

CAPITOL GLEANINGS.

Cuba Favoring Reciprocal Relations.

Annual Report of the Naval Equipment Bureau.

Government Prepared to Promptly Suppress the Expected Uprising of the Sioux.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Some interesting remarks, bearing upon reciprocity, were exchanged today on the occasion of the reception of Señor Guanes, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, by President Harrison.

Señor Guanes said: "An international exchange of products and manufactures of the United States and Spain is surely one of the necessary laws that are based upon the instincts and universal needs of the present day, and the greater the difference between their customs, dispositions and the productions of their labor, so much more necessary is it for nations to come closer together and to increase their exchanges. To maintain these interests and to contribute to their development shall be the object of my most solicitous care."

President Harrison, replying, said: "It is most gratifying that in thus entering upon your mission you express in the name of your sovereign and the Spanish nation a warm desire for continued harmony of the relations and friendly intercourse between the United States and Spain. Inspired by like sentiments, I count upon your promised aid in developing larger relations and closer ties of amity and commerce, which both nations desire for reciprocal advantage."

RECIPROCAL RELATIONS.

Favored by Cuban Merchants and Sugar Planters.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from Consul-General Williams, at Havana, stating that the chairmen of the various business associations have been requested by the Government to appoint a committee to go to Spain and report their views on the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. He also encloses a translation from an editorial of a leading Havana paper, strongly favoring reciprocity and taking to task the Spanish Government for promoting the petition from Cuba as usually made to enable him to say to Spain, "Accede and agree, as is just, to my policy of commercial reciprocity, or I will sink the sugar plantations of Cuba." The editorial adds that: "The day this prime industry is lost all minor industries will be lost with it. All other industries live and flourish because wheat, cane, molasses, sugar and salt. The United States knows this and acts accordingly. Our campaign had to be undertaken."

NAVAL EQUIPMENT.

Report of Commodore Dewey on the Work of His Bureau for the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Commodore Dewey, chief of the bureau of equipment, in his annual report says that during the past fiscal year, sixty-five vessels have been wholly or partially equipped, at a cost of \$593,986, and coal has been purchased at a cost of \$41,003.

A SMUGGLER RETURNS.

WILLING TO STAND TRIAL FOR HIS OFFENSES.

Charles Terry, a Former Customs Official, Professes Religion and Repentance for His Misdemeanors of the Past.

SEATTLE, Wash., November 14.—Charles L. Terry, ex-United States Customs Inspector, who became notorious for smuggling while performing his duties as inspector, and who has been absent from the United States for several years for the reason that two or three indictments were standing against him, returned quietly to Seattle last night, informed his friends and later appeared at the office of United States Commissioner Spriggs and gave himself up.

Terry comes to throw himself upon the mercy of the Government. He was taken in charge by a deputy sheriff and later released on bail.

THE INDIAN MESSIAH.

The Government is Prepared to Suppress Any Uprising.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Late advices from Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, are to the effect that the excitement among the Indians on account of the new Messiah, is rapidly increasing. Some apprehension is felt that if active measures are not taken by the Government a serious outbreak may occur during the early spring or even before.

It is said, however, that the Government has the whole situation in hand and will at once effectually crush out the very first signs of an uprising. On the recommendation of General Miles the War Department has ordered troops from several points in the vicinity of the Sioux reservation to take the field at once.

There will doubtless be a repetition of the scene enacted several years ago, when General Sheridan massed a large force of United States troops near Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and prevented a threatened outbreak.

The War Department now proposes

TO MAKE A SIMILAR DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE NORTHERN INDIANS AND TO SPEND NO TIME PARLEYING WITH THEM.

SECRETARY BLAINE.

Pushing Commercial Interests in the Latin-American States.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Minister Pitkin has arrived from the Argentine Republic and it is believed brings with him a treaty or the basis of one, for reciprocity between the United States and Argentine Republic.

Minister Conger will make a reciprocity treaty with Brazil, his first work there.

Minister Romero, of Mexico, has been a good deal in consultation with Secretary Blaine and it is believed on this subject that Secretary Blaine is actively engaged consulting representatives of the various South American countries in the matter.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Deadly Shock Near Lima, Ohio—Three Men Killed.

LIMA, November 14.—A terrific explosion of giant powder occurred here today, killing George Fisher, Henry Wisekopf and Archie Burkett. The shock was felt for ten miles around and many windows were broken.

The men were hauling dynamite when the explosion occurred. Fisher's arms and legs were blown off and all that was left was the blackened trunk. Wisekopf's head was torn from his body and not found till this afternoon, when it was discovered in a field with hogs rooting it around.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR THE COMMISSIONERS TO STRAIGHTEN.

Appointments of Division Chiefs Made Without Consulting the Director-General—President Palmer May Resign.

CHICAGO, November 14.—With the approach of the next meeting of the World's Fair Commission, rumors of trouble ahead are numerous.

Director-General Davis feels he has been slighted by the local directory. It was his understanding that he should have the appointment of his sub-chiefs, but the directory has already appointed two of them without consulting him.

Opposition to the scheme of the local directory to place three or more fine buildings on the lake front is growing rapidly.

In a meeting of the congressional committee and the executive committee of the National Commission today, after an informal discussion of various matters, Commissioner Martindale, of Indiana, said he believed he voiced the sentiment of the commissioners generally when he said the restrictions thrown around the use of Jackson and Washington parks by the South Park commissioners must be withdrawn.

At a subsequent meeting of the National Commission on Buildings and Grounds, several commissioners asserted that the National Board would insist that there be no more than two buildings erected on the lake front. President Palmer said on the subject: "I shall resign if the plan outlined at a recent meeting of the local directory is insisted upon."

SENATOR INGALLS.

Expresses His Intention of Vigorously Seeking Re-election.

KANSAS CITY, November 14.—An Atchison, Kansas, special contains an interview with Senator Ingalls regarding his chances for reelection to the United States Senate.

"What," said Ingalls, "not win when I am certain of going into the fight with seventy votes, within fourteen of enough to elect me? I would make the fight if I had but three votes and knew I would get no more."

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Terry comes to throw himself upon the mercy of the Government. He was taken in charge by a deputy sheriff and later released on bail.

He was associated with E. A. Gardner, once of Seattle, but now serving a fourteen years' sentence in the New York penitentiary for smuggling 25,000 pounds of opium from Victoria. Two indictments were rendered against Terry at Tacoma, previous to Gardner's arrest and he skipped. He went to Victoria, where he has ever since resided.

While there he professed religion under the preaching of Mooly and was induced to surrender to the Government valuable lands in Seattle as a partial settlement of his debts. Judge Green, to whom Terry first went and signified his willingness to suffer for his wrongdoing, said that Terry had come back to make a clean and manly breast of everything that was against him.

Cincinnati League Club Expelled.

New York, November 14.—The National League this afternoon expelled the Cincinnati club for playing with clubs ineligible under the National agreement.

An application from J. R. Brush, representing several Cincinnati people, for a league franchise, was granted.

THE CAMP AT YAMBUYA.

Additional Testimony as to Its Horrors.

Stanley's Account More Than Substantiated.

Assad Farrar Details the Cannibal Incident and the Cruelty of the Officers.

LONDON, November 14.—The Times this morning, in connection with the Stanley-Bartolot matter, publishes the full text of Assad Farrar's affidavit. He describes how Bartolot, after Stanley left Yambuya, finding food scarce, employed armed Soudanese to attack neighboring villages, but found them deserted. He then had recourse to capturing native women and demanding food for their ransom. Bonny did the same.

Assad relates how Bartolot daily ordered men to be given from 25 to 100 lashes for various offenses. He speaks of numerous cases of stealing of food, the thieves being punished with 100 or more lashes, until their flesh was torn.

In one case Bartolot ordered the punishment stopped, but when the victim had recovered somewhat he was given fifteen more lashes, and then was compelled to walk ten hours in the sun daily, heavily chained. This continued for two months when the victim's sores became maggoty. Bartolot then relieved him for a week, and Bonny gave him medicine, after which the punishment of marching in the sun was resumed. The man finally decamped, but was recaptured and shot.

Assad says the officers had plenty of food, but the men in camp were starving and dying daily. "Often," he says, "we asked the major to issue a little rice to make soup for the invalids, but this was impossible and the camp became miserably diseased, yet none of the officers appeared to care." Assad refers particularly to Ward and Troup, saying they seemed content, having everything they wanted and were disinclined to march.

Referring to the Jamieson incident, Assad says, "Jamieson expressed to Tipoo Tib a curiosity to witness cannibalism. Tipoo told Jamieson he had better purchase a slave, Jamieson then paid six handkerchiefs for a 10-year-old girl. The girl was then taken to the cannibals, the chief telling them she was a present from the white man, who wanted to see her eaten. The girl was tied to a tree; then one of the natives stabbed her in the belly. She was soon dead. Then the natives cut her up; some took legs, arms and other portions to their huts, while others took the entrails to the river and washed them, Jamieson in the meantime making rough sketches of the horrible scene. Then he went to his camp, where he finished the sketches in water colors."

Assad then describes the officers going to Stanley Falls at the end of May. He tells of Jamieson's anger at a quarrel with Selim Mohammed and of the anxiety of both to seek to discover whether Stanley was dead or in prison, as rumored, Bartolot believing that if he could relieve Stanley from imprisonment he would be made a colonel.

Assad further says that Jamieson was proud of his cannibal sketches and showed them to all the officers.

Bonny also makes a further statement this morning to the effect that the cannibal incident was the cause of the death of both Jamieson and Bartolot. Assad told the Congo State authorities and they became excited over the incident, and forwarded his affidavit to Europe. Bartolot learning this, became terribly excited for fear he would be blamed and Bonny says he ascribes the violence which led to Bartolot's death to this cause.

BONNY'S VIEWS.

He Accuses Bartolot and Jamieson of Being Hand in Glove.

LONDON, November 15.—Bonny's official report is printed in the Times this morning. In the course of the letter he severely criticizes the management of Jamieson and Bartolot, who, he says were hand in glove. They endeavored to hamper him (Bonny) in various ways. He says the march from Yambuya to Unaria was delayed constantly by bluster, swagger and bad management.

Speaking of the serious losses of arms and stores he says that, during the twenty-four days of Bartolot's absence, when he (Bonny) was in charge, they never lost a man or a load and traveled quicker. By Bartolot's management, loads were afterwards scattered all over the district and many of them looted.

In Bonny's letter to Bartolot's father, telling of the major bringing chains from Stanley Falls for slaves, he says: "You may not like to hear this, but the facts are in the possession of the Congo State authorities, and you may best be prepared for any statement."

In the conclusion of his letter to

STANLEY, BONNY SAYS THAT, REVIEWING ALL THE EVENTS, HE BELIEVED BARTOLOTT WAS INSANE.

DEFENDS HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Jamieson Brings Out a Letter Denying the Assad Story.

LONDON, November 14.—Mrs. Jamieson writes to the papers, enclosing a letter written by her husband to Sir William McKinnon, after Assad Farrar's story had been told, entering a vigorous denial of its truth.

In the letter Jamieson says he was deceived. He saw a curious native dance which Tipoo Tib told him was usually followed by a cannibal feast. He was skeptical, whereupon another Arab told him (Jamieson) to give him a bit of cloth and he would see. Jamieson thought this was a trick to obtain a gift, but he gave the Arabs six handkerchiefs. The girl was dragged out and murdered before he knew what was going on. He made no sketches at the time, but made them that evening in his hut.

Jamieson goes on to tell of the disreputable character of Assad and encloses a retraction from that chief and which says the story about buying the girl was misunderstood.

Mrs. Jamieson adds that her husband was about to take further steps to clear himself when stricken by the fatal fever.

NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

DENVER, Col., November 14.—The Knights of Labor Assembly is busily at work on routine matters. It is understood that one committee is discussing the advisability of the order in the future taking an active part in politics. Some definite action will be taken before the assembly adjourns.

BIRCHELL HANGED.

BENWELL'S SLAYER MEETS HIS DOOM WITH FORTITUDE.

A Crowd of Newspaper Men Present at the Execution—A Speedy Death From Strangulation.

WOODSTOCK, November 14.—Birchell was hanged today according to judicial sentence. The drop fell at 8:32 a. m. Crowds early began collecting in front of the jail, being chiefly newspaper men from all over Canada and the United States. About 150 were admitted to the yard, where the scaffold was erected.

The march to the death began at 8:25. First came Dean Wade, reading the Church of England services, followed by Dr. Chamberlain, A. D. Stewart and Deputy Sheriff Finney. The prisoner came next, deathly pale, but resolute. He looked so young and undaunted the bystanders almost forgot that he had shot his friend in the back in a lonely swamp, and faces turned pale as the doomsday man passed.

The procession stopped fifteen feet from the gallows and the Anglican service was read. Birchell stood with eyes fixed on the blue sky to the north. It was evident he strung his whole being up to the game. "Dust to dust," the executioner bade the prisoner and as the priest entered upon the Lord's prayer he placed over Birchell's head a black cap and adjusted the noose about his neck.

The prisoner did not say a word after leaving the cell, except it might be to mutter a word to his friend Leetman, who accompanied him, or to Dean Wade as he kissed them farewell.

At 8:32 came the signal. The body was jerked into the air about five feet, then fell until the feet were within two feet of the ground. There was a slight twitching of the hands and legs. At 8:35 Dr. Chamberlain declared life extinct. Birchell had the impression that someone would publish a bogus confession, so he prepared a statement denying any thing which he had not already made public.

A post mortem showed that death was caused by strangulation. The body will be buried in the jail yard.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

AS VIEWED THROUGH ENGLISH FREE TRADE SPECTACLES.

Great Interest Manifested in the Customs Legislation of the United States—Comments by the London Times.

LONDON, November 14.—Sir Lyon Playfair in a speech at Leeds last night dwelt at great length on the tariff policy of the United States.

He cited a host of statistics to show that consumers always paid the extra duty. The effects of the tariff will be disastrous to American agriculture. He declared that Canada will be able to supply Great Britain with all the food she now gets from the United States. If Canada would reconstruct her tariff on revenue principles Europe and Asia would contribute to her future commercial prosperity.

Referring to the meat inspection bill of America he declared that empowering the President to boycott nations was an act unworthy of a great nation. The boycott has never hitherto been recognized by international law.

He considered the reciprocity clause in the McKinley bill a safety valve to prevent high pressure from blowing up protection.

Already there were signs in Germany, Italy and elsewhere of distress in the protection camps.

Though England might be injured for a year or two by the United States tariff legislation, he hoped she would not dream of reprisals.

The Times, in a long editorial, says that Sir Lyon's speech is the most complete exposure yet published on either side of the Atlantic of the absurdity of the McKinley tariff. The opponents of high protective duties, it says, could hardly do better than to circulate his dispassionate argument among the American electorate before the next contest for control of the executive power.

Near Millersburg, Ky., yesterday morning a handcar loaded with section men was struck by a passenger train. One man was killed and four fatally injured.

CURING CONSUMPTION.

Effect of Dr. Koch's New Inoculating Fluid.

Experiments By German Physicians.

Injections of the Lymph Unmistakably Show if Tuberculosis Exists in a Patient.

BERLIN, November 14.—Professor Koch publishes an article in Die Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift on the cure of tuberculosis. Professor Koch says he is as yet unprepared to indicate the source from which the curative matter is derived and the method of preparation for the reason that the experimental work is still in progress.

The curative lymph is described as consisting of a brownish transparent liquid, so prepared as to be proof against deterioration. When diluted with water for use the matter is liable to decay. It is necessary therefore that the attentions be perfectly sterilized by heat and preserved in wadding covering or prepared with a solution of phenol, 50 per cent strong.

When taken into the stomach the curative matter proves to have no effect. It must be applied subcutaneously by means of a valveless syringe, which must be rinsed with absolute alcohol and kept in a perfectly aseptic condition.

Twenty-five hundredths of a cubic centimeter intensely affected a healthy man, who was subjected to the experiment, while two cubic centimeters applied to a guinea pig had little effect.

Professor Koch injected twenty-five hundredths of a cubic centimeter under the skin of his own arm and within a few hours experienced a contraction of the limbs and a marked feeling of lassitude. At the same time he felt a desire to cough, together with difficulty of breathing. These symptoms increased rapidly and in five hours he experienced an unusually violent rigor, accompanied with nausea and the temperature of the body rose rapidly. After twelve hours the symptoms began to abate and the next day the body resumed its normal degree. The heaviness of the limbs and languid feeling continued several days, however.

The same results follow when the fluid is applied to diseased persons suffering from other than tuberculous affections, but in persons affected with tuberculosis the same quantity produces a general and local reaction.

The reaction can best be observed in those whose affection is visible, as for instance, persons suffering from lupus. Within a few hours after injection the lupus sores began to swell and finally assumed a dark brown tint. The fever subsided, swelling decreases and generally disappears, scabs of matter falling off. Portions of the skin not clearly recognized as lupus are not affected.

It is asserted with confidence that the remedy may be considered an indispensable auxiliary to a diagnosis and that doubtful cases of incipient consumption can be diagnosed by its use.

Professor Koch expresses a belief that his remedy will certainly prove a cure for incipient consumption. Whether, however, the cure be final and definite is not definitely proved, and will need further experiments to determine.

The remedy can only influence living tuberculous tissue. It has no effect upon the dead tissue and produces no effect upon the tissues which have already been killed by an application of the remedy. It is quite possible that such remedy may still contain living tubercles, bacilli, which may again invade the adjacent living tissues. It follows, therefore, that the tuberculous tissue that is still living must be made first to decay. When this has been accomplished, every effort must be made to remove the dead matter by surgery. Where this is impossible and the secretion can only slowly proceed, the living tissue must be protected by continued applications of the remedy.

The remedy is applied in cumulative doses. A small quantity at first suffices to produce a strong action, but, as each succeeding injection causes the disappearance of a certain quantity of tissue capable of reaction, increased doses are necessary, until the patient experiences as little reaction as a non-tuberculous patient.

Patients who have been treated in the early stages of phthisis have all been freed from the morbid symptoms within from four to six weeks, when they may be regarded as healed.

Consumptives with large cavities in their lungs will probably experience benefit from the remedy only in exceptional cases. In all cases, Professor Koch emphasizes the necessity of early treatment. Only in the incipient stages of the disease, he declares, can the remedy fully develop its efficacy.

He deprecates the mechanical and indiscriminate application of the remedy, holding it preferable that the treatment should be applied in suitable institutions, where careful observation is possible.

Particulars were published today of a case of lupus of the face treated by Dr. Libbertz, in Frankfurt, by Koch's method. The case is progressing satisfactorily. The first effect of the treatment was to cause the lupus ulcers to swell and discharge a serous liquid, after which scabs formed as in eruptive fevers. The doctor will renew the injection when the scabs fall.

Minister Von Gassler has given 200,000 marks for the erection of a special hospital for the treatment of consumptives by Koch's method.

Koch's article in Die Medizinische Wochenschrift states that the most important property of the curative lymph is its specific effect upon every description of tuberculosis. From a diagnostic point of view, completely successful results have been obtained in cases of lupus, tubercular disease of the glands and incipient consumption.

Herberg, whose niece has undergone Dr. Koch's treatment for consumption, says that patients are able to follow

their usual occupations while undergoing treatment, only that it is necessary to take the temperature three times daily, owing to the fever caused by the injection of the lymph.

Consumptives Flocking to Berlin.

BERLIN, November 14.—There is a regular exodus from the Mediterranean shores of consumptives to Berlin. Many American doctors are coming to hear Koch's lecture, November 26.

CUT IN TWO.

A Bakersfield Drunkard Who Chose a Railroad Track for a Bed.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., November 14.—A man named George Ring was run over by the cars last night and his body cut in two at the waist. A letter in his pocket shows that he had a family in Chicago.

In the evening he was found lying on the track helplessly drunk. He was taken away some distance but must have crawled back. It is believed he lay down on the track for the purpose of destroying himself as a man who knew him well stated he had never known him to drink before. It is supposed he was brooding over some trouble.

Foreign Missions.

Boston, November 14.—At the Methodist Missionary Convention today a number of appropriations were made. China was given \$108,000, Malaysia \$8000 and Bulgaria \$19,000. For work in Italy \$50,000 was voted, the committee on Europe recommending that sum, in view of the work which has been done in that country.

NEWS OF THE RAIL.

FATAL COLLISIONS REPORTED FROM THE EAST.

The Salem Wreck Caused by the Truck Being Tampered With—No Wreck on the Union Pacific.

PITTSBURG, November 14.—The Western express on the Pennsylvania Central railroad collided with the east bound express at New Florence this morning. The wreck took fire and burned. Two persons were killed and eleven injured.

Later reports are that seven more were injured, making eighteen at least. Four of the injured it is thought will die. They were conveyed to houses in the vicinity.

COLLISION ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, November 14.—A collision occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio, near Scott's Station, this morning, between freight trains, killing Engineer Watson and two firemen. Another employe cannot recover. The accident was caused by disregarding orders.

TAMPERS WITH THE TRACK.

PORTLAND, Or., November 14.—Manager Kochler states that it is believed the recent train wreck near Salem was caused by the track being tampered with. A reward of \$5000 has been offered.

NO ACCIDENT ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

CHEYENNE, November 14.—There was no truth in the report of a disastrous railway wreck on the Union Pacific yesterday. An engine broke down, delaying traffic, but no one was hurt.

A VIRGINIA COLLISION.

PETERSBURG, Va., November 14.—Two freight trains on the Norfolk and Western road collided this morning. One brakeman was killed and other trainmen painfully injured.

FREIGHT TRAIN COLLISION.

DEBUIQUE, Iowa, November 14.—Two freight trains on the Sioux City road collided this morning at Elkton, Minn. Engineer Penman, brakeman Callahan and fireman Rolfe were instantly killed.

THE COAST RAILWAY.

MAKING UP A FUND TO PURCHASE THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Santa Clara County Drawn Upon to Furnish a Portion of the Money Required for the Purpose.

SAN JOSE, Cal., November 14.—The Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce met in joint session this evening to receive a committee from San Luis Obispo, consisting of General P. W. Murphy, R. M. Shakerford, H. M. Warden, Joseph Castro and R. E. Jack, for a conference regarding the action necessary to secure the early completion of the Southern Pacific road between Santa Margarita and Elwood, which the company has undertaken to do upon the tender of right of way and depot facilities through San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties.

The visitors represented that for this purpose \$54,000 would be required, of which they had raised in the counties named \$34,000 and that they could raise no more. They submitted it as a business proposition whether Santa Clara County should raise the remainder or allow the project to be dropped and await the pleasure of the railroad company.

The sentiment of the meeting was strongly in favor of raising the required amount, and an Executive Committee was appointed to call a public meeting to devise ways and means.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Majorities Shown for Various Candidates by the Complete Returns.

HARRISBURG, Pa., November 14.—Complete returns, finished this evening, show Pattison, D., for Governor, has 16,554 plurality over Delamater, R. Watres, R., for Lieutenant-Governor, has a plurality of 22,395 over Black, D. Stewart, R., for Secretary of State, has a plurality of 25,491 over Barclay, D.

The Prohibition party reached 17,000, while the Labor party polled about 250 votes for their candidates.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

In National Session at Atlanta.

Report of President Frances Willard.

Recommends the Erection of a Women's Temple in Every Town of the Union.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 14.—The National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union began here this afternoon, with a large attendance. President Frances E. Willard delivered her annual address. It is lengthy, covering 107 pages.

It dealt with the year's work and declared the Women's Christian Temperance Union to be now closing its best years and one of its largest increases in membership. It asserted that the original package decision resulted in the most helpful temperance agitation of the year. It declared against high license and for prohibition by law, by politics and by women's ballot.

Miss Willard said: "We women want one-half the world, an undivided half."

She advised the organization of a women's council in every town, to be composed of the presidents of the various societies, this to be a sort of clearing house of their work. By such unification of women's enterprise it will be practicable to build a woman's temple in every town, to serve as a rendezvous for their varied philanthropic work and by its rental to help carry that work forward.

February 15 to