

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Attitude of the State Department in the Case of Miss Stone, the Missionary Captive.

SENATOR GALLINGER AND THE TARIFF.

Commissioner of Herbert Pierce, of Massachusetts as Third Assistant Secretary of State Signed—President's Thanksgiving Proclamation Cabled to Manila.

Washington, Nov. 16.—It is said at the state department that no authorization has been sent to Consul-General Dickinson to exempt from punishment the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone, as one of the conditions of her ransom. In fact, our government has not authorized any promise whatever to be made that would bind its hands in dealing with this subject in the future, or that would prevent it either from insisting on the punishment of the brigands or from lodging a demand for full indemnity for the money which may be paid over as ransom for Miss Stone. There is no disposition to disavow any of Mr. Dickinson's acts, but the officials here are confident that he has not compromised the case. Because of his diplomatic rank it is left to Mr. Spencer Eddy, United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, to make any representations of a diplomatic character, and that he is exercising his function in that direction is exhibited in the character of the representations he has been making to the Bulgarian agents at Constantinople. These representations make it evident that the United States is laying the foundation for a claim that Bulgaria is properly responsible for what has occurred, though for prudential reasons the details of the negotiations are withheld from publication.

GALLINGER AND THE TARIFF.

The New Hampshire Senator Opposes Revision of the Tariff.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who was one of the president's callers, not only opposes a revision of the tariff but also any tariff concessions to other countries through reciprocity treaties. He is especially hostile to any treaty looking to the reduction of duties on Canadian imports. "We sell three times as much to Canada as the Dominion sells to us," said he. "Why should we make concessions? In my opinion there will be no reciprocity treaty with Canada. I was in Toronto recently and heard Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, say in a speech, that Canada was through with sending delegates to Washington looking for trade concessions. He said that if negotiations were to be resumed, we would have to take the initiative."

HERBERT PIERCE'S COMMISSION.

Succeeds Mr. Cridler as Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The president has signed the commission of Herbert Pierce, of Massachusetts, to be third assistant secretary of state. Mr. Pierce is expected to arrive in Washington Saturday and assume his office. Mr. Cridler has terminated his connection with the state department as third assistant secretary, and has gone to St. Louis to confer with the exposition officials respecting his European mission.

HAS BEEN CABLED TO MANILA.

President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving Proclamation Cabled to Manila.

Washington, Nov. 16.—President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation has been cabled to Manila, it was found that the proclamation could not reach the Philippine islands by mail, and consequently it was held until Friday, when the new arrangement reducing cable tolls about one-third went into effect.

TO WORK FOR STATEHOOD.

Delegation to Represent Oklahoma and Indian Territory at the National Capital.

Muskogee, I. T., Nov. 15.—Six delegates to Washington, who are to remain in that city during the present session of congress, and work in behalf of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian territory, were appointed as a result of the statehood convention just held here. Oklahoma elected ex-Gov. Barnes, Charles F. Barrett and Thomas H. Doyle, and Indian territory decided upon S. B. Bradford, of Ardmore; W. H. P. Trudgeon, Purcell, and C. E. Foley, of Eufaula.

Another committee appointed by the convention will raise funds to maintain the delegation at the national capital.

Earthquake in Colorado.

Buena Vista, Col., Nov. 16.—At three o'clock yesterday morning this town and surrounding country experienced an earthquake shock which lasted for several seconds. Many people rushed from their residences in night attire fearing their homes would be demolished. Plate glass windows were cracked. It is reported that the waters of Cottonwood lake rose considerably. Many huge boulders on Mount Princeton and Mount Harvard were dislodged and rolled down the sides of the mountain.

Duties on Passengers' Baggage.

New York, Nov. 16.—During the month of October last the total amount collected at this port on passengers' baggage amounted to \$132,340, as against \$39,590 collected on passengers' baggage in October of last year.

To Be Corporation Counsel.

York, Pa., Nov. 16.—The whip and fly net factory at Wellsville, owned by the Wellsville Whip Co., was destroyed by fire early Friday morning. Loss, \$100,000; partially insured.

PLANS SOMEWHAT ALTERED.

The Government Building at the St. Louis World's Fair to Be Larger Than First Planned.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The conference between the members of the government board of the St. Louis World's fair and the supervising architect of the treasury, who has had the work in hand of preparing the plans for the government building, has resulted in a decision to alter the proposed plans in some particulars. The change will not necessitate a change in the style of architecture, but will affect only the dimensions of the building. The conclusion at first reached was to construct a building 725x148 feet, with a loggia extending along the front, but included within this area. The desire of the government board for more space has resulted in a decision to have the building 850x120 feet. The size of the building to the rear of the main building, which is to contain the fish exhibit, will not be altered. It will be 150x130 feet. The loggia or colonnade will be erected outside the area indicated, thus carrying out the original style of architecture. The board believes that the long and narrow building will be much more satisfactory to the exhibitors than a building as proposed. It will permit a central aisle, near which nearly all, if not all, of the exhibits can be placed. This will insure good places for all government exhibits and prevent rivalry and the charge of favoritism in making assignments of space to the different departments. The total space which will be secured by the changed plans will be 102,000 square feet. An allowance has been made of 27,500 square feet for the aisles. Twelve government departments are to be represented, and the new arrangement will give the principal departments at least 1,500 square feet more space than they had at Buffalo. The space to the smaller exhibits from the government will be proportionately large.

SKYLIGHTS TO BE TABOOED.

New Departure in the Construction of the Big Exhibit Buildings at St. Louis World's Fair.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Skylights are to be tabooed in the big exhibit buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

"This was one of the general propositions which the commission of architects set before itself to be followed," says Mr. Isaac Taylor, "The buildings will be lighted from windows in the clear stories, and in lanterns or monitors above. It is desirable always to have the light coming from as close as possible to the top of an exhibit building. Skylights supply good light, but there are radical objections to them. The sun pours down directly through them, and it is hard to screen a skylight without shutting out the light entirely."

"Again it is very hard to make skylight water tight, especially large areas of skylight, such as would be needed in the exhibit buildings. The beating of the sun on them expands unequally the glass and the material in which the glass is imbedded. Something must give way, and usually the joints separate. This means leaks, and water pours in on the exhibits. Skylights need constant patching."

"The exhibit buildings in which massive machinery will be housed will be equipped with traveling cranes, as was done at Chicago, to be used both as exhibits and as aids in the installing of the big exhibits. At Buffalo, the exhibitors in the electrical and machinery buildings complained bitterly of the absence of facilities for the handling of their big castings. In the installation, special devices for lifting the parts of the machines had to be rigged up by individual exhibitors."

SAYS HE IS BEN KILPATRICK.

The Train Robber Suspect at St. Louis, Confronted With His Photograph, Owns Up.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—The train-robber suspect, under arrest here, has admitted to Chief of Detectives Desmond that he is Ben Kilpatrick, a brother of Daniel Kilpatrick, the notorious Texas bandit. Both were members of the gang of train robbers which was led by "Bill" Carver, who was killed last spring.

Sheriff R. P. Kirk of Ballinger, Tex., telegraphs that he is certain, from the picture sent there, that the suspect is Ben Kilpatrick. Sheriff James E. Howze of Concho county writes that he is absolutely sure the suspect is Ben Kilpatrick.

In the letter he inclosed a photograph of Kilpatrick, taken three or four years ago. It is quite a good picture of the man at the four courts, and when he saw it in Chief Desmond's hands he admitted that it was a photograph of himself.

Gov.-Gen. Wood Returns.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 15.—Gov.-Gen. Wood and his party returned last night from Jamaica, on the government yacht Kanawa. While at Kingston the governor general was received with much honor by the governor of Jamaica, Sir Saugust Hemming, and the military officers, and he remained a day longer than he had originally intended in consequence of the brilliant social functions. To-night Gen. Wood will probably go to Guantanamo to inspect the troops.

Seven Firemen Injured.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—While responding to an alarm of fire Truck No. 8 was struck by a switch engine at Archer and Ashland avenues. The seven men on the fire apparatus were injured, but none fatally. The truck was completely demolished.

Cape Parliament Prorogued.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Cape Colony parliament, says a dispatch from Cape Town to the New York Times, has been further prorogued until January 15.

MUTINY VICTIM IS DEAD.

J. B. Waldrup, the Guard Wounded During the Military Prison Mutiny, Dead.

HE WAS A SOLDIER OF THE SPANISH WAR

The Twenty-Six Mutineers are Now Liable to Be Tried on the Charge of Murder—Frank Thompson, the Negro Supposed to Have Fired the Fatal Shot.

Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 17.—J. B. Waldrup, a guard at the Fort Leavenworth military prison, who was shot during the mutiny at that institution on November 7, died, Saturday morning, of his wounds. Twenty-six mutineers now become liable to a charge of murder. It was generally supposed that Frank Thompson, the negro who led the revolt, fired the shot that caused Waldrup's death. Thompson was one of the 17 convicts who have been captured since the outbreak.

Waldrup was born in Greenback, Penn., in 1876. He served in Cuba during the Spanish war in the United States volunteer signal corps, later becoming a guard at the prison. During the mutiny Waldrup was stationed in a tower on the stockade. In a fight that ensued he was shot in the hip. He fell to the floor but raised himself and fired into the crowd, killing Quinn Fort, one of the ringleaders. A moment later Waldrup, while in the act of firing again, was struck between the eyes with a pistol bullet. Then several convicts ran up the tower to secure weapons. Waldrup, although mortally wounded, clubbed the first man down with his rifle, but was too weak to further defend himself and was then rescued by other guards.

REGULAR PITCHED BATTLE.

One Man Killed and a Number Wounded in a Battle Between Union Miners and Mine Guards.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 17.—Mining troubles in this district brought more bloodshed yesterday. James H. Smith, a negro striker, is dead; George Crouch, another striker, is fatally wounded, while John West, Hut Dawson and Nathan Bash, all guards, are wounded, but none of them dangerously. The trouble occurred at the mines of the Providence Coal Co., 17 miles from here, where an attack began at about 4:30 o'clock. The attacking party, some 75 or 80 strong, first fired on the engine house, and then in a few minutes the company's stables were surrounded. A horse and a mule were killed and several other animals disabled.

By this time the guards were becoming active, and the attackers formed in a semi-circle over the brow of the hill. From there they poured a well-directed fire upon the houses occupied by the non-union employees and their employees. Men aroused by the crash of bullets rushed to small timber piles, arranged for use in such an emergency, and from behind these returned the fire. The attacking party, while sending volley after volley into this quarter, kept up a steady fire on the tipples, engine room, stable and other buildings of the company, while the guards for their part were doing effective work. The battle raged for almost an hour and a half, when the assailants withdrew, leaving Smith dead and Crouch shot through and through on the field. How many wounded they took with them is not known, but the leader was seen to fall, and it is believed some of the party who went to his rescue were hit.

County Judge Hall, at Providence, started an investigation. An inquest was held, the coroner's jury verdict being that the negro came to his death at the hands of the guards, while defending life and property, and they were therefore justified.

Adj't-Gen. Murray, at once commenced an investigation, opening up communication with the governor.

Two companies of state troops have been ordered out. The Madisonville company is doing duty in the outskirts of town, and the Hopkinsville company, of the state guard, under command of Capt. H. Thomas, and Second-Lieut. Robert Bellamy, reached here at 11 o'clock to-night. There are but 30 of the men, as orders reached Hopkinsville but a short while before train time. The company has an enlisted strength of 70, and those who could not be found to-night will follow in the morning. Maj. E. B. Bassette, of the Third regiment, of Hopkinsville, accompanied the troops. Adj't-Gen. Murray issued a statement to-night in which he declares he is determined that lawlessness shall be suppressed.

A detail of 20 men has started for the Providence mine. To-night the train having the troops aboard passed Nortonville camp, located in the woods near the railroad, camp fires could be observed, and the scene was one of bustle. Several shots were fired, but not at the train.

At the Madisonville camp the strikers were astray. A searchlight recently placed on top of a coal tippie near Madisonville was thrown on the camp. About 150 men were there, handling their arms and walking about between their tents.

STILL WORKING IN IOWA.

Bank Robbers Wreck and Loot the Bank at Greenville, Ia.—Amount Lost Not Known.

St. Paul, Nov. 16.—A Spencer (Ia.) special to the Dispatch says: The Greenville bank, nine miles south, was robbed early Saturday, and the robbers took all the money and papers. The bank is owned by the First national of this city. The amount taken is not known, but the damage to the vault and building was \$1,000. There is no clew.

A GIGANTIC CONSPIRACY.

It is Said to Contemplate the Erection of a New Republic Out of the Northwest Territory.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The Call prints an unconfirmed story from Skagway, Alaska, under date of November 6, telling of the discovery of what is alleged to be a huge conspiracy existing in Dawson, Vancouver and Seattle, for the overthrow of the local government of the Northwest Territory and the establishment of a republic with Dawson as its capital.

According to the details of the story, arms, ammunition and provisions have been taken in over the railroad and cached at strategic points. Prominent American residents of Skagway are said to be ringleaders in the conspiracy. Miners to the number of 5,000 are said to await the independence from Dominion rule of the gold fields, camps and towns.

The plan is to overpower the mounted police, arrest the civil authorities and take the government into their own hands. The rigors of the Arctic winters would give the insurgents six months immunity from attack by Canadian or British troops, and the adventurous arch-conspirators hope for intervention or outside assistance by the time the melting of ice and snow will permit the invasion of their isolated republic.

It is further related that a hurried conference until midnight was held at Skagway November 5, at which was present Capt. Corrigan, of the Northwest mounted police, who had arrived from across the Canadian border late that evening; Judge Brown, of the United States district court; United States Marshal Shoupe; United States Attorney Frederick and Maj. Hovey, commanding the United States troops at Skagway.

This was the last of several hasty consultations between the civil and military authorities of the two powers in relation to the mysterious transportation of supplies into the interior and rumors of a conspiracy to lead the miners in a revolt against Canadian government in the Northwest Territory. Those present maintained subsequently the strictest silence concerning the new evidence laid before them, and their evident anxiety helped to confirm the rumors of conspiracy.

Capt. Corrigan took a train back across the border the next morning, while United States Marshal Shoupe embarked on the first steamer for Seattle, which port he reached several days ago. The object of his visit was, presumably, to confer by telegraph with the authorities at Washington. He sailed Saturday afternoon on the Dolphin, on his way back to Skagway.

EX-QUEEN LIL IS COMING.

In Search of Health and the Protection of Revenues from Hawaii—Crown Lands.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, who arrived here Saturday, is combining business and pleasure. Besides seeking recovery of health, she has come to consult with the federal authorities relative to the crown lands in Hawaii. These were sequestered by the revolutionary government at the time the monarchy was overthrown, and no attempt has since been made to reimburse her for the loss of these crown revenues, amounting to some \$100,000 a year. The territorial legislature passed a bill appropriating \$250,000 for the crown lands, but President Dole vetoed the bill on the ground that there was not sufficient money in the treasury to pay it. Subsequently the legislature offered to grant her a pension of \$25,000 a year, but she refused to accept the offer. The reason that it would place her on the list of charities, a step that was repugnant to her.

Before the annexation of the islands she was advised by competent attorneys to submit her claims to England for arbitration. The crown lands are over a million acres in extent, and are worth about \$15,000,000.

PRO-BOER DEMONSTRATION.

British Fishing Smack Attacked by Crew of a Dutch Fishery Boat in the North Sea.

London, Nov. 18.—An extraordinary demonstration of pro-Boerism is reported by a Brussels newspaper. It seems that a Dutch fishing boat belonging to Yantion, with off West-Ingelighthouse, in the North Sea, pretended to be in distress and approached a British smack. Thirteen fishermen from the Dutch boat boarded the British craft and attacked the crew of the latter, shouting "Long Live the Boers." Several of the Britishers were wounded.

It is alleged that before making the attack the Dutchmen locked their captain in his cabin.

The British smack succeeded in escaping and arrived at Ostend, where the captain lodged a complaint with the British consul.

NOT THE ARCTIC EXPLORER.

The "Buffalo" Jones Who Died Recently is Not the Rescuer of the American Bison.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 17.—The report of a "buffalo" has no relation to C. J. Jones, the Arctic explorer and rescuer of the American bison. He still lives in Topeka, and says he hopes to see the bison provided with a home by the government before he dies. Obituaries and portraits of the Topeka "Buffalo" Jones have appeared in a number of papers.

Abnormal London Weather.

London, Nov. 17.—From 12 to 20 degrees of frost, unprecedented at this time of the year, and a dense fog in most parts of the country, are winding up a week notable for its abnormal weather, and are adding to the long list of casualties occasioned by the recent gales. Railroad traffic in and around London is seriously dislocated, while train collisions are reported from various points. The most serious of these was on the London, Chatham & Dover line, when 17 persons were injured.

QUESTION OF THE TARIFF.

Protected Interests in Line to Defeat Babcock's Plans for a Revision.

Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, familiarly known as the "McKinley tabulator" and as the mouthpiece of the late president's administration in the house of representatives, has been inspecting the returns of the recent elections, and he says that "the returns mean that the protective tariff is no more to be revised or modified than the Ten Commandments." This is not in line with the last speech made by President McKinley in Buffalo, the day before he was assassinated, nor is it in line with the public utterances of Mr. Roosevelt while still vice president. For disguise it as they may, and quibble over words as much as they choose, the republicans know as well as we do that reciprocity is, in effect, a modification of the protective tariff system as heretofore practiced and understood, and that it amounts to an entering wedge in the direction of tariff reform, through the reduction of the present almost prohibitive duties.

Such declarations as this of Mr. Grosvenor would seem to mean, if we assume that he is well advised as to his party's conduct and line of policy at the coming session of congress, that short shrift will be made of Mr. Babcock's plans of tariff revision, and that the ratification of President McKinley's reciprocity treaties will again be defeated by the "protected interests." It has been intimated that President Roosevelt's assent will contain no specific, explicit reciprocity recommendations. But in any event, the congress, and not the executive, makes tariffs, and the senate, not the president, confirms treaties.

The effect of this policy upon the republican reformers of the middle west can only be conjectured, as yet. In Iowa especially, a governor has just been elected who was, only a few years ago, called an out-and-out free trader; and the Iowa republican platform this year squinted decidedly in the direction of tariff reform. If Mr. Grosvenor is right, and these low-republicans are to get the cold shoulder in congress, it is the best news that the democratic party that we have heard in many a day.—Albany Argus.

POTENT THOUGH BRIEF.

Such May President Roosevelt's First Message to Congress Be Made.

President Roosevelt is alike correct in his determination upon a brief but emphatic message to congress and in his conviction that a president should not recommend specific legislation to congress, contenting himself, instead, with pointing out the need of legislation against certain evils and leaving congress to furnish the remedy.

Nevertheless, a message such as is now contemplated by the president may be effectively potent both in wise guidance of his party and in helpful influence bearing upon congressional action. Brevity in such a message should intensify, not dissipate, the document's forcefulness. The fact that the president sees certain perils in existing conditions, and yet leaves to congress without dictation the duty of devising exclusively upon that legislative body, should insure the faithful performance of the duty.

If, for instance, President Roosevelt should earnestly, not dispassionately, point out the evils of the trust system as now prevailing, he can very briefly and yet with compelling emphasis indicate to congress the necessity for laws which shall properly restrict the trusts.

If, also, he perceives the malign features of the Hanna-Frye-Standard ship subsidy bill, so apparent to the people that all the money and power of the syndicates failed to jam the bill through the last congress, a few very words from the president should render impossible that bill's passage during the approaching session. In neither case will there be necessity for prolonged discussion or for dictation of congressional action.

The president's first message to congress will be awaited with profound interest. He is known to be apprehensive of the growing dominance of the trusts. He is believed to be opposed to the passage of the Hanna-Frye-Standard oil ship subsidy bill. The forthcoming message should make clear beyond all doubting.—St. Louis Republic.

The republican party, the champion of aggregated wealth, of an aggressive foreign policy, opening new markets for our trade abroad; the democratic party, advocating equality of opportunity at home so that the benefits won by the nation shall not be sequestered by the few. Coupled with this, the democratic party is to stand ready to check the arrogant power of certain corporations by government ownership, but handicapped by professed members and even leaders who are hand-in-glove with the republicans. It may be that the battle will be set in array between these two great forces. It would be a grim contest.—Baltimore Sun.

It is true that the democracy has won no victories excepting in the case of Kentucky and perhaps of Maryland, but it is evident that the stout old party is alive, that its vigor is returning and that, freed from the false leaderships and the impracticable heresies that have so fatally handicapped it during the past eight or ten years, it has before it a career of usefulness and incalculable possibilities. The democracy may well take heart.—Washington Post.

The proposition to maintain the tariff taxes on sugar, iron, ore and steel, wool and other trust fattening objects and to cut down taxation on beer and whisky will be pushed by a powerful lobby maintained by the interests affected, but it will be a dangerous trifling with public opinion.—Philadelphia Record.

The friends of reciprocity are not going to hurt any home industries or reduce any tariffs in securing the adoption of their policy. One is disappointed to wonder how they will work it.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

TARIFF FACTIONS FORMING.

The Republican Party is Rapidly Going to Pieces Over the Protection Policy.

It is evident from the dispatches from Washington to different organs of public opinion that the republican party is getting to be more and more a house divided against itself, so far as the question of protection is concerned. There emerges a faction which is opposed to any disturbance of Dingleyism, either by direct legislation or by treaty. This extreme protection faction assumes to have control of the organization of the new house of representatives, to have exclusive possession of the key to McKinley's last speech and to be able to dictate the policy of congress in both branches.

A second faction emerges which favors abandonment of the extreme Dingley duties on most things and resort to reciprocity treaties with all nations which will let down their tariff bars against American products in return for the letting down of our bars against their products. Mr. McKinley's last speech indicated that he had determined to put himself at the head of this faction with the expectation of making it dominant.

There emerges also a third faction, which proposes to attack the Dingley duties directly, but only such of them as are for monopoly solely. This faction, of which Mr. Babcock is a conspicuous leader, sees no possible excuse for tariff protection of American producers of articles which they sell in foreign markets not only in open competition with all comers, but in face of hostile tariffs.

While the first of these factions has recovered from the consternation into which it was thrown by Mr. McKinley's Buffalo speech and now claims to be the whole party, the others are by no means disposed to concede the claim.

Mr. Babcock recently returned from Europe as firmly resolved as ever to push his bill to deprive the monster steel trust of protection. He showed that the steel monopoly could turn out products cheaper than they could be turned out anywhere else in the world and that it was in fact using the Dingley duties merely as an instrument for the practice of extortion upon the American people.

Senator Callom, representing the reciprocity faction, has declared within the last day or two that the people of the west are "generally in favor of reciprocity treaties and tariff concessions as the best means of enlarging their foreign markets." Representative Prince, of Illinois, is quoted as saying that he expects a stiffer fight during the coming session for lower duties by treaties or by direct legislation.

Western constituencies are tired of paying high prices for merchandise sold to foreigners for low prices and tired of seeing foreign markets closed against them in retaliation for our high duties. But it is extremely doubtful whether they will ever obtain relief through the republican party.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE PHILIPPINE ARMY.

No Prospect of a Reduction in the "Military Guard" Now in Occupation.

According to the annual report of Lieut. Gen. Miles the total strength of the United States army at the present time is 84,513, of which number 43,339 are in the Philippines. Thus more than half the entire army is now occupied in reducing to submission the islands which were purchased from Spain at forced sale for \$20,000,000 about three years ago, the remaining minority of our military forces being scattered through the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and China.

The entire army of the United States, officers and men, at the time of the last annual report before the outbreak of the war with Spain, amounted to 27,532. At the present time there are in the United States itself, exclusive of outlying possessions and Cuba, 33,574 men and officers, or over 6,000 more than the entire army of four years ago. In the Philippines alone there are now nearly 16,000 more than the entire army of the United States at that time.

It is now more than three years since the war with Spain was ended, nearly two years since the "insurrection" of the Philippines was officially announced to be suppressed, and about a year since preparations were making for the reduction of the "military guard" in the Philippines to a maximum of 20,000 men. To-day there are over 43,000 in occupation, either in active campaign service or awaiting the call to battle at any moment. There is no longer talk of reducing the forces in the Philippines to 20,000 men, but the question is how to maintain the troops there at the present number.

The \$20,000,000 paid to Spain is a trifling item in the cost so far to the United States of the Philippine purchase. It will be utterly insignificant in cash within a few years at the present rate, to say nothing of the far greater cost in what cannot be computed in money.—N. Y. World.

To reduce the tariff will be to reduce the toll which the monopolist is collecting from the American consumer. Of course this will never do. The whole power of the trusts and all their friends in the upper and lower houses would cry out against such a plan. It remains to be seen whether the present administration will harken to the voice of the people in settling this question, or whether the interests of the trusts will prevail to defeat all attempts at either tariff revision or reciprocity.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

Every time Hanna thinks of Tom Johnson he gets hot under the collar. As Tom keeps him thinking most of the time Mark's calm and lucid intervals are few and far between.—Toledo Bee.

Just wait till some democratic senator or congressman from the south feeds with the president, and then there will be a howl, sure enough.—Dallas News (Ind.).

Democracy was found ready for battle in 1901 and is now strongly organized and confident of victory in 1902 and 1904.

Presidents of One Name.

The accession of Vice-President Roosevelt to the chief magistracy adds another to the list of presidents who had but one Christian name. Of the 25 presidents but six, the younger Adams, the elder Harrison, Polk, Grant, Hayes and Arthur, had two. Mr. Cleveland, since the death of ex-President Harrison, is the only living three-president. There have been but three other instances where there was but one surviving. In 1836, when Madison died, John Quincy Adams alone survived; in 1874, when Fillmore died, Andrew Johnson, and in 1888, when Arthur died, Hayes. There have been but two occasions when there was none surviving—during the term of John Adams, when Washington died, and during the second term of Grant, in 1875, when Johnson died.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RHEUMATISM AND THE EYES.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18th.—Mr. R. A. Wade, the celebrated criminal lawyer of this city, whose opinion on legal matters is unquestioned, has recently made public his unqualified opinion on a matter of medicine. Mr. Wade says that Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble affect the eyesight, and further, that there is no case of the kind that can not be cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He has no fear of being set right by any of his medical friends, for both statements have a living and indisputable proof in the person of the great lawyer himself, who, as a result of Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble, from which he suffered for years, became totally blind.

Physicians, the best in the country, pronounced his case incurable and hopeless, but Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him, restored his sight, drove away the Rheumatism and made an all-round well man of him.

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Must Bear Signature of Aunt Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. PURELY VEGETABLE.

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KNOW THE VALUE OF TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING. IT WILL KEEP YOU DRY. WETTEST WEATHER. LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK ON SALE EVERYWHERE. CATALOGUES FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GAITERS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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In our mammoth kitchen we employ a chef who is an expert in making mince pies. He has charge of making all of Libby's Mince Meat. He uses the very choicest materials. He is told to make the best Mince Meat ever sold—and he does. Get a package at your grocer's; enough for two large pies. You'll never use another kind again.

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Sawyer's "Eucalyptus Brand" Slickers are the best water-proof garments in the world. Made from the best material and guaranteed waterproof. Made to stand the roughest and most trying weather. Look for the trade mark. If your dealer has not them, write to the manufacturer, H. M. Sawyer, 250 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

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