Mrs. Place said simply that she was ready, and the warden took her arm in his. They went slowly through the deserted old hospital building, along several hallways, and finally through the last corridor of all. On either side the murderers' cells were draped with heavy curtains, and the procession moved more quickly through this dismal place.

IN DEATH CHAMBER.

Meanwhile the witness had been called into the death chamber. The electric apparatus had been given its final test, and all were waiting with suspense for the coming of the woman. Suddenly the side door through which the party would enter was thrown open, a keeper stepped in and called for another keeper and turned rapidly away. The keeper returned and was followed almost at once by Mrs. Place, leaning heavily on the warden's arm. Her face was very white, her head uplifted and her eyes closed. The white band around her throat seemed scarcely whiter than her face.

The warden held her arm closely with his and with his other arm he supported her. Behind came the woman attendants, one a physician and the other the day matron. Rev. Dr. Cole came next and after him were the two keepers. As they came over the threshold Mrs. Place gave no sign of fear, nor did she even seem to know what was about to happen. She passed almost like a blind woman across the short space that separated her from death. She was gently pressed down into the frame and Dr. Irvine, who was in waiting, stepped in front of her. He motioned to the women and they came up on either side. It took but a moment to strap her in. The edge of her skirt was lifted quickly, the stocking drawn down over her shoe and the electrode fastened by one of the women to the right leg. Then the skirt was dropped. The head cap was clamped on, the straps buckled, across the face and the pad dropped over the forehead. The two women stood with outstretched skirts, with Dr. Irvine and a male attendant on either side, almost shutting out the view of the witnesses, and the signal was given.

DEADLY CURRENT.

Quicker almost than a flash the electrician threw down the lever. The body straightened, the fingers gripped tightly into the palms and the little prayer book she held in her left hand was drawn across the wrist. No one had expected that the shock would be given so quickly, and the body was relaxing almost before the witnesses were conscious that the execution had occurred. Only the woman's mouth was visible, and it changed merely in the drawing down of the lips and a little darkening of the skin. Mrs. Place had murmured as she was seated in the chair: "God help me! God have mercy."

There was no sound after that, not even a moan. The visible effect of the shock was less than had ever been observed in the death house before. There was not the slightest distortion of features; the eyes were covered and when the straps were removed they were still closed.

On the second shock the body straightened out again and a little foam oozed from the lips. When the current was shut off the body reposed naturally in the chair.

Dr. Irvine called upon the woman physician to make an examination, which she did by merely opening the waist and placing her stethoscope between the folds of the dress over the heart. She performed her work quickly and then the other physicians present were asked to complete the examination. Dr. Irvine gives it as his opinion that death had been instantaneous.

The body was allowed to remain in the chair until all the witnesses had retired, when it was taken to the autopsy room and a post mortem examination held. No one was present but the operating surgeons and their report was sealed and will be filed in King's county, together with the other documents relating to the woman's death. The autopsy was a rapid one, and although no information was made public, the indications are that the organs were found in a healthy condition.

MRS. PLACE WAS SANE.

The insanity plea entered in behalf of Mrs. Place had never impressed favorably those who knew the woman best. Her spiritual adviser, Rev. Dr. Cole, was one of those who never for a moment thought Mrs. Place was anything but a sane woman, and this was the opinion also, of Dr. Irvine and finally of the commission appointed to inquire into the condition of Mrs. Place, Drs. Dana and Polk.

The body was taken to the Sing Sing station where it was shipped to East Millstone, N. J. Dr. Cole was asked to officiate at the funeral, but he felt that he could not stand the strain. He promised to be present, although he could not conduct the public service.

MRS. PLACE'S CRIME.

She Murdered Her Stepdaughter and Tried to Kill Her Husband.

New York, March 20.—Mrs. Martha Place killed her stepdaughter, Ida Place, 22 years old, at their home in Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1898. A double murder had been planned by the woman. She killed her stepdaughter when the girl was taking an afternoon nap, splitting her skull open with an ax, and pouring vitriol on her face and into her mouth. The same evening the woman lay in wait for her husband, William W. Place, in the darkened hallway of the house, and when he entered she struck him in the face with the ax and inflicted a serious wound. He managed to get outside the front door and alarm the neighbors before he became unconscious. When the police and neighbors entered the house they found Mrs. Place in a bedroom in which gas was escaping, and she was shamming unconsciousness. Mr. Place recovered consciousness and said his wife had tried to murder him.

Place's first wife died six or seven years ago, and about eighteen months afterward he engaged the woman who became his second wife as his housekeeper. Her maiden name was Garretson, but she had been married to a man named Savacool, now dead. She was possessed of an ungovernable temper, which led to frequent quarrels with Ida, and Mrs. Place was very much embittered because her husband took the young woman's part. Another cause of family bickering was Place's refusal to have his wife's adopted son live with them. The woman was much inferior to her husband and stepdaughter in education and social qualities, and many friends of Mr. Place had cut his acquaintance on account of his marriage to the woman. Miss Place was popular with the families in the neighborhood, and this also made the stepmother jealous.

Mrs. Place's story of the crime was that she had thrown carbolic acid in her stepdaughter's face during one of their quarrels and then got the ax to defend herself from an attack by her daughter, but it came out during the trial that she had made preparations for flight and had written to her brother that she would go to him.

Mrs. Place was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The case was carried to the court of appeals, but the conviction was affirmed and she was sentenced to death. Governor Roosevelt was petitioned to exercise clemency, it being alleged that Mrs. Place was insane at the time the crime was committed, and he appointed Drs. Dana and Polk of New York City to report to him on this point. They informed the governor that the woman was sane when she killed her stepdaughter and was sane now. March 15 Governor Roosevelt announced his refusal to interfere.

The war department has ordered a battalion of the Sixth United States artillery, consisting of batteries A, I, K and N, to duty in the department of California, with station at Honolulu. Major Samuel M. Mills has been assigned to command the battalion. An order by the war department provides for the organization of batteries N and O, to each of the seven regiments of artillery.

GREED OF CANADIANS

Danger of Conflict Over the Alaskan Boundary.

GOV. BRADY'S WARNING

THE DOMINION POLICE OCCUPY AMERICAN TERRITORY.

Acts of Aggression That Will Certainly Lead to Bloodshed—Presence of American Troops Is Imperative—Canadians Collecting Duty On American Soil.

Washington, March 20.—Some important statements concerning the Alaskan boundary line situation are given in official correspondence now on file in the state and interior departments which has never been made public.

The controversy between the miners on either side of the line has, within the past week, led up to a conflict with casualties.

Governor Brady of Alaska as long ago as the latter part of February, called attention to the extremely threatening condition of affairs. On Feb. 21 Governor Brady, who was here, had a conference with both Secretary Bliss, who was then just leaving the cabinet, and Secretary Hay, in which he urged that the aggressive acts of the Canadians should be promptly met.

He submitted a formal notice of warning of the pending trouble and the possibility of bloodshed. The note was considered at the next cabinet meeting.

On Feb. 23, the records show, the governor submitted a formal communication to the secretary of the interior, in which he speaks of the bitter feeling along the line that made the presence of troops, in his opinion, imperative, and among other things, says:

"The Canadians, from our way of looking at matters, have constantly shown a spirit of aggressiveness, so far as the boundary line is concerned. This is shown in three instances. There is a point on the Stickeen river which for years has been regarded as upon the boundary line. Thousands of miners have passed up and down the river; merchants have done immense business, and this was always recognized as the boundary line. An American citizen is operating a quartz ledge six miles below the recognized boundary. The Canadian officials have gone down six miles below him, thus making a gap of twelve miles. They compel him to pay duties on his supplies which he carries in to operate this ledge. Last year, in February, an order went out to the customs officials of the mounted police to remove from the recognized stations on the boundary lines to the summit of the passes. Our people had no notification of such intention, but they made the move, and some of our citizens were at that time in favor of going up and compelling them to move back by force, but when I was sounded upon it, of course I peremptorily forbade any such act. I took the trip to the summit of Chilkoot pass, and found the British flag flying there, and the customs officials collecting duties from all who had their goods piled up there on the snow.

"I asked the officer in charge by what authority he had moved from the lake to the summit, and he replied by the command of his superior officer.

"Now, our customs officials at Skagway have not recognized these lines, so far as sending convoys over with British goods. The convoys get compensation from the persons they convoy so far as Log Cabin, the point from which the British moved to the summit of the White pass.

"Recently the news has reached us here that two convoys were imprisoned for undertaking to continue to convoy as far as Log Cabin, for two days. Late last autumn good diggings were discovered on a creek called Porcupine creek, which is a tributary of the Chilcat river, which is upon the third trail, viz: The Dalton or Chilcat trail. These discoveries are proving to be very rich, and they are close to the thirty-mile limit, which we always have regarded as the boundary line. The claims have been worked during the winter, and people are satisfied of their richness, and many men have gone in with stocks of goods, and propose to start in business, with the prospect of a lively mining business. This immigration has been extensive from the fact that a few weeks ago the parliament of British Columbia passed an alien act which will throw part of the intended immigration into the Atlin country, into the Porcupine country instead. The same aggressiveness which has been shown upon the Stickeen and upon the passes would impel the Canadians to move down and claim this country as belonging to them.

"I think I know the temper of our people, and feel sure in saying that if such a step is attempted on the part of the Canadians, a conflict will ensue. This danger is so imminent that I deem it wise that our troops in Alaska be ordered to take possession on these lines and maintain our sovereignty over the soil which we claim. I see no other step for us to take if we want to avoid a conflict with Great Britain. I regard the Porcupine district especially as the point of danger."

MODUS VIVENDI PROPOSED.

Two Governments Will Probably Reach An Agreement.

Washington, March 20.—The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, conferred today with Secretary Hay in reference, it is understood, to a modus vivendi to be observed along the Alaska border in order to obviate the possibility of a clash, pending the final delimitation of the border. The preliminary move in this direction was made as soon as the Anglo-American commission adjourned without settling the border question. Sir Julian then suggested that a temporary arrangement be made. This would maintain the status quo, each side making no further advance, pending a final agreement on the boundary. A temporary line probably will be run by the two governments. This would not affect permanent interests, but would serve as a legal barrier between the lawless fortune seekers in that locality. The plan is favorably received on both sides and is likely to be carried into effect, although no agreement has been entered into thus far.

CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

Governor May Call a Special Session of the Legislature.

San Francisco, March 20.—Owing to the inability of the California legislature, which has just adjourned, to elect a United States senator to succeed Stephen M. White, there is much talk of an extra session of the legislature being called by Governor Gage. The Republican party leaders look upon the situation with alarm, and argue that the failure to elect a senator will result in the election of a Democratic legislature two years hence. Word has been received from Sacramento that some of the legislators yet at the capital are hoping for a call for an extra session, but Governor Gage declines to make public his opinion in the matter just at present. There is a general feeling among politicians of both parties that the governor will issue a call before congress meets again.

To Cure a Cold In One Day

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

VACANT SENATORSHIPS

Need of Change In the Method of Election.

FILLING OF VACANCIES

SENTIMENT FAVORS SEATING GOVERNORS' APPOINTEES.

Leading Members of the Senate Convinced That the Exclusion of Such Appointees Is Wrong—Senate Opposes Election By the People—Next Presidential Tickets.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Thus far, the next senate has two vacancies that are certain to last until the legislatures of the states creating them have met and succeeded in performing the duty for which the people selected them. It is an even thing, politically, for the Democrats lose by reason of the Utah vacancy and the Republicans are left without a senator by the failure to elect in Delaware. There is, however, among public men of both parties in Washington, great disgust at legislatures of these two states. There is nothing very pleasant about vacancies depriving states of representation in the senate. The experiences of the past, particularly in one congress, during which Washington, Montana and Wyoming had each but one senator, have convinced many leading senators that the rule adopted by the senate refusing to recognize senators appointed by governors to fill vacancies caused like those that now exist in Utah and Delaware, by legislative failure to act, is incorrect and must be changed.

The failure of senatorial elections by state legislatures makes it every year also more evident that a change must be made in the method of electing senators. The house of representatives, with only eleven dissenting votes, declared itself last year in favor of the direct election of senators by the people. Of the eleven dissidents, four came from Connecticut. The Nutmeg state is notorious for having a system of representation in the legislature certain to insure Republican success. It is the Old Town system, by which each country township is entitled to as many votes in the legislature as either of the great cities of New Haven, Hartford or Bridgeport. The opposition to senatorial election by the people which revealed itself in the Connecticut congressional delegation, is therefore, no evidence whatever of popular opinion on the subject in that state.

It is a peculiar fact that California, which has just been scandalized by a long and yet unfinished senatorial deadlock, has by an overwhelming majority of her popular vote, declared for the election of senators by the people. Many states through their legislatures have recommended the same course. When it is fully understood that the only thing blocking the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment for the popular election of senators is the United States senate itself, it is believed that there will be such a pressure on that body that it will vote for submission. The occurrences which have marked the contest in the legislatures of California, Utah, Pennsylvania and Delaware, have convinced everyone who has observed them at close range that our constitutional machinery in the matter of electing senators is sadly defective.

PARTY LINES BROKEN DOWN.

Another feature of these contests that has displeased honest politicians of all parties in the national capital, is the course taken by Republican members of the legislature in voting for Clark in Montana, of Democratic members in Utah in voting for George Q. Cannon, and of Democratic members in Delaware casting their votes for the notorious J. Edward Addicks. No one here who is at all informed about the contests in any of these states, has any doubt as to the kind of "inducements" that are necessary to make a legislator who was elected by one political party, cast his vote for a member of the other party for the high office of United States senator. In little Delaware the Democrats who disgraced themselves by voting for Addicks have practically been ostracized by their associates in the legislature, and by formal resolution of party committees, drummed out of the Democratic organization.

There seems little doubt that, in the long run, the Democratic party will profit by the failure to elect from Delaware. The Philadelphia Press, owned by the postmaster general of the present administration, says in its current issue: "Probably in two years more the legislature of Delaware will again be Democratic and will elect a Democrat to the senate, but better so than that the Republicans should be responsible for the election of Addicks, who represents nothing but money and the unscrupulous use of it, and whose election would bring reproach and discredit to the party and to the state responsible for imposing such a man on the United States senate."

Delaware Republicans agree with the postmaster general's paper that all the probabilities are that the Democrats will carry the next legislature and secure a member of their own party for senator. Addicks' friends say that he will certainly make good his threat and see to it that for some years Republican chances of success will be dim and diaphanous in Delaware. There is not much affection among Republican leaders here for Addicks, but, whatever the objections to him personally, members of the Republican national committee admit that his money has been very potential in carrying the state for the Republicans the three times they have succeeded. It is also claimed that Addicks was a prodigal giver to Hanna's campaign fund in 1896, notwithstanding the rude manner in which he was thrown out of the St. Louis convention which nominated Mr. McKinley.

These Republican managers are greatly disappointed at the failure to elect a senator in Delaware. They really desired to have a Republican elected, and cared very little whether it was Addicks or some one of the "regulars."

While the senatorial elections are still pending in California and Pennsylvania, there is a very strong probability, particularly in the latter state, of a failure to elect. Should these vacancies continue, and the Utah, Delaware and California go Democratic in 1900, the big Republican majority in the new senate would drop almost to the vanishing point.

HOBART'S SUCCESSOR.

The announcement made semi-officially this week that Vice President Hobart will not run for re-election has attracted much attention to the possible choice of McKinley's running mate. Just at present there is a great deal of talk about Governor Roosevelt of New York. Many Republicans believe the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket would be an ideal one. It is curious that it should be claimed that Vice President Hobart's withdrawal from the race is mainly due to the fact that New Jersey is recognized as the greatest trust-breeder among the states of the Union. Mr. Hobart's administration of the office of vice president has been an excellent one. He is very popular in the senate and efficient in the chair. It is almost laughable that the best presiding officer that the Republican party has furnished to the senate for many years should be barred out of the race because his state is friendly to trusts, when the Republican party, through its national administration, stands back of and fosters every gigantic trust in the country.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

There is also a great deal of current speculation as to the composition of the Democratic national ticket. No doubt is expressed by silver Democrats of the ability of Mr. Bryan to carry the next national convention. Some of the eastern Democrats, however, are already figuring on holding enough delegates away from Bryan to deprive him of the two-thirds vote necessary to nominate. New York politicians who have been here this week claim 314 votes in the next convention as certain to be against Bryan. In this list, they count all the delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, New England, Delaware, Maryland, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon. Even with this compilation they only get eight more votes than the necessary one-third. If the Democrats opposed to Bryan can do no better figuring than this, they might as well retire from the contest. Minnesota has a free silver governor, Delaware a free silver congressman, and the silver Democrats are in the saddle in every one of the states named except Connecticut and possibly New York. Connecticut is really the only state in the Union in which the Democratic organization has been reactionary.

The claim that Washington may send a solid gold delegation to the national convention is regarded as uproariously funny by Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis and other silver men from that state.

The general condition of the silver Democracy in the south and west is well expressed in a breezy interview by ex-Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, who has been in the city for the last two or three days. Mr. Blackburn will return to Kentucky early next week and take an active part in the campaign. He says there is not the slightest doubt about the election of a Democratic legislature, and he is confident that he will be the choice of that body for United States senator.

"You have no Democratic opponent for that honor?"

"None that I know of," he answered. "The leading issue of the Kentucky campaign will be silver. The Kentucky Democrats will be against expansion, but it will be a secondary issue."

FRANK H. HOSFORD.

CASUALTIES AT HAVANA.

Three Policemen Killed and Twenty-five People Wounded.

Havana, March 20.—During the trouble between the Havana police and the populace last night, three policemen were killed and about twenty-five persons were wounded on both sides. Public opinion supports the police without reserve.

There seems to be concentrated action abong the Nanaigos, the secret society of the lawless classes here, to attack the police upon every possible occasion. All the trouble of the last two nights occurred in the outlying wards, which are inhabited by the worst classes.

The city of Havana is much excited this morning over the rioting, and the bravery and determination shown by the police is much commended, with the result that the force is rapidly regaining the prestige which it had lost among the better element.

Three negroes in Galiano street attacked a policeman with knives. The officer defended himself with his revolver, killing one of his assailants and wounding another one. The third man escaped.

A Cuban officer attached to the command of Colonel Acea attacked a policeman on San Rafael street with a machete. The officer shot him through the heart.

An American negress was killed by a stray bullet.

The police in all cases of conflict with the populace have followed their orders and have fulfilled their duties. When approaching disturbances of the peace, courteously, in many cases, they were attacked before they had finished speaking. The agitation promises to continue.

LAST NIGHT'S MILLS.

Van Heest Defeats Elliott—Colored Slugger Wins.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 20.—Ed Kennedy of Allegheny and Dave Hall of Rochester, Pa., fought six furious rounds tonight at the National club, before a large crowd. Hall was knocked out in the sixth round.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 20.—Johnny Van Heest got the decision here tonight in a ten-round go with George Elliott of Indianapolis. Van Heest did all of the leading and landed left swings, jabs and upper-cuts at will. Van Heest administered to his opponent a good drubbing, but failed to land on an effective spot that would put his man on the shelf.

Detroit, Mich., March 20.—Frank Childs of Chicago got the decision over Eddy Dunkhorst of Syracuse in an eight-round bout here tonight, before a crowd of 1,800 at the Cadillac Athletic club. Childs weighed in at 173 and Dunkhorst at 230. The colored man was as lively as a cricket and did most of the leading. His favorite spot was Dunkhorst's neck, where he landed often.

SUBMARINE NAVY.

Washington Authorities Are Deeply Interested In the Subject.

Washington, March 20.—The navy department is considering the interpretation of that provision of the naval appropriation law permitting the construction of two submarine boats of the Holland type. The department has the reports of a number of experts on the operation of the Holland, some of which are quite favorable, but the officials believe further advancement should be made before steps are taken to establish a submarine navy. The success of France with the Gustav Zede has stirred the authorities to action, and it is probable that the matter will be brought before the board of construction for recommendation.

NO TROUBLE IN PORTO RICO.

General Henry's Denial of Recent Sensational Reports.

Washington, March 20.—The following dispatch was made public by the war department today:

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 20.—Adjutant General, Washington: Newspaper reports of conditions here and reported interviews with me, stating chances of uprising, are absolutely false. There is a great deal of idle childish talk on the part of the ignorant, but as to any resistance against law and order of any kind by the masses it is absurd. There has always been political agitation here, less now than ever before. The truth should be known and the Island not be injured by false statements. HENRY.

Missouri Express Rates.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 20.—Myers' express bill was sent to engrossment by the house today. The following rates are established on packages from and to points within the state: Weighing ten pounds or less, 15 cents, the rate increasing gradually to 75 cents for packages of 100 pounds, with an additional charge of that amount for such 100 weight, but no express company shall charge a greater price than 35 cents per 100 pounds for the transportation of fruits, vegetables or berries when packed in crates, boxes or baskets.

Gold Brick Swindler Pleads Guilty.

New York, March 20.—Hirsch Copelman, who was arrested in Chicago on a charge of grand larceny, in the first degree, pleaded guilty today and was remanded for sentence by Judge Newberger. Copelman defrauded Max Bernstein of Cleveland out of $13,000 by means of the gold brick game in November, 1897. He says he is 61 years old and a peddler. He admitted that he is an ex-convict, having served nineteen months in state prison in Pittsburg in 1882 for grand larceny.

London Divorce Scandal.

London, March 20.—The Daily Mail says this morning that an ugly divorce scandal is about to come before the court. The co-respondent is a young bachelor earl and the respondent the daughter of a wealthy marquis, noted for her beauty. All the parties, according to the Daily Mail are prominent in smart society.

CONDENSED CABLEGRAMS.

The legislative council of India adopted the countervailing sugar bill. The viceroy of India expressed satisfaction at the unanimous feeling of the council on the subject of the bill.

There has been a return of winter over the British isles. In London there has been a heavy fall of snow, storms have swept the mainland and north coast, and work is at a standstill. Storms have also raged over the North east.

Emperor William, it is said, will confer the order of the crown of Prussia upon Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the South African magnate, with whom his majesty recently conferred in Berlin regarding the railway and telegraph project of Mr. Rhodes' in Africa.

The Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle says: "Although there is no immediate alarm, it is generally felt that the pope's life is ebbing away. Communications have recently passed between the different cabinets relative to the eventuality of a conclave."

NOTABLE DEAD.

Mr. W. H. Millais, the artist, is dead at London.

William H. Oakley, president of the National Citizens bank, New York, died yesterday, aged 72 years.

Warren Green, consul to Yokohama under Cleveland's first administration, and son of the late President Green of the Western Union Telegraph company, died at Norton infirmary at Louisville.

Charles Everett Clark, one of the extensive stock breeders in the United States, died at his home in Somerville, Mass., aged 63 years. He was proprietor of one of the largest stock farms in the country at Burlington, Kan.

HEALTH RESTORED.

When I see a man who is an easy and steady eater and a sound and regular sleeper, I see a man who has no occasion to be afraid of the world, the flesh or the devil. For, from those still solemn hours of the night, when human figures lie like recumbent statues in the darkness, and from those other hours when busy forks and fingers deliver to the mouth the food which the palate stands ready to welcome—from these two things, I say, proceeds all human power, together with the clearness and sanity of mind which leads it to every valuable accomplishment.

"When we sleep," said Leigh Hunt, "is the time when the mysterious spirit goes to take its airy rounds." "I advise you to sleep in peace and wake in joy," said Sir Walter Scott. "Sleep," said Bulwer, "is the happiest of earthly boons." "Sleep," said a poet-philosopher of Boston, "lingers all our lifetime near our eyes as the night hovers all day in the boughs of the fir tree."

What these gentlemen say is very good and fine, and makes sleep seem as easy a thing to come at as a ham sandwich is to the fellow who has five cents still in his pocket. Nevertheless, if you could take the roofs off the houses and look down into them from above, passing from one to another, swift as Asmodeus, you would see millions of people tumbling about on their beds, praying in vain to the somnolent gods from early evening to the crack of day.

"I couldn't sleep," writes a lady. "I tossed and tumbled with pain and excitement. This was some five years ago. I suffered greatly from pain in the back, strange mental hallucinations, loss of appetite, scanty and dark fluid which scalded in passing, bad taste in the mouth in the morning, loss of nerve and tone, restless nights, gradual failure of weight and energy, and dark and shallow skin. I had no ambition to go about my daily duties. Even the weight of my clothes was oppressive.

"My sister had taken Warner's Safe Cure for female weakness and been immensely benefited. I gave up my doctor and began using the Safe Cure. Soon I felt like another person. I could eat heartily and my system was filled with fresh vigor. My health was restored and I worked with ease and slept like a tired school girl." (Signed.) Mrs. J. H. Page, Brockton, Mass.

BRYAN IMPALES GOLD DEMOCRATS

(Continued from page 1.)

mont tonight gave out the following reply to a letter received during the day from Colonel William J. Bryan:

"William J. Bryan:

"Dear Sir—I have just received your letter of the 16th inst., in which you describe those who declared in 1896 that your election to the presidency on the Chicago platform 'would endanger the nation's welfare,' as the 'Republican allies who masquerade as Democrats between campaigns in order to give more potency to their betrayal of Democratic principles on election day.'"

Mr. Belmont then goes on to say that before answering "the unwarranted letter" he had instituted a suit against a New York newspaper on account of an alleged libel in which he was characterized as "a higher-priced man than the floater who sells his vote for $2 on election day," and continues: "Your purpose to be equally defamatory is obvious. Your skill in the use of words forbids the plea that in your letter you misused them through ignorance. The design is plain, and were it not that you have interwoven in your abuse reference to opinions upon public questions as opposed to your own, to the Democratic club of which I am president, and to its proposed celebration of Jefferson's birthday, I should have left your offensive statements unanswered.

"The Democratic club of New York has a membership of nearly 3,000 Democrats, who all hold to the main principles of Democracy, while their opinions may vary in regard to such political questions as are not fundamental, but merely local or transitory, like many of the vain conceits you have yourself espoused. But none of these 3,000 members is a Republican. As for myself, I never voted for a Republican candidate for either a great or a small office.

"The board of governors and the president of so large a democratic organization endeavored to represent officially the wishes of the majority, which was that the coming anniversary of the birthday of Jefferson should be celebrated this year by the organization as in previous years. To recall those principles and traditions with which his name is so indelibly associated, tends to bring about a revival of democratic control based on public questions, the conditions of which are not transitory.

INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS.

"To the explanation made to you 'that individual opinions have not been considered,' you replied that 'you do not understand how individual opinions can be ignored in a political gathering.'

"Then you proceed to contrast your opinions with mine, to emphasize their antagonism and finally declared that 'you and I cannot with propriety join in a political banquet given in honor of Democracy's patron saint.'

"Your contention is that the Chicago platform applies Jeffersonian principles to 'present conditions' and that because I criticised that platform in its application to conditions existing three years ago and then resisted your candidacy for the presidency, therefore my presence at the proposed dinner would not honor the world's greatest Democrat.

"The course of events will probably prove your understanding of the relations of individual opinions to Democratic gatherings, and it is therefore not required of me now to indulge in a long discourse on the relations in your politics of temporary to permanent questions.

"On returning from the Chicago convention I explained my course in a public address to my constituents and justified my protest on the ground that legislation and executive action in enforcing the Chicago platform would be an assault on wages and savings, bring on silver monometallism and impair the obligations of contracts. I therefore contended wherever I had opportunity that insistence by the United States on the coining ratio of 16 to 1 would be the grave of international bimetallism, and that if Europe opened its mints at 15½ and this government persisted in the ratio of 16 the result would be as in 1834, and the United States would be left with only a subsidiary currency.

"I answer you as an individual and not as committing the organization of which I am president.

"No copy of your letter or this reply has been seen by any member of the Democratic club and will not until after the reply has been mailed to you.

"It is not practical for me to recall in this letter the substance of what I have written or spoken during or since the last presidential campaign in regard to the Chicago platform and its many phases, and although I do not in any way recognize your right to question my Democracy, I am sending you by this mail a volume which correctly gives the list of everything which has been published, and you are at liberty to indicate and expose any portion that is unpatriotic, un-Democratic, un-American or in conflict with the Democratic creed as set forth in Jefferson's first inaugural address.

(Signed) "PERRY BELMONT."

BRYAN ON BANQUETS.

A Few Keen Thrusts at Our Plutocratic Administration.

New York, March 20.—Colonel William J. Bryan has sent the following letter, dated Knoxville, Tenn., March 18, to the Journal and Advertiser:

"I avail myself of the Journal's invitation to say something in relation to political banquets. The banquet has some advantages over the public meeting when a number of speakers are to take part, but whether it proves a benefit or injury to the party which gives it, depends entirely upon circumstances.

"One of the most famous banquets of ancient times was the Babylonian feast, given by the king to a thousand of his lords on the last night of his reign. This banquet has furnished to literature two familiar expressions, 'a Belshazzar feast,' and 'the handwriting on the wall.'

"One of the noted banquets of modern times was the dinner given at Delmonico's in honor of Mr. Blaine near the close of his campaign. It was so widely criticised by political opponents that some thought it lost Mr. Blaine enough votes to change the result of the election in the state of New York.

"Whether a banquet is cheap or expensive depends partly upon the financial standing of the hosts and partly upon the purpose to be served. If we should chance to have an attorney general so kindly disposed toward the trusts as to merit their hospitality, and the trust magnates should tender him a banquet, such a banquet would probably not be characterized by simplicity, although simplicity would characterize those who would expect such an attorney general to extinguish the trusts. Or, to add another illustration, if the secretary of the treasury should ever be summoned to New York City to receive instructions in regard to the financial policy to be pursued by the government, he would doubtless partake of a dinner somewhat commensurate with the profits which the financiers would expect to realize from his policy. A high price is likely to exclude from the banquet table all except the leaders, while a low price recognizes the sovereignty of the voter and brings the political benefits of the banquet within reach of a larger proportion of the members of the party.

"During the last few years the tendency in Democratic circles has been toward cheaper banquets. Few of the Democratic banquets which have been given since 1896 have cost as much as $5 per plate, while the greater number of them have ranged from $1 to $3, and the attendance has run from 300 to 1,000.

"Democratic principles appeal to the wealth producers, rather than to the manipulators of the markets, and there is every reason why the voters should come in close contact with those who expound the party creed. The Republicans seem wedded to the doctrine of monopoly and can well afford to allow them to monopolize the expensive political banquets."

BRYAN AT CHATTANOOGA.

Tennessee's Ovation to the Democratic Statesman.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 20.—Hon. W. J. Bryan was the guest of the Bryan Birthday Anniversary club, a Democratic association of this city, today, and was tendered an ovation by the Democracy of the Third congressional district. A general reception was tendered Mr. Bryan and Governor McMillin of this state at the Southern hotel during the afternoon, where the sovereigns met and were shaken hands with by the distinguished visitors.

At 7 o'clock this evening Mr. Bryan addressed an audience of 5,000 people at the city auditorium. Governor McMillin, Congressman John A. Moon and other distinguished Democrats of Tennessee occupying the rostrum with the speaker. In his auditorium speech, Mr. Bryan discussed the issues before the public, among other things the income tax and the money question, trusts, the standing army, and imperialism, following the lines similar to those of his recent speeches.

At 10 o'clock tonight Mr. Bryan sat at a banquet tendered him at the Southern hotel by the Bryan Birthday Anniversary club of this city, at which there were seated 435 of the most prominent ladies and gentlemen of this section and many leading Democrats, including Governor Benton McMillin. Hon. Tomlinson Fort of this city presided as toastmaster.

Responding to the toast "Democracy," Mr. Bryan took up Democracy along Jeffersonian lines and gave his reasons for believing that the Democratic idea was the growing one and would ultimately prevail over the plutocratic ideas embodied in Republican policies. He attempted to show how broad were the principles and how enduring, and why they appealed to the common people. He thanked the club for the honor it did him in celebrating his birthday, but disclaimed the possession of any special merit, insisting that the friendly feeling which they manifested toward him was due entirely to his advocacy of the principles in which they believed. Mr. Bryan was frequently applauded in the progress of his speech and succeeded in arousing great enthusiasm.

Congressman John A. Moon spoke on the "Fifty-fifth Congress." Said he: "The Fifty-fifth congress is dead, but the mighty consequences of its deeds will be felt in the coming ages. When an impartial judgment is passed on its acts, it will occupy the most anomalous and unique place in the history of parliamentary bodies. It was at once the foe of the common people on all economic questions, and yet the friend and defender of the liberty of the commons in a foreign land."

Following Mr. Moon was Hon. John Tomlinson, member of the national executive committee from Alabama, responding to the toast, "No Standing Army; the American Volunteer the Bulwark of American Liberty."

Hon. Benton McMillin, governor of Tennessee, responded to the toast, "The Democratic Party and Reform," in which he predicted the election of Mr. Bryan in 1900, drawing a comparison between the Nebraskan and Thomas Jefferson.

The balance of the toast list of the evening was made up of local speakers.

QUAY'S SURE THING.

Colleague Will Resign to Provide Him a Senatorship.

Youngstown, O., March 20.—Hon. Wick Taylor has returned from Washington and states that while there he was credibly informed that immediately following the adjournment of the Pennsylvania legislature, Senator Penrose will present his resignation to the governor and the latter will appoint Hon. M. S. Quay to the vacancy, the term expiring in 1901.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The United States supreme court took a recess for two weeks.

Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows an available cash balance of $280,752,056; gold reserve, $241,-240,270.

The Second Illinois volunteer infantry and the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana volunteers have been ordered from Havana to be mustered out.

Winfield S. Schley has successfully passed the physical examination for promotion to the rank of rear admiral in the navy before a medical board convened at the Washington navy yard. To complete the legal test, he must also pass a moral, mental and professional examination.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Brooklawn hotel, corner of Fairmont street and Euclid avenue, Cleveland, was partially destroyed by fire.

Gus Ruhlin signed articles of agreement to meet Peter Maher in a twenty-round bout before the Lenox Athletic club on April 18.

The American Steel & Wire company has made another advance of 15 cents a keg in the price of nails. This is an advance since December of $23 a ton.

The lower house of the Massachusetts legislature adopted a resolution protesting against the admission of B. H. Roberts of Utah to a seat in the fifty-fifth congress.

It was stated by officials of the American Malting company that the preferred stock will be increased from $12,500,000 to $14,400,000 and the common from $12,750,000 to $14,500,000.

BRAIN WEIGHTS.

Intellectual Capacity Not Dependent On Bulk of Brain.

(Medical Record.)

Dr. Joseph Simms in the December Popular Science Monthly arranges in one table the names of sixty renowned men drawn from different parts of the earth whose brains varied in weight from 71 to 40 ounces. Another table gives the brain weights of 125 persons of ordinary or weak minds, idiots and criminals, whose brains were on the whole larger than those of the sixty before mentioned. About 9 or 10 per cent of men examined in asylums registered a brain weight of more than 55 ounces, while those of Daniel Webster, Lord Byron, Bacon, General Skobeleff and of many other renowned men were between 53.6 and 50 ounces. The average brain weight of the sixty famous men was found to be less than the estimated brain weight of all men, and the ten most weighty brains in the list of famous men averaged more than 9 ounces less than those of the ten heaviest belonging to the idiotic, criminal and ordinary class.

The writer then proceeds to demolish several other long-held beliefs. The fallaciousness of the theory that the external dimensions and shape of the head are a criterion of the size and shape of the encephalon is demonstrated by some notable examples to the contrary, and it is asserted in explanation of these facts that the skull and brain are developed independently. Dr. Simms also denies that many and large convolutions of the brain exert any influence on intellectual capacity, but holds that such occurrences are merely accidental, and that a high degree of intelligence may appear in either kind of brain. Next, the theory that the degree of mental capacity depends upon the amount of gray matter in the hemispheres is declared to be untenable, and Daniel Webster is again brought forward as an instance in point, his brain containing gray matter to the depth of only one-sixteenth of an inch, while the brains of negroes, murderers and persons of low type in almost every case had a far thicker layer of gray matter. Lastly, the collected facts disprove—at least to Dr. Simms' satisfaction—the theory that cultivation of the intellect gives shape and size to the brain within, thus affecting to a somewhat similar extent the skull without.

THE NEWEST SOCIETY SLANG.

It's Imported English, Don't You Know, and Quite Odd.

(Philadelphia Times.)

If anybody wants to pursue the newest society slang to its source he will be apt to discover that most of it comes from England. Like the clothes of the smart men, it is made in London, and if there is one thing the fashionable cotillion leader resents more than another, it is to be described as a swell or dude. Those two long-suffering terms have been called in, so to speak, and the old-fashioned macaroni substituted, to mean a young man the elegance of whose garments is beyond reproach. This interesting social figure and his feminine friends have also taught themselves the London habit of clipping the terminal "ing" from their words and "coomin'" and "goin,'" dancin'" and "talkin'" are lopped mercilessly of their euphonious tails as a sacrifice to fashion.

It is commendable that the men of good society have never had it on their concrience that they used profanity in drawing rooms, but to relieve their minds it is absolutely admissible to express the weather as "dashed cold," a girl as "dashed pretty," while the women replace the word "smart" with "fit." Here again we must go back to London, and also for the slang "buzzer" and "playing close to my ribs." A buzzer is a particularly charming woman, and "playing close to one's ribs" is the saying for care and caution, while in fashionable drawing rooms the Britisher's favorite expression, "O, I say now," begins, ends and fully punctuates every convers