PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT BEST.

It is Desirable That the Inhabitants should Have a Large Measure of Home Rule—Duty Binds Us to Retention of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the report of the Philippine Commission, comprised in the first volume, the second volume, to be issued later, merely relating to the climate and natural resources of the archipelago.

The report is signed by Professor Schurman, Admiral Dewey, Colonel Denby, and Professor Worcester.

The commission announces itself unqualifiedly in favor of a government for the Philippines analogous to that of a Territory of the United States, with a governor appointed by the President. They say it is desirable that the inhabitants of the archipelago should enjoy a large measure of home rule in local affairs, their towns to enjoy substantially the rights and privileges of towns in a Territory. The provinces should be vested with substantially the functions of a county in a Territory. This system might be applied to Luzon and the Visayan Islands at once, and initiated elsewhere later. The Sulu Islands, calling for special arrangements with the Sultan, the commission says, need not be considered in this connection. The Filipinos could manage their own town and county affairs through their own officers, whom they could elect with no help from American officials, except such as would be involved in control from the central government at Manila.

SUFFRAGE RESTRICTIONS.

The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications, or both. This system would necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity, and of patience and tact in dealing with other races, and on this account, the commission says, they should be called advisers or commissioners, and one for every 250,000 natives should suffice, they to report to the central government at Manila. Their main function would be to advise town and county councils in the discharge of their duties, and to watch the collection of revenue and its expenditure.

Our government of the Philippines, the commission insists, must be adapted to the Filipinos. The commission discounts a proposed protectorate, like that of the British over the Malayan peninsula, and any simulation of the relations between Australia and Canada and Great Britain, the conditions differing. The protectorate desired by the insurgent leaders is one under which the United States would assume all responsibility for protecting the Philippine Government against foreign aggression, while their own officials would collect the revenues. Nor could the liability to foreign nations be reduced without permitting them directly to seek redress, and such a course would, it is to be feared, speedily lead to the appropriation of the Philippine Islands by the great Powers, who would not need to seek far for pretences of intervention. Clearly, the plan of a self-governing colony, the commission says, is a misfit for the Philippines, nor are the British Crown Colonies, and colonies having representative institutions, but no responsible government, as typified by British Guiana and Hongkong, respectively, applicable.

THE LOUISIANA EXAMPLE.

The commission takes as a basis for the government proposed the territorial origin of Louisiana. Set forth in full, it provides for a Governor and Secretary of the Treasury, and invests the executive power in a council appoined annually by the President. Courts are also provided for.

Nearly all the offices would under this form of government be filled by Filipinos, and the merit system must be adopted and lived up to. The patronage or spoils system, the commission says, would prove fatal to good government in the Philippines. The small number of American officials needed include, in the first group, governor, secretary, attorney-general, certain judges, and other officials of the Territorial Government, and in the second group, heads of postal, customs, and other departments.

The officers of the first group should be apointed by the President, and of the second transferred from the home service. In neither case should there be examination. The Filipinos, they say, are of unusually promising material, possessing admirable personal and domestic virtues, and being naturally peaceful, docile, and deferential to constituted authority.

In connection with the subject of government, the commission reports the following conclusions:

WE CANNOT WITHDRAW.

"1. The United States cannot withdraw from the Philippines. We are there, and duty binds us to remain. There is no escape from our responsibility to the Filipinos and to mankind for the government of the archipelago and the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants.

"2. The Filipinos are wholly unprepared for independence, and if independence were given to them they could not maintain it.

"3. Under the third head is included a copy of Admiral Dewey's letter to Senator Lodge, which was read in the Senate the other day, denying Aguinaldo's claim that he was promised independence.

"4. There being no Philippine nation, but only a collection of different peoples, there is no general public opinion in the archipelago, but the men of property and education, who alone interest themselves in public affairs, in general recognize as indispensable American authority, guidance, and protection.

GOVERNMENT NEEDED NOW.

"5. Congress should, at the earliest practical time, provide for the Philippines the form of government herein recommended, or another equally liberal and beneficent.

"6. Pending any action on the part of Congress, the commission recommends that the President put in operation this scheme of civil government in such parts of the archipelago as are at peace.

"7. So far as the finances of the people permit, the public schools should be promptly established, and when established made free to all.

"8. The greatest care should be taken in the selection of officials for administration. They should be men of the highest character and fitness, and partisan politics should be entirely separated from the government of the Philippines."

TARIFFS UNASSIMILABLE.

The commission is unable to find any means of assimilating the tariff of the Philippines with that of the United States, saying that the differences are fundamental and irreconcilable, and that so long as the existing chasm shall remain between the economic and social conditions of the Philippines and those of the United States, so long will it remain impracticable to identify their tariffs. It, therefore, recommends that, for the present at least, no attempt be made to readjust the Philippine tariff to our basis.

END OF FAMOUS ORGANIZATION.

South Carolina Jockey Club Gives Its Property to Charleston Library.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 2.—The members of the South Carolina Jockey Club, the oldest chartered association of its kind in the United States, have resolved to turn over its property, amounting, in real estate, bonds, and cash, to over $100,000, to the Charleston Library Society, as an endowment fund. The Jockey Club has been in existence for a century and a half, but since 1883 no races have been held under its auspices.

Before the war, and in the early part of the century, it played a most important part in the social life, not only of Charleston, but of the whole State. Its race week was an event of the year in this section of the South, and drew the fashion of more than one State to this city to attend it.

After the war several efforts were made to revive interest in racing, such as that provided by the club, but they proved unavailing, and were finally abandoned. Some years ago the club decided to elect no more new members, and since then the membership has, of course, been steadily decreasing.

TARIFF FOR PORTO RICO.

Is Recently Required Territory Part or "United States"?

WASHINGTON, February 2.—At a special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day it was decided to report a bill establishing a tariff system for Porto Rico on a basis of 25 per cent. of the rates in the regular tariff law.

Reports were also received from the sub-committee which has considered to what extent the term "United States," as used in the Constitution, relates to the outlying territory recently acquired by this country.

A majority of the sub-committee, comprising the Republican members, reported in substance that Congress has practically unlimited power in dealing with these territories. The minority, comprising Mr. Richardson (Democrat) and Mr. Newlands (Silverite), hold, in substance, that all constitutional restrictions extend to the newly-acquired territory, and that the powers of Congress are thereby limited.

ATLANTA'S CAR-SHED MUST GO.

It is Practically Declared a Nuisance by City Board of Health.

ATLANTA, GA., February 2.—The Union Depot in Atlanta, commonly known as the "car-shed," which is used by all the railroads entering the city for the accommodation of their 150 trains, passed under the ban of the Atlanta Board of Health to-night, that body declaring that the floor of the station was a nuisance, "being a nuisance to the people, unwholesome, and prejudicial to the public health."

The Health Board will bring the matter to the attention of the Board of Control of the depot, and ordered that a fine be administered if the nuisance is not remedied.

The railroads and State authorities, who own and operate the station jointly, have for several years been endeavoring to arrive at an agreement concerning a new station.

FATHER WILSON LEAVES NORFOLK

The Popular Priest Transferred to Keyser, W. Va.

Rev. Father R. A. Drake, recently of Keyser, W. Va., reached the city last night, on his way to Norfolk, to assume charge of the Church of the Sacred Heart in that city.

Father Drake succeeds Rev. Father Thomas J. Wilson, who has been the beloved pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart for a number of years. His labors have been very arduous during his Norfolk pastorate, and he requested Bishop Van de Vyver to relieve him. He succeeds Father Drake at Keyser.

Father Wilson had charge of the Petersburg church for several years.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DISABLED.

She Will Be Towed to Newport News for Repairs.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 2.—The Plant System steamship Grande Duchesse, running on the Ocean Steamship Line to New York, lost her starboard propeller as she was being docked this morning. The broken wheel fouled the port propeller, and that was disabled before the engines could be stopped. The ship will be taken to Newport News under tow to-morrow.

JUMPED FROM A TRAIN WINDOW.

Horrible Death of a Man in Albemarle County.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., February 2.—(Special.)—An unknown man jumped from the window of Chesapeake and Ohio Train No. 4 this afternoon between Cobham and Keswick, in this county, while the train was running at a high-rate of speed. The man was instantly killed, his head being crushed. It was impossible to ascertain the name of the dead man.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

An Opponent of Morgan's for the Senate the Victim.

MONTGOMERY, ALA, February 2.—Hon. John D. Roquemore, a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed John T. Morgan, was stricken with apoplexy last night, and has not yet recovered consciousness. The doctors say there is some sign of improvement to-night.

The Petersburgers in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., February 2.—(Special.)—The visiting members of the A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans from Petersburg, Va., have decided to cut their visit in this city short, and will leave for home to-morrow afternoon. This morning they visited the High School, where Messrs. Battle, Seward, and Bishop spoke. On leaving the school they were given three hearty cheers by the school children. They also visited the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School, where the same men spoke again. In the evening the visitors were entertained at a dinner given by James Anderson, chairman of the E. K. Wilcox Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Reception Committee, at his home. A musical entertainment followed the dinner, and after this an old-time camp-fire was held. Dr. Battle has been asked to deliver the principal address at the Memorial-Day exercises in this city in 1901, and has accepted.

Not a Good Anatomist.

(Memphis Scimitar.)

The daughter of a Mississippian, who has adopted Memphis as her home, tells the following story on her father:

"Papa was relating to the family and some of his friends one day the experience he had gone through in having a tooth pulled. He said the dentist pulled so hard that he pulled him clear out of his chair. I was only a little girl at the time, but I mustered up courage to say, half-musingly:

"'Well, papa, that must have hurt mighty bad.'

"'Well, I guess it did,' he replied. 'If you could have seen the two roots of that tooth that were wrapped around my backbone, you would know how it hurt without asking me.'

"I suppose he meant jawbone, but the laugh that followed was too loud for me to hear the correction, and I do not know to this day where the roots of that tooth had taken hold."

Not Well Posted.

(Ladies' Home Journal.)

Young men before entering one of the principal medical schools of this country are examined as to their general knowledge. One of the questions given to the candidates for one of these schools last year was: "What are the names of the books of the Bible?" Of one hundred and twenty answers, only five were correct. Among the names of the books given were: "Philistines," "Marcus Aurelius" and "Epistle to the Filipinos."

Parisian Life.

(Ladies' Home Journal.)

A witty Frenchman had declared that the Parisians are passionately fond of their country, but they never dare drive farther than their beloved park for fear a revolution will take place during their absence and they will miss having a finger in the pie. So, like the famous King of France who marched up a hill and then marched down again, Monsieur and Madame take a turn in the Bois and then drive home again. Fashionable Parisian life is an endless treadmill.

PETTIGREW SILENCED

HE IS NOT PERMITTED TO SPEAK ON HIS PHILIPPINE RESOLUTION.

THE QUAY CASE NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Turley, of Tennessee, Will Then Address the Senate on the Subject—Appeal for Independence of Cuba—Another Reply to Linney.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—An effort by Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, to discuss the Philippine question in the Senate to-day, taking for his text the resolution which he offered yesterday, was of no avail, as he was met by a point of order which took him from the floor. He had gotten only so far as to charge that the great journals of the country would not publish the facts concerning the Philippine war, when the point of order was made by Senator Gallinger, and sustained by the Chair. Subsequently, he offered another resolution, which he will speak on next week.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, concluded his speech in arraignment of Secretary Gage, because of his transactions with the National City Bank, of New York. He had previously introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the Senate of the Treasury Department, but objection to its consideration sent it over until next week.

In opening the Philippine debate, Mr. Pettigrew said he desired to reach the people through the plan he had adopted of securing the publication of the matter he offered in the form of a document, being anti-imperialistic comments.

THE ANTI-PETTIGREW POINT.

Mr. Pettigrew was proceeding with his remarks when Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, made the point of order that no question of consideration could be debated under the rules before 2 P. M., if objection be made. He, therefore, objected.

The Chair (Mr. Frye) sustained the point of order.

"I do not care," said Mr. Pettigrew, "to object to the ruling of the Chair, but it is a departure from the customs, practices, and rulings of the Senate."

"I simply rise," interjected Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, "to make a solemn protest against the ruling of the Chair. I know that he desires to do right, but his ruling is a departure from the regular practices of the Senate."

Mr. Hoar maintained that the Chair's ruling was correct. It was not, he said, a matter of courtesy, but a parliamentary right.

The debate upon the parliamentary question was terminated by a positive objection by Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, and a demand for the regular order.

ALLEN ON THE GAGE MATTER.

Mr. Allen resumed his speech, begun yesterday, on the statement of Secretary Gage concerning his relations with the National City and Hanover banks, of New York.

At 2 o'clock the financial bill was laid before the Senate, but no senator was prepared to speak upon it.

QUAY CASE WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Chandler gave notice that next Wednesday he would call up the Quay case, at which time Mr. Turley, of Tennessee, would address the Senate upon it.

Bills were passed recognizing the gallantry of F. H. Newcomb, commanding the revenue-cutter Hudson, and of his officers and men; also, recognizing Captain D. B. Hodgson, of the Revenue-Cutter Service, for efficient and meritorious services in command of the cutter Hugh McCulloch, at Manila.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Mr. Pettigrew offered the resolution extending the sympathy of the Senate to the Boers, previously introduced by Mr. Mason, and gave notice that he would speak on it on Monday.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

The House to-day devoted its attention to the Indian appropriation bill. It got no further, however, than the appropriations for Indian schools, when an effort was inaugurated by Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, to permit the Secretary of the Interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children, where the government lacks facilities. The system of contract schools, which has been the cause of a big row each year, has been gradually abandoned, until now no appropriation has been made for them in this bill. It is claimed that the present Indian-school facilities are inadequate.

LEGISLATION FOR CUBA.

A brisk debate occurred over the bill giving to Cuban vessels the most-favored-nation treatment in American ports. Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, said this was but a part of the piece-meal legislation which Congress was extending to Cuba.

The reports of Generals Brooke, Wilson, and Lee, he said, had shown that the Cubans were capable of self-government, and that the time was now ripe for the American government to recognize the independent sovereignty of Cuba. While supporting the bill, Mr. Clayton expressed the hope that the legislation for Cuba would soon be framed on broader lines, and more in harmony with what had been held out to the Cubans. His remarks evoked vigorous applause.

The bill was then passed as reported.

DEFENCE OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, made a speech on the southern question, in reply to Mr. Linney, of North Carolina. A reference to lynchings brought out an earnest speech from Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, explaining some of the statements made as to lynchings in Illinois, but repudiating this class of lawlessness wherever it might occur.

The House, at 5 o'clock, recessed until 8 P. M., the evening session to be devoted to pension legislation.

THE CASH AUTHOR.

One of the Pests of Modern Literature.

(Saturday Review.)

The literary hack has been with us for generations, and is often a useful person, doing useful work of the compiling or annotating kind. The cash author only arose among us a few years earlier than those professional players who are ruining football as a sport. He is, for the most part, a writer of fiction, and in those few years he has waxed prodigious. He has not, indeed, reached the height of printing "Cash Author" on his card, and that is a pity; it would be so consistent with the rest of him. But in all other more important matters he imitates as closely as he can the other cash tradesmen. He writes only to sell, and only such things as will sell largely. He is in no less a perpetual anxiety about the taste of what he calls the Great Public; he is no less ready to supply that taste, however bad it may be; he is equally careless about the quality of the goods with which he supplies it, or whether he may supply them honestly; and he advertises himself and his shoddy with an equal, brazen shamelessness. He differs from his brother tradesmen only in one thing—he is of no fear of prosecution under an adulteration act, for legislation has dealt but little with the food of the mind.

He writes then, as he will tell you, with defensive, blustering pride, for the Great Public; and by the Great Public he means idle women and the great mass of men who are fondly described as having been educated by the Board Schools, or as having received a sound commercial education. It will be urged that the fact that these people read gives them the right to be written for, that they must have their mental fodder. It is a fair contention; but we will never applaud the man who feeds the donkey only on thistles. We are assured that the donkey likes thistles; we know that thistles are cheap and easily cultivated; but we are convinced that the thistle fed donkey is neither as good a donkey nor does as good work as a donkey which is fed on grass. We know also that the mental soil of most of the cash authors will only bear thistles; and though we think they have mistaken their trade they should have been provision dealers—we do not cast nature's unkindness to them, in these poor trademen's teeth. But there are others of them whose mental soil will bear, if not good grass, at any rate grass of a sort; yet because thistles are easier to sell, they pander deliberately to the depraved craving for thistles, of the supposed product of the Board Schools.

Now, we urge no counsel of perfection; we make no silly suggestion that a writer should not sell his work, but be content with the pleasure derived from doing it, and with the glory it brings him. If he has written the best that is in him, and it sell, it is only just that he should have his fair share of the money. Our contention is, that work that is written first of all to sell, in which there are suppressions or additions to suit the demand of the market, is dishonest work, not worth doing, and not fit to be sold; that the producer of such work, supplying rank sensation, mechanical romance, puling sentimentality, or what not, to suit the taste of the Great Public, is a mere tradesman supplying literary shoddy for the misguided lovers of the cheap.

It is likely that some of these cash authors began as gentlemen; but how has the mere using of the methods of the tradesmen turned them all tradesmen alike! Listen to their talk, and you will hear them discussing markets, what the great public wants, percentages, and the number of guineas a thousand for all the world like provision dealers in a pot-house discussing the sanding of sugar, and the demand for cabbages, and whether they should be sold for a penny each or two for three halfpence of the literary quality of the work you will hear no word. Consider the words of the popular novelist, who coming to a literary dinner, bubbling over with a carefully prepared speech, learned that Mr. Austin Dobson had been invited to reply for literature! "What!" he cried. "He speak for literature! Him a poet' I should like to see his sales!" or the words of the cash author, when a distinguished man of letters protesed against a piece of egregious self-advertisement "What is he putting in his spoke for? Call him a literary man! Why, he doesn't make 50 pounds a year out of literature!" or another who, when an evening editor wrote to him that he could not contiue to pay him five guineas for his weekly column, but only three, accepted the three, and added, "But of course you cannot expect me to be as humorous for three guineas a column as for five." Could anything be more in the spirit of the tradesman than these utterances?

But the cash author is not without a defence; reproach him for producing shoddy, and he will tell you that he is only supplying a demand, and he will say it as if demand were something sacred, and the supplying it a pious act. Now there is a demand, also, among the more romantic product of our schools, for cheap revolvers; but no one on that account defends the makers of them for supplying it. We take it that a donkey will eat; and the fewer thistles he finds the more pains will he be at to get good grass. So, too, the great public will read; and if it did not find this poor, cheap stuff ready to its eyes, it would read good work, and its finer taste would grow with the reading. The cash author keeps its taste depraved by pandering to it; the quantity of his well puffed shoddy leaves the less room for honest work; it choked it as the ignorant by his impudent self-advertisement into believing his shoddy valuable. At least they who supply the demand for cheap revolvers do not tour through England and America lecturing, and claiming to lecture with the authority of creators, on Imperial armaments.

If the cash author were content to keep his place as tradesman, he would continue to enjoy our contempt, but he would excite less our just anger. He is not; for purposes of self-advertisement he seizes any and every occasion to thrust himself forward as a representative of English literature; he will take an indecent advantage of even a national crisis to thrust himself forward with htis impudent pretension. He has no more right to speak for English literature than has a greengrocer; the pretentious humbug discredits the mere name of English author.

AN INDEFATIGABLE BELLE.

Lady Emily Foley Queen of Herefordshire at Ninety-Five.

(London Westminster Gazette.)

A very remarkable old lady—Lady Emily Foley—died yesterday at Stroke Edith Park, her fine mansion in Herefordshire, in her ninety-fifth year.

Recognized as a sort of queen of the county, before whom all bowed low, it was not unusual at large gatherings at which she was present for the President or host to address the company as "Lady Emily Foley, ladies and gentleman."

Born in 1805, and a daughter of the third Duke of Montrose, she was wedded to Mr. Edward Thomas Foley, who, over half a century ago, left her a widow with a fine estate.

Till the last she was by no means weighed down by the burden of old age, but retained almost unimpaired all her faculties, and was as straight as an arrow and ready to take part in the functions and amusements of the county as if she had been fifty years younger.

She dearly loved to be clothed in the richest of stuffs and the brightest of colors, and her dresses, bonnets, and caps were the admilation of all beholders, and, however gorgeous they might be, were not unbecoming to her.

On the occasion of unveiling the portrait of the Queen in the Shire Hall at Hereford, in September, 1897, she was bold enough to appear in Jubilee colors, with a scarlet satin gown to match the uniform of the Lord Lieutenant and officers assembled on the platform, a white bonnet, trimmed with blue and red bows, and some tricolor ribbons attached to her left breast.

Lady Emily owned a good part of Great Malvern, and formerly used to drive over there from her Herefordshire home every summer to receive her rents, doing the journey with four horses and postilions, and being welcomed at the outskirts of Malvern by a band.

Mr. Paul Foley of Prestwood, Stourbridge, is heir to the estates.

Chinese as a Universal Language.

(London Globe.)

The formation of a universal language has been prophesied, but everyone who has attempter to discover a practical method of putting an end to the babel of the nations, has either given up the task in despair, or fallen a victim to the world's mockery. Nobody would seriously consider the possibility of adding to his polygot efforts the study of anything that sounded so rediculous as "Volapuk." Of late the subject has fallen into general neglect, until at last it has been revived in a most unexpected danger. The lines of a scheme of a universial language have been the subject of much discussion in no less a place than conservative China. The bare details of the idea were sketched lately, by the Chinese Ambassador in one of his reviews, and so far as he went, his version of theory was sufficiently reasonable. In the first place, negatively, it is ridiculous for a man or board of men to sit down to the composition of a language, compact of the root languages of the world. The task is too difficult, and also too provocative of jealousy. But it is none the less true, that the university of the telegraph is making some common code a crying necessity. The Chinese, therefore, with Eastern serenity suggest, that the West should adopt as a medium of communication some language, which should be, like the Chinese, symbolic, not phonetic. Chinese has no alphabet, but only a bundle of symbols, much like the symbols used in algebraic formula, and it would be very easy for a body of mathematical and scientific men to draw up a code of telegraphic language formed on these lines.

Professional Fighters.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Should these wranglings and quarrellings keep up in the House and Senate they might turn the Congressional Record into a scrap-book.

His Costly Raiment.

(Denver Times.)

Clark's Montana senatorial toga ought to be a beauty, as it is estimated to have cost $2,600,000.

LITTLE WAR NEWS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

base from which to invade the Free State. Numerous sidings, platforms, and warehouses are being built, and a permanent railroad bridge is well advanced.

German strategists assert that the topography of the country would make invasion easier from Kimberley and the district northward than from the more rugged region of Sterkstrom or Colesberg.

CAPTURE OF 800 BOERS?

LONDON, February 2.—Dispatches from several points in South Africa, merely tell of desultory shell firing and the movement of patrols, though Cape Town mentions a rumor that General French has captured 800 Boers, where and when not being announced.

Sensational rumors are current that the militia ballot act will be put in force February 14th, and that General Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, has cabled for 90,000 additional men, which, it is added, the government has promised to give him, sending 50,000 militia and volunteers and 40,000 militia reserves.

IMMEDIATE MOBILIZATION.

It is also said that the volunteers will be mobilized forthwith. It is even asserted to-day that the Cabinet has specially dealt with these matters.

The militia ballot act makes every unmarried man between 18 and 30 years of age liable to serve for five years.

The Gazette this evening says it is the Queen's intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Captains Congreve and Reed, Lieutenant Roberts, and Corporal Nurse, for their attempts to save the guns at the battle of Colenso.

MAFEKING NOT RELIEVED.

LORENZO MARQUES, Thursday, February 1.—A dispatch from Gaberones, dated January 23d, describing a reconnaissance of some of Colonel Plumer's forces around the Boer laager southward, seems to dispose of the story that Mafeking has been relieved.

On that date the Rhodesians captured two Transvaal flags and drove off the Boer outposts before returning to Gaberones.

STAY IN MASHONA CASE.

CAPE TOWN, February 2.—The Supreme Court has decided to make no order of confiscation in the case of the steamship Mashona, at present, in order to allow her owners to show within two weeks that she had no intention to trade with the enemy.

The steamship Mashona, from New York, November 3, 1899, for Algoa Bay, with a cargo of general merchandise, including flour, was seized, December 8th, by the British warship Partridge.

RESPECT FOR GERMANY'S WISHES.

LONDON, February 2.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Broderick, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, affirmed the accuracy of a statement of Count von Buelow, the Germany Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Reichstag, as to the British engagements regarding searching vessels.

He explained that the government undertook that there should be no search at Aden or at points more distant from the seat of war, because there was nothing to prevent the shipping of contraband from intervening ports. The government, he added, had not surrendered any right, but on the representations of the German Government and assurances of the mail steamer company, Great Britain had agreed, pending further arrangement, not to arrest mail ships, except on the gravest suspicions.

FREE STATERS GETTING TIRED.

CAPE TOWN, February 2.—It appears beyond doubt that the Free State Burghers are becoming tired of the war, and influential Free State leaders are reported to be secretly negotiating with a view to learning British terms should they leave their Transvaal allies.

MYSTERY OF THE FIGURE NINE.

Soothsayers of Olden Times Attached a Sacredness to It.

(Leslie's Weekly.)

Among the magicians and soothsayers of ancient times both the figures nine and three had a certain amount of mystery and sacredness attached to them and volumes have been written in explanation of their meaning in connection with the history of men and the world. Apropos of this, a curious coincidence is noted in the fact that nearly all the great mining discoveries of recent times have been made in years ending with the magic figure nine. Thus the famous gold find in California fell in the year 1849. Ten years later, in 1859, remarkable discoveries of the same metal were made simultaneously in Australia and British Columbia, causing a great rush of fortune hunters to these points.

In 1869 the famous Comstock lode find became known to the world; in 1879 the gold-bearing region around Leadville and Tombstone, Ari., began to attract attention, and in 1889 the diggings at Clover Creek and in lower California became the objective points of great multitudes of excited and anxious seekers after sudden wealth. And now again, at the end of another decade, history repeats itself once more. The remarkable gold finds recently made at Cape Nome, surpassing in richness and extent anything yet discovered in the Yukon district, bid fair to make the year 1899 as notable as any in the annals of gold mining.

He Runs a Wolf Farm.

(New York Herald.)

Out in Rainy Lake county, Minn., lives a man who makes a living raising wolves. Rumor says he is growing rich out of the business, but Frank Gissler, or "Old Wolf" as he is called is not raising wolves on account of the money in the business. Gissler was as keen hunter as was found in that part if Minnesota years ago, and many a wolf fell victim to his rifle. A band of Chippewa Indians were staying in the neighborhood and Gissler fell in love with a young Indian maiden. He married the Chippewa girl and disappeared taking with him his wife.

Nothing was heard from his for a long time, when suddenly he reappeared, dressed in wolf skins, and wearing a long white beard. All he would say to inquirers was that he had built a cabin "up the river a piece," where he was living by himself. It was understood that his wife had been torn to pieces by wolves and that Grissler had gone crazy in consequence.

It was only recently that Gissler's retreat was discovered by a gold prospector, about 12 miles from Rainy Lake City. The gold hunter found a high stockade, formed of pine logs, fastened to trees, and inside the pen were more than 100 wolves eagerly fighting for big pieces of meat which Gissler, stationed on a platform built at the end of the stockade, was throwing them.

There is profit in running a wolf farm. A bounty of from $3 to $8 is paid by the state for each scalp sent to the county auditor, and good prices are paid for wolf skins by Eastern firms.

Why He Quit Politics.

(Philadelphia Call.)

"Talk about the hardships of a political life," said a recent seeker for political honors, "your newspaper advertisers got me up against one good and hard. How was it? Well, this is the first time I have been in the field, and I have been striving to please everybody and advertise myself a little. My wife has tried to aid me, and one of her ads led to my undoing, because she did not consult me first.

"Every now and then I have been accustomed to taking a little drop of whiskey. My wife is opposed to this, and tells everybody I am strictly temperate."

His speech at this point was broken off to let a comprehensive wink and broad smiles chase each other over his countenance.

"Well, to continue. One morning an oblong package was left at my office. I opened it and found a quart bottle of whiskey, and, sampling it, found it pretty fair. There was a little note enclosed, asking for a testimonial, so I dashed one off and sent it at once.

"When I arrived home my wife said: 'John, a bottle came for you this morning, and as it wanted a testimonial, I sent the company a little note right away.'

"More whiskey, I thought, when, lo! and behold, it proved to be a bottle of goldcure for alcoholism.

"Well, next morning I made a dive for the paper, and on opening it saw my finish. There, both on the one page, was a villainous picture of me, saying that I recommended Old Potato Whiskey, and on the other column a fairly-good picture, saying that, as an apostle of temperance, I recommended Screely's Gold Cure.

"I have been out of politics from that day."

DISCOUNTS THE DUTCH.

Waggish Gentleman Carries Off the Plunder on a Bet.

(Washington Star.)

Several gentlemen in the resort on the avenue presided over by the swell barkeep were discussing the jaw-breaking Dutch names read in the South African dispatches. One gentleman, whose reputation is that of being somewhat of a wag, said:

"If a letter addressed as follows to a person residing in town were mailed, it would be delivered from London, England, in a few hours. Here it is:

"'Brynsiencyn,

"'Llaufairpwllgwyngyll,

"'Anglesey.'

"You all think the above is simply a lot of letters run together, followed by a name which can be read, don't you? Yes? Well, I will bet a bottle of champagne that I am not guying you."

His proposition seemed like picking up bottles of champagne on the street, and all took a bottle on him to be obliging.

A British postal guide was sent for, and under the title, "Post-Offices in Great Britain," the office was found. It is in Wales.

The gentleman had three bottles wrapped up to take home, and stood treat with the fourth.

PARIS NOW UNSPEAKABLY LOVELY

Artistic Uniformity of the Buildings One of the City's Great Charms.

"In the Latin Quarter and in the Faubourg St. Germain winding streets, dingy old houses, narrow footways and finely carved portals and casements give a hint of what old Paris must have been," writes a traveller to the February Ladies' Home Journal. "Old Paris may have had its attractions, but modern Paris is unspeakably lovely. The French are essentially classical in their taste, and love order and form, and straight strong lines. No Queen Anne houses, sky-scrapers, nor gingerbread work for them! The houses are all of gray stone, all of one height, and every one of them is almost equally as fine as its neighbor. One reason for this uniformity is that the French mind cannot endure irritating inequalities; but a more cogent reason is that when Louis Napoleon was rebuilding his capital he wanted everything very splendid, and so he put such an enormous tax on all buildings that did not conform to a certain standard of height and elegance that the builders found it cheaper to follow the Royal regulations than to pay the tax.

Plaint of the "Innocent Bystander."

(Baltimore American.)

She was bred in old
Kentucky,
Where the ballot-box
Is stuffed;
Where
The gentle poker-player
Never yet
Was really bluffed;
Where the rivers murmur
Sweetly,
And
The meadow-grass
Is blue;
And the doubt-dispelling
Shotgun
Sends conviction
Into you;
Where the sky
Is ever lovely, and
The sweetest songs are
Sung,
And the
Innocent bystander
Gets
A bullet in his
Lung.
Where the ladies all
Are pretty
And
The gentlemen are brave;
Where the
Just-observed bystander
Gets a decorated
Grave.
Where they
Drop their "r's" so
Softly
When they hold a
Chat with you;
And the
Innocent bystander
Often has
To be dropped,
Too.
Where the
Candidate who's beaten
Rises up
And says he's not,
Whereupon the
Said
Bystander
Carries off a load of
Shot.
Where the breeze
Is ever
Sighing through the leaves
A serenade;
And you
See the constant
Flashing
Of the bowie's gleaming blade!
Oh, she's down there
In Kentucky,
Waiting
Till I come for her,
But
As long as things are
This way,
From this spot I'll never
Stir.
I must leave her in
Kentucky—
Thitherward I'll not
Meander—
I am not afraid,
But
I am just an
Innocent bystander.

JOSH WINK.

Smoking Stunts the Growth of Boys.

(Ladies' Home Journal.)

Whatever difference of opinion there may be upon the advisability of smoking for men, there is none as to its pernicious effect upon boys. It affects the action of the heart, and reduces the capacity of the lungs. Young men who are being trained for athletics are not permitted to smoke by their trainers, because, as they say, "It is bad for the wind." The argument that will appeal more forcibly to your boy is that smoking will stunt his growth. It has been proved that youthful smokers are shorter and weigh less than their comrades who do not smoke. Cigarettes are particularly injurious. Nicotine the active principle of tobacco, is said by chemists to be, next to phussic acid, the most rapidly fatal poison known. The tender tissues of a growing boy cannot absorb even a very small quanity of it without most injurious results.

Hadn't Time to Think of His Soul.

An American Mother, writing in the Feburary Ladies' Home Journal on "Have Women Robbed Men of Their Religion?" uses this anecdote in illustration of how men of to-day are neglectful of the welfare of their own souls: "After a revival in a village near Philadelphia a dozen young converts met regularly to compare their spiritual condition. Sam B—, a sickly lad, was conspicuously the most zealous among them. He could not make sure of his salvation. He prayed and agonized, and bemoaned his sins incessantly. A sudden death threw a sawmill, a widowed sister and her five penniless children on Sam's hands. He came no more to the conference.

"'Sam,' said one of his friends one day, 'how is it with you now? are your calling and election sure?'

"'I hope so, I'm sure,' said Sam. 'But I've got my work to do now. I haven't any time to think of my soul.'"

Severe.

(Washington Star.)

"Do you mean to say your father objected to your receiving a gift of Shakespeare's works?"

"Yes," answered the young woman. "Some one told father that Shakespeare wrote poetry, and he said he wasn't going to encourage anything so trifling."

Era of Universal Peace.

(Chicago News.)

Customer: "Have you a copy of 'Fifteen Decisive Battles'?"

Bookseller: "No; but I can give you a copy of 'How to Be Happy Though Married.'"

STREET FAIR PLANS.

JOINT COMMITTEE AGREE UPON A FAVORABLE REPORT

TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Post A, Travellers' Protective Association, to Hold a Meeting To-Night—Expert Fair Organizers Before the Committees.

The street fair project was discussed at an earnest and inspiring meeting yesterday at noon of the Chamber of Commerce committees on Expositions and Conventions with the Citizens' Committee.

Those present were Messrs. H. W. Rountree, John Murphy, J. Garland Pollard, Everett Waddey, and Thomas Whittet, of the Exposition Committee; Messrs. John Stewart Bryan, F. W. Cunningham, D. R. Midyette, Hill Montague, and A. I. Marcuse, of the Conventions Committee, and Messrs. Alexander H. Meyer, W. S. Rhoads, L. O. Miller, Dr. Jud B. Wood, John D. Potts, O. A. Hawkins, Captain J. H. Redwood, Herbert Funsten, Sydney Sycle, Morgan R. Mills, W. S. Copeland, George Minter, Thomas Christian, Thomas G. Sydnor, Colonel C. O'B. Cowardin, Evan R. Chesterman, and others, of the Citizens' Committee.

A FAVORABLE REPORT.

The conference agreed upon a recommendation to the Chamber of Commerce setting forth the decision of the committees that it would be best to hold a street fair. This report will be made to the Chamber without unnecessary delay.

There will be a special meeting of Post A, Travellers' Protective Association, at their headquarters, Third and Main streets, at 8 o'clock to-night to confer with the Citizens' Committee regarding the street fair. The presence of every officer and member of the post is earnestly desired.

THE JOINT CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the joint committees yesterday was presided over by Mr. H. W. Rountree. Mr. A. H. Meyer, by invitation of the Chair, addressed the assemblage, explaining just how a street fair should be managed. He submitted a number of letters which he had received from managers of street fairs in other cities. Valuable suggestions were contained in the correspondence.

A letter from Mr. E. E. Plate, of New York, was read by Mr. W. S. Copeland. Mr. Plate claims the distinction of having introduced the street fair into America. His letter gave an outline of a street fair, and conveyed the information that he would come to Richmond and talk the matter over in consideration of payment of the expenses of the trip.

PAID HANDSOMELY IN OHIO.

Mr. W. T. Gaskie, whose whole time is given to the inauguration and conduct of street fairs, addressed the joint conference. He had conducted the Columbus and Dayton (O.) street fairs, to which an admission was charged. Fees for admission at Columbus amounted to $12,000, and at Dayton to $98,000.

The joint committees adopted a resolution offered by Mr. J. Stewart Bryan, which incorporates a recommendation to the Chamber of Commerce that the Street Fair be held at a time and place yet to be determined.

After the joint committees adjourned, Mr. H. W. Rountree, chairman of the Exposition Committee; Mr. J. Stewart Bryan, chairman of the Convention Committe, and Mr. Alexander H. Meyer, chairman, and Mr. L. O. Miller, of the Citizens' Committee, met and formulated a plan, which will be presented to the Chamber.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.

He Knew What Would Happen If He Didn't Tell the Truth.

United States District Judge Williams, now holding court in Topeka, tells a funny story, says the Kansas City Journal. Years ago he was a district judge in Arkansas. At a certain term of court a murder trial came before him, and the most important witness for the prosecution was a colored boy only 10 years old. The lawyers for the defence set out to show that the boy was too young to understand the nature of an oath, and, therefore, was not competent as a witness. "Boy," said one of them, severely, "do you know what would happen if you swore to a lie?"

"Yes, sah. Mammy would lick me."

"Would anything else happen?"

"Deed dey would, case de devil would git me."

At this point Judge Williams leaned over his desk and said, with pretended sternness: "Don't you know, boy, that I would get you, too?"

"Yes, sah. Dat's what I jus' said."

The Story of a Song.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

When the author received a midnight telegram which read: "What is lowest cash price for which you will sell all rights to your words, 'When the Troops March Home'? We have set them to music. Answer." He decided that at last his fortune was made and wrote in reply: "One hundred dollars."

The publishers replied that they could not think of giving him that much, cash down; but they would be willing to give $50.

The author would not hear to it. "Go ahead and publish song on royalty basis."

They took him at his word, and at the end of six months they wrote: "Inclosed please find 14 cents in stamps for royalty on your song, 'When the Troops March Home.' We wish you mighty well!"

The Woes of Hayti.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

The aid: Your excellency, there is another cruiser in the offing.

The president of Hayti: Heavens and earth! Another one of those infernal foreign collectors!

The aid: I can't make out his flag, your excellency.

The president: Oh! it don't make any difference. They all take turns in coming. Tell him to call again the first of the month.

The aid: But they always laugh when I say that, and tell me that they'll blow the cover off the whole island if you don't settle instanter.

The president: I suppose I'll have to but, by gum! if this thing is going to keep up we'll all have to go through the international bankruptcy court and commence over again.

Correct Attire for the Bridegroom.

(Ladies' Home Journal.)

The bridegroom of a morning wedding wears a frock coat, white duck or pique waistcoat, trousers of dark, striped cloth, patent leather shoes, gloves, and silk "Ascot" tie—white or pearl gray—and boutonniere of gardenias or other small white flowers. At an evening wedding he wears dress clothes, unless the bride is in a travelling costume, when he would wear a morning coat, a colored tie, and no gloves.

Trust.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Hoax: I believe everything my wife tells me.

Joax: On general principles?

Hoax: Yes; I think every man should believe about half he hears, and I prefer to believe the better half.

Boorish and Horrid.

(Philadelphia Press.)

A boorish young fellow from Fla.,
Made a dash through a crowded inn's ca.:
Said a lady from Me.,
As he trod on her tre.,
"I ne'er met a man who was ha."

Father Boler, the Vicar-General of this diocese, who has been quite unwell for several days, has gone away on a short vacation for the purpose of recuperation.

Major R. T. McLeod, of the Auditor's office, who has been threatened with pneumonia for several days, is rapidly improving, and will be out again in a day or two.