Audubon park to the historic battlefield of Chalmette, where the monument erected in memory of the defeat of Packenham by General Jackson commands a view of the river. A little further up and on the Algiers side of the stream the presidential party had a good view of the preparations now being made for the reception of the new floating dry dock now in course of construction for the government at Sparrow Point, Md.

The ladies of the party had remained quietly at the hotel during the ceremonies of the morning, only a few of them taking a very quiet ride around the city, but they participated in the river trip and enjoyed it.

At 6 o'clock tonight the presidential special resumed its long journey to the Pacific. Houston, Tex., will be reached tomorrow morning.

During the parade here yesterday afternoon, as the presidential party was being escorted to the hotel, a wheel came off the carriage occupied by Secretary Hay and Postmaster General Smith. The carriage was moving slowly and neither the secretary of state nor the postmaster general was injured. They immediately entered another carriage and resumed their place in the parade. The incident escaped general observation at the time and was not generally known until this morning.

AMERICAN FLAGS WAVING.

Austin Texas, Prepared to Give the President Fine Reception.

Austin, Tex., May 2.—Austin's reception to President McKinley and party will be an elaborate affair. The city is literally wrapped with American flags tonight. The decorations are numerous, and visitors are already arriving. The railroads announce tonight that they will have difficulty in handling the crowds. Austin being the northernmost point touched by the president on his trip through the state, it is believed that thousands of people will be here from Dallas, Forth Worth and other north Texas points.

Governor Sayers left today for Houston to meet the president. The local committee have fifty carriages to escort the party to and from the capitol and on their drive around the city, and fifteen military companies have been assembled here to lend pomp to the occasion. The main street has been spanned with arches, which will be brilliantly illuminated.

GREETINGS FROM DIAZ.

Representatives from Mexico to Meet President in San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 2.—Joaquin Baranda, ex-minister of justice of the republic of Mexico, and Senator Jose Dominguez Peon, a wealthy Mexican, will be in this city when President McKinley arrives, and are expected to be the bearers of a greeting from President Diaz to the chief executive of this country.

A liberal appropriation has been made by the citizens' committee for the entertainment of congressmen from the east who are expected here during the president's visit. All the needs of San Francisco will be explained in such manner as will redound to the benefit of this port in future actions of the lawmakers at Washington.

The work of decorating the city is progressing rapidly, and will be continued until the arrival of the presidential party.

CHICAGO MONEY TO DEVELOP MEXICO

Chicago, May 2.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: Chicago capitalists and millions of Chicago money are to develop the resources of Mexico until the southern republic becomes one of the important factors in the world's trade. Silver mines, supplying two-thirds of the silver of the world; coal fields hundreds of miles in extent, great reaches of iron and other ore lands, thousands of acres of cotton seed, and great grazing lands dotted with cattle are to be made the objects of the impulse of Chicago money.

As a first step in this direction John J. Mitchell and Levi Z. Leiter have been elected to the directorate of the Mexican Central railroad. Bonded warehouses, heretofore unknown in the republic, are to be erected at the City of Mexico and at Vera Cruz. Under present methods the Mexican importer is compelled to pay duty on his goods the moment they are landed. In the United States imports may be stored until they can most opportunely be realized on and disposed of.

The concession under which these great warehouses will be erected grants the right for forty years. Into this enterprise alone it is estimated that from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 of Chicago capital will be placed.

Plans have been formulated for developing the great Mexican iron fields at Durango and the coal deposits at Coahuila. Railroad facilities are to be provided where they are now lacking, and a total of $20,000,000 of money may represent the expenditures before the work is completed.

AN EYE ON GERMANY.

United States Watching Her Movements Off Venezuelan Coast.

Washington, May 2.—Although the matter never has figured before the state department, the navy department has been closely watching the happenings near Margarita island, off the coast of Venezuela, which have given rise to the report that a German coaling station is to be established there. These facts have been reported to the department by some of the naval officers who commanded vessels which have cruised in those waters recently.

Last year a German warship spent ten weeks in looking into the possibilities of Margarita island and this fact led to an examination on our own account which developed the presence in this important strategic point of one of the finest harbors in South America, the possession of which would afford the United States or any other nation with a navy, practical control of the Panama canal from the eastern shore.

Aside from this island some of the best naval authorities hold that the Gulf of Caraco, on the north coast of Venezuela, offers by far the most advantageous site for an American coaling station if one is to be located in that part of the world. In view of the reported German surveys in that quarter, the naval authorities here are showing unusual interest in the points available for American use. The state department never has been called upon specifically to construe the Monroe doctrine so far as it might relate to attempts by an European government to secure a coaling station in the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean sea.

Blackmailers Are Arrested.

Detroit, Mich., Mry 2.—A special from Flint to the Free Press says: Joseph W. Stockwell, a well known resident of this city, was arrested at Muskegon today on a warrant which charges him and four others with conspiracy to blackmail for $20,000 John Requet, a wealthy brewer of Saginaw. One of the accused is a woman. Another is an attorney. Miss Rose Taylor of Saginaw, alleged to be the woman in the case, is under arrest at Flint.

Tests in Strength.

Cambridge, Mass., May 2.—The first fifty Harvard men in strength contest competition have been chosen. They made 34,089 points, or 1,182 less than Columbia, the figures given out last night by Dr. Savage of Columbia for her fifty men being 63,271.51 points, breaking all previous records.

ROSS INCIDENT REFUSES TO DOWN

Prof. Arthur O. Lovejoy Resigns from Stanford University.

HIS PLACE IS FILLED

SYMPATHIZED WITH INSTRUCTOR WHO WAS DISMISSED.

Stanford University, Cal., May 2.—Interest in the Ross incident was revived today by the resignation of Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy, associate professor of philosophy. In his formal letter of resignation, Professor Lovejoy gives as his reasons the dismissal of Professor E. A. Ross last November and the subsequent policy of the university administration. After expressing his conviction that Ross was dismissed partly because of Mrs. Stanford's objections to the participation of university instructors in public political meetings, partly because of her objections to the specific contents of certain of Dr. Ross' public utterances and partly because of a fear of vaguely dangerous social tendencies which it was believed that his teachings were likely to foster, Professor Lovejoy continues as follows:

"I do not know what is meant by the somewhat cant phrase 'academic freedom;' it seems to lend itself readily to subtleties of interpretation. But I certainly conceive that the dismissal for such reasons, of an instructor whom the president of the university has regarded as a fit person to retain, involves an abridgement of liberties which it is the right and duty of university teachers to demand.

"Unless the members of our profession show themselves somewhat punctilious in the maintenance of those liberties—especially in privately endowed institutions—I do not see how either the dignity of the teachers' position of the leadership and social usefulness of universities in our democratic society can be preserved. It has become increasingly apparent, however, that the administration of this university takes a rather seriously divergent view of the equities involved in the cases that have arisen here during the year. I think it necessary, therefore, to present my resignation."

The resignation of Professor Lovejoy has been accepted. His place will be filled by Assistant Professor of Logic Professor Charles H. Reiber of Harvard.

ENGLAND NOT WORRIED.

Has No Fear of American Competition on the High Seas.

New York, May 2.—There is a good deal of inflammatory rhetoric in a portion of the English press on the subject of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's raids on English shipping, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, but it would be foolish for Americans to deceive themselves respecting the real judgment of the shipping interests in England.

It is an open secret that American competition in ocean freighting is not feared when syndicate steel interests buy fleets which can be sailed under a foreign flag alone, but only when it threatens to cheapen construction of ships and create a genuine commercial marine under the American flag. As facts stand, the Leyland line has made a good bargain with Mr. Morgan and cleared a handsome profit. Other lines are willing to sell out on similar terms, and the shipyards of the north of England, the Thames and Scotland would be fully employed in replacing inferior with superior fleets.

English agitation over the operations of the syndicate is fictitious. If Mr. Morgan goes into business as a ship broker on a large scale, half the commercial marine of England will be his for the asking. But convenient as this policy may be for speculative purposes, it will not create an American merchant marine.

WILL OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

Preachers in Buffalo Withdraw from Fight Against the Fair.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 2.—So far as the Buffalo churches that were represented by the committee appointed some time ago, with the Rev. O. P. Gifford of the Delaware Avenue Baptist church at its head, are concerned, no further action will be taken looking toward the closing of the Pan-American exposition on Sundays. Mr. Gifford tonight made the following statement:

"So far as I am concerned, no further effort will be made to fight the Sunday opening of the exposition, nor will we attempt any legal proceedings in the matter."

Dr. Hathaway of the American Sabbath School union said: "We think the directors of the exposition made a great mistake in passing their resolution to open the gates on Sunday, and that they have very little to gain by their action and much to lose. However, the action is taken and what steps will be followed by my organization are as yet uncertain."

The consensus of opinion among those favoring the closing of the gates on Sunday seemed to indicate that the anti-Sunday opening crusade was at an end.

Morgan to Combine Coal Companies.

Columbus, O., May 2.—A special to the Dispatch from Athens, O., says: From an authority which seems indisputable, there comes the information that almost the entire coal industry of the Hocking and Sunday Creek valleys will come under the management of the gigantic combination of capital of which J. P. Morgan is the head. Conservatively estimating the amount of the deal, it can be approximately placed at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Fair Opened by Duke.

Glasgow, May 2.—The Duke and Duchess of Fife opened the Glasgow exhibition this afternoon. The weather was fine, and the town was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Duke of Fife declared the exhibition open in the name of the king, and expressed his majesty's best wishes for its success. The Duchess of Fife unlocked the doors of the art gallery with a golden key.

Steamers for American Trade.

Copenhagen, May 2.—The United States Steamship company of Copenhagen has ordered six new steamers of 12,000 tons each for the United States trade. On account of the increase in exports, it has been decided to open a regular line to Boston and increase the number of steamers on the New York and New Orleans route.

Starvation in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—Starvation and typhus are increasing among the village population of Bessarabia. Seventy per cent of the farmers of that district have lost all their horses, and have no seed for the spring sowing.

Population Has Increased.

Melbourne, Australia, May 2.—The population of the district of Victoria, according to the last census report, is 1,195,774. This is an increase of 55,469 in the last ten years.

FATHER KILLS HIS FOUR CHILDREN

St. Paul, Minn., May 2.—The body of the 9-year-old Rosenfield boy was taken from the river near Fort Snelling today. This is believed to confirm the police suspicion that William Rosenfield drowned his four children and himself one week ago.

The crime was most brutal, the father first abducting the children, which were in the custody of their mother at Minneapolis, securing a rig and driving with them to the river.

William Rosenfield, the father, had for some time been separated from his wife, who has been living in Minneapolis, while Rosenfield lived in St. Paul. One week ago Rosenfield hired a buggy and got his children from the relatives who were keeping them. He tried to prevail on his wife to accompany him, but she refused. The next morning the horse was found wandering aimlessly around. The body found today was positively identified and a systematic search will now be undertaken to find the other bodies.

MURDERED MAN'S MOTHER IN COURT

Cambridge, Mass., May 2.—Although the greater portions of the proceedings of the Eastman murder trial today was taken up in unimportant expert testimony, there were one or two witnesses who proved to be important. The day ended with an effort on the part of the attorney general to obtain the admission of the testimony of the accused, which he made before the grand jury which indicted him, the court withholding its decision.

The most important witness of the day was the aged mother of Grogan, who tottered feebly into the court and told of an instance, where Eastman looked toward her and said: "His days are short." This was a little over a week before the tragedy.

Two witnesses recalled identified the bullet exhibited at the trial as the one taken from the body. This last testimony will have great bearing on the case of the defense should they claim that the bullet which has been frequently shown to the jury was changed some time after the autopsy by some government official.

Should the government's plea for the admission of the grand jury testimony be overruled tomorrow morning it is likely that the case against Eastman will rest there and that the defense will be then begun.

TOBACCO TRUST GREEDY.

Is Endeavoring to Secure Control of Havana Cigar Output.

New York, May 2.—It is announced, says a special to the Times from Tampa, Fla., that the negotiations which have been pending for three months between the American Cigar company, a branch of the American Tobacco company, and the Havana-American Cigar company, owning the largest clear Havana factories in the United States, have been completed in Tampa. All the factories of the latter company will pass into the possession of the tobacco combine.

The Havana-American company is a recently formed consolidation. It owns clear Havana cigar factories at Havana, Key West, Chicago, New Orleans, New York and Binghamton, N. Y. It is capitalized at $10,000,000. The parties to the deal refuse to state the purchase figure.

The result of this acquisition will be to give to the combination the control of a large share of the Havana cigar output.

Work of Missionaries.

Washington, May 2.—At today's session of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the United States, in twelfth annual convention here, Miss A. H. Morris, corresponding secretary, reported twenty-one synodical societies, 261 auxiliaries, with a total membership of 20,678, and 4,393 life members. Articles aggregating in value $7,800 were sent out as missionaries. The total contributions for the past two years were $55,322. For endowment of beds in the India hospital, $5,000 was also raised.

Suicide by Dynamite.

New Whatcom, Wash., May 2.—The body of an unknown suicide was found in the woods just outside the city limits of Fairhaven this afternoon. He had accomplished his death by placing a stick of dynamite on his chest and exploding it. A great hole was torn through the upper portion of the diaphram. He left not the least trace of his identity.

Convicted of Murder.

Philadelphia, May 2.—Amos Sterling, colored, was today convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Roy Wilson White, the young University of Pennsylvania professor, who was robbed and beaten to death with an iron bar on a street in West Philadelphia on May 19 last. Two other negroes, Henry Ivory and Charles Perry, have also been convicted and are under sentence to be hanged for complicity in the murder.

Consul McCook is Recovering.

Washington, May 2.—The state department received a report from the vice consul at Dawson City, dated April 9, saying that Consul McCook, who was reported to have died at Dawson, was then in the hospital there, rapidly recovering from an acute attack of pneumonia, with every prospect of being out in a few days.

Russia Borrowing Money.

Berlin, May 2.—The Vossische Zeitung prints a special dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing that Russia has virtually arranged with France for loans amounting to 500,000,000 francs, and that another Russian loan is being negotiated with English and American bankers in London. The dispatch further says that the czar is planning for a trip abroad during next August, and that he will visit Copenhagen, Darmstadt and Vienna.

Order of Knights of Labor.

Rome, May 2.—The Capitan Ficiasst of this city announces that King Victor Emmanuel will issue a decree next Sunday creating a new order to be known as the order of the knights of labor, which will be conferred upon citizens, including workmen, distinguished in the study of labor questions or the amelioration of the conditions of the laboring classes.

Will Buy in Big Lots.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2.—Every retail grocer in the city today entered a combination to discontinue the practice of buying in small lots, and henceforth the organization will do all the buying from the jobbers in carload consignments or more. Large sums of money are expected to be netted to the retailers as a result of the new plan.

Will Honor American Visitors.

London, May 2.—The chamber of commerce has selected a large committee, including Lords Rothchilds, Avebury, Revelstoke and Billingdon, the lord mayor, Frank Green and Sir Thomas Lipton to receive the visiting delegates of the New York chamber of commerce. Beside a banquet, a garden party will be given in honor of the American visitors.

Trust Forces Men Out of Work.

Youngstown, O., May 2.—One hundred and fifty men were discharged at the steel rail department of the National Steel company's plant today. It is stated that the steel rail mill now in this city will discontinue and remove to Chicago to be added to the steel rail department of the Illinois Steel company. The plant is now under the control of the United States Steel corporation.

Meeting of Bishops.

Louisville, Ky., May 2.—The annual meeting of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was begun today behind closed doors. The most important business before the bishops is the arrangement of the plan of Episcopal visitation. Nine bishops are in attendance.

Another Comet Discovered.

Santiago de Chili, May 2.—A brilliant comet was seen soon after sunset this evening in the western sky.

ELECTRICITY CAUSES HEAVY FIRE LOSS

Insurance Men Throughout the Country Becoming Alarmed.

MAY RAISE THE RATES

CONCERNS SUFFERED LAST MARCH $15,000,000 DAMAGE.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, April 27.—In March last the losses by fire in the United States amounted to the enormous sum of $15,000,000. Ever since the introduction of electricity into buildings, fire losses have increased in an extraordinary ratio, and insurance men all over the country have been in anxious consultation on the subject. Numerous inquiries as to expert opinions have been addressed here, and a general feeling pervades insurance circles that something must be done. Competition in fire underwriting, as in every other business, has tended toward ruinous figures.

In the alarming increase in the percentage of losses, the insurance companies are facing a situation which may mean not only a curtailment of dividends, but a wiping out of both surplus and capital. It is said it has arrived at a point where the rates must be increased, or some concerted action taken along the insurance line to chain the electric monster, which is believed to be the main agent of destruction.

The city insurance companies are now engaged in collecting available statistics of fires of which electricity was known or supposed to be the cause. These are to be collated for general information and as a preliminary for action. Of sixty millionaire insurance companies, domestic and foreign, doing business in the United States, only thirty-one made any profit in the decade ended Dec. 31 last. Twenty-nine lost money, and many of them to a very large amount.

Some have assumed the view that electricity is more blamed than it deserves to be, but this view comes from those whose financial interests are involved, rather than from electrical experts.

A well known electrician and expert here said recently that the ground we walk on and the air we breathe are charged with electricity, much more so than we dream of, and there are consequences connected with it of which we were mainly ignorant. There must be an overflow in its common and increasing use for so many purposes.

But we must be conscious of the dangers which lurk in it, and take measures to avert them. To minimize its destructive qualities in buildings, insurance men say, it would seem that more perfect insulation should be obtained. As it is now, one may drive a nail in the wall and break the connection without knowing it. Tending largely toward prompt discovery of breaks in the connection will be to have all the wires exposed, and insurance men say that unless some better method can be devised, this should be done.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

Secret Combination of Disaffected Elements in Yang Tse Province.

London, May 3.—"The reports of a secret combinaton of disaffected elements in the Yang-Tse province for the purpose of organizing general risings are receiving some confirmation," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post. "The British consul at Nankin telegraphs Mr. Brennan, the British consul in Shanghai, that the Nankin viceroy is very anxious about the Yang-Tse movement, and he asks Mr. Brennan to assist the Taotai to preserve order by holding troops in readiness.

"It is announced from a German source that the French have withdrawn their troops from Hwai Lu to Pao Ting Fu, thus leaving the Germans in sole possession of all the passes into Shan Si."

Strikers Fire on Police.

Murcia, Spain, May 2.—A thousand men are out on a strike at the Aguilas mines. The company has refused the men's proposals, and there have been numerous disturbances. Some of the miners fired on the police guarding the property, and the gendarmes charged the crowd, killing one man and wounding several others.

Dinner to Labori.

New York, May 2.—The London bar will rally in force at the coming dinner of the Hardwoches society, given in honor of Maitre Labori at Holborn restaurant, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Nearly all the leaders of the English bench and bar will join in this tribute of respect to a great French advocate.

Officials Favor the Saloons.

Kansas City, Mo., May 2.—The police commissioners have refused the request of the special committee of the Law and Ordinance Enforcement league to close the saloon son Sunday, and today the league called a mass meeting for tomorrow night to take the first steps towards petitioning Governor Dockery to remove those officials.

Philippine Customs Revenues.

Washington, May 2.—The customs revenues in the Philippine islands for the month of January, 1901, as compared with the same month of 1899 and 1900, were as follows: January, 1901, $708,686; January, 1899, $321,581; January, 1900, $390,977.

Sealing Schooner's Poor Catch.

Victoria, B. C., May 2.—The fleet of nine sealing schooners reached port today, and many more are behind them. All have poor catches, the highest being that of the schooner Penelope, with 140. One which arrived had only sixty-eight for the season's work.

Killed by a Blast.

Ashland, Ore., May 2.—News reached here today that Henry Bloomingcamp, a prominent and wealthy Klamath county stockman, was instantly killed Monday afternoon near Bly, by flying rocks from a blast.

Workmen Overcome by Heat.

Pittsburg, May 2.—The intense heat of yesterday and today practically closed several of the bar mills in the city and badly crippled others. Several workmen were completely exhausted and others were almost prostrated.

Tacoma Machinists on a Strike.

Tacoma, Wash., May 2.—Machinists in Tacoma went on strike today for a nine-hour day. One hundred and fifty men are out in the institutions along the waterfront. The men in the Northern Pacific shops are not affected.

Strikes in France.

Paris, May 2.—Official statistics published here show that there occurred in France 902 strikes in 1900 compared with 739 strikes in 1899, and that during the year 1900 there were 222,714 working people without employment in France.

Mine's Big Clean-up.

Baker City, Ore., May 2.—The April clean-up of the Bonanza mine, a Standard Oil property, amounted to $65,000 in gold bars, and concentrates worth $18,000.

To Prevent Pneumonia and Grip

Laxitive Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

THE END OF RABAH.

Black Napoleon's Head Stuck on French Pole.

(Washington Post.)

Rabah, the Black Napoleon of Central Africa, is dead—taken before the power of France, and his head, stuck on a pole on the ramparts of the fort where he made his last stand, looks with sightless eyes toward the kingdom of Bornu. The expedition sent by France, under the command of M. Emile Gentile, to punish Rabah, has just returned to civilization, and reports not only the death of the leader who has so long been extending his sway over the regions around Lake Chad, but the dispersion of his armies and the re-establishment of French rule over the protectorate which Rabah had invaded and conquered, and from which he had expelled such Frenchmen as he did not kill. This King Rabah was a remarkable man, a natural-born ruler who, had he not been defeated by the French, would have built up the most powerful native kingdom in all Africa. As it was, he had accomplished wonders. He made his mistake in that he did not wait until he was a little stronger before he sent his defiance to the French.

The first heard of Rabah was when the Dutch explorer, Mlle. Tinne, made a trip to the region south of Tripoli. She there met a great Central African chief, one Zoubier, who reigned over the region east of Lake Chad. Zoubier's first lieutenant and the chief of his bodyguard was Rabah. For some mysterious reason Zoubier and Rabah were summoned to Cairo. That was before the Mahdist rising, and the khedive claimed Zoubier as his vassal. Zoubier obeyed the summons, but Rabah refused to give himself into the power of the khedive. Zoubier never returned from Cairo. What mysterious fate he met there will probably never be known. His son, Soleiman, who succeeded him, was ambushed and assassinated soon after his accession to power. Rabah seized control of the kingdom and firmly established himself.

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He was next heard from as an emir of the mahdi. When Khartoum fell Rabah was one of the chiefs who led his swarming warriors into the city and participated in the murder of Gordon. As Gordon's severed head was brought to the mahdi at Omdurman, so now Rabah's head, after twenty-six years, has been brought to the French at Koussert. Rabah, after the mahdi had been established in power in the Soudan, returned with his army to Bahr-el-Gazel and began building up a powerful kingdom for himself. He conquered Bornu, and set up his government there, uniting with it the ancient kingdom of Kanem. Bornu has an acreage of 50,000 square miles and a population of over 5,000,000. Its capital, Kanu, on the western shore of Lake Chad, has a population of 60,000 and is the center of trade in Soudan. Wares of all kinds reach this city from Europe and Egypt over the caravan routes which run to Tripoli, Fezzan, Morocco and Algiers. By these routes are sent northward from Kanu almost daily envoys of 1,000, 2,000 and even 4,000 slaves, and great cargoes of ivory, ostrich feathers and other Central African products.

In this populous, busy and wealthy city Rabah reigned in barbaric state. He organized a standing army of 30,000 infantry and a large body of cavalry.

He drilled his army after European methods, and some of the regiments even wore European uniforms. It was such an army as never was before. His cavalry was the most picturesque in the world, probably, as the men were clad in armor of the style of the crusaders, and mounted on splendid Arabian horses.

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The armor which they wore was in many instances the genuine armor of knights who fought and fell or were taken prisoner in the Orient in the time of the Crusades. No man ever will be able to tell the strange history of that armor—how it was passed from hand to hand, from civilization to civilization, from barbarism to barbarism, finally to reappear on the little bodies of wild fighting men centuries after it was first worn, in a land that was unknown when its first wearers fell in tights for the Crescent against the Cross. Of course, there was not nearly enough of this original armor to go around among the great body of cavalry, but the Napoleon of Africa had many cunning craftsmen, and they copied the pieces carefully and minutely until each warrior was fitted out with a full iron harness—bucklers, shirts of mail, greaves, corslets, helmets and visors. Thus equipped they took the field, with their armor shining resplendent in the sun and their gaudy banners waving, there trundled along with them the very latest types of machine guns. Surely it is correct to say that such an army never was before.

The bulk of the people of Bornu call themselves Kanuri—people of light—and are expert in the manufacture of pottery and metal ware. Their woven fabrics are the finest in all Africa, and their trade with the other native kingdoms of Africa is immense.

Rabah had heard of Napoleon and his career, and he modeled himself largely upon the great Corsican. He made the military power the chief end of his government, but he encouraged all the industries and promoted trade. He prepared and promulgated a code of laws and established a regular system of taxation and a national bank. He also formulated a system of finance for all his dominions. But Rabah had dreams of conquest as well as of domestic prosperity. He overran the Madara kingdom and made it part of his domains; he carried his power far in the desert to the north, and finally declared war upon the sultan of Bagirmi, a large and prosperous nation to the east of Bornu. To the west of Rabah's domains was the powerful sultanate of Sakoto, and to the east reigned the sultan of Wadai, upon whose territory he had already encroached. After conquering Bagirmi, it was his plan to take these two other sultanates in detail and form them all into one great Central African empire.

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But in invading Bagirmi Rabah ran against the power of France and brought about his own undoing. When the powers took a map of Africa and drew pencil marks on it, defining territory which each nation should consider its own, Bagirmi fell to France. There is a little corner of German territory up there, which on the map makes a wedge in between Bagirmi and Bornu, but Rabah did not care for that. He took it all in and made it his by the right of the sword. He came like a whirlwind up the river Cari, which runs between Bornu and Bagirmi, and empties into Lake Chad.

The French had made a treaty with the sultan of Bagirmi, by which they took over to their own administration the state of Gaourang and established there a governor for their Central African protectorate. Rabah drove the French proteges from their capital and killed Martinaud, the governor; his military aide, Captain Solomon Brun, and most of their companions. All the region fell under the sway of the terrible Rabah, who now set forth about consolidating his power, preparatory to making fresh conquests.

M. Gentile was on his way with a small force to strengthen the garrison at Gaoussang, but he had not got farther than Gaora, a town on the upper Chari, when a native sergeant, who had been in the French service, and had escaped from the camp of Rabah, where he had been a prisoner, came in and told him of what had happened. Unable to proceed with his small force, Gentile retired to Gribingui, farther up the river, to await reinforcements and organize a punitive expedition. He organized a company of sharpshooters under Captain Robillot, and augmented his force as best he could. He was able only to get together 344 European soldiers, however, and with these and the native auxiliaries which joined him on the march he started down the Chari. At Togmo they found the ruins of the town and the burial places of Beitonnet and his companions in arms. The expedition pressed on down the Chari, partly by land and partly by water. There had been a small French steamer running on the Chari when the fierce Rabah broke out, and that conquering chief had captured it. In their march down the river they came across the steamer, practically uninjured and abandoned, in a creek.

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At Kuno, where a small river joins the Chari, the expedition came upon Rabah, who had with him 12,000 men. Of these, the French say, 3,000 were soldiers armed with rifles. The French, however, engaged the Bornu forces. The expeditionary forces opened on the soldiers of Rabah with their artillery, and sent 100 rounds of melinite shells plowing through the dusky ranks. Each French soldier fired about 150 rounds with his rifle, and getting to closer quarters, expended 600 rounds with his revolver. The Bornu troops stood their ground well for a while, but the melinite shells did terrible execution, and the fire of the sharpshooters was accurate and deadly. Rabah's men fought bravely, and did not retire until nearly one-half of all the warriors lay dead upon the field. Then Rabah withdrew with the remnant of his forces. The victors, however, were unable to follow up their victory, for half of the members of the expedition were either killed or wounded.

M. Gentile established a post south of the scene of his battle, which he named Fort Archambault, and, leaving the remnant of his forces there, went up the river to Gribingui, where he received reinforcements, and soon was able to return with a sufficient force to take the field in an aggressive campaign against Rabah. The expedition of M. Gentile and the "Mission" Foreau-Lamay and the "Mission" Voulet Chanoin, having effected a junction, came upon Rabah at Koussert, a town up toward Lake Chad, where the old king had established a fortified camp. The military operations were entrusted to Commandant Lamy. After a heavy bombardment a desperate assault was made on the camp and a fierce battle ensued.

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The forces of Rabah finally were routed after a conflict which raged all day. Rabah was killed by a renegade native who previously had been in his army, but had deserted to the French. This native, Hassan by name, cut off the head of the old king and brought it to M. Gentile. The head was further identified by a sergeant in the French service, who had escaped when Bretonnet and most of his companions had been massacred. Among those killed on the French side were Captain Coitet and Commandant Lamy. Lamy was wounded while leading a charge. He lived four eight hours after being hit and died just at the moment of victory. Gentile ordered Rabah's head to be stuck on a pole planted on the ramparts of the intrenched camp, "not as a gratuitous outrage on a remnant of cruelty, but as a salutary example." After establishing posts along the River Chari, M. Gentile returned to the coast and took passage for Paris, where he has now arrived and made his report.

It would seem that in his hour of need the tribes which he had conquered did not rally around Rabah, but left the old tyrant to his fate. It would seem also that, though the French have re-established their prestige in the French Congo and the Lake Chad region, they have not yet subdued the kingdom of Bornu, which is "doing business at the same old stand." Bornu, anyway, lies partly in the German and partly in the British "sphere of influence." Perhaps domestic revolts, as well as foreign invasions, brought about the downfall of the great chief who for so many years had been the law and the gospel to many millions in Central Africa.

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A LESSON IN VALUES.

DOLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can not afford *not* to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

TIME!

Time nurses the bud to the full of the flower,
To scatter its bloom in the course of an hour.

The proud boast of beauty made over life's wine
Is mocked and is emptied by time, subtle time.

E'er pleasure has kissed us time bids her begone,
But pain is permitted to dwell with us long.

Time comes to those waiting with halt and delay,
But hastens from those who would stay it, away.

With hope's idle promise it lures youth afar
To the wastes of the future where no waters are.

It flings back to age but the memory of things
That have flown on the bygone years' untiring wings.

'Tis the flatterer of youth and the scorner of age,
The foe of the fool, but the friend of the sage.

As the hand of a child is unloosed on a toy,
As gently time robs us of joy after joy.

And it takes the whole world from us e'er we
Have noticed its going—degree by degree.

DEAN J. RICE.

High School Building Burned.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 2.—The High school building, a four-story brick structure, was totally destroyed by fire today. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $16,000.

Sale of Seat on Stock Exchange.

New York, May 2.—The sale of a seat is recorded on the New York Stock Exchange for $70,000, compared with the previous high authentic record of $66,000.

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Bring your boy here Saturday and fit him with a suit without crippling your pocket book. The suits we offer are regular $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00 kinds, of the two-piece knee pants style. Sizes 8 to 15 years. All serviceable patterns in various shades of gray and brown, cheviot and cassimere; checks, mixtures and stripes.

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