FILIPINOS FOR PEACE

No Necessity For Disturbance In Philippines.

LOYALTY TO AMERICANS

REJECTED OVERTURES FROM GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Situation Should Be Handled With Wisdom and Moderation—Reported That the Present Insurgent Cabinet Favors An Independent Republic—Lawton Goes to Manila.

London, Dec. 29.—A correspondent of the Globe, writing from Hongkong on Nov. 26, says: It will be a great misfortune if, through hasty action or ignorance of the actual state of affairs, the Filipino natives rise against the Americans. Hitherto, although the Americans have often given great provocation, the Filipinos have shown great forbearance and a strong dislike to come to blows. They do not want to fight, and if the Americans only meet them half way, all will go well. There is much to be gained by a just, statesmanlike settlement with the natives, while there will undoubtedly be great losses through a continuance of arbitrary treatment. The just aspirations of the people ought to be taken into consideration, and I believe they would be, if only the proper men are sent out by the president to settle the question of the future government of the islands on the spot, after proper deliberation and very careful investigation. Such a commission would discover that the Filipino leaders have been loyal to the Americans. I am informed that they refused to consider the overtures of Germany and France. When Prince Henry visited Hongkong he caused the Filipino leaders there to visit him and informed them that he was empowered to promise the natives full recognition of their national government if they would cede to Germany, as a quid pro quo, a small coaling station. France, more recently, adopted similar advances, and in each instance the reply was: "We cannot settle anything with you. The Americans promised us independence, and we wish to wait and see what the Americans will do for us."

FILIPINO ASPIRATIONS.

Present Insurgent Government Favors Independent Republic.

New York, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: Admiral Dewey considers it absolutely necessary that a first-class statesman be sent to Manila to thoroughly investigate the situation here and ascertain the aspirations of the Filipinos.

He further states that the United States must accept their responsibilities in the Philippines, which have been acquired by conquest. If they should shirk this duty, they would put themselves back 200 years in the world's history.

The first republican government has resigned over the question of American intervention in the government of the Philippines. Owners of property desire American co-operation.

The present temporary cabinet, which will exercise power pending the elections, is very anti-American. It allows of no American co-operation whatever, and wants to declare a free republic, and to consider Americans as allies.

It is willing to grant liberal commercial treaties, with a monopoly of the mines and railways, and to repay the expenses of the American occupation of Manila.

Troubles due to malcontents continue in the provinces of Tarlac and Pangasinian. Republican troops have been sent there to quell the disturbances.

STRONG FILIPINO CABINET.

Will Insist Upon Independence and Refuse to Liberate Spaniards.

London, Dec. 29.—From a Filipino source a representative of the Associated Press is informed that the new Filipino cabinet is much stronger from the insurgent point of view than the last, inasmuch as all the new ministers are pledged to insist upon the independence of the islands and to refuse to liberate the Spanish prisoners. It is added that the Filipinos will never release these prisoners, while thousands of Filipinos are dying in the Spanish convict settlements of Fernando Po, the Ladrones and the Caroline islands.

Mabino, the new president of foreign affairs, is described as a notary living in Manila, of Indian descent, and as having no Spanish blood in his veins. He is an old man, partly paralyzed, said to be a great patriot, and alleged to have always been a counselor of Aguinaldo.

Antonio Luia, the minister of war, was employed by the last cabinet in the war department. He is the editor of the Manila insurgent paper, Independencia, was educated in Europe, and only lately returned to the Philippines from Paris.

Rosario is probably Dr. Tomas Rosario, who was educated in Spain, and it is supposed that his post, state deeds, means keeper of the archives.

CAN SUBDUE THE INSURGENTS.

General Otis Has a Force of 20,000 Men.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The officials of the war department have resigned themselves to the lack of news from Iloilo, in view of General Otis' statement that it requires about four days to communicate with that point from Manila, owing to the absence of cable connections. No further orders have been dispatched to General Otis, as the war department takes the position that he must be allowed to exercise his discretion in dealing with the situation, because of his presence on the scene. They are confident that he has enough soldiers at his command to carry out any project likely to be framed, even if that involved forcible subjugation of the insurgents, though it is scarcely expected that matters will reach such a pass.

The force under General Otis' command now numbers about 20,000 men, and he could count also on great assistance from the fleet under Admiral Dewey. This is a force probably in excess of any the Spanish has been able to maintain in the islands for many years, and as the insurgents never have been able to prevail against that force it is hoped they will see the futility and folly of undertaking to oppose the United States soldiers and sailors.

LAWTON GOES TO MANILA.

May Assume Command of Forces In Philippines.

Washington Dec. 29.—The war department has issued orders assigning Major General Lawton to service in the Philippines. This assignment is considered one of exceptional importance, as General Lawton, who was one of the most conspicuous officers in the campaign about Santiago, will be second in command to General Otis, and in the event of General Otis' appointment as governor general of the Philippines, will assume military command of the forces in the Philippines. His new duties will require a combination of nerve and tact.

General Lawton recently has been in command of the camp at Huntsville. General Frank, as ranking officer, will assume command on the departure of General Lawton. The latter's selection for duty in the Philippines was owing largely to the character of his service during the war and later at Havana.

REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

Bodies of Soldiers to Be Brought to United States.

Washington, Dec. 29.—General Ludington, quartermaster general of the army, has completed arrangements for bringing back to this country the bodies of American officers and soldiers who lost their lives at and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, Ponce and other points in Puerto Rico, Manila and Honolulu. The graves have been carefully marked by officials of the quartermaster's department who have gone over the several fields and have succeeded in identifying nearly all of the American dead. A large number of metallic caskets are now being manufactured. The shipment of the caskets will begin about Jan. 10, and a force of skilled men will follow them to attend to the work of disinterment, hermetically sealing the caskets and shipping them back to this country.

In order that people throughout the country may make preparations for securing the bodies of friends and relatives the quartermaster's department today made the following statement:

"Under a recent act of congress, the quartermaster general is now making preparations for the removal of bodies of our officers and soldiers interred at and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, Ponce and other points in Puerto Rico, Manila and Honolulu. Duly authorized relatives or representatives of the families of the deceased soldiers who wish the remains sent to their homes are requested to at once notify the quartermaster general of such desire, stating in full the name of such soldier, the company and regiment to which he belonged and the address of the town, county and state to which the remains are to be forwarded, and the name of the parties in whose care the remains are to be shipped, so that they can be advised of the date of ship when made."

MONEY BASIS FIXED.

Executive Proclamation Establishing Value of Coins In Cuba.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The president has issued the following executive order:

"It is hereby ordered that on and after Jan. 1, 1899, and until otherwise provided, all customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the island of Cuba shall be paid in United States money or in foreign gold coin, such as the Spanish Alphonsinos (centen) and the French louis, which will be accepted in payment of such customs, taxes, public and postal dues at the following rates: Alphonsinos (25-peseta piece), $4.82; louis (20-franc piece), $3.86.

"That all existing contracts for the payment of money shall be payable in the money denominated in such contracts, and where French and Spanish gold shall be the stipulated money of payment, they shall be received in their present decreed inflated values, i. e., Alphonsinos (25-peseta piece), $5.30; louis (20-franc piece), $4.24, or in United States money at the relative value set forth in the above table, namely, $4.82 for Alphonsinos (25-peseta piece) and $3.86 for louis (20-franc piece).

"It is further ordered that on and after Jan. 1, 1899, and until further provided, the following Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the island of Cuba shall be received for customs, taxes, public and postal dues at the following fixed rates in American money:

"The peso, 60 cents; the medio peso, 30 cents; the peseta, 12 cents; the real, 6 cents; the medio real, 3 cents.

"Bronze and copper coins now current in the island of Cuba will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar, in a single payment, to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (one peseta).

(Signed) "WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

BARRY-LEON MILL.

Bantam Weights Fight Twenty Rounds to a Draw.

Davenport, Ia., Dec. 29.—Jimmy Barry, the bantam-weight champion, and his old-time rival, Casper Leon, fought a fast twenty-round fight to a draw tonight before the Tri-City Athletic club. The small hall in which the fight was held was filled to overflowing, large delegations from Chicago and adjoining cities being in attendance. The fight was an even one from start to finish. In the opinion of many of the spectators, Leon outpointed his man, but Barry's apparently superior strength easily evened up matters. There was very little betting on the event, Leon's previous defeats making the sporting element shy of the investment. Owing to long delays, caused by awaiting the arrival of special trains, the fight was not concluded until after 1 o'clock.

Though the fighting was very fast in every round, neither contestant scored a knock-down. Leon came out of the mill with a badly-damaged eye, Barry inflicting the injury with a hard right smash during the third round.

The decision of the referee, Malachy Hogan, met with the approval of the spectators.

Barry's seconds were Frank Bartley, Tommy White and Patsy Fitzgerald, while Leon was backed by Morris Rausch, "Kid" Manning and Dan Leach.

College Chess Score.

New York, Dec. 29.—The fourth round of the inter-collegiate chess tournament was played today.

E. J. Southard, Harvard, defeated J. G. Falk, Columbia, in a Ruy Lopez opening, after 27 moves.

C. F. C. Ahrensberg, Harvard, defeated A .S. Meyer, Columbia, in a Ruy Lopez opening, after 26 moves.

A. S. Weston, Princeton, defeated L. A. Cook, Yale, in a Petrof opening, after 29 moves.

J. A. Ely, Princeton, lost a queen's gambit, declined, to A. M. Webb, Yale, after 45 moves.

The double victory of the Harvard men gave them the lead over Columbia, who, in turn, were ahead of Princeton. Yale is last.

Florida's Thoughtful Governor.

London, Dec. 29.—The war office here is puzzled by an invitation received from the governor of Florida to send representatives to the national militia convention, which is to take place at Tampa, Fla., on Feb. 8. The British officials have been endeavoring to ascertain the purposes of the convention, and finally decided to write to the government of the United States on the subject, asking for information, prior to coming to a decision.

No Need of Pain.

Man's most painful afflictions are promptly relieved by Ballard's Snow Liniment. You will never know all that a liniment can do until you try this one. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, etc., as by magic. The most penetrating compound ever devised. This case is but one of thousands: "I had a severe attack of Rheumatism. Could not work by day or sleep at night. Three applications of Ballard's Snow Liniment cured me within twenty-four hours. C. W. Ford (of Lyon Supply Co.), Ft. Worth, Tex." Price, 50 cents.

Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Preferred Death to Jail.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Joseph Kasper, formerly a member of the firm of Shourds & Kasper, one of the largest jewelry establishments in Chicago, shot himself through the head tonight, rather than spend the night in a cell at the police station. Kasper was charged with larceny as bailee by a man who had given him $60 with which to purchase a diamond ring. Kasper did not produce the ring nor return the money, and his arrest followed. He cannot recover.

To Cure a Cold In One Day

take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

MRS. BOTKIN A MARTYR

Her Attorney Roasted the Police "To a Crisp."

M'GOWAN'S HOT ADDRESS

PROSECUTION CHARGED WITH VARIOUS KINDS OF INFAMY.

Declared It Was Not Shown That Mrs. Botkin Was Enamored of Dunning, or That She Had Any Motive For the Crime—Two Kinds of Arsenic.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The announcement that today would probably be the last day for arguments in the Botkin case attracted an immense crowd to Judge Cook's court room. The police held the crowds in check with difficulty, and for hours after the commencement of the argument for the defense by Attorney Frank McGowan the corridors were filled with a curious, morbid crowd, auxious to catch a few words of the scathing arraignment of the police and the methods of the prosecution, which, it had been whispered about, would be the main feature of McGowan's address. Nor were the rumors without foundation. McGowan hauled the police over the coals royally. He charged the prosecution with all kinds of infamy in the handling of its case, and he roasted several of the witnesses to a crisp.

He went over the case from beginning to end, and said that the defense had not made a technical fight; that it had not bickered over the admission of evidence, and had kept nothing back. He attributed directly opposite methods to the prosecution. He said that were his client guilty that she would have attempted to hide everything hurtful to her cause. He admonished the jury regarding circumstantial evidence, and asserted that evidence must be resolved in favor of the defendant. He enumerated many cases of circumstantial evidence, and hinted upon the dishonesty of prosecutors in many cases to secure convictions on such evidence.

Mr. McGowan atacked Attorney General White's argument. He accused the Delaware attorney of appealing to the sympathy of the jury. He said that Mr. White had misrepresented, especially with regard to the arrival of the box of candy at the Delaware postoffice. McGowan said that its arrival had not been proven, and that an employee of the Dover postoffice might have placed the package in the bag as easily as not.

Referring to the anonymous letters, Mr. McGowan said that they had not been traced to Mrs. Botkin, and that she had no reason for writing them. The identifications of Mrs. Botkin by several of the witnesses for the prosecution, continued Mr. McGowan, were flimsy and unreliable, and that action in such cases must be carefully considered. Mr. McGowan said that no motive had been proven; that the contention of the prosecution that Mrs. Botkin was enamored of Dunning had not been proven by the facts in the case, in fact, the opposite held good. McGowan entered upon a bitter attack upon Dunning.

Mr. McGowan reserved the subject of arsenical poisoning for the concluding feature of his argument. He held that arsenical poisoning had not been proved, and even if it had, the attending physicians had stated that lump arsenic had been used, whereas the drug clerk from whom Mrs. Botkin purchased arsenic entered the purchase upon the poison book of the druggist, specifying powdered arsenic. Every point throughout the case, declared McGowan, is shrouded in doubt, and he urged the jury not to bring in a verdict opposed to the facts adduced by the defense.

Assistant District Attorney Hosmer will make the closing argument for the prosecution tomorrow. Owing to the New Year's holidays, the case will then go over until next Tuesday, when Judge Cook will deliver his instructions to the jury.

ROMERO IS DEAD.

Famous Mexican Ambassador Expires at Washington.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Ambassador Romero of Mexico died this (Friday) morning at 4 o'clock, aged 62 years. The remains will be taken to Mexico for interment.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $258,835,268; gold reserve, $245,714,633.

Former Governor Merriam of Minnesota is said to be slated to succeed Secretary Hitchcock as ambassador to Russia.

Rear Admiral Sampson called at the navy department and had a long conference with Secretary Long in regard to conditions in Havana and naval affairs generally.

The U. S. Gov't Reports
show Royal Baking Powder
superior to all others.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Dr. William Blackburn, president of Huron college, was found dead in his room at Pierre, S. D.

It is stated that some of the smaller potteries are not wanted by the new trust and their stock will be returned.

Mrs. Lily Lord Tiffi, secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Women, died at Buffalo.

Father F. J. Walsh, a Catholic priest of Chicago, has been elected a member of a local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

The official canvass of the vote cast for governor of New York gives Roosevelt (Republican) a plurality of 17,786 over Van Wyck (Democrat).

Superior Judge Coffey of San Francisco granted Mrs. Jane L. Stanford an order for the final distribution of the estate of her late husband, Senator Leland Stanford.

Cornelius McGanney and ten horses were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the two-story brick and frame stable of Mrs. James Brooks on West Fifty-fifth street, New York, today.

It is asserted at Rome that a pontifical document concerning religious matters in America has been dispatched to Cardinal Gibbons and will be published in Europe as soon as it reaches him.

At a meeting of the creditors of Allan McNaughton, president of the New York wool exchange, the schedules showed liabilities of $1,149,530, and nominal assets $241,467, but the actual value of the assets may be small.

H. Clay Montgomery, a prominent merchant of Decatur, Ills., and ex-treasurer of Macon county, shot and killed himself in his room at the Great Northern hotel, Chicago. Business troubles are supposed to have been the cause.

S. Lafayette Almand, a Georgia merchant, who is charged with absconding with some forty or fifty thousand dollars, was arrested in Tulare, Cal., last Sunday morning, and Monday night an officer started for California after the absconder.

One of the main incidents of the educational gatherings in New Orleans this week was the unveiling of a beautiful and chaste monument in Lafayette square of John McDonough, the millionaire philanthropist, who left his great fortune for the building of schools in Baltimore and New Orleans.

He's a Good Butter.

(Judge.)

"Does goat's milk make good butter?"

"It does if it takes after the goat."

WAR CLOUD IN AFRICA

English Residents Threaten Rebellion Against Transvaal.

EXCITEMENT RUNS HIGH

BOERS CHARGED WITH ACTS OF OPPRESSION.

Murder of An Englishman By a Policeman Leads to a Massmeeting, Attended By Five Thousand Uitlanders—Prospect of War With Great Britain.

London, Dec. 29.—A disquieting situation is developing at Johannesburg. According to the latest advices, the place is seething with discontent, as on the eve of the Jameson raid, in consequence of recent and proposed government measures which the Uitlanders regard as being a fresh series of impositions. In addition racial animosities are intensified at the vexatious treatment of the British Indians and Cape Boys, which is causing much bitterness.

There was a serious development last week when a Boer policeman murdered an Englishman named Edgar, entering the latter's house and shooting him. The policeman was arrested on the charge of murder, but upon the following day the charge was reduced to one of manslaughter and the policeman was allowed his liberty on bail. The British agent demanded restitution of the charge of murder and a massmeeting, which was attended by 5,000 Uitlanders, was held at Johannesburg on Sunday to present the British consul with a strongly worded petition to the queen, reciting the wrongs of the Uitlanders, appealing for protection and demanding such other steps as may be found necessary to "terminate the existing intolerable state of affairs."

The newspapers publish venomous articles on the subject. The Boer organ, the Rand Post, yesterday discussed the prospect of war with Great Britain and advised that on the first British act of war the women and children at Johannesburg be given twenty-four hours to leave and that the whole place be then razed and that "the perpetrators of those turbulent proceedings, if caught, should be thrown into a deep shaft of their mines, with the debris of their machinery for costly shrouds," and adding that "the whole of Johannesburg will exult if the Afrikander ward is converted into a gigantic rubbish heap as a mighty tombstone for the shotdown authors of the monstrous deed."

The Pretoria Volkstein suggests that Jan. 2 be observed as Jameson day and that Dr. Jameson be burned in effigy.

The present position has aroused the deepest public excitement since the Jameson raid, and it is plain that something must be done quickly to terminate a humiliating and intolerable situation.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: President Kruger, in the course of an interview, has asserted that he deprecates the warlike article published on Wednesday by the Boer organ, the Rand Post, and declares that he will prohibit the proposed anti-Jameson demonstration.

MANY REBELS KILLED.

Bloody Battles Between British Forces and Natives.

Calcutta, Dec. 29.—Advices received here from British East Africa say that on Oct. 10 a force of rebels attacked a detachment of thirty men belonging to the Twenty-seventh Baluchis, commanded by Lieutenant Hannynton, which was marching to Masindi. A native officer and twelve men were killed and nine wounded, including Lieutenant Hannynton, who was shot through the right arm and had his left hand shattered by a bullet. The rear guard repulsed the enemy, and the wounded were conveyed fourteen miles to Kisalizi, on the western shore of Lake Kioga, which place was held by a company of Baluchis.

The rebels lost 100 men. Later the rebels attacked Kisalizi and lost twenty-five men. The casualties on the British side were two men wounded. Troops were dispatched to pursue the rebels.

The Baluchis engaged originally belonged to Colonel Marty's expedition, which left Uganda in October, going in the direction of the Nile, with the object of joining General Kitchener's forces.

One Duelist Wounded.

Paris, Dec. 29.—M. Musson, a well-known journalist, fought a duel with swords today with M. Dupont, a supporter of Dreyfus revision. M. Dupont was severely wounded, his adversary's weapon piercing his lung.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

(Chicago News.)

"Oh, mamma," said little Bessie, "I found a gweat big clam hull on the beach."

"And was there a clam in it?" asked her mother.

"No," repiled Bessie; "I dess he fallded out and got dwound."

"Is your mamma at home?" asked a caller of 5-year-old Nellie.

"No, but she'll be home in a minute," was the reply.

"How do you know?" inquired the caller.

"'Cause she said 'bout an hour ago she was just going to run over to a neighbor's for a minute," answered Neille.

Charlie, aged 4, spent a few weeks in the country last summer. One day he saw some queer things jumping about on the grass and asked what they were. "Why, they are grasshoppers," replied his mother. A short time after he discovered a toad on the walk, and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma! Look at this big dirthopper!"

Little 5-year-old Harry accompanied his father to church one Sabbath morning, and the minister preached from the text, "'Tis I, be not afraid." Upon returning home his mother asked: "What was the text this morning, Harry?"

The little fellow thought for a moment, then answered: "It's me; don't get scared."

Small Tommy's father had been elected commander of the G. A. R. post, and the little fellow could not conceal his joy when he heard the news.

"Oh, papa!" he exclaimed; "I'm just awful glad you got elected."

"Thank you, my son," said the father; "but why are you so glad?"

"Because now you'll have all the soldiers at your funeral," answered Tommy.

Little Minnie, who had been spending the afternoon at a neighbor's, was presented with a bouquet of beautiful flowers. Upon her arrival at home her mother told her to put them in a vase filled with water and they would keep fresh for several days. A few days later Minnie appeared with the wilted flowers in her hand and said: "I dess I'll frow 'em away now, mamma, 'cause they is all melted."

A Romance That Was Rung Off.

(Chicago News.)

He had made up his mind to propose to the pretty telephone girl.

Clearing his throat, he began: "I would like"——

But the force of habit was strong upon her and she interrupted him, saying: "Line's busy."

Afterward she realized her mistake, but the bird which has been permitted to escape from the hand seldom comes back from the bush of its own accord.

CONTEST OVER HAWAII

Democrats Object to Proposed Form of Government.

SHOULD BE A TERRITORY

AND GOVERNED EXACTLY AS OTHER TERRITORIES.

Form of Government Should Be Adopted With a View to Ultimate Admission to Statehood—Territory Unfit For Statehood Should Be Left Alone—Changes Proposed.

Washington, Dec. 29.—A sharp contest will occur in the house over the legislation for the government of Hawaii, as the majority and minority of the committee on territories do not agree with the report of the committee on foreign relations, although the differences are not such as to cause great difficulty. The majority report of the house committee changes the bill introduced by Mr. Hitt only slightly, with the exception of the qualifications for senators and representatives. The property qualifications are stricken out and any citizen who is a voter and has been a resident of Hawaii for three years is eligible.

Those who were citizens of Hawaii on Aug. 12, 1898, are made citizens of the United States. One house will not be allowed to constitute the legislature in case the other adjourns, nor will it be necessary to have the sanction of three members to introduce a bill in the legislature. The delegate to congress shall possess the same qualifications as a voter. Bonds issued on the credit of the public domain shall be payable in not less than five nor more than fifteen years. One year's residence must be proven to obtain a divorce.

The minority report was prepared by Mr. H. B. Fergusson, delegate from New Mexico, who is a member of the sub-committee. Mr. Henry of Texas is also a minority member, but is now absent.

The report says that the minority is unable to agree to some prominent features of the bill as introduced and as approved by the majority of that subcommittee, and continues:

"It is important to emphasize the fact that new territory acquired should be governed as other territories of the United States have been from the foundation of the government, with a view to ultimate admission to statehood. Upon this theory we believe that Hawaii should be given substantially the same form of government as has been in other territories of the United States, and the importance of this view is increased rather than diminished by the imminent Philippine question. Territory which we feel is unfitted, either from the character of its population, or because of its distance from our shores, for statehood in the Union, ought to be left alone entirely.

"We therefore object to the provision of the bill making the supreme court of the territory of Hawaii judge of the membership of the house of the territory legislature of Hawaii. We believe that each house should be the final judge of the qualifications of its members. We also object to the property qualifications for members of the senate of the legislature. A residence of three years in Hawaii is also necessary for one to become a qualified voter. As our desire is, or should be, to Americanize those islands, we think a residence of even less than one year would be preferable.

"We believe that all of the judges, as in other territories, should be appointed by the president and from the bona fide residents of the territory for a term of four years. If life judges are to be appointed at all, they should be appointed by the president."

The Salt Mines of Wielickza.

(Strand Magazine.)

The mines of Wielickza date back to 1044, and now have a length of over two and three-quarter miles. Above stands a large, gray building, containing the offices of those in charge of the mining operations. The building is interesting principally because it contains a large number of caps and uniforms worn by various royal persons, Austrian and otherwise, who have descended into this subterranean city. They are each labelled with the name of the visitor and the day of descent. In early times, this descent was made in a shaft worked by horse-power, but a hydraulic lift is now in use. Some visitors prefer, however, to descend on long, slanting stairways cut in the solid salt. Almost blinded by the darkness and frightened by the eerie echo of his own footsteps, the visitor enters some colossal chambers hollowed out by the laborer in the ordinary course of mining after a plan laid down by some master mind. He almost loses himself in the expanse of the Letow ball-room, which, with its solid mural decoration, illuminated galleries, stalwart pillars, and shining chandeliers, is, indeed, a fit and welcome chamber for lovers of the dance.

In its history, which dates back to 1750, when it was dedicated to Letowski, the chief of mines at that time, it has witnessed many remarkable gatherings. These have taken place on royal visits, or for the entertainment of distinguished guests. One end of the room is adorned with a colossal Austrian eagle and with transparencies painted on slabs of salt. In an alcove at the other end of the room stands a throne of green, the crystals of which flash a green and ruby-red. It is on this that the emperor sits when he comes to the mines. The ball-room lies at a distance of 216 feet below the surface, being the first of seven stories in the mine. Three of these stories only are open to visitors, as they alone contain the marvels visitors go to see, and are called "Bono," Kaiser Franz," and "Erzherzog Albrecht," respectively, the last two being named in honor of celebrated Austrians. From the scene of gayety and splendor it is but a step to the home of quietude and prayer. Here, off one of the main passages, is the noted St. Anthony's chapel, the resort of thousands of the devout since it was hewn in 1698. The interior is beautified by an altar showing the crucifixion, and on the steps of the altar are the forms of two kneeling monks. On the sides of the chapel may be seen smaller altars and statutes of saints. Many times each year the priests of the district perform their pious duties in this simple chapel, not only in memory of St. Anthony himself, but as a tribute to the miner, who, unaided and persevering, built the chapel as it stands today. The blocks of salt which he dug out have disappeared, but the life work of the nameless laborer may last till the end of time.

Handsome

Austrian China

Deep border of dark blue and gold, with pansy and rose decoration. Graceful shapes

Creams, Fruit Saucers, Tea Pot Tiles, Roll Trays, Bread and Butter, Cake, and Tea Plates. Salads, Tea Cups, and everything that's artistic

Winning prices

Great American Importing Tea Co's

MONEY SAVING STORES

245 Main Street, Salt Lake City.
340 Twenty-fifth Street, Ogden.

Write For Catalogue.

Useful Lesson.

(Judge.)

"No," said Mrs. Hungerford, decidedly, "I shall never again request my husband to give me useful presents at Christmas."

"You have had some experience in that line, have you?" replied Mrs. Sterlingworth, expectantly.

"I have."

"Well, let me have the story, if you please."

"It was the first Christmas of our married life. Our income was decidedly small, and there were many things we needed to furnish our little home, such as rugs—you know how one always needs rugs?"

"Mrs. Sterlingworth nodded.

"Oh, then, we needed many other things, too. Our table silver was very short, for our friends had no opportunity to send us wedding presents. Owing to the fact that there had been recent bereavements in my family as well as my husbands, our wedding was a quiet one, and many of our friends knew nothing about it until it was over, and, of course, we couldn't expect presents then, could we?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, I thought that if I told Robert that if he was to give me useful presents only at Christmas he might give me some silver or arug ortwo."

"Well, didn't he?"

"Oh, dear no; men are so stupid."

"What did he give you?"

"Well, on Christmas eve a big grocer's wagon drove up and the man proceeded to carry to the kitchen door a great variety of packages. There was a sack of flour, a box of laundry soap, a sack of buckwheat flour, three brooms, a scrubbing brush and a lot more things of that sort. 'I didn't order any groceries today,' I said to my husband. As that was part of my duties with which he never interfered, I could not understand it. But he replied, 'It's all right, my dear, I ordered them myself.' 'Why did you order them?' I asked. 'They are for your Christmas gift,' he replied. 'My Christmas gift?' I repeated, for I could not comprehend even then. 'Yes,' said he. 'You know you made me promise to give you useful presents only. I think you will find every article quite useful.' With that he resumed the reading of his paper. I could just have cried. The very idea of his sending me a Christmas present like that! But I learned a lesson. I never tell him now to get me only useful presents as Christmas gifts. No, indeed!"

Boston policemen have been instructed to see that all hand organs played upon the streets are in perfect tune. What a cranky idea!

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