There were large crowds at the railway station, but no demonstration was made. Winston Churchill, who is wounded in the hand, was taken to the Model school, while the rank and file are being sent to the race course.

One spy was lodged in jail. The wounded had been treated at Colenso.

The Boer version of the conflict in which these prisoners were taken, says that two British were killed and ten wounded.

The mining department has discovered beneath the manager's house at the Ferriera mine a passage leading to a suite of apartments forty feet below ground, with gas and water laid on. This is supposed to have been intended to serve as a rendezvous for the employees of the Ferriera mine in the event of a bombardment of Johannesburg.

Pretoria, Saturday, Nov. 18, via Lourenzo Marquez, Nov. 19.—Three female prisoners, captured near Mafeking, were brought to Pretoria. The male prisoners will follow.

Rev. Abraham Hofmeyer, brother of J. P. Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, and who was captured at Lobatsi, but subsequently released, will come to Pretoria as soon as he is in better health.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S METHODS

Resents a Request From the American Consul.

New York, Nov. 19.—A special to the World from Washington says:

At the request of the British government, the state department cabled to Consul Macrum at Pretoria, asking if the Transvaal government would permit him to take charge of money sent by England to procure comforts for the British prisoners of war. Upon transmitting the request to President Kruger, Macrum was refused curtly and told that arrangements respecting prisoners must be made through the general in the field.

Although anxious for news from South Africa, this government has heard nothing from Consul Macrum for six days.

It is believed here that the Transvaal government will not permit him to send news in an open dispatch, nor allow him to use a cipher.

Advance On Estcourt.

London, Nov. 19.—The war office posted the following telegram today from General Sir Redvers Buller to the Marquis of Lansdowne:

Cape Town, Nov. 18, 9:35 p. m.—The following is from the general commanding at Pietermaritzburg: "Today at 8 a. m. the officer commanding our northern outposts reported that the enemy's mounted patrols were advancing across the whole country from Goudton road to Ulandi, moving on Estcourt. My force stood to arms. The outposts reported various bodies, from 500 to 700 strong, advancing on Estcourt from a northerly direction. The party, 500 strong, moved toward the railroad bridge half a mile northwest of Estcourt.

"Our outposts fired on the enemy and one of the naval guns fired a shell at 8,000 yards' range, the shell bursting close to the enemy, who then hurriedly retired.

"At 12 o'clock reports were received from three pickets that a large number of Boers were in sight on a hill above Leslie's homestead. The troops have returned to camp."

Not Officered By Germans.

Lourenzo Marquez, Saturday, Nov. 18.—The following dispatch has been received here from Pretoria, dated Thursday, Nov. 16:

"The statement that the Boer artillery is officered by Germans is denied here. It is asserted officially that all the Boer artillery officers were born in the Transvaal, although two were trained in Europe.

"The British prisoners of the rank and file have received new outfits from the government.

"It is reported that the bombardment of Kimberley was resumed this morning.

"Bateman, a British private captured outside of Ladysmith and brought to Pretoria, has since become insane."

Winston Churchill at Pretoria.

London, Nov. 19.—The first definite news regarding the fate of Winston Churchill was conveyed to his mother this evening by a representative of the Associated Press. Lady Randolph Churchill had just returned home from a quiet dinner with a few friends when the good news that her son is living was conveyed to her. The fact that his wound is not necessarily dangerous and that he is alive in Pretoria caused her the greatest gratification, as she had been hitherto without the least intimation of his whereabouts.

Additions to Maine Staff.

New York, Nov. 19.—When the Atlantic transport liner Manitou sailed today she had on board Dr. Hastings and twenty-nine male nurses and orderlies and dispensers, who will join the complement of the medical and surgical staff of the hospital ship Maine, loaned to the British government by the Atlantic line for hospital duty in South African waters.

More Territory Annexed.

Cape Town, Nov. 19.—Advices received here show that on Thursday, Nov. 16, a combined force of Free State and Transvaal burghers occupied Colesburg, Cape Colony, without opposition by the residents and proclaimed the district to be Free State territory.

The British troop ship Manila has arrived at Durban.

Annexed Jamestown.

Queenstown, Cape Colony, Saturday, Nov. 18.—Commandant Oliver with a portion of the Rouxville commando has occupied Jamestown, hoisted the flag of the Orange Free State and annexed the town.

Major General William Forbes Catacre, with his staff and the Irish Rifles, arrived here today.

Quiet at Estcourt.

London, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch from Estcourt, dated Sunday, Nov. 19, says: "All is quiet here. The enemy is believed to be encamped six miles away. Our position is good and our forces are sufficiently strong to repulse attack."

Burgersdorf Taken.

Cape Town, Nov. 19.—The Boers occupied Burgherdorp on Tuesday, Nov. 14, and it is believed that they were then on the way to seize Stormberg Junction.

AGAINST NORTHERN PACIFIC.

A Decision Rendered In An Important Land Case.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 19.—A special to the Times from Spokane, Wash., says that Judge Prather yesterday rendered an oral decision in the matter of the Northern Pacific claim to 200 feet on each side of the track as its permanent right of way that determines the main question at issue of the celebrated litigation.

The decision of the court is in effect that except for a strip of land actually needed for its right of way, the public can acquire full title to the remainder by adverse possession, if the railroad fails to make use of it. Just how much would reasonably be held to be necessary for the safe operation of trains the court did not decide, but it is held that the entire 400 feet could not be presumed to be necessary. The railroad company will appeal from this decision to the supreme court.

An Earl to Be Married.

London, Nov. 19.—Hon. Archibald Lionel Bethune, second son of the Earl of Lindsay, will soon be married to Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of W. A. Tucker, of Boston.

WHAT GOV. BRADLEY WILL DO

KENTUCKY EXECUTIVE PLANS TO KEEP GOEBEL OUT.

Will Use Militia to Retain the Governorship If the Louisville Vote Is Thrown Out.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 19.—Governor W. O. Bradley and the adjutant general of the state guard, Daniel Collier, conferred here today with Colonel R. D. William of the Second Kentucky regiment, and the latter returned with them to Frankfort. None would talk. Republican leaders professing to be close to the governor, but having no announcement from him personally, say that if the vote of Louisville is thrown out Bradley will refuse to recognize Goebel as his successor and will maintain his position even if forced to use the militia. The governor's movements are closely watched.

KENTUCKIAN'S BIG BLUFF.

One County Would Furnish 1,000 Men to Seat Taylor.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19.—The Commercial (Republican) tomorrow will say:

The following communication from Harlan county talks to the point:

"We, together with 1,000 other able bodied citizens of this county have tendered our services to Governor Bradley and General W. S. Taylor to inaugurate General Taylor and maintain him to the office to which he was elected, however any state election board or any legislature may decided. Signed.

"A. B. COMMET, County Judge.
"S. N. FRENCH, County Attorney.
"W. S. HENSLEY, Sheriff Harlan county.
"J. S. BAILEY, Chairman Republican committee.
"H. S. HOWARD, Commissioner Harlan circuit court.
"J. S. KELLEY, United States Commissioner.
"JOHN B. HURST, Postmaster.
"M. W. HOWARD, Clerk Harlan Circuit Court.
"G. A. EVERSOLE, Attorney-at-law."

Harlan is one of the strongly Republican mountain counties of the Eleventh district.

AMERICANS RUSHING.

General MacArthur Within Five Miles of Dagupan.

Manila, Nov. 20—10 a. m.—The American occupation of the country between Manila and Dagupan is proceeding with a rush. General MacArthur is within five miles of Dagupan, which place General Wheaton or General Lawton will probably occupy.

Captain Leonhaueser accomplished one of the best coups of the war. Reaching O'Donnell by a night march from Capas on Nov. 16, he surprised the insurgent force, numbering 200, and captured all of them, with their guns, 10,000 rounds of ammunition and four tons of subsistence. One Filipino was killed, but there were no American fatalities.

GERONA OCCUPIED.

Insurgents Burn Depot and Fly at MacArthur's Approach.

Manila, Nov. 19.—11 a. m.—The following dispatches have been received here from correspondents of the Associated Press accompanying the American advance northward:

Gerona, Nov. 18.—General MacArthur entered Gerona, as already cabled this afternoon. The insurgents had fled last Monday after burning the depot. Nothing else was destroyed by them. Gerona is the first town along the Manila & Dagupan railway, where the natives did not run at the approach of the Americans. The padres offered quarters in the church and convent. The town has one good house. Gerona is the seat of heavy English sugar interests.

The trip here was a hard one and occupied six hours in covering seven miles and a half, most of the time being spent in fording a quarter of a mile flood running out of the Rio Tarlac. We have no wagons and pack mules and native bearers carry all our supplies. The natives here say that Bayombong was occupied last Sunday by mounted troops, probably General Young's brigade of General Lawton's division. The people here are of a better class than we have usually found, and welcomed the Americans as they evidently realize that their agricultural interests will revive.

General MacArthur said: "We seem to be entering a different atmosphere. The people here seem to be less attached to Aguinaldo's cause than those in many towns we have been in on the railroad. The command will move northward at daybreak tomorrow, toward Bayombong. Gerona will be garrisoned with two companies of the Thirty-sixth.

"Immediately on entering Gerona, Slaven's scouts moved up the track toward Panique. On the way they encountered an entrenched party of insurgents, whom they drove back; then entering the town and capturing four locomotives and thirteen cars, as already cabled. They learned that 1,500 insurgents had left the town in the course of the afternoon."

FILIPINOS ARE DISGUSTED.

Better Class Ashamed of Conduct of the Leaders.

Panique, Nov. 18.—General MacArthur's troops arrived from Gerona in the course of the morning. The railroad beyond this point has not been destroyed. The captured railway stock is being repaired to handle supplies. The expedition will go north toward Bayombong probably today. The signal corps is constructing lines with great rapidity.

A native courier from Bayombong reports that the American troops left the town soon after they entered and that many natives remain, although no insurgents.

General MacArthur discovered here Major Joneson, formerly chief surgeon on the staff of the Filipino commander. He resides at Bacolorat and is about to return there to resume his practice. Major Joneson says that all respectable Filipinos are disgusted with the behavior of the insurgents and are very glad that the Americans have the upper hand.

A continuous procession of refugees is entering Panique from the north, indicating the proximity of other American troops, probably off the railroad lines. These refugees say that the insurgents have not known which way to turn, with the Americans occupying so many places in the north.

Panique is a rich sugar town. Some of the wealthy Chinese and the poorer natives fled at the first approach of our troops, but they are now confidently returning. The rain has ceased, the weather is fine and the country drying rapidly.

Monacada, 12:30 a. m.—Advancing through the enemy's county by train from Panique, a distance of five miles, the Americans reached Monacada, where the natives have displayed a friendly disposition. The train is stalled here by the wreck of two locomotives and fifty-four cars, evidently intended, on the main track.

The freight house and depot have been burned. No attempt will be made to save the wrecked rolling stock, but the track will be cleared and as soon as the two small breaks have been repaired the expedition will continue northward. Thus far the advance has been a complete success.

Captain Carr of the signal corps has laid a wire from Panique.

Treatment of Spanish Prisoners.

Madrid, Nov. 20.—An official dispatch from Manila says that 200 Spanish prisoners have been sent to the province of Panay and that the Americans have consented that a vessel with food and clothing shall be sent to them.

SEEKING WESTERN TIMBER.

Minnesota Lumbermen Hold Options For Many Millions.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 19.—Before leaving here for the timber belt, Frederick Weyerhauser told his intimate friends that he was interested in an eastern syndicate which has an option on a bulk of redwood timber lands, together with twenty-four mills and 250 miles of railroad in Humboldt county, California. The property in question is owned by a number of large firms and companies, including Charles Nelson, McKay & Co., the Union Lumber company and the Albion Lumber company. The owners gave an option upon it last summer, which expired Nov. 10. This option was renewed and wil now remain in force until next May. The purpose is to control the redwood lumber industry and advance prices. The deal involves property worth between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. It is stated today that the timber lands which the Weyerhauser syndicate seeks to acquire from the Northern Pacific Railroad company consists chiefly of a tract about forty miles square, located in Lewis, Chehalis and Pacific counties, where the Weyerhauser party now is. Weyerhauser's purchase has caused loggers to advance the price on fir log to mills from $5 to $5.50 a thousand.

STREET RAILWAY FIGHT.

Conflict Between Two Rival Concerns In Iowa.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Nov. 19.—Early this morning a clash occurred between the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway & Bridge company and the Council Bluffs & Suburban Railway company that resulted in the arrest of General Manager Dimmock and members of the construction gang of the former corporation, charged with violating the Sabbath. The Council Bluffs & Suburban Railway company is a new concern.

Near the round house of the Burlington road is a narrow strip of ground on which the Suburban company has acquired trackage rights. The other company wanted a track on the same plat and concluded to steal a march on its opponents. At midnight General Manager Dimmock and a crew of thirty men appeared on the scene and went to work. About fifty ties and four lengths of rail had been laid when representatives of the Suburban company appeared with officers and an injunction. Dimmock yielded gracefully.

To accommodate the warring factions, Judge Aylesworth of the superior court, held a special session at midnight tonight. The attorneys for both parties asked for restraining orders, which were granted. The old company was restrained from laying further tracks on the ground in question and the new company from removing the track already laid by the old company.

FAMOUS FRENCH ARCHITECT.

M. Benard In New York On Way to California.

New York, Nov. 19.—On the steamship La Bretagne, of the French line, which arrived from Havre today, was Emil Benard, the French architect who was recently decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor and banquetted on the eve of his departure from Paris by the institute of architects of France. M. Bernard has come to America to consult with the regents and trustees of the university of California.

M. Benard won the first prize of $10,000 in the international competition for plans and designs for the building of the university of California to be erected at the expense of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst of San Francisco. He was met at the dock by Paul B. Tuzo, who represents the trustees, and who recently arrived from Paris with the plans for the university building. He will go on to California in a few days.

YAQUIS ARE STUBBORN.

Propose to Fight Until Whites Are Exterminated.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—A special to the Record from Guaymas, Mexico, says: A Yaqui Indian, a sub-chief of that tribe, who deserted the rebels a few days ago, has arrived here and has furnished the military authorities with much valuable information concerning the location and plan of campaign of the Indian forces. He says the Mauser rifles do not cause as much fear among the Indians as the old Remingtons, as the bullets do not inflict such severe wounds and they heal quickly. There are, according to this Indian, about 2,200 insurgents altogether, of which 2,000 are north of the Yaqui river and 200 in the mountains. The rebels are organized in companies of forty men each, under a captain, and are drilling regularly, and the chiefs continually exhort them to continue the fight until the "Yoris" (white men) are all killed.

AUTOMOBILE TRUST AGAIN.

It Has Perfected Organization In Canada.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 19.—The National Cycle & Automobile company completed organization here Saturday. The corporation will have a capital stock of $2,500,000, and will control in Canada the business and patents of the American Bicycle company, as well as some Canadian concerns. The directors elected include A. A. Pope, Boston; A. G. Spalding, New York, and E. C. Stearns, Syracuse.

WILLIAM'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

He Said That It Has No Political Significance.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—The Deutsche Tage Zeitung confirms the report already cabled, that after swearing in a body of recruits recently, Emperor William gathered the officers around him and explained that his forthcoming visit to England had no political character, declaring that, despite the fact of his people desiring him to postpone the journey, he was bound by a promise given some months ago.

FREE SPEECH IN HAVANA.

Socialist Was Not Allowed to Deliver Funeral Oration.

Havana, Nov. 19.—The interment of the remains of Creci of the revolutionary army who is described as the "Initiator of Socialism in Cuba," took place today. When the coffin was taken into the street, Falco, an Italian socialist, was about to deliver an oration, when an inspector of police intervened and said he would not be allowed to speak.

You Try It.

If Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, which is sold for the small price of 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1, does not cure, take the bottle back and we will refund your money. Sold for over fifty years on this guarantee. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts. For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Seeking An American Terminal.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—A special to the Times-Herald from Seattle, Wash., says: Jay W. Adams, Pacific coast agent of the Nickel Plate, West Shore and Fitchburg railroads, is authority for the statement that the Russian government has a commission on the Pacific coast selecting a port to be used as the western terminal of a new steamship line to be operated in connection with the Trans-Siberian railroad, which is nearing completion at Port Arthur. He says that the choice lies between San Francisco and Seattle.

METEORS SEEN IN ALABAMA.

They Frightened the Negroes Into Prayer.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 19.—A strange phenomenon, supposed to be a part of the tri-century meteoric disturbance scheduled by the astronomers, was observed here tonight between 9 o'clock and midnight. The fiery messengers made their appearance directly overhead and attracted much attention and no little fear among the negroes. As many as ten meteors were seen, all of them in the nebulae form, resembling comets. They first appeared as patches of light, and at times would glow a fiery red and then fade away, repeating the operation a number of times before they finally disappeared.

During the lurid period the central body could be easily seen, the light radiating throughout the entire mass, which appeared to be about three feet long and six inches wide. It was also observed while the glow was on that these bodies appeared to be moving, the agitation being easily distinguished with the naked eye. The entire zenith was overcast, although outside of the area the sky was clear. Great crowds gathered at the street corners and many were appalled at the strange sight. A number of negroes in their fear resorted to prayer.

TROUBLE IN A LODGE.

Member of Knights and Ladies of Honor Secede.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—About 2,500 Chicago members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor have seceded from the organization because of dissatisfaction with the management of the affairs of the body by the supreme lodge. Fourteen lodges in Chicago have withdrawn and have set up a rival concern, which is styled the German-American Federation of Illinois. They have elevated their grand officials and tonight forwarded to the state insurance department papers applying for a charter to conduct business.

The members of the fourteen lodges say they seceded because they thought the assessments which the supreme lodge levied each month upon the members were too high.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Transport Logan Ready to Leave New York.

New York, Nov. 9.—Wives, sweethearts and friends of the Forty-first United States volunteers bade them good-bye this afternoon as the big transport Logan pulled out into the river from the government pier in Brooklyn. Although the transport will not begin her long voyage to Manila until tomorrow afternoon, the officers in charge had the transport towed to an anchorage just off Governor's island today.

In addition to 1,300 officers and men of the Forty-first regiment, several wives of officers will accompany their husbands to the Philippines.

DEMAND FOR LEATHER.

The Market In the United States Is Panicky.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The Record tomorrow will say: All kinds of leather and hides in the United States and Canada have taken a sudden jump in price because of a general scarcity of the raw and manufactured material, putting the markets almost in a state of panic. The Transvaal war is helping to draw on the low available supplies of American leather and add to the famine prices.

American leather and hides have been exported to England in large quantities lately, and the demand from across the water is on the increase.

Presbyterian Minister Dead.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Rev. Dr. James F. Bruner, well known throughout the west and in Washington as a Presbyterian clergyman and physician, died here today, aged 77 years.

Dr. D. Webster Prentiss, a life-long resident of this city and well known as a physician and naturalist, died today, aged 56 years.

Will Not Attend Exposition.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The Chicago orchestra, under the leadership of Theodore Thomas, has decided to decline the invitation of the directors of the Paris exposition to attend that show in 1900. Mr. Thomas freely admits that the verdict in the Dreyfus case was responsible for his determination to remain away from the exposition.

Asiatic City Destroyed.

Tehren, Nov. 19.—A terrible fire broke out Wednesday night in Resht, about fifteen miles southeast of Enzellee, on the Caspian sea, and raged throughout Thursday. It is estimated that property of the value of £100,000 was destroyed.

Wichita ex-Mayor Dead.

San Jose, Cal., Nov. 19.—John B. Carey, ex-mayor of Wichita, Kan., died suddenly this afternoon in this city, aged 74 years.

Saas' Big Backing.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—According to advices from New York, Conway W. Sass, chief consul of the Maryland division, League of American Wheelmen, will be supported for the presidency by the New York delegation at the next meeting of the league.

Queer Newspapers.

(New Orleans Picayune.)

At Prince Albert, a remote but busy village in the Canadian northwest, a weekly newspaper is, or recently was, regularly published, in the handwriting of its proprietor, editor, reporter, advertising agent and printer, the live being one man. He adorned his lively four-paged sheet with caricatures rudely copied from comic papers, and decorated his horse and stock "ads." with rough cuts. The paper appeared in purple ink from a gelatine copying press, or hektograph, and its editorials and local news were usually so clearly presented that the little journal was influential in the territories, read with avidity in the newspaper offices of eastern Canada and constantly quoted as an authority.

A newspaper by the same process is the Mashonaland Herald and Zambesi Times, conducted by an Englishman in the wilds of Africa and supported by subscriptions and "ads." from miners and traders.

The most northerly of newspapers is said to be the Nord Kap, by Peter Johannsen, wwho lives and ocks in a little tuft-roofed house. The Nord Kap is, however, regularly printed from news received by a ship, which touches at Hammerfest—but once in eight days. Sometimes the latest news arrives on the day of publication for the former batch, and then "the latest" does not get into the Nord Kap till it has been known fourteen days or more to the great world to the southward.

But the most curious paper of all is that described by Mr. G. A. Sala as formerly published in the Deccan. This paper was lithographed every morning on a square white cotton cloth. After having perused it the subscribers employed it as a pocket handkerchief. Then they sent it to the local washerwoman, who returned it, a clean square of white cotton, to the publisher, who lithographed and issued the same sheets again and again.

What Avails It.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Meek old savant! He married
A woman shrewish and young.
The master of sixteen languages—
And ruled by one small tongue.

Sick Headaches,

the curse of overworked womankind, are quickly and surely cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great blood purifier and tissue builder. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts. For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

PLAYED A RISKY GAME

Backed the Ace Without a Cent In His Pocket.

HE WAS A TENDERFOOT

AND THE DEALER WAS A VERY BAD MAN.

Luckily the Youth Made a Hit and Got a Loan of $100—A Story of Brazen Courage In a Western Mining Camp.

(Washington Star.)

"I've heard of men taking long chances by opening jackpots in bad company without having the openers to go in with," said a man from Denver, "and of some of them winning out on daring and crooked plays like that; but for real nerve in a play of a similar sort, a trick that I once saw a tenderfoot turn was not a check shy of the limit. It was when Curly Gorham, who was shot to flinders by four deputy marshals back in 1888, was dealing his own flyer faro game in Durango, Colo., in 1881. Gorham was an ugly, savage chap, with pretty nearly as much Indian in him as white—although the Indian didn't show a particle in his features—and he had killed plenty of men in different parts of the southwest before he struck Durango with his flyer bank layout. It was said of him, with truth, too, I've no doubt, that he hadn't killed some of his victims 'on the level,' and when he got into Durango and set up his game he was looked upon by all hands—and Durango wasn't peopled by quitters, either, at that time—as a chap who'd be liable to take some advantages in a mix-up. He wasn't liked, but his game was on the square, and he had plenty of play. He did most of the dealing himself, and he often dealt without the services of a lookout, so eagle-eyed was he in watching every move made on the board. He got into several arguments with chaps who were bucking his game before the thing happened that I'm going to tell you about, and every time the other man had to back down with his hands pointing up in the air—for Gorham had one of the suddenest ways of getting the drop on folks that ever I met with. No man that he ever had an argument with over the way the cards came out of the box was ever permitted to do any bucking at his table again, and no man ever did any welching on him—that is, asked for markers, and then, when the cards came out the wrong way, discovered that he didn't have the funds wherewith to make good. It wasn't deemed wise even by men who knew how to shoot quick with both hands to try any such stalls on Curly Gorham.

"Well, there was a young chap struck Durango from Chicago who didn't know any more about gunwork than he did about roping steers, but who had a knack of stowing away wine at $8 per quart that beat anything Durango had ever seen previous to his arrival. What he was doing in Durango nobody knew. I guess he didn't know himself. He had landed there with about $100, which laster him fully three days. He hadn't gone up against a single gambling game in order to go broke so suddenly, but he was a basket orderer from the foothills, and even a thousand doesn't cut much of a figure when each of the bottles costs $8 per. The young fellow, whose name was Slocum, blew a lot of Durango bangers-on off to the French juice until he was broke, and then he went to his hotel and took a sleep over it. He was a kid of about 21 or 22, slender, smooth-faced and boyish looking, and he was togged out in tenderfoot raiment that had A-1 stamped all over it from the beginning to the finish of his play.

"He woke up at his hotel without the price of an eye-opener at the wind-up of his three-day whirl. He wasn't the kind of a chap who'd attempt to make a borrow from the fellows who had helped him to go broke, but he fixed himself out with a shave and hot towes, and came downstairs looking as spick-and-span and cool as if he had another horse collar wad to blow in. It was about 9 o'clock at night when he showed up.

"'I think I'll see if I can't make a little winning at bank,' he said to the hotel clerk. 'Where's there a bank?'

"'Well, there's Curly Gorham's across the way, for one,' the clerk told him. 'You don't want to get tangled up with Curly, though, in any way, or he's liable to make a lunch off you, with tabasco sauce.'

"'Bad, eh?' the tenderfoot asked the clerk.

"'Pison,' said the latter. 'Real pison.'

"'Is this game on the level?' the kid asked the clark.

"'Yes; I can vouch for that end of it,' was the reply.

"'Well, it'll do as good as any,' remarked the tenderfoot, and he strolled over to Curly Gorham's layout. He had never been in there before, and Gorham had never seen him.

"When he walked in, besides the six or seven men sitting around the table at which Gorham was dealing, there were half a dozen men standing behind the chairs, dropping bets down at random on cards they liked. Occasionally, when these standers couldn't reach the cards they wanted to put their gold on, they'd say to Gorham, 'Curly, just put a marker for such-and-such an amount on the king (or whatever card they wanted) for me,' and if they lost they'd toss the gold over to Curly. None of them failed to have the gold to toss over to him, you may believe.

"The tenderfoot from Chicago walked up behind the crowd of men standing back of the chairs and peered over the shoulders of one of them in order to have a look at the case card of the chap sitting down in front of him. He studied the card for a moment, and then he looked straight at Gorham, who was halted with his finger on the card in the box, waiting for all bets to be laid down.

"'Just put a marker on the ace to win a hundred for me, will you?' said the tenderfoot to Gorham.

"Gorham looked up at the kid, whose face was new to him, and nodded. He put the copper on the ace. The next turn brought the ace out on the losing side. The tenderfoot didn't bat an eye.

"'By Jove,' said he, coolly, yawning and stretching, 'luck certainly is against me, as it were. I can't even win a bet when I make one for fun.'

"Gorham looked up at him peculiarly, doubting whether the tenderfoot was fooling or in earnest.

"'How's that?' he inquired.

"'I said,' replied the tenderfoot, with all the complaisance in life, 'that even when I bet for fun I can't seem to get the coin.'

"Gorham's face darkened, and sort o' spontaneously all the men who were standing alongside the tenderfoot edged away. They thought they sniffed something coming.

"'Where's your hundred for this marker?' inquired Gorham, flicking off the marker from the ace.

"'The hundred?' said the kid, in a wondering kind of way: 'I thought I just told you I made that bet just for fun, to see if there was anything doing in the way of luck for me.

"'Just then every man-jack sitting at the table hopped up from his chair and gave way. It looked like a case of dead tenderfoot, and they didn't want to be in knife or gun range. Gorham studied the kid intently for a moment, his features working with wrath. The boy stodd looking back at him with his hands in his pockets. After about thiry pretty quiet seconds of this, Gorham's dark face broke into a smile.

"'Son,' he said, amusedly, still smiling, 'you make a hit with me, and you win out on this. Take these'—reaching into the drawer and pulling out five $20 gold pieces—'and see what you can do with them down the block,' and he handed the tenderfoot the hundred. The tenderfoot took the coins with a muttered word of thanks, went 'down the block' to another layout, won $800, paid Gorham back, and had that evil proposition for a stanch friend as long as he remained in Durango."

SMALLEST PEOPLE ON EARTH.

The Negritos, Aboriginss of the Philippines Resemble Apes.

The Negritos are the aborigines of the Philippines. Before the coming of the Malays they probably occupied all this island group, and many of the numerous islands which lie in the Pacific to the southward, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Some of them are found today in the peninsula of Malacca and the Andaman islands. In Java they have recently died out. It is likely that some of them still exist in the forests of Borneo and in the interior of other large islands. Half-breed Negritos are found from India to New Guinea. Here the Negritos have amalgamated with the savage tribes of Hindustan; there, with the negro-like papuans of Malaysia. But everywhere the pure race is dying out. War, bitter and unrelenting, seems to have existed for centuries between them and the invading Malays. The latter have proved the stronger; the Negritos have perished, or been driven to the depths of the forests and the fastnesses of the mountains; and most of the land which once knew them knows them no more. A policy of extermination has prevailed, and few of this once numerous race survive.

What can be said of them as individuals? They have two claims to notice. They are a race of dwarfs, the smallest people on the face of the earth. And mentally they are the lowest, or one of the lowest, of the human races; stupid in mind, degraded in condition, forest wanderers, scarcely more settled than the apes—"man-apes" they are called in parts of India.

But if deficient mentally, the Negritos are largely endowed physically, says Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of the Philippines. They can run like a deer and climb like monkeys. In fact, they approximate the monkeys in one respect, since they have great powers of movement and of grasping in the great toe, being able to pick up minute objects with their feet. When on board ship they are as nimble as monkeys, and can descend the rigging head foremost, holding on by the toes alone. Some Negritos are employed as servants by the Filipinos. Most of them, however, dwell in their forest retreats, where they live mainly by hunting; though they also eat the wild fruits of the forest, the roots of the arum, the honey of the wild bees, and other woodland products. Their weapons are simple but effective. They consist of a bamboo lance, a bow of palm-wood and a quiver of poisoned arrows. It is an interesting fact that the art of poisoning arrows is common to the pigmy races, wherever found. The African dwarfs use arrows, a puncture from which is fatal. The Negritos have another way of getting food, not agreeable to the natives of the open country. They will swoop down upon the valley, steal covertly round a herd of browsing cattle and drive them off to their strongholds in the hills.

The Negritos—or Aetas, as the Spaniards call them—live in the simplest and most primitive fashion. They wander to and fro, about fifty families in a group, obtaining shelter from a few sloping poles covered with leaves. Sometimes they build rude huts raised on bamboo poles, in the Malay fashion. They have a pretense of farming, scratching the ground with a stick and throwing in a handful of seed, but they seldom remain in one place long enough to gather their crop.

HEAT OF SUN AND STARS.

Can Energy Be Completely Dissipated In the Universe?

(Knowledge.)

According to the ordinary view, the sun is constantly radiating heat in all directions, and I think it is generally supposed that only a small portion of this heat encounters material bodies at any distance, however great. If so, the question arises:

"What becomes of the residue?" Physical research leads us to believe that heat can not be destroyed, but only transformed; yet many persons seem to think that this heat vanishes like a ghost without transformation and without producing any effect. This may be so, but it is so much opposed to physical analogies that we should be slow to accept it unless on the basis of definite observations, which, I think it will be admitted, are not at present forthcoming.

Nor can we confine the question to the sun. The loss of radiant heat must (on the theory which I am now considering) extend to all the stars. A larger portion of the heat of some of them is no doubt intercepted by other bodies, but some of it must escape—vanish. The whole universe is losing heat; or at least it is losing motion, for the supply of heat may be temporarily kept up by the conversion of motion into heat (as, for example, by a bombardment of meteorites.) But that a good part of the radiant heat vanishes, thus lessening the total amount of force—of heat and its equivalents—in the universe, seems to be a common opinion. This theory, however (for, of course, everything on this subject is theory), will strike many of your readers as unsatisfactory for physical, not metaphysical or theological, reasons. But, if this heat be not lost, what becomes of it?

If the suns rays and those of the stars always met with some material body, however great its distance might be, the problem would be solved; there would be no loss of heat to the universe. The sun may at present be radiating more than it receives, and, consequently, cooling; but in traveling through space it may reach other regions in which these conditions will be reversed. But it seems plain that if this be the case, the greater part of the bodies which encounter the solar heat are dark bodies, or else that there is an absorption of light in passing through ether. Such an absorption of light and heat by the ether—as maintained, I believe, by the great observer, Struve—would equally solve the problem; for the light and heat thus absorbed could not be lost, and would probably be given back by the ether to material bodies in some manner not yet traced. Otherwise it would change the properties of the ether.

A third possible alternative is, that radiation, like gravitation, only acts between material bodies, and that, though like gravitation, it acts on a material body in any direction and follows it in all its movements, there is no expenditure of force in the directions in which no material body is encountered. On this theory also there would be no loss of heat. There would only be an interchange of the same kind as if every heat ray ultimately encountered a material body.

PROFANITY A DRAWBACK.

Some Expert Opinion On This Petty Vice.

(New York Herald.)

Clergymen and ethical writers have had a great deal to say about the evils of profanity. The field against this petty vice has now been taken by another class of men altogether, one also which has a great deal more influence with most young men than clergymen usually have—physical trainers, coaches and team captains. This information will undoubtedly startle many young aspirants for athletic honors, who consider a sweater, a pair of lurching shoulders, a mincing gait, a cigar and a loud and profane manner very "manly," and the proper dutward characteristics of an athlete. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that the leading trainers and lovers of athletics, both here and in England, have started a crusade against profanity, the former considering it a great drawback and hinderance to getting into condition quickly and easily or to putting on weight, and the latter fearing an unenviable reputation and the setting of a bad example.

The new president of Yale, who is himself a believer in sensible athletics, is reported to have advised some action by the leaders of athletics at that university on this very subject. A few of the societies at both Cornell and Pennsylvania universities have already adopted several resolutions to govern the students on this subject. President Faries of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, now the director of physical education in the University of Pennsylvania, in speaking about this bad habit, so prevalent among athletes, says:

"Profanity is a very bad habit, which greatly interferes with physical as well as mental harmony. When anyone uses oaths it is frequently because the person has been irritated. The impression made on the brain is far from pleasant, and this impression is often transmitted through the whole nervous system to the muscles, making the effect felt there. Moreover, the results from the impression made by swearing are an improper co-ordination of movements, which diminishes the speed and accuracy, or both, of the athlete, according to the sport in which he is engaged.

"The improper co-ordination of movement caused by swearing also tends to alter the respirations and heart beats and in this way an athlete who is addicted to the habit becomes winded before he would if he did not use profane language. This last effect is extremely marked in all men when exercising who become greatly excited. I would not have any one think for a moment that all athletes swear, because they do not; yet as to those who have acquired the habit it will readily be seen from the foregoing influence on the body that it is a great gain to an athlete to conquer this habit."

The Proprietor's Tale.

(Washington Star.)

The stranger, who was traveling on horseback through a rather unproductive though picturesque stretch of territory, paused to look at an especially pleasing view. A man with pale blue eyes and straw colored whiskers turned out of a lane into the road, and, after the genial manner of the country, bade the stranger good evening.

"Do you live in this part of the country?"

"I don't look like no summer boarder, do I?" was the blue-eyed man's reply.

"It's fine scenery around here."

"So I'm told."

"Is this your farm?"

"I dunno."

"But you ought to know whether you're the proprietor or not."

"Well, I guess I'm him. But I don't see no use o' you straytin' around to tell me of it. I've got responsibilities connected with this place, an' I'm reminded of 'em frequent enough without you mixin' in. When you call me proprietor though I don't want you to get the idee of somebody who goes around bein' monarch of all he surveys an' givin' directions with a lordly wave of his hand. If I want anything done I get my wife to give the order. The children an' the hired man will pay some attention to what she says. There's two mortgages on the place an' the assessor is the feller that used to spark my wife before I married her so he don't bear me no good will nohow. Everbody says the place would go to rot if my wife wasn't such a superior woman an' my oldest boy wasn't so industrious an' my daughter wasn't so smart an' energetic. Nary one o' them is the proprietor. They get the credit, though, every time the taxes an' interest is paid or we have meat an' canned goods on the table fur dinner. But when anything goes wrong an' there's anybody to be stood up an' yassed an' threatened with the law, why, I'm the feller."

Known By the Way He Eats.

(Washington Star.)

"You may not believe me, but it is nevertheless a fact that a great many hotel and restaurant waiters can tell a diner's occupation by his manner of eating," said a waiter in a restaurant to a Star reporter recently. "Of course, the waiter must be a close observer of human nature to determine with accuracy whether a customer is a scissors grinder or a banker. But if a man is intelligent and avails himself of the opportunities his position affords him for the field of study he will soon find that a customer, while eating, has acquired in the daily pursuance of his calling some habit that will show itself.

"For instance, a banker may come in, seat himself and call for an oyster stew. If he does, as soon as the order is served he is apt to begin a search with his spoon for the oysters that are not visible, just to see if there is a miscount.

"A gambler will look around to see if any one is watching and then palm a slice of bread. If he orders pancakes he is sure to slip them one by one from the bottom as he eats them. The clothing salesman will hold his pancakes up to the light and feel the texture, while the keen observer will notice that the jeweler upon ordering pie will hold it to his ear, shake it and then listen, after which he will lift off the top crust with the point of his knife and examine the inside.

"Have you ever made a mistake in judging a man's occupation?

"Only once. And that could hardly be called a mistake, for I made no decision as to the man's business. The fellow came in and ordered his dinner. Of course, I gave him a glass of water. He looked at it with some surprise, and said: 'I didn