

LIVES IN THE FUTURE

Possibilities of the Vast Empire of the Czar.

VIEWED BY ENGLISHMAN

RUSSIANS CONSTITUTE A WORLD IN THEMSELVES.

Enlightened Prince Who Is Known as the American—Served Apprenticeship in Railway Shops—Americans Discover Immense Underdeveloped Field Awaiting Enterprise.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) London, Oct. 29.—William T. Stead, writing from St. Petersburg, says: "When Sir Robert Morley, one of the ablest of British ambassadors, was transferred from the court of Madrid to the capital of Russia he remarked on his arrival, 'I have come from a country which lives in the past to a country which lives in the future.'"

"Since their many years have gone by, Spain has almost used up its past in a vain effort to contend with the forces of the present, while Russia is exhausting the resources of the present in order to be able to cope with the immense possibilities of the future. Russia is the greatest aggregate of white men ever compacted into a state unit since the world began."

SOCIETY WATCHES EVENTS.

"The small but highly cultivated minority which forms the Russian society, the larger group which forms the administration and the officers of the army and of the navy, are, of course, keenly alive to the evolution of events in America."

"There is M. Polydonostoff, who is universally regarded as a kind of lay-pope and 'persecutor general' throughout Russia. No matter how many have ever deemed a schismatic to exile. He is keenly alive to the American evolution, or, as he thinks it, degradation. To him 'Evolution' is a term which is so portentous of the doom that awaits parliamentarian or representative government in his 'Deflections of a Russian Statesman' which has made its appearance in English, he expresses profound alarm at the probable triumph of the Roman Catholic religion in the United States."

"Prince Kilkiloff, minister of war and communications, is known as the 'American.' He served some years in American railway shops; he wears his beard in the traditional American fashion, his letters are written on a typewriter, and he is simply burning with a desire to repeat in Siberia the grand industrial developments that the Americans achieved in the last 50 years west of the Mississippi."

AMERICANS IN RUSSIA.

"Americans are coming well to the front in Russia, as they are discovering more and more what an immense and undeveloped field the lands of the czar offer to western enterprise. Russia is but at the beginning of a new industrial development. Before the next century closes she hopes to have achieved a progress as great as that which the United States has accomplished in the closing century. No one adequately realizes the immense agricultural resources of the immense prairie through which the czar and Prince Kilkiloff are running an iron highway 5,000 miles long. Americans are supplying many of the rails. American engineers are everywhere. One American is superintending the construction of new steel works near St. Petersburg. States dredges are to deepen the Volga, the Dnieper, the Don and I know not how many Russian rivers besides. The representative of Moscow, Worthington is laying down 200 miles of eight-inch pipe in the Trans-Caspian region, through which the Rothschilds' oil combination will pump petroleum by means of four pumping stations, all of which will be supplied with the latest pumps."

"The other day I met an American geologist and an engineer who, being quiet the post of engineers in a great American city, has been spending the summer examining the gold mines of northern Siberia, and before the day was over I stumbled on another who had been reporting on copper mines in the Khrigis Steppes. The testimony of these Americans was favorable to the labor value of the Siberian workman."

PEASANT IS DOCTLE.

"The Russian is docile, quick to learn and does quite as good work as the skilled laborer in the states. As a craftsman he is a past master with his only tool, the ax, and my American friends seemed to think that he would be equally skilled in the use of it if he had the training of the skilled artisan."

"On the other hand, another American declared quite as positively that the Russians employed in his works work as mechanically as the machinery they tend. They never make a suggestion or propose an improvement. Their minds are sluggish, and they are the most conservative men I have ever known. There is manifested in certain quarters a suspicion that after a time the cordiality of Russian and American

friendship may undergo some little modification. The American element in the country is a little yeast leavening the Russian mass with American ideas. Russian workmen here and there have been heard to observe that they had no use for 'dear, a phony with a scema almost pure American. No greater contrast could be conceived than that between the feverish, newspaper-like, electric-driven democracy of the United States, and the slow, patriarchal despotism of Russia."

"Consul General Holloway, of whom I was delighted to receive the best account of his recent visit to the American newspapers. As the mails do not come in every day, it is easy to imagine the perplexity of the unfortunate Russian censor, who has to examine every copy of every paper that passes through the post. So the censor capitulated, and taking refuge gladly in the rule which allows certain of his burlesques to receive their papers uncensored, it was decreed that the consul general should receive his mail intact. The incident is illustrative of much. A thousand Americans scattered up and down Russia and Siberia would let in a flood of light to many dark places, and help to roll the czar's chariot along a little more rapidly than it moves at present."

OPEN-DOOR POLICY IN CHINA.

"Another principle upon which Russia is bent upon pushing the open-door policy in China. In Mr. Hitchcock the United States has been fortunate to find a thorough business man, who has spent years of his life in the Chinese trade. He knows the value of China to American commerce, and he had no intention of allowing any obstacle to be placed in the way of its development. The action taken by the czar on his own initiative in summoning a conference of all the nations to consider whether anything can be done to secure an arrest of the movement, affords an opportunity for the friends of peace in the United States to do a stroke of good business, both for the cause and for their country. The czar has been intelligently aided with cold douches of skepticism, ridicule and scorn. The diplomats, and the sovereigns, and the ministers of the old world have no faith in the humanitarian enthusiasm of the young emperor. Even among his ministers there are many who have little sympathy with his chivalrous crusade of peace. But Nicholas II means to go through, and he is going through with this business as best he can, with such support as he can command."

"If there be any real enthusiasm of humanity anywhere in the new world, it ought to be easily evoked, and strongly expressed in support of his valiant declaration of war against the ruinous armaments of the modern world. Of one thing Americans may be sure. The more enthusiastically they make manifest the response to the appeal of the young emperor, the better it will be for the future relations of the two countries."

DAWES INDIAN COMMISSION

REORGANIZATION OF INDIAN TERRITORY UP TO DATE.

Anomalous Condition of White Population—Not An Acre of Public Land Beyond That in Public Use.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The annual report of the Dawes Indian commission, bringing the work of that body in reorganizing Indian territory up to date, was made public today. It urges as the main call for government aid, "fraught with disastrous consequences, if delayed," the need of some provision by the national government for educational purposes in the new territory. With the funds and resources of the several tribes, properly managed, can probably supply sufficient support for the schools of these Indians, yet the white residents cannot share in them and must look elsewhere for the means of educating their children. The United States has not an acre of public land in any of the Indian territories, and if the white residents are to receive any aid from the United States it will be by direct appropriation. There are believed to be between 250,000 and 300,000 white residents in the territories today, and well over 30,000 of them children of school age. Summing up the results of the year's work, the commission says: "The Indian laws in force in the territories and the Indian courts which administered them, have given place, with a few unimportant exceptions, to laws corresponding to those of Arkansas on the same subject matter, and have been applicable to all persons in the territory, without distinction to race. United States courts are to administer and United States officers to enforce the laws."

"Provision has been made for the allotment of all the tribal lands of the territory equally among all its citizens, as far as to nearly all of them upon terms agreed to by the tribes by popular vote. If the agreement with the Creeks be ratified, as is expected, this will be true of all except the Cherokee, and as to them it has been provided by statute. Whatever rights, civil or political, are enjoyed by the Indian resident in any territory of the United States, the same rights are now secured to the citizen Indian and largely to the white resident also in Indian territory."

The report refers to the difficulty of making up a title to all of the freedmen's claims rights under the treaties of 1866 with the respective tribes, and of all their descendants born since the date of the treaties. Neither the Cherokee nor Chickasaw have ever kept a roll of those made freedmen by that nation, nor kept any trace of them since emancipation. The tribes persistently ignoring them.

Discovered by a Woman.

"Another great discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this country. 'Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she probed its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and her death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose, that she slept all night, and with two bottles had been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. You writes W. C. Hancock & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Z. C. M. I. Drug department. Regular size, 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed."

The M. & M. is a choice natural leaf Japan tea, controlled by M. J. Brandenstein & Co., San Francisco. Hewlett Bros. Co., sole agents for Utah and Idaho.

PETER'S PENCE FUND

To Be Invested in Large Sugar Factory.

A WILLARD STATUETTE

LADY HENRY SOMERSET ENGAGED IN MODELING.

Severe Punishment of a Number of British Officers at Hythe School of Musketry—Remarkable Utterance of the Kaiser Concerning Frenchmen—Amusements in Metropolis.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) London, Oct. 29.—Influenza has made its appearance here earlier this season. The number of cases this week is the highest since last winter. Fifteen deaths in London are officially attributed to influenza, and there are some apprehensions that it will assume epidemic form.

The racing at Newmarket was again the occasion for big society gatherings. There was a record attendance at the Cambridgeshire, where lots of money was dropped on the Prince of Wales' Stakes, which was left at the post with Top Sloan in the saddle. The racing fever of the last few weeks called forth protests from various quarters. Mr. Henry Law, who had been in the habit of attending the races, denounced 'the nauseous jockey worship which was such a disgraceful and idiotic feature of the turf 20 years ago.' Lord Russell of Killowen, the lord chief justice of England, in a speech, has also decried this mania, saying: "They worship the jockey, and an extent that Top Sloan, representing his nationality did not stand in the way, were to become a candidate for Epson, it is doubtful if the present member would have a chance of being elected."

According to advices received from the court of Constantinople, where King George of Greece is staying, after attending the funeral of the queen of Denmark, it is believed there that he will abdicate next spring, and will return to Denmark and settle there permanently.

The birth of a son to Prince Emanuel, Duke of Aosta, oldest nephew of the king of Italy, was a very important event for the house of Savoy, as, unless a change of circumstances occurs, he will sit on the throne of Italy. It has been asserted that the crown prince, Vittorio Emanuele, prince of Naples, who was married Oct. 21, 1896, to Princess Helena of Montenegro, may never have issue, and, as the Duke and Duchess of Aosta were married, relatively, a long time without having children, the enemies of the house of Savoy, especially the clerical, diligently spread the idea that the absence of a direct heir after the Prince of Naples was the result of a curse of God for the unpopularity of the present king. Anxiety was beginning to be felt in the royal family of Italy, and the Count of Turin, the second nephew of the king, was given to understand that the king was to be married. The project, however, has been stifled by the birth of a son to the Duke and Duchess of Aosta.

PETER'S PENCE IN SUGAR.

An interesting announcement in connection with the sugar industry has been made by the vatican authorities. They have decided to invest the Peter's Pence fund in a large sugar factory, and the vatican authorities have decided to invest the Peter's Pence fund in a large sugar factory, and the vatican authorities have decided to invest the Peter's Pence fund in a large sugar factory.

General Lord Kitchener has been overwhelmed with social invitations in Rome, which says that the vatican authorities have decided to invest the Peter's Pence fund in a large sugar factory, and the vatican authorities have decided to invest the Peter's Pence fund in a large sugar factory.

WILLARD STATUETTE.

Lady Henry Somerset, who is living quietly at Easton castle, is occupied in modeling a statuette of the late Miss Frances E. Willard.

The talk of military circles, next to discussing the prospects of war with France, has been an extraordinary affair at the Hythe School of Musketry, resulting in the severe punishment of 15 out of the 36 officers there. It appears that one of the officers incurred the disgrace of his fellow officers by offering to buy at the expense of a certain lady. A number of the other officers at first played a trick upon him as a warning, and he complained to the commandant, who reprimanded the culprits. The brother officers of the objectionable officer thereupon determined to give him a severe chastisement. They went to his room, destroyed all his uniforms, and then, after having stripped him, inflicted corporal punishment. Several of the officers who took part in the affair have been dismissed from the school, and others have been punished in various manners.

The French papers declare that Emperor William made the following utterance during his visit to Constantinople: "The French are extraordinary people. When you see them separately they are charming, but in a mass they are unbearable. They refuse to understand us. If we two were allied, we should run the world. Never mind; I shall end by forcing my friendship on them."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DEATHS.

The sad circumstances of the death of Mr. Harold Frederick, the London correspondent of the New York Times, has directed considerable attention upon the Christian Scientists, and especially upon the kindred sect known as the 'peculiar people.' The number of deaths of children among the latter has become unpleasantly large. This week a coroner's jury found a member of this sect guilty of the murder and slaughter of his son, eight months old.

A physician testified that the child's life could have been saved by an ordinary doctor, and it was shown that its parents had lost several others of their 22 children. Inquests were held on three of them.

On the theatre during the past week there have been no novelties, but there is great expectancy over coming productions. 'Henry Arthur Jones' 'The Merveilles of Jervis' will be presented at the Haymarket tonight, with Winifred Emory, Cyril Maude, Frederick Harrison and Gertrude Kingston in the cast. 'Brookholm Tree' will produce 'The Three Musketeers' on Thursday, and Charles Wyndham will give a new play by Louis Parker and Murray Clayton at the Criterion a few days later, for which Kyrie Eilew joins the Criterion company. At Manchester on Thursday last George Alexander presented Walter Frith's new play, 'The Man of Epsom.' It was acted last night and was well received. Mr. Alexander, Julie Opp and H. B. Irving were especially successful. Sir Henry Irving's illness is more serious than at first reported. He has already been confined to his bed at Glasgow for a fortnight.

Utah Man Returns From the Gold Fields. HE BROUGHT OUT \$75,000 MOST OF IT TAKEN FROM ONE CLAIM.

Mr. Zarnowsky Says That Business in Alaska Is Rapidly Settling Down to a Permanent Basis—Travel Is Now Very Heavy—Provisions Are Plentiful.

WARING DIES OF YELLOW FEVER

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK MAN.

Was Sent to Report on Best Methods of Placing Cuban Capital in First-class Sanitary Shape.

New York, Oct. 29.—Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., died of yellow fever today at his home in this city, where he had been since he arrived from Havana on the Yucatan on Tuesday last. He was 67 years of age. Dr. Blauvelt, who had been attending Colonel Waring during his illness, was summoned to the house at 11 o'clock this morning. He found that Colonel Waring had been attacked with black vomit. This symptom continued all morning without cessation. Mr. Murphy also gave orders for the dying man, but he only lived until a quarter of 8. President Murphy of the board of health was informed of the death of Colonel Waring within five minutes after it occurred. Dr. Roberts, the sanitary superintendent, was ordered to have the body placed in a hermetically sealed casket for removal to the city of Havana, where every precaution should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Colonel Waring had been sent to Havana as a special commissioner of this government to ascertain the exact sanitary conditions of that city and to form ideas for the best methods of putting the place in first-class sanitary shape. He was to report to the president, and on the day he returned he said he expected to go to Washington on the next day. He said he felt unwell, but it was not until he had more than an ordinary illness. He said he had a great deal of information which he thought would be of service to the president. The president's commission was to place the city of Havana and the coast towns of Cuba in such a good sanitary condition that the recurrence of yellow fever and its attendant pestilence would be prevented.

Colonel Waring was apparently well when he left Havana, and he felt only slightly ill during the voyage. He was obliged to take to his bed. It was then discovered that he was suffering from yellow fever. Colonel Waring was immediately isolated on the ninth floor of the Rutherford, the apartment house in which he lived. There are nine families in the house. Precautions were immediately taken to prevent the spread of the disease. No one but the physicians and Mrs. Waring, who has had the disease, and is, therefore, immune, were allowed to see the patient. Everything that was taken in or out of the apartment was disinfected. Inspectors of the board of health were stationed at and in the house to prevent people from getting near the sick man.

Three hours after the death of Colonel Waring, his body, enclosed in a metallic casket, was taken to the dock at the foot of Fifteenth street, where the quarantine boat Governor Flower, with Dr. Daily in charge, was in waiting. The body was placed on board and taken to Swinburn island. It was there placed in a fire and cremated. As soon as the body had been removed from the house the apartment of the Waring was fumigated and disinfected.

The father, mother, brother and three sisters of Mr. Waring died of yellow fever in New Orleans some years ago. Colonel Waring was a native of New York state, and much of his earlier life was spent in the study and practice of scientific agriculture. He was for some time in charge of Horace Greeley's farm at Chappaqua, N. Y. In 1847 he was appointed agricultural and drainage engineer of Central park, this city. He entered the army in 1862 as a lieutenant in the Garibaldi reserves, but was transferred to the army of the south-west, where he helped consolidate the Fremont and Benton reserves into the Fourth Missouri cavalry, of which he became colonel. During the yellow fever epidemic in 1878, in Memphis, Colonel Waring devised the system of sewerage in vogue there now, which has since been adopted in many other American and European cities. Colonel Waring was appointed the commissioner of bureau of street cleaning in this city by Mayor Strong, and made a highly creditable record for efficiency.

GEORGIA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Allan D. Chandler Inaugurated at Atlanta Yesterday.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 29.—Allan D. Chandler was inaugurated governor of Georgia at noon today. In his inaugural address, Governor Chandler said: "Not content with the extent of our magnificent national domain, reaching out, thousands of miles, for the islands of the sea, with their heterogeneous population, and there are those in both parties who would reverse the policy of the country and enter upon an expansion and scheme of colonization, as have the colonies of Europe, which will necessitate an immense standing army, and a large and costly navy to be supported by the tax imposed upon the people. 'It will not do for us to wander too far into the realm of experiment. Our safety is in conservatism, and a rigid adherence to the precedents of the past. This is especially true of the people of the south. We should resist all dangerous innovations. We should cling to the constitutional right of local self-government, the sure anchor of our safety, and oppose in every legitimate way the increasing tendency of the federal government to encroach upon the rights of states.'"

Dyspepsia can be cured by using Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. One little Tablet will give immediate relief or money refunded. Sold in handsome tin boxes at 25 cts. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

FROM THE KLONDIKE

Utah Man Returns From the Gold Fields.

HE BROUGHT OUT \$75,000 MOST OF IT TAKEN FROM ONE CLAIM.

Mr. Zarnowsky says that business generally in Alaska is settling down to permanent basis, and the exorbitant prices heretofore charged for the necessities of life are rapidly being done away with. "Food is plentiful, there being at the present time about 400 tons of provisions in the country, and more going in rapidly. The average wages paid range near \$1.25 per hour, and the workman can easily live well and save considerable for future use. As in all lands where money is plentiful, there are many hardships to go through, the greatest in the Klondike region and the one to be most feared being the malaria, which is raging to a considerable extent now. But, taking all in all, it is the greatest country on earth for a poor man."

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. R. Cargile of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Filters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have profited by Electric Filters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 19 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug department. Guaranteed.

U. S. Baking Powder is the Favorite, because it is cheap and good. Price, 5 oz. can, 10c; 8 oz. can at 15c; 16 oz. can at 25c.

The oldest brand in the market is the M. & M. tear it is second to none in quality and flavor. Try a package and be convinced. Hewlett Bros. Co., sole agents.

Advertisement for Madsen's Big Sale of Chairs. Features various styles of chairs including dining room chairs, rocking chairs, and arm rocking chairs. Prices range from 75c to \$2.00. Includes the text 'BIG SALE OF CHAIRS AT MADSEN'S FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.' and 'CASH OR CREDIT MADSEN'S FURNITURE STORE CASH OR CREDIT'.