supreme court, who spoke eloquently on "The Nation's Anchor," the court of which he is a member.

He was followed by Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury.

GAGE ON FINANCE

The subject of the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, was "Government Finances."

After giving a brief financial history of the nation during the administration of President Lincoln and up to the time of resumption of specie payments in 1879, the speaker said:

"The expectation existed that redemption meant a retirement, at least a gradual retirement, of the demand obligations. Statesmen, with scarcely an exception, while supporting this issue, deprecated the seeming necessity and pleaded for narrowest and briefest use of the dangerous agency.

"Why were these notes not retired? By what strange witchery of the imagination has it come about that they are widely regarded not as evidences of unpaid debt, but as money itself?

"That has happened which Mr. Sumner foreboded when, speaking of such forms of government issues, he said: 'The medicine of the constitution must not become its daily bread.' We have seen that at the beginning of the war, with a banking system heterogeneous, unrelated by any common laws or rules of action, yet with these disabilities the associated banks had advanced $150,000,000 in gold to the government without endangering specie payments. Indeed, the record shows that so rapid were the government's disbursements, and so strong the circulating current, that with the payment of $150,000,000 completed, the gold reserve of the banks had been depleted only $7,000,000.

"We have seen that the interjection of government notes into the field of circulation—excusable as it may have been—crowded bank note issues back for redemption, filled the bank vaults with government notes in place of specie and led to the suspension of specie payments by both the banks and the government. Viewed from the present point of time, there is a consensus of the best opinion that had there then existed a banking system uniform in its general features operative in all the states, the deranging influence of government notes would not have appeared; that specie payments would have been maintained; that prices of commodities would have remained not far from a normal standard; that the sudden fortunes won from legitimate industry by speculative craft and cunning would not have appeared in dazzling mockery of a nation's distress; that hundreds of millions lost through depreciation of government notes would have been saved to the people.

"If this be true, or apparently true, the inquiry may be repeated, why, out of the inflowing surplus, were not these notes, as the most dangerous part of the war debt, returned and cancelled? Was it considered, is it now considered, that our war banners have been forever furled? Resting, as we may, in a sense of security as to peace at home, have all the nations given us satisfactory pledges against unjust aggression from without? Why do we build warships and spend millions in coast defenses and maintain an army? Experience, bitter, costly, humiliating experience, has taught us that behind the army and the navy must be a strongly intrenched treasury and an unquestioned credit. A floating debt, payable on demand, is an element of weakness. It is the very opposite of strength.

"In pointing out the dangers of government paper money, Secretary Chase emphasized 'the ever-present liability to be called on for redemption beyond the means of payment, however carefully provided and managed; the hazard of panics precipitating demands for coin, concentrated on a few points and a single fund.'

"It requires but little reflection to convince the mind that this danger, to which for many years we have been exposed, would be realized to its fullest extent in the initial movement of a great war. In such a movement the folly of our present situation would be fully revealed. The immunities of peace cannot be accepted as safe conditions against the contingencies of war. It is this which justifies navies and coast defenses. It is this which not only justifies but demands that in its finances the government shall pursue that policy which shall be safe, not only in a time of peace, yet one so guarded and protected that no surprise can throw it into confusion—a policy which will always be able to reinforce the army and the navy with the supporting power of an impregnable credit."

OTHER SPEAKERS

Great aplpause greeted Bishop Potter of New York when he arose to deliver an address on "The Humor of Lincoln."

The reverend gentleman told many anecdotes of Lincoln in a most happy manner and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

The other addresses of the evening were by President Canfield of the University of Ohio, who responded to "Education and the Nation," and W. J. Calhoun of Danville, Ill., who replied to "Illinois."

AT NEW YORK

Secretary Roosevelt Soars Above Party Politics

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Republican club celebrated Lincoln's birthday, as it has for twelve years, at a banquet at Delmonico's. Nearly 300 members of the club and guests were present and fifty ladies dined in the "Empire" room below.

When the speaking began the ladies took seats in the gallery.

Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce said grace.

Cornelius J. Bushnell led the singing between the courses, "Tenting Tonight On the Old Camp Ground," "John Brown's body," "My Bonnie," and the like.

As souvenirs each diner received a neat silver badge, a medallion of Abraham Lincoln, suspended from a bar bearing the legend "The Republican Club."

President Chauncey M. Depew opened the speaking. The toasts were:

"Abraham Lincoln," by Hon. Albert J. Beveridge of Indianapolis.

"The Republican Party," by Congressman Charles A. Boutelle.

"The Mission of America," by Henry Dodge Estabrook of Chicago.

"The Navy," by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt said in part: "When I speak of the United States navy I do not merely have to make a party speech, for when we reach the water line we get beyond the domain of party. In preparing to face a foreign foe, all Americans should stand alike.

"Fifteen years ago we had no standing whatever among naval nations. Now our navy has been built up until it can fairly claim to be a tie with that of Germany for fifth place.

"It is yet by no means as large as it should be and to lie supine and let other nations pass us when we have made so good a start would be one of those blunders which are worse than crimes.

"In the fate of China today the shrill advocates of unintelligent peacefulness should see a grim object lesson, especially fitted to teach them, if they are capable of learning, that unless we are prepared some day to share this fate and long before that day to suffer humiliation and insult which would make every high-minded American hang his head with shame and for which no business prosperity could atone) we must be ready in time of need to do as our forefathers have always done, and show that we are ready and able to appeal to the ultimate arbitrament of the sword. Unless we are false to every tradition of the American foreign policy, we must continue to uphold the Monroe doctrine, but it would be better to surrender the Monroe doctrine outright than to discredit ourselves and make ourselves the laughing stock of the world by loud lip loyalty to it, while we nevertheless decline to take any step which would make good our pretensions.

"The worst offenders against the honor and dignity of Americans in foreign affairs are those who loudly proclaim a desire to entangle us in foreign difficulties but who refuse to help make ready the forces by which alone our pretensions would be made good.

"Difficulties are thrust upon us; we do not make them. We did not create the Hawaiian islands; they already exist; we merely have to face the alternative of taking them ourselves and making them the outpost for the protection of the Pacific coast, or else of seeing them taken by any powerful nation with which we are at war and at once transformed into the most dangerous base of operations against our Pacific coast cities. We cannot help Hawaii as being a strong defense or a perpetual menace. We can only decide whether we will not take the islands when offered to us as a gift or by force to try to conquer them from the first powerful nation with which we may become embroiled. One or the other of these two alternatives must be chosen by us, and if we possess any title to wisdom we will choose the first.

"If we have a great fighting fleet, a fleet of vessels such as we now have, capable of offensive no less than defensive work, there will be small chance that our people will be forced to fight, and still smaller chance that we will not emerge from any war immeasurably the gainer in honor and renown."

President Depew called for order shortly after 9 oclock and made a few remarks, in which he referred to Theodore Rosevelt as "the cyclonic Dutchman," and to Mr. Beveridge as "a young orator of the west, from the home of the brainiest, ablest and best equipped presidents we have ever had," and said in part:

'Thank heaven, the clear and superb utterances of President McKinley at the manufacturers' banquet two weeks ago and the impregnable front of the Republican members of the house of representatives have cleared the atmosphere. Those two things have done much for national credit and Republican hope. Now the representatives must take one side or the other.

"The good lord and good devil period have passed. It is an axiom, almost, in Washington that the utterances of McKinley and Gage, and of Reed and of Dingley are good principles, but bad politics, but temporary success is worse than defeat when it is won by the maxim recently enunciated by Mark Twain, that faith is believing what yon know is not so. There has been no more inspiring and no more hopeful spectacle, no more dramatic picture of battle in the forum, than when the silver resolution, the resolution of repudiation of national obligations, the resolution which meant, if successful, disaster to public credit and private business, came down fom the senate. With the prestige of the most august body in our government behind it, its descent upon the house was like the charge of the old guard at Waterloo. But the old guard bit the dust and crumbled to pieces upon the impregnable squares of honest money, led by that greatest parliamentarian of our times—Speaker Thomas B. Reed."

It was almost midnight when Congressman Boutelle of Maine arose to respond to the toast "The Republican Party." He referred to the dissensions in this city and counseled harmony.

Addison F. Andrews, son of the late Rufus F. Andrews, who was surveyor of the port of New York under Abraham Lincoln, today presented to the New York Press club the pen with which Abraham Lincoln signed the proclamation of emancipation. This pen was given to Rufus F. Andrews by Mrs. Lincoln shortly after the president's death, when she was distributing personal mementos to the very intimate friends of the president.

AT BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE Feb. 12.—The newly organized Union League club of Baltimore celebrated Lincoln's birthday tonight with one of the most brilliant banquets in the city's history.

AT BOSTON

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The anniversary of the birth of Lincoln was observed in this city. Although the day is not a legal holiday, the stock exchange was closed. Flags were displayed from the public buildings and grounds.

For the first time in its history, Harvard college recognized the anniversary. Services were held in Appleton chapel, at which addresses were made by George H. Harris, president of the Andover Theological seminary, and President Eliot.

Members of the Middlesex club celebrated Lincoln's birthday tonight at the Brunswick. About 150 persons were present. There was a distinguished list of speakers from other states, Governor Hastings being present from Pennsylvania, Gen. B. L. Henderson from Illinois, Gen. Benjamin Tracy and Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff from New York, and Congressman Charles B. Landis from Indiana. Ex-Governor J.V. Q. Brackett presided. The distinguished guests were all accorded enthusiastic receptions, and their speeches were of a high order.

BRYAN SPEAKS

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12.—The principal feature of Lincoln day in Lincoln was a meeting of the Ladies' Bimetallic club at the opera house tonight. Hon. W. J. Bryan was the principal speaker, and his remarks were largely local in their application. He drew a parallel between Lincoln and Alexander Hamilton, criticising the latter with some warmth. Mr. Bryan's tribute to Lincoln was a well-phrased, eloquent effort, devoid of partisanship.

Governor Holcomb spoke briefly.

The organization of a Lincoln Republican club was a feature of the day.

FIRED A SALUTE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—At sunrise this morning the United States ship Mohican fired a salute in honor of Lincoln day. In the afternoon the children of the public schools, many of them in uniform, marched to the mining fair at Mechanics' pavilion, where a program of patriotic exercises was carried out and a bust of Lincoln unveiled. This evening Mayor Phelan presided at a mass meeting in Metropolitan hall, and an oration was delivered by Samuel M. Shortridge.

ON THE TURF

Results of the Races Run on Oakland's Track

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The St. Louis Indoor Cycle Racing association races in the Coliseum tonight comfortably filled the structure, but the races failed to produce the enthusiasm expected and a number of times the riders were hissed.

Jay Eaton, the indoor champion, was easily beaten in both heats of his match race with Nat Butler of Boston. The time of the first heat, one mile, was 2:04 4-5, and in the second heat, three miles, 6:45 4-5.

The one-mile, open, professional race was won by Al Newhouse of Boston, Al Weining, Buffalo, second, Bob Walthous, Atlanta, third. Time, 2:12 1-5.

Half-mile exhibition race was won by Frank Frain, Memphis. Time, 1:01 3-5; paced by tandem.

Consolation race, one mile—W. Sanderson, Memphis, won, Bert Repine, Nashville, second, Geo. C. Cramer, Chicago, third. Time, 2:23 3-5.

The two-mile worlds' record, held jointly by Tenbroeck and Newton, was broken at the Emeryville track this afternoon by Judge Denny, the gallant son of Fonso, who defeated a crack field in the wonderful time of 3:26½, cutting a full second from the former best record. Marplot made a game fight for the first place, but Denny drew away in the stretch, winning by three lengths. Denny was ridden by Charley Thorpe and was a hot favorite at 11 to 20.

The Gunst stake, valued at $1100, was captured by Fleur de Lis, ridden by Tod Sloan. Traverser took the place money. The coast record for one and a sixteenth miles was broken in this race, being made in 1:46¼.

A RAPE FIEND

BRUTALLY ASSAULTS A LITTLE GIRL AT RIVERA

Sheriff Burr and His Deputies at Work With Bloodhounds—Meager Details Obtainable

Word was received by Sheriff Burr last night about 9 oclock of the attempted rape of a little girl at Rivera, some ten miles south of Los Angeles. The information was meager and but little could be learned regarding the crime. Deputies Clements, White, Woodward and Barnhill left on receipt of the news for the scene, the sheriff in the meanwhile taking steps for the sending of Belt's bloodhounds for the use of the officers. It is not thought that the fiend can escape, in view of the precautions which have already been taken to effect his capture.

LATER DETAILS

A telephone message, received at 3 oclock this morning, gives more details of the horrible rape affair at Rivera. The child, a little girl 9 years of age, daughter of William Wood, who lives one mile south of Rivera, was carried away from the road as she was returning home at 5 p. m. last night, taken to an empty field and brutally ravished. She describes her assailant as a young man, wearing light clothes, and a heavy, dark mustache. A medical examination showed the girl's condition to be quite serious. The four deputies from Los Angeles, together with two constables from Rivera and a posse of citizens, are scouring the country, and it is feared that the fiend will fare badly in the event of his capture. The officers are working on a clue.

INDOOR WHEELING

Champion Eaton Finds More Than His Match

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Weather at Oakland fine; track fast. Results:

Six furlongs, selling—Morinel won, Good Friend second, Blarney Stone third. Time, 1:14¾.

Three and a half furlongs—Saintly won, Buena Ventura second, Foxey third. Time, 0:42.

Six and a half furlongs, Flirtation stakes, value $1000—Napamax won, Torsida second, St. Calatine third. Time, 1:21.

One and a sixteenth miles, all ages, Gunst stakes, value $1500—Fleur de Lis won, Traverser second, 'Ostler Joe third. Time, 1:46¼.

Two miles, selling—Judge Denny won, Marplot second, Collins third. Time, 3:26½.

One mile—Paul Griggs won, Lincoln II second, Los Prietos third. Time, 1:41.

BASEBALL TODAY

Two Games This Afternoon at Wilshire Park

A new baseball season, known as the spring and summer series, will begin this afternoon at Wilshire park, Twelfth street and Grand avenue, this afternoon, when two games will be played, the first between the new Los Angeles club and the Trilbys, and the second between the Los Angeles and the Spauldings. The players will occupy the following positions:

Los Angeles.		Trilbys.
Tyler	P.	Shaw
Ferguson	C.	Carroll
Guercio	F. B.	Nettles
Wilson	S. B.	Majors
Frank	S. S.	Brown
E. Moore	T. B.	Marr
J. Moore	L. F.	Anderson
Held	C. F.	Maxwell
Carmona	R. F.	Bullock

In the second game the Los Angeles will ine up the same as in the first game. The Spaulding players will be as follows: Neath, pitcher; Kutz, catcher, H. Ritter, first base; Hart, second base; R. Brisino, third base; A. Brisino, shortstop; Redner, right field; R. Ritter, center field; J. Ritter, left field. The first game will be called at 1:30 oclock.

ENGLISH EDITORS

Comment on the De Lome Incident

MR. M'KINLEY IS COMMENDED

THOUGH BRITONS WOULD HAVE DONE BETTER

The Far Eastern Question Assuming a Phase Satisfactory to England. Political and Personal

Associated Press Special Wire

LONDON, Feb. 12.—(Copyright, 1898.) The De Lome incident has excited little interest in England, but the opinions expressed almost unanimously indorse the position of the United States. The daily newspapers, with the exception of the Morning Post, have adopted the view that the administration took the right course. The Sackville West incident naturally has been much quoted, but it must be added that it has always been in the most friendly terms toward the United States.

What the Times calls a well-informed correspondent, which probably means some one in the foreign office, writes to that newspaper today that, in response to the cabled request of the United States for Lord Sackville West's recall, Great Britain answered that "no action could be taken until the receipt of the language that it was charged Lord Sackville West had used."

When this answer was received it appears Secretary Bayard handed Lord Sackville West his passports.

The weekly newspapers express the opinion that President McKinley would have done better to ignore Dupuy de Lome, and the Statist opines that a man better qualified to conduct the foreign affairs of the United States than Mr. Sherman would refuse to notice De Lome and every one participating in the affair, adding, "A government based on popular suffrage has to endure free criticism." Continuing, the Statist says it does not see why President McKinley, "who is accustomed to the rough as well as the smooth side of politics," shows susceptibility and objects to allow foreigners the freedom he admits in the case of his fellow-citizens.

The Spectator thinks "the practical expulsion of De Lome will produce fresh difficulties between Spain and America, although the incident ought not to change the situation in any way." Continuing, the Spectator says: "If President McKinley were wise, he would have promptly declared that he would not pay any attention whatever to a purloined letter, however genuine. President McKinley should have publicly called on De Lome and informed him that he does not need his assurance that the letter was a forgery, the bad taste and vulgarity of the language being ample proof of the fact. If he had had the nerve or wisdom to do that, he would have immensely raised his prestige abroad and in his own counrty. At the same time one cannot be surprised that the United States failed to treat the letter with the contempt it merited.

"We do not for a moment suggest that the executive failed to ignore it because it was ignorant of diplomatic usage or because it was not sufficiently good-mannered to be self-restrained under provocation. The Americans are as good-natured as most people, and their politicians and officials are perfectly aware of how Lord Salisbury or M. Hanotaux would have disposed of a similar letter, and can guess exactly how President Lincoln would have treated it. It is not lack of manners or traditions which made the United States government take the incident too seriously, but rather the want of firmness and savoir faire which has been shown by the present administration throughout its term of office."

THE CUBAN QUESTION

The Spectator is not sorry "the moment may be approaching when the United States will intervene to stop the agonies of Cuba," adding: "Their only hope is in the United States' declaring that the Spanish troops must leave, but the Cubans must be allowed to settle their own fate. That the United States would be morally justified in saying the war must end, and that Cuba be given peace, there is no doubt for a moment."

Madrid advices show that the De Lome affair created much suppressed excitement there. Public comments of diplomats and of the press were generally unobjectionable, but there was an undercurrent of bitterness on all sides. Even some days before the incident became known there had been a particularly nervous feeling in regard to the relations with the United States, as was evidenced by the unusual precaution taken to guard the residence of the United States minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Any rumor, however absurd, was taken as gospel in alarmist circles, even though a repetition of news which was stale weeks ago.

For instance, quite a ferment was caused by reference to the fact that sixteen United States warships were off the Dry Tortugas, and it was taken as evidence that a blockade of Cuba had already begun. The advent of the French cruiser Dubourdieu at Havana was hailed with delight by the Madrid press, and much was made of the polite remarks addressed by the French admiral to the government officials on the occasion of his complimentary visit. These remarks are said to have been most flattering in regard to the establishment of a new regime, and were, it is said, accompanied by hearty wishes that peace would soon result from the establishment of autonomy.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION

Although the Chauvinists noisily persist in distorting the situation in the far east, the great majority are abundantly satisfied with Lord Salisbury's statement, and there is reason to believe that they will be still more gratified in no far distant future. When the government shall be in a position to lay the papers on the subject before parliament, it will be seen that the conduct of affairs has been in strict compliance with the principles enunciated by half a dozen cabinet ministers. Of course, the premier is not in a position to reveal the whole story, as there is much yet to settle, but he will be able to relieve all anxiety with an explicit statement that he will allow no power to interfere with British treaties with China which give freedom of entry to every port which may become open under authority or at the request of any power whatsoever. By his attiture in regard to Kiao Chau bay, the marquis of Salisbury has paved the way for a community of political action between Great Britain and Germany which will not only produce excellent results in the far east, but help to assure the stability of the general international situation. This is already shown by the transfer of Herr Detring, commisisoner of Chinese customs, to the government service in Shan Tung province, he having admittedly gone to Peking to undermine Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman who has been director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs since 1885.

Great Britain's agreement with Russia will probably also be found to be more reaching than a written assurance that Port Arthur will be a free port and agreeing to the opening of Talien Wan when the railroad reaches there.

The British warships now on their way to China are the first-class battleship Bargleur, the first-class cruiser Gibraltar, and the second-class cruiser Bonaventure. When they arrive, on March 5th or thereabouts, Great Britain will have a preponderance of nearly 5000 tons of warships over Russia and France combined in those waters.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

The publication of the treaty with Abyssinia will prove sensational. The rumors of big British concessions are groundless. Great Britain secures another open door and the most favored nation treatment in respect to imports and local taxation. King Menelik undertakes that the caravan route between Harrar and Zoila will be kept open for British trade, and promises to prevent arms and ammunition from reaching the Mahdists, whom he expressly declares to be enemies of his empire.

ZOLA'S TRIAL

There is little chance of the acquittal of Emile Zola. The mob would be ready to lynch the jury, and the soldiers are more excited than they appear to be. Dislike for secret trial, however, is increasing, and, should M. Laborie's eloquence effect an acquittal, the government is bound to fall, in which case the army may issue a pronunciamiento. The chances are decidedly against such an overturn, but there is no lack of funds for a revolutionary movement. The Jews are frightened and enraged at their position under the parliamentary republic.

IN PARLIAMENT

The present session of parliament opens without anything in the shape of a great sensation, but with a general feeling on both sides of the House that matters will take a livelier turn later. Most of the prophets are of the opinion that it will be a foreign-policy session, the position of the government depending very largely upon the extent to which it can justify its relations with the powers. The general tone of the lobby conversation showed that dissatisfaction with the action of the Marquis of Salisbury was widespread among his supporters, particularly in regard to the Chinese loan and West Africa. The Parliametary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, started the session badly by making enemies. All parties resent his brutal taunt of Michael Davitt during Thursday's dissensions over slavery in Zanzibar. Mr. Davitt asked if some of the female prisoners were kept in irons.

"Possibly they were," responded Mr. Curzon, "and perhaps the honorable gentleman knows that there are people in this country who are not unacquainted with handcuffs."

Mr. Davitt promptly replied: "Yes, I, myself."

Then were cries of "Shame," "Withdraw," and "Apologize," and even the usual complacency of Mr. Curzon was upset and he said: "I have no desire to be offensive and am quite ready to apologize for having tempted the honorable gentleman's interruption."

At the end of his speech Mr. Curzon said he wished to repeat his apology and Mr. Davitt raised his hat and smiled good-humoredly.

REINDEER HUNTING

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Alten, Norway, reports that the expedition headed by the Rev. Sheldon Jackson and Lieut. D. B. Devore, Military Secretary of the United States Secetary of War, has met with great difficulty. Mr. Wm. Kjelmann, superintendent of the government reindeer herd in Alaska, who started ahead of Messrs. Jackson and Devore, and has scoured the country with six assistants, sledging 2000 miles through forests, in the long arctic night. Trained reindeer are scarce and he had to pick up lots of three or four, which were eventually concentrated into six herds, aggregating 500. It was difficult to persuade the Laplanders to leave their homes, but fifty drivers were finally secured. Mr. Jackson said the travel necessary to collect the reindeer was more dangerous than traveling in the Chilkoot Pass.

SPANISH FINANCES

It is understood that Spain recently applied to Great Britain for assistance in raising a loan, to which the Marquis of Salisbury referred to at the opening of the House of Lords on Tuesday last when he said that China was not the only government which might want money.

According to club gossip, the Spanish legations in London and elsewhere are suffering from long delay to their remittances and the diplomats have been forced to defray the expenses of their establishments.

A PRINCE'S TRAVELS

Prince Albert of Belgium, the nephew of King Leopold of Belgium, and heir presumptive to the Belgian throne, will accompany his uncle to the Riviera on board the steam yacht Mayflower, formerly the property of the late Mr. Ogden Goelt of New York, but recently purchased by His Majesty. The Prince will then start for the United States.

From one of the aides of the king a correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the program of the prince's tour is very long. He means to see almost every part of the United States from New York to California, New Orleans and Florida, and as far north as Seattle and Portland, back through Canada and St. Johns. The Prince has already decided just what he will visit in each city.

The Prince will also visit Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Salt Lake, Denver, the Yellowstone Park and numerous other cities. The report that the Prince intends to consult President McKinley regarding Congo affairs is unfounded. King Menelik of Abyssinia is preparing for a journey to the European capitals and is collecting all the objects of special artistic interest in Abyssinia, the most valuable of which he will take as gifts to the various rulers. His Majesty intends to be absent about eight months and the government of Abyssinia during that time will be entrusted to the Queen.

MINOR MATTERS

Quite a sensation has been caused in Dublin by the extraordinary precautions adopted for the safety of the Castle. In addition to the regular police force and soldiers, a large guard fully armed and relieved every two hours is placed on the Castle roof, over the Chief Secretary's library. The only surmise possible is that an attempt to dynamite the building is contemplated.

Anthony Hope has been talking freely regarding America since his return here. He says he believes the population of the United States is composed of interviewers, "whose predominant characteristics are conceit, as, while every one asked me innumerable questions as to my opinion of the United States and its literature, past, present and future, no one asked me a single question regarding England or the English."

Hope also related many alleged gaucheries of American women to whom he was introduced, adding that they had many ways of expressing that they were frankly disappointed in their expectations concerning his personality.

There has been a serious split among the members of the Cambridge University eight-oared crew. At a special meeting there was an attempt at recon- Coach Lehman presided. Dudley Ward, ing all over the country at this time. president of the club, complained that B. H. Howell, the American captain of the Trinity Hall boat club had refused to row against Oxford and had influenced members of the club to do the same. It was also stated that Howell had suggested that Ward resign and that Furne should succeed him. Howell, however, denied both charges. Lemann appealed to all concerned to sink their differences and combine in the interests of Cambridge rowing. He urged Howell to reconsider his determination and to assist Cambridge against Oxford. The outcome is anxiously awaited, as the time to the race date is short and the interests of Cambridge are seriously suffering.

The Saturday Review hears on good authority that Mr. Gladstone is suffering from special complaint. Some of the specialists call it necrosis of the bones of the nose, and others fear cancer.

Latest styles wall paper at A. A. Eckstrom's, 324 South Spring street.

INSPECTING CARS

Small Defects Liable to Cause Trouble

A man inspecting freight cars crawled under each car and scrambled about looking at or feeling of each nut, bolt, brake-beam and rod, journal, boxing, draw-bar, etc., etc., until every part of the car had been gone over.

If nuts were missing, bolts about to drop out, brake-rods dragging the ground, brake-beams cracked, or any defect appeared in the running or important part the car was chalked and the car number reported at the shops. Experience has taught the expensive folly of letting little defects remain uncorrected on engines or cars, until in time of need the cracked brake-beam refuses to hold, or the nutless bolt drops out of place, and a smash-up is the result.

If inanimate cars and engines are worth such care, why not the beautiful machinery of the human body? If you find daily aches or ails, be quite sure it is nature's cry for relief from some insult you have been guilty of. Perhaps you put coffee into your stomach day by day.

Never thought that was any harm?

Perhaps it isn't to some thoroughly healthy men, but it hits a great number hard, and some very hard, before they know where the bangs come from. Ten to thirty days without coffee will tell you whether you are susceptible to its alkaloids or not. The trial startles people who "know it never hurt me."

If one keeps on with the use of a thing that his mother nature objects to, there is sure to be a smash-up some day, and business, property, health, comfort and happiness may be lost before the wreck is cleared up. It is easy to change to Postum Food Coffee, a powreful liquid food, which, when thoroughly boiled, looks like Mocha, and has a delicious Java-like flavor, while the 80 odd per cent of selected food elements go quickly to work to rebuild the lost phosphates and other necessaries of the brain and complex nervous system.

Strauss Specials

FOR MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Three Days of Silks and Dress Goods

These specials are publicly given out as a matter of information for those who seek the very best values for a given price.

Three days only will they be sold at the special prices herein named.

The quality of each item offered is of superior standard, else it would find no place within our walls.

The principal object of offering this merchandise at the figures named is to draw trade to the Strauss Store, and not for the sake of profits.

If we made no more profit on all the goods we sell than we will make on these specials the public would soon be without our services.

We would be pleased to have you take advantage of these opportunities.

Surpassing inducements, indeed, considering that these goods are most seasonable.

Black Satin Duchesse

Full 23 inches broad and elegant quality. Splendid weight and of fine lustre; worth $1.25 a yard. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be offered for..... $1.00

Black Brocaded Satin Duchesse

Extra heavy quality, rich stylish designs in six different patterns; regularly priced at $1.00 yard. For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we say..... 79c

Rich Colored Dress Goods

Two-color English Curls in double fold. These come in black and green, black and red, black and royal, black and prune; 50c yard is the value. For three days we say..... 37c

Special Novelty Dress Goods

A great special show of 65-cent and 75 cent colored Novelty Dress Goods. These come in 12 distinct weaves and 30-inch colorings. They easily form the bargain of the year at our three-day special; price per yard.... 50c

Silk Waists Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Ladies' Black Silk Taffeta Waists of elegant fabric and stylish making. These have detachable collars, are handsomely tucked and lined all through. They are worth $6.00. Three days for only..... $5.00

Hangings for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Fancy Lace Stripe Curtain Scrim for	5c
20c fancy Dotted Curtain Swisses for	12½c
20c Madras Cloth, 36 inches broad, for	15c
New Brocatelles for portieres, both sides alike, rich floral designs on dark grounds; worth 50c a yard. Three days at only	35c

Three Special Days of Linens

Special in seasonableness, special in quality and, most of all special in price.

35c Fast Color Turkey Red Damask for	19c
50c Extra Heavy 60-inch Cream Damask for	38c
60-inch snow white Bleached Damask for	50c
66-inch grass bleach, double Satin Damask	85c
Dice check, pure Linen, Cream Napkins, doz	75c
Snow white German Damask Napkins, doz	$1.35
Snow white, double, Satin Damask Napkins, ¾ size, doz	2.50
12½c extra heavy Cotton Huck Towels, 20x28, for	10c
20c All Linen, hemmed Huck Towels, large, for	15c
Pure Linen Bleached Toweling, yard	6½c
Heavy Russian Absorbent Crash Toweling, yard	7½c
Real Scotch Linen Crash, 18 inches wide, yard	12½c

Bedding Specials, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Prices speak louder than words in this connection. Most women know bedding value. How do these arguments strike you?

65c White Crochet Bedspreads for only	50c
$1.00 White Crochet Bedspreads for only	75c
$1.25 White Marseilles pattern Crochet Spreads, only	98c
$1.50 White Marseilles pattern Crochet Spreads only	$1.25
$3.25 superb White Marseilles Spreads for only	$3.50

Good muslin sheets, hand torn and hemmed ready for use. Very special values.

55c quality No. 1. best grade 8 quarter size for	45c
60c quality No. 1. best grade 9 quarter size for	50c
55c quality No. 2. standard 9 quarter size for	45c
50c quality No. 2. standard 9 quarter size for	42c

Good muslin pillow cases made to wear.

15c quality No. 1. best grade size 42x36 inches for	12½c
12½c quality No. 2. good grade size 42x36 inches for	10c
12c quality No. 3. good grade size 45x36 inches for	9c
10c quality No. 4. good grade size 45x36 inches for	7½c
9 quarter bleached sheeting, soft finish, closely woven, extra 2oc quality. Special for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at	17½c

N. Strauss & Co

425-427 South Spring St. Between 4th & 5th Sts

H. JEVNE

Pure Candy at Jevne's

The Candy trade of the town is growing the Jevne way. Fresh every morning, and only the best and purest materials used in making. Clean counters, prompt and attentive salespeople—all help to make this the best candy place in the city.

The cosy little parlor, where ladies can comfortably wait for friends, rest, write or use the telephone, is right near the Candy counter.

208-210 S. Spring St., Wilcox Bldg.