MARCONI MEN FOOL EMPEROR

Spoil His Dinner by a Mistake in a Message.

PRINCE IS REMINISCENT

TELLS HIS ROYAL BROTHER ALL ABOUT AMERICA.

BERLIN, March 19.—Prince Henry landed at Kiel at dusk, and joined Princess Henry and their sons.

That which took place between the royal brothers is, of course, not a matter concerning which those surrounding Emperor William and Prince Henry have been taken into the royal confidence, further than to know that the brothers had a talk today lasting several hours, and that Prince Henry told Emperor William his experiences from the beginning to the end of his trip. The prince told the emperor that the members of the prince's party were much amused while on their travels at the calls of "Speech, speech," from the crowds collected at wayside places, and the cries of "How's your brother William?"

The prince said the only occasion when the least alarm for his safety was felt was when a member of the party saw a man enter the prince's car at one end and while Prince Henry was on the platform at the other end, bowing to the crowd. This man was ordered out of the car. He hesitated, and then withdrew. A few minutes later he was seen working his way through the crowd in order to get nearer the prince. This man wore a long coat, under which anything might have been concealed. A member of the prince's staff pointed out this person to John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, who accompanied the prince on his trip, who at once said:

"Why, that is one of my men."

Prince Henry does not know why he did not visit the stock yards at Chicago, except that he was advised by Mr. Wilkie that it would be better to omit this part of the programme, as the Polish workmen at the stock yards might create a disturbance. Mr. Wilkie explained the reason of this change in the programme to the owner of the packing house it was intended to visit, and although arrangements were made to see the packing houses privately, it was later found inconvenient to do so.

Emperor William received a wireless telegraph message at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Cuxhaven, from which it seemed that the Deutschland was ninety miles away, while, as a matter of fact, she was only twenty miles distant. The emperor and his staff then sat down to dine, believing they had sufficient time before the arrival of the steamer. About half way through the menu news was brought that the Deutschland was sighted. Emperor William then stopped the dinner and hurried to the quay. Here he had a long wait until the steamer docked.

Emperor William spoke to Commander William H. Beehler, the United States naval attache at Berlin, who represented the American embassy at Cuxhaven yesterday, of the wonderful reception Prince Henry had received in the United States.

"But," said Commander Beehler, "your majesty would have received a greater one."

To this the emperor replied:

"But I cannot have the [illegible] so long."

"[illegible] Commander Beehler."

"Yes," replied the emperor, "that is so."

MET AND WED EX-HUSBAND.

Fate and Cupid Enter Into an Amatory Conspiracy.

(Special to The Herald.)

Tacoma, Wash., March 19.—The marriage of William G. J. Galbraith and Winnie Galbraith by Justice Griffin yesterday revealed an unusual romance. The couple was married in Council Bluffs, Ia., June 29, 1890. They lived happily in that city until about eighteen months ago, when they separated. Dec. 1[illegible] last Mrs. Galbraith was granted a [illegible]orce by the Omaha court. In the meantime Galbraith had located in Seattle and engaged in business.

Mrs. Galbraith went to Salt Lake to live with friends. She fell ill. Her former husband learned of her illness and provided her with funds. She recovered, and yesterday afternoon stepped off the train at the Northern Pacific depot. She made her way up Pacific avenue, en route to the home of friends she expected to visit.

Business had called Galbraith to Tacoma, and their meeting on Pacific avenue was purely accidental. Neither knew the other was in Tacoma until they were face to face. Twenty minutes after Mrs. Galbraith stepped from the train she was with Mr. Galbraith at the marriage license window of the county auditor's office.

Wife of Mayor Jones Anxious.

Toledo, O., March 19.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mayor S. M. Jones, who has been reported to be seriously ill at Los Angeles, is becoming quite anxious as to her husband's condition. Mrs. Jones has been assured by friends that her husband has fully recovered, but she today telegraphed the mayor of Los Angeles asking for information, and announced that unless she hears something definite she will leave at once for Los Angeles.

Sell Out All Its Stock.

New York, March 19.—The syndicate which underwrote the $10,000,000 issue of Colorado Fuel & Iron 5 per cent convertible debenture bonds, taking a majority of the issue, has, according to the Journal of Commerce, disposed of the last of its holdings.

Continue Exclusion Law.

Washington, March 19.—Senator Proctor today introduced a bill continuing in force the present law for the exclusion of the Chinese until the expiration of the existing treaty with China, or until a new treaty shall be negotiated.

Boycotts Not Illegal.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 19.—In the supreme court, sitting en banc today, an opinion was handed down declaring that courts of equity have no power to enjoin labor organizations from enforcing boycotts on corporations.

Twenty-ninth to Sail.

Washington, March 19.—It is practically settled that the Twenty-ninth infantry, now at San Francisco, will sail for the Philippines on the transport Sheridan about April 1.

Wealthy Cattleman Missing.

Park River, N. D., March 19.—Searchers are scouring the country for John Delaney, a rich cattleman of the Dakotas and Minnesota, who has been missing since the blizzard. One of his horses was found frozen to death.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

WESTERN ROADS MAY BE HURT

Santa Fe and Rock Island Fear Discrimination Against Them.

INJUNCTIONS TO BE ISSUED

RAILWAYS DETERMINE NOT TO TRY TO STOP THEM.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Attorneys representing the Kansas City-Chicago railroads and W. A. Day, representing the government, will hold a conference here tomorrow or Friday with a view to reaching an understanding regarding certain phases of the proposed litigation seeking to secure an observance of the provisions of the interstate commerce act.

By agreement next Tuesday has been set as the day for hearing the petition at Kansas City before Judge John Phillips and it is expected that before that time an understanding will be reached whereby the railroads will not actively oppose the granting of the injunctions sought.

Mr. Day is on his way to Chicago from Kansas City and it is understood that he has consented to the conference. Officials say that provided the restraining orders shall be drawn in a manner acceptable to the railroads and provided all lines both east and west of Kansas are included, no opposition will be made to the litigation.

After further considering the situation the general counselors of the roads involved decided that injunctions against the eight railroads named in the bills would bring about a situation greatly to be deplored by the railroads. The Santa Fe and Rock Island, for example, extend west of Kansas City, the former controlling its rails to the Pacific coast. Should injunctions issue against them and not against the Union Pacific and other lines that extend west from Kansas City and southwest also, the result, so far as the lines enjoined are concerned, would be disastrous.

It is asserted that such a condition would work an injustice against these roads, as it would preclude their meeting competition. Lines which do not extend to the Missouri river have decided to indorse this view of the case and join in insisting upon the government's filing bills against the following additional roads: Kansas & Northern connecting, Kansas City Northwestern, Kansas City Southern, Leavenworth, Kansas City & Western, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. Joseph & Grand Island, St. Louis & San Francisco and Union Pacific.

CAMPAIGN FOR SETTLERS.

Northwestern States Decide to Compete With California.

Ogden, Utah, March 19.—Representatives from Oregon, Washington and Idaho are expected in Ogden Monday to arrange for establishing an exhibit of products of their states. This is the outcome of the contention in western states to secure settlers from among those who come west on colonist rates. The move on the part of Oregon, Washington and Idaho representatives is to counteract influence of the exhibit which is being established here by California. They expect to erect a building near the California [illegible] [illegible]ate. Directly in line [illegible]sion contained in Mr. Bailey's remarks, Mr. Bacon of Georgia introduced a bill for the deportation and exclusion of alien anarchists. It was the bill, he said, which, introduced by former Senator Hill of New York, had been passed by the senate, but had failed in the house. He offered it as a suggestion to the judiciary committee.

MISSOURI RIVER IS ICE.

Big Muddy is Frozen Almost to the Bottom.

Sioux City, Ia., March 19.—The formation of a huge ice gorge in the Missouri river imperils thousands of dollars' worth of property in this vicinity. Early on Sunday morning the river suddenly ceased running till the water was but two feet deep at Chamberlain, S. D., and so sudden was the fall that a ferry boat was stranded in midstream.

The great river is still running as no more than a creek. Couriers sent up the river to find the trouble report a great ice gorge had formed at Little Bend, sixty miles above Chamberlain, S. D.

For sixty hours the water has been piling up behind this obstruction, and there is now enough water collected to sweep the Missouri valley in a flood that will cause disastrous loss. In all the records of the government engineer's office here nothing like this has occurred. In the great flood of 1881-2 counties were flooded by an ice gorge, but enough water escaped the dam to make a good-sized river.

Between Chamberlain and Little Bend there are enough tributary creeks to supply all the water now running. In this city, 250 miles from the gorge by the river, the water has fallen three feet within twenty-four hours.

Banker for Public Ownership.

New York, March 19.—A. G. Hepburn, vice president of the Chase National bank, in an address delivered before the Academy of Political Science, said there seemed to be a growing demand on the part of the public for government control of various industries, such as railways, telegraphs, etc., and he declared the trend in industry to be toward such control.

Nominations Sent to Senate.

Washington, March 19.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Second lieutenant of infantry: Robert L. Weeks, New York; Albert G. Goodwin, Alabama. Postmasters: Arizona—John Hodnett, Tempe; Russell H. Chandler, Yuma. California—David W. Morris, Modesto; George G. Radcliff, Watsonville. Montana—Lewis F. Babcock, Billings. Washington—Ellsworth D. Scheble, Wenatchee.

Funston to Go to Denver.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Mach 19.—Recent special dispatches to The Herald told of the transfer of General Funston to the department of the Colorado. The formal order was made today and is to take effect March 25. General MacArthur is sent to the department of the lakes.

Bills of McKinley Physicians.

Washington, March 19.—The bills of the physicians who attended the late President McKinley have been received here and will be transmitted to congress at an early date. It has been variously stated that these bills would assume enormous proportions out of all reason, but from the highest authority the information is obtainable that they are fair and in no wise excessive.

Knights of Pythias' Jubilee.

Chicago, March 19.—Knights of Pythias from all parts of the country will have a jubilee gathering here tomorrow, the lodges of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana acting as hosts. Arrangements are being made to receive 2,000 guests. Senator Beveridge of Indiana and Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, who are to be initiated, will be among those in attendance.

Colored Man's Position.

Washington, March 19.—The president has decided to give another nomination to J. H. Devaux, the colored collector of customs at Savannah, Ga., office.

Farmers' Warehouse Burned.

Columbus, O., March 19.—The warehouse of the Ohio Farmers' Fertilizer company, covering about two acres, was burned tonight. Loss, $50,000.

TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT

Senate Spends the Day Discussing the Bill.

DEATH FOR ATTEMPT TO KILL

GOVERNMENT TO HAVE JURISDICTION OF SUCH CASES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—During the entire session of the senate today the bill providing for the protection of the president of the United States was under consideration. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin contended that the government had an absolute and inherent right to protect itself against assaults made either upon itself or upon any of its officers. He maintained that an assault upon the president was in the very nature of things an assault on the nation, for there never was a time when the president was not in the discharge of the duties of his office. His argument was largely legal and constitutional and throughout was forceful and entertaining and instructive.

Mr. Hoar, in charge of the measure, elucidated some arguments he had made previously, and Mr. Teller of Colorado and Mr. Bailey of Texas spoke briefly upon the bill. The Texas senator said he could not support the measure as it stands, because he could conceive of an assault made upon the president as a person and not as an official of the government. The assailant in that event ought to be punished precisely as if he had assaulted any other citizen.

Mr. Culberson offered a substitute for the pending measure. It makes the assassination or attempted assassination of the president, vice president or the sovereign of a foreign country within the jurisdiction of the United States punishable by death. Those who shall counsel or advise the killing of the president, or who shall conspire to kill him or the sovereign of any foreign country, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years.

Mr. Teller of Colorado said that while he had no objection to legislation of the kind, he did not recognize there was any crying need for it. However, public sentiment seemed to demand it and he wanted as nearly a perfect bill as possible. No legislation would protect absolutely the president, because if any man of determined spirit made up his mind to kill the president he would accomplish his purpose.

Mr. Bailey of Texas maintained that the government had ample authority to protect its officials in the performance of their duties, but said he doubted its authority to punish a man who should assault or kill any government official merely as a person.

The demand of the people was that the government should lay as heavy a hand as possible on anarchists. He was in accord with the sentiment that would hound the pest from one section to another until he had no resting place, but he warned the senators not to make anarchists of themselves in the effort to protect the president against anarchy. A properly drawn bill to meet the demand of the American people would command the unanimous

Cattle Killed by the Storm.

Bismarck, N. D., March 19.—Reports of loss of livestock in the storm have begun to come in. William H. Bratton of Sterling lost 100 cattle and several hundred sheep. A ranchman named Cook lost fifty cattle. William Wilton lost 400 sheep. A band of 5,000 sheep in the western part of the state were turned out to graze the day before the storm. The herder perished with his flock.

Sultan Refuses to Disgorge.

London, March 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Constantinople says: The Turkish government has flatly refused the demand of the United States for the repayment of the sum of money ($72,000) paid to the brigands as a ransom for Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka.

Fire at Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 19.—Fire in the business district this evening caused a total loss thus far estimated at between $175,000 and $200,000. James R. Armstrong & Co.'s wholesale millinery, the Jacobs musical instrument house and the Holiday & Hite furniture store are among the firms burned out.

Collision on the Pennsylvania.

Niles, O. March 19.—A west-bound Pennsylvania freight train crashed into a work train caboose today containing eight Hungarians, injuring all of them, two of whom will die. The wreck caught fire, destroying the caboose. The engineer and fireman of the freight escaped by jumping.

To Be a First Lieutenant.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, March 19.—Lieutenant L. L. Dietrich of Cheyenne, Wyo., has been ordered to take the examination for promotion to a first lieutenancy in the Thirteenth United States cavalry.

Refuse to Shoot Students.

Berlin, March 19.—A dispatch from Moscow says that twenty Russian officers have been imprisoned for refusing to instruct their men to shoot down workingmen and students if the anti-government riots should be repeated.

Cartridges for Boers.

New York, March 19.—A rumor was current today that a number of cases of cartridges were on the pier at the time of the fire, and that they were destined for the use of the Boers in South Africa. According to the report the cartridges were to have been shipped to Antwerp and from there to their destination.

Huntington's Big Estate.

New York, March 19.—The Collis P. Huntington estate, now being inventoried by the state's tax appraisers, acting with the executors, Charles W. Tweed and Isaac W. Gates, will amount to about $28,000,000 or $29,000,000. The transfer tax will approximate $800,000.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

Natchez, Miss., March 19.—John Woodward, the negro murderer of Leonard Calvitt, a white planter of Union Point, Concordia parish, La., was lynched early today within 200 yards of the parish prison in Vidalia, La. The mob gained admittance to the jail by climbing the wall.

Business of the House.

Washington, March 19.—The house today made fair progress with the river and harbor bill. After the close of general debate, 27 of the 116 pages of the bill were disposed of. No amendments were adopted. The general debate today was featureless.

Northern Pacific Resumes.

Billings, Mont., March 19.—The first through trains from the east arrived in Billings tonight at 6 o'clock after having been tied up by the blizzard in North Dakota for about five days. The track west of Billings is clear and no further delays are anticipated.

MEN WHO ARE IN THE MERGER

Inquiries Being Made About Them by Litigious Inquirers.

HOW HARRIMAN GOT STOCK

FEW KNEW HE WANTED TO ACQUIRE ANY AT THE TIME.

NEW YORK, March 19.—There was a hearing in this city today before William A. Lancaster of Minneapolis, special examiner in the suit of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The object of the suit is to overthrow the transfer to the Northern Securities company of the control of the Northern Pacific.

John S. Kennedy, a banker, was the first witness today. He said he went to Europe in the spring of 1901, and when he left James J. Hill and Lord Strathcona, D. Willis James, George F. Baker, himself and other friends of James J. Hill owned a majority of the common stock of the Northern Pacific. The witness understood that much of the stock was held by J. P. Morgan & Co.

The witness did not know before he went to Europe that E. H. Harriman sought to acquire a majority of Northern Pacific common. He learned from J. P. Morgan about May 5 or 6 that some interests in New York were making large purchases of Northern Pacific and later he was informed that these purchases were for Mr. Harriman. Later in the following August Mr. Kennedy said he acquired 10,000 shares of Northern Pacific from J. P. Morgan & Co.

"Do you know when Harriman sold his Northern Pacific stock to J. P. Morgan?" asked Mr. Lancaster.

"In the autumn, I believe," replied Mr. Kennedy.

"Do you know that at the time their names were proposed for election on the board of directors of the Northern Pacific company the relations between Mr. Schiff and Mr. Harriman were very much strained?" asked the examiner.

Mr. Kennedy answered that he did not know it.

This closed the examination of Mr. Kennedy. George J. Perkins and Chas. S. Steele, members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., were to have been heard today, but it was impossible for them to attend. It was arranged that the hearing should be resumed at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. After Mr. Perkins and Mr. Steele have testified Jacob H. Schiff will be called.

Ratify the Treaty.

Copenhagen, March 19.—The landthing, the upper house, in committee of the whole and in executive session, voted today to ratify the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Cecil Rhodes' Illness.

Cape Town, March 20.—A bulletin issued at midnight last night said that Cecil Rhodes had taken nourishment, that he was slightly stronger, and that at that time he was sleeping.

ANECDOTES OF GEN. SHERMAN.

His Kindness of Heart to General Bragg.

(New York Tribune.)

Major James H. Trezevant of Houston, Tex., who was in this city on business last week, told two stories of General Sherman that struck many persons at the Fifth Avenue hotel as being entirely new.

"In the battle of Shiloh," said the major, "my brother, John Timothy Trezevant, now living in Dallas, Tex., was shot through the knee and windpipe. He was taken to the home of my sister, Mrs. Richard H. Parham, at a little place called Pocahontas, between Memphis and Corinth. My brother John was a Confederate soldier, as were his brothers, by my brother-in-law, Mr. Parham, was a stanch Union man. My sister thought a great deal of John, however, and after he was so badly wounded insisted on his being brought to her home. General Sherman's army was in the neighborhood, and one day my brother-in-law invited the general and his staff to dinner. General Sherman had been in the house only a short time before he said, "'By the way, who is the sick man?'

"'A live rebel,' said my sister.

"After dinner, just as General Sherman was ready to leave the house, he stepped to the bedroom door, and, looking at the wounded Confederate, said:

"'Young man, you possibly may be president of the United States some day,' and then turning his head and looking out of the door he added grimly, 'or be hanged.'

"Years afterward my brother was in Washington and called on General Sherman and told him who he was. General Sherman was delighted. He introduced my brother to his friends and made him tell the story over and over again."

Continuing, Major Trezevant said:

"General Sherman and General Braxton Bragg cordially hated each other during the war and for some time afterward. They were classmates at West Point, and their two armies clashed on bloody battlefields more than once. Another classmate was Samuel Bell Maxey, United States senator from Texas following the war. After Appomattox Bragg was poor, and finally drifted to Texas, where he became chief engineer of the Gudf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad, with poor pay and plenty of hard work. The office of the company was at Galveston, where General Bragg made his headquarters. Senator Maxey knew that Generals Sherman and Bragg had cordially detested each other during the war. One day in Washington Senator Maxey and General Sherman got to talking over old times, when suddenly General Sherman said:

"'By the way, Sam, what is Braxton doing?'

"Senator Maxey told him about his former classmate. Sherman looked thoughtful for a minute, then he said:

"'Sam, when you go home to Texas tomorrow you go and see Braxton, and tell him that if he'll take the place I will have him appointed inspector general of the army in the southwest. Braxton is a good disciplinarian, and he will fit that job all right.'

"The pathetic part of it all was," added Major Trezevant, "that General Bragg never knew of the magnanimity of his former classmate, as he died of appoplexy a day or two after General Sherman had his conversation with Senator Maxey."

Rules for Ping Pong.

(Baltimore American.)

First—Knocking the ball through the window counts three.

Second—Breaking plate glass mirror counts two.

Three—Striking next player with racket takes eight off your score.

Fourth—Lodging ball in ear of fussy old gentleman who is looking on counts six all around.

Fifth—Hitting self under chin with handle of racket entitles you to another shot.

Sixth—Knocking ball into opponent's eye is game.

FACTS ABOUT MEXICO

Noble Warrum Gives Interesting Data About the Industries of Southern Republic.

To the Salt Lake Herald:

Since my return from Mexico I have received so many letters of inquiry that I despair of answering them unless you give me space in your valuable journal, which, I believe, reaches most of the people of this intermountain region. Nearly every inquirer has mentioned having seen the interview published some time ago in these columns.

Many are anxious to know about the climate, some want to hear about livestock, others about every kind of product that a tropical climate will grow, and a few have asked what opportunity a laboring man without capital can find in that country.

I would not advise a workingman to go there without money. He can't compete with men of the tropics, who are willing to work for 25 cents a day. This is the reason the country has not been taken up long ago. The forerunner of development is always the poor man who starts out ahead of the railroad to work and struggle along until capital comes riding in behind a locomotive. The man with the ax never invaded Mexico, for it was already peopled by a race which tilled its fields and wove its cloth before Columbus discovered America. A people who are strong, hardy and willing to work under intelligent supervision, but who, if left to themselves, produce only the necessities of the hour. In a land where oranges, bananas, cocoanuts and a dozen fruits and nuts peculiar to the tropics of Mexico grow wild in every thicket; where yuccas, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, beans and maize thrive without cultivation; where planting or reaping may be done in every month of the twelve; where cold or drouth never consumes the fruits of labor accumulated during the rest of the year; in such a land it requires the energy and avarice of the Anglo-Saxon to achieve the best results. Under such direction the native is able to accomplish much and at a small expense to his employer.

For this reason—that native labor is plentiful, cheap and efficient in tropical agriculture—and the additional reason that all the elements of a conservatory—heat, moisture and rich soil—are found outdoors, makes it a region of magnificent possibilities.

To be sure, in some sections opportunities are presented to colonists to take small tracts and pay for them year by year, but it is as a field for investment that tropical Mexico is particularly inviting. I do not mean that one should be a capitalist to gain the advantages presented. Small investors may co-operate with each other, work together and pool their capital and accomplish all that one man with an equal sum could do.

I believe that a man can take 100 acres, plant it in rubber with 200 trees to the acre, and have an independent income after eight years for his old age and for those who survive him. But it is better for fifty or a hundred men to join in such a project, whether they hold and plant in common or separately, keeping the tract under single supervision. And now I shall attempt to explain some matters upon which information is sought and answer some of the direct questions asked.

Two kinds of rubber trees are found in Mexico, the "Siphonia Elastica," which grows on low swamp lands under the same conditions in which it flourishes along the Amazon and Orinoco rivers of South America, and the "Castilloa Elastica," which is found in all the forests of Mexico under an elevation of 1,000 feet from sea level. The swamp tree matures in about twelve years, yielding about five pounds of rubber per annum, while the other matures at from six to eight years, yielding from two to five pounds of rubber from that time forth. No white man can live where Para rubber does best, but anyone can live and enjoy health where the Castilloa thrives.

Rubber trees are of rapid growth, hardy and easily kept, as they have but one enemy—the native with his machete—but he troubles only the wild trees, which he feels have been handed down to him by his ancestors. The profits from these trees are large, over a dollar, gold, each, and the expense is very small in comparison.

The sap is milky and thin when first extracted, but rapidly congeals in the air. If allowed to run into a round mould it forms as fine a rubber ball as can be purchased in any store.

Senor Don Matias Romero, late minister from Mexico at Washington, said: "Anyone in a position enabling him to secure an interest in an honestly managed rubber plantation should avail himself of the opportunity at once, with the full conviction that it is the safest and most lucrative industry in which he can engage."

I find, in glancing over a pile of letters, that the following questions are asked:

First—What is the price of land in the rubber and sugar section? Answer—About $10 to $15 per acre in gold, if near a railroad or navigable river. At some distance back the land is cheaper.

Second—Will coffee and sugar grow on the same land? Answer—Yes; some of the finest coffee I saw in the republic grew on the same tract with cane that averages fifty tons to the acre. But coffee will also grow higher up in the mountains, where cane will not so well.

Third—What does it cost to clear land for rubber, coffee and cane? Answer—For rubber the expense is small—not to exceed $5 per acre—since the larger trees are not removed. Many of the larger trees and all of the undergrowth is cleared out for coffee, and the expense is about $7.50 to $10 per acre. The ground must be absolutely clean for sugar cane and will require an outlay of about $20 per acre to prepare it for the planting.

Fourth—What does it cost to plant an acre of rubber? Answer—Not to exceed 10 cents per tree, and from 200 to 400 trees to the acre may be grown.

Fifth—What is the expense of planting, cultivating and delivering sugar cane at the mill? Answer—The estimates furnished me by a number of sugar men show that it will not exceed $1, gold, per ton.

Sixth—How long will it take a native laborer to clear an acre of land? Answer—Three days. In large growth it will require oxen to drag the wood into heaps. In cleaning out the brush, another day or two is required.

Seventh—Are the people savage or treacherous? Answer—I did not find them so. They are very different from the natives of northern Mexico. A more docile or inoffensive people than those of tropical Mexico would be hard to find.

Eighth—Is the climate healthful or comfortable? Answer—The climate, back from the coast about forty miles and over, is very healthful. There are no strong winds, but a breeze is always blowing. The nights are cool.

Ninth—Are there many insects or reptiles? Answer—Few mosquitoes, no flies, many cattle lice in February and March, alligators in the larger streams and some reptiles in the marsh lands near the coast. In five months of riding over the country I saw but one snake.

Tenth—What prices are paid for cane taken to a custom mill? Answer—From $4 to $6, Mexican, per ton is paid to the natives.

Eleventh—What is the average yield of sugar cane in Mexico? Answer—In the states of Morelos, Puebla, Michoacan, Jalisco and Colima forty-five tons to the acre can reasonably be counted on, but the expense of cultivation, owing to irrigation, is increased in all but Puebla. In the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca and on the Isthmus of Tehauntepec sixty tons per acre are not regarded a large crop. In the northern part of Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas and Neuvo Leon the yield is about forty tons per acre.

Twelfth—What is the average annual rainfall? Answer—South of Mt. Orizaba and east of the Rocky mountains it is about 120 inches per year; on the Pacific coast it is about half that.

Thirteenth—Where does the coffee used in the United States come from? Answer—In 1900 the importation of coffee was 750,000,000 pounds, or over ten pounds per capita, with the trade growing. It came from Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia and Costa Rica. The prices paid, according to a statement in the New York Tribune, in 1900, were as follows: Cordoba coffee (from Mexico), 15¾ cents; Costa Rica, 14¼ cents; Venezuela, 13½ cents; Guatemala, 14½ cents; Colombia, 12 cents; Brazil, 9¼ cents. The quotations of today hold Cordoba coffee at the head of the list.

Fourteenth—What is the expense of a trip to Mexico? Answer—One may go from here to the tropics and return for $175 or $200.

Fifteenth—Do cattle do well in that country? Answer—They do. Grass grows so high and so rapidly that it is a veritable paradise for the stockman.

NOBLE WARRUM.

OOM PAUL IN EXILE.

How the Old Man Lives in the Little Town of Hilversum in Holland.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

The final scenes in the long and adventurous career of the ex-president of the South African republic, now on the point of absorption in the British dominions, are being enacted at a little town named Hilversum, in Holland. According to the latest advices, his end cannot be very far off, and one of the most remarkable men of the last century will disappear forever from the stage of human affairs. Mr. Kruger inhabits a small two-storied house, known as Casa Cara, similar in every way to the residence of the wealthy Dutch merchants, and of the usual type of country houses in Holland. There are grounds surrounding the building in which the president spends a good portion of each day.

Hilversum is a town of about 28,000 inhabitants, and is half an hour's ride by rail from Amsterdam. It is a favorite country residence of the Dutch, being very healthful and quiet. Oom Paul rises early, according to his lifelong custom, takes a cup of black coffee the first thing in the morning, and when dressed repairs to the garden, where he remains, as a rule, till 9:30. During this time he goes through his mail, which was previously been classified for him by his private secretary. He always takes with him on these occasions his two inseparable companions, a large pipe and a large old-fashioned Bible with large metal clasps.

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Although he knows the sacred books almost by heart, especially those of the Old Testament, and can always quote an appropriate passage from the Bible suitable for any given emergency, yet he, nevertheless, reads his Bible every day under the shade of a large tree in the pleasant grounds of the villa. At noon precisely, for Mr. Kruger is nothing if not methodical, he takes a cold luncheon with his party, which as a rule consists of his nephew, Mr. Eloff, who is also his private secretary, and Mr. Van Boschoeton, ex-chief of the Transvaal ministry; Messrs. Back van Ven and Breedel, who are in attendance on the aged ex-president. His faithful servitor, Happe, and a Belgian physician, Dr. Heymans, always accompany him. The latter has forbidden him the use of any wine or liquors, his only drink being mineral water. After luncheon Mr. Kruger takes a siesta which lasts till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He then goes for a drive in a carriage bearing the former arms and escutcheon of the Transvaal, and returns to the house by 6 o'clock. It pleases the old man greatly to observe the general respect which he meets with from all classes of the public, and even the children strike up the Boer national anthem, which everyone knows in Holland, as he passes by. He takes supper at 6:30 and retires invariably at 8 p. m.

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His undaunted spirit does not appear to be crushed by the reverses which have overtaken his beloved country, and from time to time he observes: "We are strong as ever we were; we can continue this fight right along, and will never admit defeat—brave, but ill-considered expressions from the lips of this most remarkable old man whose name will undoubtedly drift down to the remotest posterity.

Largest Sugar Mill Ever Built.

(Honolulu Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.)

The new mill of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar company on Maui, the largest sugar mill in the world, was started Jan. 29. The mill has a capacity of 500 tons of sugar a day. It has all the latest improved devices and machinery, including all the latest invented devices for loading the cane in the fields and unloading it at the mill. The entire machinery is said to work perfectly, and is now beginning to take off a crop estimated at 18,000 tons of sugar.

A letter from John D. Spreckels Bros. company stopped, for the time being at least, the negotiation of a bond issue of the Kano plantation of $120,000. Negotiations were all but completed when the letter came notifying the bank with which the dealings were being carried on that John D. Spreckles company was a creditor of the plantation, having made advances on the present crop. This is not admitted by the agent of the plantation, who claim these advances were not to the plantation, but a credit to themselves. It is expected that the consent of the Spreckels and all other creditors of the plantation will be obtained and the negotiations for the bond issue will be successfully carried out.

CANCEROUS ULCERS

Are in many respects like other ulcers or sores, and this resemblance often proves fatal. Valuable time is lost in fruitless efforts to heal the sore with washes and salves, because the germs of Cancer that are multiplying in the blood and the new Cancer cells which are constantly developing keep up the irritation and discharge, and at last sharp shooting pains announce the approach of the eating and sloughing stage, and a hideous, sickening cancerous sore begins its destructive work.

No ulcer or sore can exist without some predisposing internal cause that has poisoned the blood, and the open discharging ulcer, or the festering sore on the lip, cheek or other part of the body will continue to spread and eat deeper into the flesh unless the blood is purified and the Cancer germs or morbid matter eliminated from the circulation.

In February, 1899, I noticed a small lump on my lower lip. The doctor cauterized it but another came and broke out into an open sore. I began to take S. S. S. and after I had taken seven bottles the place healed entirely and no signs of the disease have been seen since. W. P. Brown, Hollands, S. C.

S. S. S. cleanses the blood of all decaying effete matter. It has great antidotal and purifying properties that soon destroy the germs and poisons and restore the blood to its natural condition. And when pure blood is carried to the ulcer or sore the healing process begins, the discharge ceases and the place heals over and new skin forms. S. S. S. is a strictly vegetable blood purifier containing no mercury or minerals of any description.

SSS

If you have an ulcer or chronic sore of any kind, write us about it, medical advice will cost you nothing. Books on Cancer and other diseases of the blood will be sent free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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