

JONES AIRS HIS VIEWS

ELECTION RESULT GREATLY SURPRISED HIM.

WAS MISLED BY LEADERS

Says Talk of Reorganizing Is Nonsense—Future Issues to Be Evolved.

Little Rock, Nov. 22—United States Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee spent the day in Little Rock and left tonight for Washington. Before leaving he said in an interview:

"The election result was a great surprise to all democrats. All were so confident of success that the sweeping republican victory came as a severe shock. Even on the evening of the day before the election reassuring telegrams came from the leaders that New York was safe for Bryan and from the leaders in other pivotal states that the democrats were sure to win. It was this forecast which buoyed us up to the last moment and made the actual result more startling. But Bryan is a great man, one of the greatest in American politics, and his influence will be felt for many years to come in American politics. He is a giant in intellect and simply indefatigable in the prosecution of a campaign. Whether he will be a candidate for the presidency in the near future remains to be seen, but it is not probable that he will. It is more reasonable to presume that he would decline the nomination even should it be offered to him.

"Re-organization? Oh, that's all nonsense; there is nothing in it and it will blow over in 80 days. It is precipitated by those who deserted the party and gave aid and comfort to the enemy and does not represent the strength or spirit of the genuine democracy. What they would do is to adopt all policies of the republican party and be democrats only in name. But granting that there is cause or strength for the so-called re-organization, who has the power within the party to do it now? Not the disgruntled disorganizers who have raised the issue. If there is to be a re-organization of the national committee or platform it can not be done for four years, or until the next national convention.

"As to issues, that must depend largely upon national and international developments of the next four years. It may be laid down primarily, however, that the democratic party will never vary from its established fundamentals—strict construction of the constitution and unwavering adherence to its principles, and an economically administered government for the benefit of the governed.

"The silver question may solve itself. Should the amount of gold produced be ample to maintain a sufficient volume of metallic money and insure stability of prices, the silver question will be subordinated; but should the supply fall short of the demands of trade, the silver question will be made prominent. The question of imperialism may also find solution outside the ballot box. I believe the supreme court will decide against the Porto Rican law and should this be done there will be a revolution on the part of the republicans themselves against the retention of the Philippines. But just what the issues of 1904 will be no one can predict with any degree of certainty."

MORPHINE ENDS SUFFERING.

New York, Nov. 22—An overdose of morphine taken to relieve suffering, caused by over indulgence in liquor, today ended the life of Dr. Robert Action, a physician and well known football player on the Harvard team in 1893. Shortly after he graduated he was married to Miss Euckley, a wealthy English woman of Manchester, Eng. No one suspected that he had the remotest idea of committing suicide. There were no family troubles.

DENEID AT LONDON.

London, Nov. 22—The rumor of the czar's death appears to be unfounded. Nothing to confirm it has been received at the Russian embassy, or in Berlin and Paris and the embassy here has received nothing since the bulletin today, which apparently indicated that the crisis is past.

CZAR REPORTED DEAD.

Brussels, Nov. 22—A private telegram from Paris makes the assertion that the czar is dead. There is no confirmation from any other source.

LEO GROWING WEAK.

Rome, Nov. 22—The pope yesterday visited the Basilica of St. Peter and experienced such fatigue that he had to go to bed. It is further claimed that he fainted twice.

USELESS PROCEEDINGS.

Colorado Springs, Nov. 22—District Attorney McAllister has directed Sheriff Freeman to proceed against the mob who burned Preston Porter at the stake last week.

DEBTS OF CASTELLANE

Goulds Will Contribute a Lump Sum to Pay Them Off.

SUGGESTION OF HELEN GOULD.

Countess' Brothers and Sister Will Advance \$4,700,000 to Save Family Honor—Bond Will Perhaps Get \$150,000 a Year. Rest of Income Going to Repay the Loan.

Family pride and devotion to their sister, Anna Gould Castellane, have led the five other children of Jay Gould to come forward to pay the debts of Count Roul Castellane, their spendthrift French brother-in-law.

In paying these debts, amounting in round figures to something like \$4,700,000, George, Edwin, Howard, Helen and Frank Gould are not acting under legal advice. Had they been prompted to act on advice of ex-Judge Dillon their lawyer, they would not have advanced this tremendous amount to the Castellanes. They would have allowed the creditors to wait for their money until such time as the debts could be wiped out by Anna Gould's income.

This would have required years, and it was not to the liking of George Gould and his brothers and sister. A Gould had never owed a dollar that had gone unpaid when the bill was presented, and the record should not suffer, the family resolved, because of the spendthrift count.

George Gould, who has recently been put in charge of his sister's estate by the courts of France and who will in the future dictate to Anna and Count Roul their expenditures, will go to Europe shortly after the election. He, it is said, will carry with him the \$4,700,000 purse made up by the generosity of his brothers and sister, and on his arrival in France will liquidate every debt owed by the Castellanes.

The French branch of the law firm of Couderet Bros. has been instructed to itemize the debts of Castellane. It may be that the debts will exceed \$4,700,000, and it may be that they will fall short of this amount. No matter what they foot up, they will be paid, and Count Castellane can start his career afresh, but with his income limited, so that the money advanced to him by his wife's relations can be paid back in the course of a few years.

The Goulds will not make Castellane a present of \$4,700,000. They are too good business people for that. They will simply advance him the full amount and will exact dollar for dollar. Whether interest will be charged for their big loan could not be definitely learned. The stories of the shrinkage of Anna Gould-Castellane's fortune is a mistake. At the time of her father's death she had an income of \$600,000 a year. Under the careful management of George Gould this property has increased 80 per cent in value, and she now has an income of \$1,000,000 a year. What part of this income it has been decided to allow her is not known, but it is said that the Goulds are of the opinion that \$100,000 or \$150,000 a year is sufficient to keep the countess and her sister in a style befitting their station. The remainder of the countess' income will go toward liquidating the debt she owes her brothers and sister.

It will then take from five to seven years for the indebtedness to be wiped out. The Goulds have tried to keep secret their generosity to their countess sister, not even informing ex-Judge Dillon of their intended action. "I know nothing about it. I know absolutely nothing about it," Judge Dillon said recently when seen by a reporter for the New York World.

And the Goulds did not intend that he should know about it. They wanted no legal advice in dealing with a sister of whom they are really fond and for whom they cannot but feel pity because of her marriage to the spendthrift Castellane. It is said that Helen Gould suggested that her sister's debts be paid by her brothers and herself; that she had an interview with George and later with Howard, Edwin and Frank, and that it was unanimously agreed that the Gould name should not be dragged into the mud if the expenditure of money could prevent it.

When Mr. Couderet was seen at his office, he declined positively to discuss the affairs of the Gould family. "Professional etiquette forbids it," he explained.

An intimate friend of Jay Gould and a man who is closely associated with the children, both in a business and social way, said the other night: "You can't expect the Goulds to let one of their own flesh and blood have a scandal linked to her name. Already there are stories of a probable divorce.

There have been reports that Castellane would leave his wife and that she would come to this country and procure a divorce. All that is nonsense. The Goulds are a clannish people, and they look out for one another's welfare and protect their family name, no matter what the cost. I know that George Gould is going to Paris soon and that he will go prepared to pay off every debt owed by the Castellanes. You can rest assured that Anna Gould will not return to America with George. She will stay with her husband.

"She will not be compelled to live in retirement or comparative penury, although the reckless expenditures of her husband will be ended once for all. Even Castellane ought to be able to keep out of the poorhouse on \$100,000 or \$150,000 a year. I am glad to be in the position to correct the statements made many times recently that Anna Gould's fortune was impaired. Her income, under the management of George Gould, has been increased from \$600,000 to about \$1,000,000 a year.

"What I have said of the arrangements to pay the debts of the Castellanes and the increase in the estate I know to be facts."

Progress around Dawson
Men Raise Big Potatoes and Cabbages and Wear Dress Coats.
Jeremiah Lynch, a prominent resident of Dawson City, who is on his way to Europe to spend the winter, a result of his profitable experiences in the gold region, is in Washington recently. Mr. Lynch gives the following account of the progress of Dawson, says the New York Times:

"Dawson, with its three daily newspapers, electric lighting plants and a population of 25,000, is now hardly a week's journey from Seattle, and one can travel all the way with entire comfort. It is about three days by steamer from Seattle up the coast, a few hours by rail over the White Pass road and then two days by steamer to Dawson. During the past summer a steamer has been running every day each way between the terminus of the railroad and Dawson.

"That city, it is not generally known, is north of the mouth of the Yukon, the valley of which I am certain will be found capable in future years of supporting a vast population. We raised big potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables at Dawson this year, some of which have been hurried to the exposition at Paris for exhibition. The city is well governed, and when the governor or general of Canada visited us during the summer and was entertained by resident men in evening suits he expressed surprise at the development the city had made. The Canadians are model in their rule of Dawson and of the mines in that region, but I confess to a fully warranted regard for a regime on the American side of the line."

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GERMAN CRUELTY IN CHINA.

Soldiers' Letters Tell of Slaughtering of Prisoners Around Peking.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Berlin quotes from private letters from German soldiers in China confirming the reports of the severity of the German methods there. One writer tells of 16 prisoners being tied together by their ears and driven to Peking by troops. They were flogged until the blood flowed from their bodies. Afterward eight were compelled to dig graves for themselves, after which they were shot. Another soldier says: "What is going on here during the war is impossible for me to describe, for such murdering and slaughtering are awful. The reason is that the Chinese are outside of international law, so no prisoners are taken. All are shot or, to save cartridges, stabbed. Sunday afternoon we had to stab 74 prisoners with the bayonet. They had shot one of our patrols, whereupon the whole battalion was called out to pursue them, and 74 were captured. It was cruel and cannot be described as it really happened. I hope it will not go on much longer; otherwise one will forget whether one was ever a human being."

Australia's New National Song.

The newly organized Federation of Australia, in which are united all the self governing English colonies in the south seas, has just adopted a national song of its own, says the Chicago Tribune. There was much rivalry among the poets and musicians of the antipodes as to who should have the honor of writing the words and music. The verses finally chosen were written by Miss Marion Miller, an Australian born and bred, and they were successfully set to music by Joseph Gillot, also a native of the antipodes. The song is entitled "Australia's Cherished Dream." It has been officially recognized and at all formal functions in the Federation will hereafter occupy a place of honor. The refrain of the new national anthem is as follows:

They're gathering for the roll call from the east
Up to the west
Now, rise up, every slumbering one, and follow
Up to the west
I hear the bugles sounding and the trumpet's
Steady blare,
And a nation's mighty shouting with its thunder
Rends the air!
They're marching fast and faster; from the hills
Up to the sea
They chant the glorious tidings of a well won
Victory!
They gather not for bloodshed, though their
Weapons brightly gleam,
But with joyful pride to realize Australia's
Cherished dream!

To Timbuktu by Balloon.

A dispatch from Algiers says that several French engineer officers intend to attempt to cross the desert of Sahara in a balloon. They believe that regular winds will bring them to Timbuktu. It is hoped in Paris that the war minister, General Andre, will not allow the attempt to be made, says the New York Sun, because the officers would be in danger of massacre if they landed outside of Timbuktu.

NOTES OF THE RAILWAYS

Leading Lines Preparing Exhibits For Pan-American Fair.

ORNAMENTAL STATION GROUNDS.

Several Big Railway Systems Considering Plans to Induce Employees to Make the Depot Grounds and Buildings More Attractive. A New Locomotive.

Already a dozen or more of America's leading railroads are laying claims to the highest honors to be bestowed by the jury of awards of the transportation department of the Pan-American exposition, says the Chicago Record. These roads now are devoting considerable time, energy and expense to the preparation of their exhibits, which are expected to surpass those shown by the railroads at the big fair in Chicago seven years ago.

Realizing that the receipt of the jury of awards' first honors will mean one of the greatest advertisements imaginable, the roads purpose to leave nothing undone toward making the best showings possible. Even the smaller roads, which make no pretensions of competing on equal lines with the larger carriers, are planning to "spread" themselves.

Work on the Machinery and Transportation building at the exposition grounds is being carried on rapidly. The building will be 500 feet long and 350 feet wide, with a central court 175 feet long and 100 feet wide. It is located on the west side of the main group of exhibition halls, opposite the court of fountains, which is expected to be the most popular place on the grounds. It is being built in the type of the Spanish renaissance, modified to suit the conditions of the exposition. It is to be "done" in reds and yellows of light tints.

The four-facaded will present an arched effect, with broad overhanging eaves, in imitation of the Spanish mission buildings in old Mexico. Each facade, however, will be broken by an appropriate architectural feature and each corner flanked with low pavilions. Loggias, pavilions and balconies are to be ornamented with shrubs and flowers, blending with the coloring of the building. The openings will be grided with specimens of wrought iron "rejas," or screens, such as lent beauty to the Spanish architecture of the sixteenth century.

Officers of several of the big railroad systems, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, are considering plans to induce agents and others concerned to make stronger efforts to beautify station grounds and buildings. During the past year or two particular attention has been given to making the stations more attractive. The Northwestern, Rock Island, Burlington and Illinois Central have accomplished considerable in this way. The stations of the Northwestern and Michigan Central, after several years' work, have been transformed into veritable floral gardens.

Early in the summer the Burlington issued orders to all employees that the grounds and buildings adjacent to the company's right of way must be maintained clean and orderly. The road's official gardener was instructed to turn his attention to the work of beautifying the suburban stations between Union station, Chicago, and Aurora, 38 miles out. The work mapped out at the beginning of the summer has been about three-fourths finished. Switch shanties, toolhouses, yard offices and roundhouses have been covered with running vines, and the grounds about each building have been made into lawns, over which shrubbery has been planted. At Douglas Park, Millard avenue, La Verge, La Grange and other points the railroad grounds have been artistically arranged.

It has been suggested that prizes be offered agents for floral displays at their stations, after the plan of the Boston and Maine road. This company gives yearly cash prizes for artistic displays at stations. The awards for the season of 1900 have just been made as follows: First class, \$50, South Lancaster, Mass.; second class, \$40, Waltham, Mass.; third class, \$25, Arlington, Vererex, Greenwood and Pleasant Hills, Mass., and Hillsboro and Wing Road, N. H.

A high speed locomotive which has been shown at the Paris exposition has attracted considerable attention from the engineering press. It was constructed on somewhat novel lines and was designed to draw heavy trains at high speed, says the New York Post. It is quite striking in appearance, as the cab for the engineer is placed on a platform in front of the boiler and over the forward trucks. The fireman is placed in the usual station behind the boiler and is in communication with the engineer through tubes and signal bells. The boiler is quite large, with a low stack, while a long, low tender is carried behind the locomotive proper. The driving wheels, of which there are two sets, have the extreme height of 8 feet 2 1/2 inches, and the cylinders are 20 by 27 1/2 inches. The engine is designed to draw trains weighing from 200 to 220 tons at a speed of about 75 miles per hour and is expected to develop about 2,000 horsepower. Although no records of actual tests have as yet been published, the locomotive has been praised by engineers for its novel and ingenious construction, as well as its striking originality.

"Bohs" Will Write No Books.

It is further evidence of his good sense and taste, says the Indianapolis Press, that "Little Bohs" is not going to write a book about his doings in the South African war.

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WENT WILD OVER KRUGER

MARSEILLES WELCOMES FORMER PRESIDENT OF TRANSVAAL.

Reception Given Him Excels Even That with Which Hero of Fashoda Was Received.

Marseilles, Nov. 22—Today proved a triumph for Kruger, such as not even the Boer delegates and his most ardent admirers anticipated. The enthusiasm which marked every step of his passage from the landing till the hotel was reached was a revelation to the people of Marseilles themselves. It fully equalled, if it did not exceed, the frantic demonstration of patriotism with which France opened here arms to Major Marchand at Toulon on his return from Fashoda. The assembly of such masses, exceeding even the most sanguine estimate, might, perhaps, be partly explained by the ceremonious obsequies of the bishop of Marseilles, including an imposing religious procession from the cathedral, but nothing can minimize the spontaneous explosion of sentiment displayed toward Kruger by the entire population of the first port and one of the largest cities of France. Yet the grandeur of this demonstration, perhaps, ranks second in importance to the emphatic manifesto of "No compromise" which Kruger delivered in a low voice, but quivering with emotion accompanied by energetic gestures of the right hand, stirring the hearts of all within hearing. The last sentences of his declaration were uttered with a vigor and decision which bore out his reputation as the incarnation of an iron will and stubborn resistance. His mere delivery of a declaration of such far-reaching importance testifies to the influence of his character, as it came as a surprise, even to his most intimate political advisors who, up to the last, were in ignorance of his determination. He announced to the world this morning that the Boers would be a free people or die, and the faces of the men about him, Fischer, Wessells, Groebler and the other Boer representatives, bore a look of fearless determination, reflecting the sentiment which Kruger declared animated every man, woman and child in the Transvaal.

The ceremonies up to that time had been a tribute of sympathy. "Vive Kruger," "Vive les Boers," and "Vive la Liberte," were the cries that followed the hurricane of cheering that swept over the city. Even the foolishness of a half dozen people throwing a handful of coins into the crowd as the procession was passing the hotel from the dock to the hotel did not cause an anti-British outbreak, but the hotel remained all day in a state of siege. A small crowd marched towards the British consulate crying "Down with the English," but the police dispersed it, making only a few temporary arrests.

This evening bands of students marched up and down in front of Kruger's hotel, cheering for Kruger and denouncing the British. The students were more noisy than dangerous and the police wisely left them to relieve their feelings by shouting instead of interfering with them, which might have created disorder. The incident was the main topic of conversation this evening and much indignation is expressed.

In his reply to the addresses of welcome at the landing stage Kruger said in part: "The war waged on us in the two republics has reached the last limits of barbarism. During my life I have had to fight many times savage tribes of Africa, but the barbarians we have to fight now are worse than the others. They even urge Kaffirs against us. They burn the farms we worked so hard to construct and they drive out our women and children, whose husbands and brothers they have killed or taken prisoners, leaving them unprotected and roofless, and often without bread to eat. But whatever they may do we will never surrender. We will fight to the end. Our great, imperishable confidence reposes in eternal justice, and in our God. We know our cause is just and if the justice of men is wanting to us He, the eternal, who is master of all peoples and to whom belongs the future, will never abandon us."

"I assure you that if the Transvaal and the Orange Free State must lose their independence it will be because all the Boer people have been destroyed with their women and children."

Kruger will leave for Paris at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, remaining one night en route at Dijon, where a reception has been arranged.

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