blingsworth Company, in ninety days.

The bids for rifle cartridges were in two parts; 10,000,000 being standard metallic ball cartridges with brown powder, and 2,000,000 new cartridges with smokeless powder.

There were three bidders, viz: The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the Winchester Cartridge Company and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

The bids were the same in each case, \$18 for the brown powder cartridges, and \$27 for the smokeless powder cartridges.

One company offered to deliver 50,000 at once, and all the others contemplated a delivery of 100,000 a day after a few days.

The bids for shot, shell and cartridges will be considered and the awards made within the next few days.

AMMUNITION BY TRAIN LOADS.

War Supplies Pouring Into Tampa for the Atlantic Squadron.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Tampa, Fla., says:

Ammunition continues to arrive in large quantities for the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, but the cruiser Marblehead, which arrived here Saturday under orders to load with ammunition for Key West and Tortugas, is still lying at anchor a quarter of a mile from the railroad dock, where she will have to take on the cargo. It was learned today that thirty-six car loads of ammunition will be full ship loads sent to this place. Only sixteen car loads have yet arrived, but the balance is expected tonight.

PENSACOLA, March 14.—The schooner Josephine M. Jeter has arrived with a large quantity of standard shell for the forts and batteries here. A large lot of powder for the government arrived over the Louisville & Nashville road this morning and two car loads of torpedoes arrived tonight. The movement of troops from Fort Barrancas to the heavy batteries on Santa Rosa island began today. This is preparatory to practice with the big disappearing guns which is expected to begin this week.

JAPANESE FAVOR AN ALLIANCE.

Patriotic Speeches at Services for Victims of the Maine.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Memorial services for the Japanese who died in the Maine were held last night at the Japanese club in Brooklyn. The services were in Japanese, and were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hirose, pastor of the Japanese mission church, Brooklyn. K. Kusuhida and F. Awo, two of the survivors of the explosion, were present, and they told at length, in their native tongue, the story of the awful night in Havana harbor.

The recitals dealt almost wholly with their personal experiences and showed no light on the cause of the explosion, though both of them firmly believe the ship was blown up by the Spaniards. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hirose, and a eulogy on the dead by A. Ishida, one of the prominent club members.

There are about a hundred members in the Japanese club, and they are enthusiastic for war. The general sentiment among them is in favor of an alliance be-

KLONDIKERS—

If you want the very best values in Clothing

See Newhall's

ALASKA CLOTHING OUTFITS

Best assorted stock to select from. Reliable goods only; no shoddy. Prices marked in plain figures. Free Public Library Room.

E. W. NEWHALL & CO. Cor Second Ave. and Madison St.

DEATH OF MRS. THURSTON.

Wife of the Nebraska Senator Suddenly Expires on Board the Anita.

HAVANA, March 14.—Consul General Lee received the following telegram this afternoon from W. Barker, United States consul at Sagua la Grande:

"The wife of Senator Thurston died on the Anita today. She gave every attention and care to her from Boca."

Meager advice says that Mrs. Thurston died of apoplexy about 8 o'clock this morning, when the yacht was in sight of port. The Anita left Matanzas last night, with all the congressional party except Congressmen Smith and Cummings, who went to Sagua by rail. The passage from Havana to Matanzas was very rough, and that to Sagua even worse.

It is thought that this, together with the rough passage down the coast, may have hastened the end, but nothing definite is known here as to the circumstances of Mrs. Thurston's death or as to the time and place of the funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Consul General Lee has notified the state department of the death today at Sagua la Grande of the wife of Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, on board the yacht Anita.

Senator and Mrs. Thurston were members of a congressional party which left Fort Monroe March 2 for a trip to Cuba on the yacht Anita. The party had a stormy night off Hatteras and put into Charleston. The trip was continued after a few days' rest. The Anita first touched Cuba at Havana, and afterwards went to Matanzas and Sagua la Grande.

Mrs. Thurston was in excellent health when she left this city, having taken an active part in the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which met here the week before her departure.

SENATOR MASON CHALLENGED.

A Spanish Editor Wishes to Test His Verdict Spirit.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Mason today received a challenge sent him by the editor of the Spanish illustrated paper, El Cardo. The document is printed and is signed by the editor, the Marquis de Altavilla. The challenge is to a combat at sword's points, and is preceded by a short column of personal abuse, in which Mr. Mason is described as "an ignoble Yankee senator who scolds like a woman and who has not the valor to fight like a man and who would take a slap in the face without resenting it."

The American people are referred to as "people who deal in pigs and whose flag is the almighty dollar."

The senator alludes to the challenge jeocosely. He says he will have to see the marquis before he decides whether he will accept.

BALLADE AT PULLMAN.

Adjutant General Looking Up the Condition of State Arms.

PULLMAN, March 14.—J. E. Ballaine, adjutant general of the National Guard of Washington, has been visiting Pullman. He is on a tour of the state under the orders of Gov. Rogers to recruit the ranks of the National Guard. He stopped at Pullman for the purpose of ascertaining the number and condition of the guns in the hands of the cadet battalion of the W. A. C.

He spent the forenoon looking over the college and in conversation with President Bryan and Lieut. Chase. He then left for Colfax. It was hoped that he would be at the college long enough to review the cadet battalion, but on account of his leaving so early in the afternoon this was impossible.

TROOPS NOT STARTED YET.

No Arrangements Made to Move Them From Fort Hill to Atlanta.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 14.—A report that United States troops are being moved to Atlanta from Fort Hill via the Rock Island road, cannot be verified at railroad headquarters. The officials say that no arrangement for cars at Rush Springs (the station nearest Fort Hill) has been made so far.

HEAVY GOLD IMPORTS CONTINUE.

Large Sums Engaged in Europe for New York Banks.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Shipments of gold from Europe have been announced as follows:

J. & W. Seligman & Co. \$20,000,000  
Kiddier, Peabody & Co. \$20,000,000  
National City bank \$20,000,000  
Hendelbach, Kiehlmetzer & Co. \$20,000,000  
Kessler & Co. \$20,000,000

Still the Department of the Missouri.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The secretary of war has modified his order of last week changing the name and boundaries of the military departments so as to retain the name of the department of the Mis-

Advertisement for E. W. Newhall & Co. featuring 'NEW HALL'S SPECIAL' with a list of clothing items and prices. Includes 'Ladies' Fast Black, Fine Quality Lisle Seamless Thread Hose, all sizes... 19c a Pair' and 'Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs... 25c a Yard'. The store is located at Cor. Second Ave. and Madison St.

sonori. To do this, however, it was necessary to abandon the name of the department of the Platte, and the territory included within the present limits of that department will be known as the department of the Missouri. The old department of the Missouri retains the name of the department of the lakes.

Cost of the New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Two estimates of appropriations to meet the cost of the recently authorized addition of two regiments of artillery to the army were sent to congress today by Secretary Alger. One was a supplemental estimate of \$40,131 for the appropriation for the pay of the army for the next fiscal year, and the other was a deficiency of \$14,170 in the current year's appropriations, to defray the added expenditures for the remainder of this year.

Proctor Makes Official Calls.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Proctor visited the White House and uptown departments today, and his calls excited a great deal of interest. He spent half an hour with Secretary Alger, explaining, it is believed, the military situation in Cuba, and afterward held a conference with Judge Day, assistant secretary of state. Then he went to the White House and was closeted with the president for two hours and a quarter.

Test of Dry Dock No. 3.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The work of testing dry dock No. 3, which has been practically rebuilt since the leak was discovered some months ago, was continued today and was more successful than the tests made yesterday. It had been expected that the dock would be ready for use by April 1, but it is now doubtful if it will be ready before May 1.

G. A. R. Men Tender Their Services.

DETROIT, March 14.—Members of Fairbanks post, G. A. R. of this city, of which Secretary of War Alger is a member, adopted a resolution tonight tendering their services to the government in case of war between the United States and Spain.

Spanish Securities Drop Still Lower.

PARIS, March 14.—On the bourse today Spanish 4s fell 5/16. At Lisbon they were 2 1/2 points lower, and at Madrid they were quoted 1/2 point below Saturday's closing price.

Rush Work on War Vessels.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Work on the Dolphin is being rapidly pushed along, while workmen on the Chicago and Atlanta are also very busy.

Wages Increased 10 Per Cent.

CHATTANOOGA, March 14.—The Dayton Coal and Iron Company, Dayton, Tenn., has made an advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of its miners, 1,300 in number, to take effect April 1.

Cotton Mills Resume Work.

TAUNTON, March 14.—The 150 operatives of the Whitbread Cotton Mills returned to work today after a strike lasting five weeks.

Murderer Has Been Arrested.

JOHANNESBURG, March 14.—The murderer of Wolf Joel, a man named Feldman, has been arrested.

New York's New Dance.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Special dispatches from New York bring the interesting information that the Misses Hewitt, daughters of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, will give a "vegetable dance" next Thursday evening, to which have been invited the most exclusive members of the "46" and "many representatives of foreign nobility."

The "vegetable dance" is something new. Oshkosh, Kalamazoo and Kankakee thus far have experienced little difficulty in keeping abreast of Gotham in the matter of social entertainments. Vaudeville was in full swing at Red Dog and Painted Post long before it invaded Astoria. Cake-walks delighted the rural brother for years before William K. Vanderbilt won his cakewalk laurels in New York. Heber R. Bishop's domino dance, which delighted Gotham recently, seems to have been merely a very weak imitation of the masquerade dance of the crossroads bamboos. But the "vegetable dance" is a genuine novelty. No Western belle ever has impersonated a bunch of asparagus at a social gathering, and no Western beau ever has capered gaily through the dance floor as a pumpkin. The forthcoming Gotham function ought to prove a pleasant novelty, if for those "many representatives of foreign nobility" enter into the spirit of the occasion, won't there be too

great a preponderance of beet—just plain, dead ones—in that outfit?

Genius and Herd.

Chicago Times-Herald.

William Dean Howells said recently that the world calls to genius—with a brain, of course, to begin with. And that recalls a little story.

</