Britain. A special meeting of the committee for the further consideration of this subject has been called for to-morrow.

When Senator Davis' motion to refer the treaty back to the committee was discussed during the recent special session there was a general expression of opinion that the designation of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court as members of the tribunal should be eliminated. It was thought that as jurists in the court of last resort in this country the Judges might be called upon to pass on questions similar to those that might arise under this treaty of arbitration, and should this prove to be the case the situation would be more than embarrassing, as the opinion of the Judge as a member of our own court might act as an estoppel in the exercise of his rights as an independent member of the tribunal. It is almost certain that the treaty will also be amended along the lines of the Turpie amendment of the last session, so as to provide that every case or question intended to be submitted to arbitration under this treaty should first be submitted to the Senate for its ratification.

It seems to be a general impression that when the Senator appointed by the Governor of Florida to suceeed Mr. Call arrives he will be seated. The Legislature of Florida does not convene until April 7, and six years ago the Senate seated Mr. Pasco ad interim under precisely similar conditions.

The appointee from Oregon, in place of Mitchell, has not yet arrived. His claim to a seat is regarded as res adjudicata by the decision of the Senate in the Montana, Washington and Wyoming cases in the last Congress. His credentials will undoubtedly be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as were those of Major A. T. Wood, the appointee of Governor Bradley of Kentucky.

Meanwhile the Republicans, in the matter of organization of the committees, are playing a waiting game. They will make no effort to do more than fill their own vacancies until the Legislatures of these two States elect. It is understood an agreement has about been reached with the Democrats to this end.

The proposition to consolidate all elements opposed to the Republicans for the purpose of capturing the organization and the committees, appears to have fallen through owing to the inability of these elements to come together.

The Republican majority of the House having adopted in caucus with unanimity the old ticket, the organization of that body will take but little time, but there is no reason outside of his own possible desire for a day's longer time why the President should not send in his message to Congress on the opening day—which is rather an unusual happening. All the House has to do after organization is to draw for seats, and this can easily be done while the joint committee is on the way to the White House to notify the President that the Fifty-fifth Congress is ready for business.

McKINLEY'S FIRST MESSAGE.

It Will Be Submitted to Congress Tuesday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—President McKinley has practically completed his message to the Fifth-fifth Congress, but in view of the necessity of the organization of the House before the joint committee of the two houses can be appointed to wait upon him and inform him that Congress is ready to receive the communication, it has been decided not to undertake to send the message to Congress before Tuesday. While but little time will probably be occupied in organizing the House, the greater part of to-morrow afternoon will be necessary for the drawing of seats by members. It is expected the President's communication will be laid before the respective houses by 1 o'clock on Tuesday.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

It Will Soon Be Submitted to the House and Referred.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The new tariff bill will be introduced in the House to-morrow as soon as the organization is perfected and will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee by whom it was prepared. It is still incomplete. The committee spent the better part of to-day revising the schedules and this work will be continued until to-morrow noon. Many details require careful consideration and are liable to change at the last moment.

The bill will be given to the press about noon on Monday. Chairman Dingley will furnish the press a statement which will interpret the various provisions of the measure, explaining the material changes that have been made, their effect and the reasons which led to them.

A meeting of the full committee will doubtless be called for Tuesday, at which time the Democratic members who have had no connection with the preparation of the measure will be present. Full committee meetings will continue during the remainder of the week in order that the various schedules may be fully considered and an opportunity afforded the minority of offering their amendments, which it is safe to assume will be promptly voted down.

It is Dingley's desire to report the bill to the House the first of next week to have it passed through that body at the earliest practicable moment. No satisfactory explanation has been given by the committee as to why incomplete and inaccurate drafts of the proposed bill have been permitted to be published.

ARE ALMOST PARALYZED.

Spanish Troops Unable to Carry on an Offensive Campaign in the Philippines.

MADRID, SPAIN, March 14.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Manila does not bear out the rosy-hued statements issued by the Government respecting the situation in the Philippine Islands. Instead of the Spanish troops winning successive victories over the insurgents the Imparcial's correspondent declares that the campaign is almost paralyzed owing to the lack of re-enforcements. Owing to the scarcity of troops it is impossible for the Spaniards to carry on an offensive campaign. Captain-General Polavieja who, it was reported, was about to resign because of ill-health, has cabled that he will retain his command in the islands.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO BAYARD.

The Embassador Is Eulogized by London's Archdeacon.

LONDON, ENG., March 14.—Embassador Bayard to-day attended the services at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Archdeacon of London preached the sermon. He alluded to the presence of Mr. Bayard and paid a tribute to him as an able and sincere contributor to results of the highest kind. Nobody, he said, had done more to remove the disagreements between the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and it was fitting that in taking farewell of him that they offer in the central cathedral of the English church heartfelt acknowledgments of his powerful contributions to the peace of the world.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c

HILL'S WORK FOR RETRENCHMENT

Great Saving to the State Insured by the Man From Humboldt.

Important Legislation Secured That Will Benefit the Public

Great Results Predicted From the Appropriation to Dredge the Sacramento River.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., March 14.—Assemblyman A. W. Hill of Humboldt, chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and member of the committees on Judiciary, Municipal Government, Commissions, Retrenchment and Public Expenditure, is one of the most faithful and industrious men in the House. He said to a CALL reporter this morning:

"If the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee is carried out by the Legislature the State will save $200,000 per annum. It introduced a bill making a horizontal reduction in the salaries

Assemblyman A. W. Hill of Humboldt.

of public officials, employes and attaches of all penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of the State. That alone will save the State $110,000 per annum.

"Another bill we introduced was one to abolish the Code Commission, which, if passed, will cut off an unnecessary expense of $16,000 per annum. We also favorably recommended the bill which is now a law limiting the number of attaches for subsequent Legislatures, and which will save to the people about $25,000 for each session of the Legislature.

"The Committee on Banks and Banking has favorably recommended many good banking laws and also killed many bad ones.

"The most important bills that came from this committee amend the law pertaining to the Board of Bank Commissioners and make it easy for them to do their work; also, a bill making banks discover unclaimed deposits by publishing each year a list of all deposits which have been unclaimed for the period of ten years.

"One bill which I supported and for which I received considerable criticism from remote portions of the State was the bill appropriating $300,000 to dredge the Sacramento River. I have no regrets for the action I have taken in regard to that measure. It is not a steal, but, on the contrary, one of the most needed improvements that could be made.

"By deepening the river and making it more navigable it insures reasonable transportation rates to the people of the valleys in general and to Sacramentans in particular. Without steamboat competition I believe railroad rates would be excessive and the people of Sacramento would be at the mercy of a single corporation. In addition to those benefits by deepening the river and confining it within its banks about 500,000 acres of land would be reclaimed. This land is some of the richest in the State and when reclaimed would add at least $50,000,000 to the assessable property of this State, thereby materially reducing the tax rate.

"The appropriation may slightly raise the tax rate for one or two years, but the immense public benefits received will be permanent and increasing. And if the Legislature will prune down the expenses of some of its commissions and officers and abolish others it can save the amount of that appropriation in one year."

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

Recommendations Made in the Report of the Experts.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., March 14.—There is much of interest in the report of the two experts appointed to investigate the affairs of the State printing office as to the way that institution is conducted and the prices paid for material. The report will be submitted to the joint investigating committee to-morrow. In view of the fact that one of these experts, Frank Malloye, is a Democrat selected by the minority party of the Legislature, and that he agrees in every particular with Walter M. Braunt, his Republican colleague, there does not appear to have been any ground for the many harsh criticisms of that institution and the gentleman who is at its head. Incidentally some hard flings are made at some of the State officials. But the most valuable portion of the report is that which suggests a number of important improvements, which, if carried out, will save to the State in the neighborhood of $20,000 a year. The report begins as follows:

We find no evidence of waste or extravagance in the purchase of stock or the employment of labor, at the present time. But, owing to the limited time at our disposal, we have no means of ascertaining to a certainty, if there has or has not been any waste or extravagance in the past. There is but one correct method to ascertain positive information on these points, namely, by ascertaining the amount of stock on hand at a given period, say July 1, 1894, then to ascertain the total amount purchased for the use of the various departments, and the amount of stock on hand at the present time; also the value of the stock and labor entering into the unfinished work in process of manufacture, then the value of labor and material entering into every job since July 1, 1894, to date.

All points in this connection can be readily had, and will appear fully in our report, except the estimated value of labor and stock entering into the respective jobs, and this can only be ascertained by figuring out the time and stock necessary to complete each job as it appears on the general and legislative order books, which would involve labor of an indefinite time. If this were done a very close estimate would be had of the exact status of the department of State printing at the present time, and, even after the work was completed, there would still be a large margin to dispute over, owing to the honest difference of opinion as to the labor entering such work, which fact is clearly demonstrated every day by the great discrepancies of different printing establishments when tendering bids for work in their line, required by merchants and manufacturers.

It being impossible for us to go into the subject thoroughly and do it properly, we decided it best to deal with the work intrusted to us in a general manner and see if by our recommendations we could improve the methods in vogue in some parts of the establishment, and thereby save unnecessary expenditure existing under the present conditions. We therefore submit for your consideration this incomplete report, embodying the result of our investigation and recommendations as to changes considered by us necessary. The composing-rooms were found to be clean, well lighted and well kept. On the occasion of our visit, March 9, we found all the workmen to be in their places before 8 o'clock, and at the blowing of the whistle all hands started working in the various branches.

A great saving has been made the present session by changing the files and histories from the bulky, awkward size, formerly in use, to the present convenient form.

After detailing a number of important improvements that have been made under the administration of State Printer Johnston, the report concludes as follows:

The pressroom at the time of our several visits was found to be in good order. The presses were clear of superfluous oil. The paint on the frames appeared to have been recently applied and the unpainted parts of the machinery were bright and clean. The bindery was found to be well arranged, clean and well kept. The change from the third to second floor has made a gain of 5525 square feet.

All bindery work done contained the best materials. Strength and neatness were apparent in the mechanical portion, especially of the textbooks, and the work will compare favorably with books of similar character executed in any part of the United States. In the electrotype department is located a complete and well-kept plant for all electrotype and stereotype work required in the State Printing Office.

There is considerable waste in the engineers' department, not, however, through any fault of the engineer in charge, but the waste is owing to the change from all steam power to part steam and part electric power for operating the machinery, heating the building and the heating of some presses where heat is required. The State is now paying for electric power that should be utilized to operate everything inside and outside the building that requires power, including the elevator.

We think the price paid for electric power is excessive, and would suggest that when the present contract expires a motor be purchased and the lowest rate for power be procured. The general order-book at the printing office is well kept, showing in detail the items of expense and the cost of each order executed for the State departments. The other books necessary in an institution of this character are all that be desired. In addition a system of time is kept upon every employe of the composing and press rooms.

On examination of the order-book we noticed many items of lithographed and embossed office stationery which had been procured from outside firms. This work is expensive, and as it is impracticable for the State to put in a lithographing and embossing plant we recommend that, so far as possible, the heads of the State departments confine their desires for fancy stationery to work that can be performed at the State Printing Office.

Several typewritten pages are devoted to giving the prices paid for various supplies used in the State Printing Office. Commenting on these the report says:

All the foregoing rates we consider reasonable, and the quotations for paper and card stock and envelopes are lower than current prices in the open market.

The more important of the recommendations contained in the report are as follows:

Grade the salaries of females employed in the bindery as to ability; use time tags for employes of the bindery similar to those used in composition and press rooms; electrotype all matter needed for future publication; introduce a type-casting machine; put in modern elevator; obtain all power required by elevator and plant from electric motor; use smaller boiler to obtain steam for heating; attach meter to electric motor and get lower rate for electricity; induce heads of State departments to use stationery that can be executed in State printing office, instead of expensive lithographing and stamping; induce the Senate and Assembly to employ sufficient clerical force at the Secretary's desk to transmit copy to the printing office without loss of time; discontinue author's correction on proof.

In conclusion, the experts say:

If the foregoing recommendations are adopted and properly enforced, we estimate that a saving of from $15,000 to $20,000 per year will accrue to the State.

IN THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE.

Important Expedition to Be Sent to Northeastern Asia and Northwestern America.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., March 14.—Details concerning the expedition to be sent to Northeastern Asia and Northwestern America show that it promises to be the most important to modern science since the days of Livingstone and Stanley.

Morris Jessup, president of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, is the originator of the expedition and will pay all the bills connected with it, which during the six years of its continuance will reach considerably over $50,000. Professor F. W. Putnam of Cambridge, who is curator of the anthropological department of the American Museum and also of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, has the general direction of the expedition, but his work here prevents him from going himself.

The principal point to be determined by the expedition is whether or not the primeval American Indians and Esquimaux came from Asia originally. This is a question of the greatest importance to the ethnologist, and has been superficially treated by many writers, who hold that the American race is very closely allied to the Mongolian. The expedition which will undertake to solve this problem will be in two parts, one to go to Asia, the other to investigate the American side.

The latter section will start about the first of May, with British Columbia for its first objective point. Dr. Franz Boas has been chosen to lead this party on account of his long-continued investigations in that vicinity, his wide knowledge of ethnology and his special attainments.

His chief assistant will be Harlan I. Smith of New York City. With them will go several specialists in various branches of research.

The Asiatic branch of the expedition will not start from this country until September, and its leader has yet to be selected.

The collections to be made by the expedition will all find their way to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, and will make the institution the center of interest to the world's anthropologists and ethnologists for many years, until the problems they illustrate shall have been satisfactorily settled.

STAMPEDE CAUSED BY A LION.

Heroic Work of His Keeper Prevents Dire Consequences.

OMAHA, NEBR., March 14.—About 200 people had abundant opportunity to twist the lion's tail this afternoon, but when the caudal extremity of the king of beasts was within easy reach all but one backed out. The rest made a wild scramble for places of safety.

The managers of a local playhouse had arranged with a lion tamer from the East for a week's engagement and he and a cage of beasts arrived this afternoon. The transfer of the animals from the wagon to the temporary cage attracted many people. One of the largest of the animals became restive during the change and forced open the door. It managed to get its head and fore paws outside, when Keeper Frank Hall discovered the attempted break for liberty. Picking up a club he attacked the animal single-handed, and with much difficulty forced it back into the cage.

The turmoil which arose and the haste made by the pedestrians to escape scared the horses attached to the wagon on which was placed the cage. They started to run away, carrying the animals with them, with Hall in the rear trying to spring the padlocks on the cage. Succeeding finally in this, he climbed over the cage and grabbing the lines checked the frightened horses after a run of several blocks.

CRUEL MELQUIZE IS GOING HOME

Failing to Secure Promotion the Monster Quits the Service.

Weyler Gets a Scolding Telegram and Issues a Barbarous Secret Order.

In Impotent Fury He Continues His Onslaught on Helpless Women and Children.

HAVANA, CUBA, via Key West, Fla., March 14.—General Melquise, who was responsible for the Delgado and many other atrocities in Pinar del Rio province, resentful at not being promoted for his "heroic" deeds, has decided to return to Spain, and on the sick plea, it is said, will sail on the 20th. General Selano will also leave on the same date.

It is reported that Colonel Nestor Aranguren, the Cuban leader who captured the Spanish officers on the Guanabacoa train some time ago, has been summoned to General Gomez' presence to explain the reason why he released them without waiting for orders.

Colonel Tort of the Civil Guards, who was in command of Guines when the rebels entered the town, has been indicted on the charge of neglect of duty and cowardice and will soon be courtmartialed.

Further details of the attack on Bejucal have been received. The outrages committed there were horrible. Many residents, men and women, perished. The official report simply states that it was an attack on one of the forts and was successful, the rebels being repulsed with great losses.

Persons moving in military circles are authority for the statement that Weyler has received a telegram from Spain inquiring about the Guines affair, which was not reported officially. Weyler gave an evasive reply and tried to diminish its importance, at the same time announcing his determination to leave for the field the following day. He was ordered to remain and await further orders.

Secret orders have been given by Weyler that whenever an attack is made on a town or city all the female residents, on the simple suspicion of having connection with the insurgents, shall also be arrested as enemies of Spain. They will be subjected to court-martial and deportation. This order had already been carried into effect, for on the day following the entry of rebels into a town nine women, with fifteen children, the majority of the latter babies, were arrested and brought to Havana.

Persons visiting the palace Thursday night were shocked at the sight of poor, forlorn beings, all huddled on the floor of one of the corridors with their babies in their arms, all crying for want of food, they having been deprived of nourishment or drink during the whole day. Even the volunteers on duty at the palace were moved to compassion, and all were indignant at such cruel treatment of helpless women. From the palace orders were given to send them all to the Casa de Hogidas, or house of refuge for degraded women, and later on to be banished to Puerto Principe.

APPROACHING A CRISIS.

The Situation in Havana Province More Critical Every Day.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, via Key West, says: The situation here is grave and becomes more critical every day. The opinion prevails that a crisis is approaching.

It is difficult to say whether the suffering among the troops or the pacificos in this province is the greater. The troops wear tattered rags and are racked by fever. They sit in the sun all day with horseblankets wrapped about them. The pacificos are dying like summer flies before the frost of starvation fever.

The arrears due to troops and for supplies now amount to $46,000,000, and there is not a cent of good money in the treasury for daily expenses.

Spanish troops are now continually saying that the only hope is in negotiating with Gomez, but they know this is impossible as long as Weyler remains on the island.

For the first time since the outbreak of the revolution the authorities here seem to see that the war may end by evacuation and withdrawal from the island.

An engagement of importance has taken place between Gomez and General Bernal's column. Both sides claim the victory. No authentic news is at hand.

The family of Consul-General Lee will return to the United States within two weeks. This is thought to be preparatory to a change in the consulship.

SPAIN'S HOME TROUBLES.

Troops Held in Garrisons Ready for Carlist Uprisings.

LONDON, ENG., March 14.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that General Ancarraga will do his best to forward re-enforcements to the Philippine Islands, but the widespread Carlist agitation and the approach of the May day manifestations make his doing so difficult.

General Argusti, who is in command of the military forces in Northern Spain, and who recently made a tour of inspection in Navarre, Logrone, Burgos and the Basque provinces, reports that he found the Carlists stronger in those places than they are in Catalonia. He does not, however, expect that there will be any disorder unless it is caused by the prevailing agricultural distress. He nevertheless proposes to mobilize the principal garrisons in the places mentioned to traverse the Carlist districts. He will also adopt precautions in the event of May day strikes.

A MORE LENIENT POLICY.

Three Spanish Officers Removed and Three More Americans Freed.

LONDON, ENG., March 14.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Havana, dated March 12, saying that there are further indications that a more lenient policy will be pursued for the purpose of avoiding complications with the United States. Three officers of high rank, who were charged with undue severity, have been removed. The dispatch adds that three more Americans, who are now in custody, will shortly be liberated without trial.

Scovel Arrives at Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, March 14.—Sylvester Scovel, the American newspaper correspondent who was released from jail at Sancti Spiritus, arrived here to-day.

TO BUILD THEIR OWN PRISON.

Elaborate Project of Warden French for a Splendid Modern Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.

WICHITA, KANS., March 14.—Captain J. W. French, warden of the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, is the author of a project to utilize the 500 convicts now under his control in building a splendid modern penitentiary for the housing of the self-same men, near the site of the present old-fashioned and inadequate structure where they are at present confined.

"Congress has appropriated $150,000 for the work," said the warden in a recent interview, "the plans have been prepared and they are only awaiting the approval of the Department of Justice. But we expect with this sum to build an institution that would represent an outlay of $600,000. The land, of course, is free, being a Government reservation set apart in 1827. On the reservation we also have inexhaustible quarries of fine building stone, lime in abundance and the finest of clay for making brick. The convicts will quarry and dress the stone, make the bricks, burn the lime and prepare the structural material in the prison shops.

"When the building is done it will represent the newest and best ideas in that class of architecture. There will be at least ten good-sized rooms to be devoted to night schools for the men, a first-class gymnasium, baths and the like, to be used by those who merit good treatment.

"The majority of the men sent to us come from Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory. Criminals from the sections are usually of the frontier type, and as a rule are easier to reclaim than those who have been raised in the older and more settled communities, and who have developed into evil-doers from innate depravity. The latter have had all chances to become honorable citizens, and have deliberately chosen to be vicious. The lax standards of border settlements are often the cause of moral obliquity, but as a general thing the border man who becomes a convict is readier to listen to appeals to his reason and conscience and makes more earnest efforts to reform. There is in him always a slumbering spark of manhood, and his chance of reformation is much superior to that of his more intelligent but more depraved colleague.

"The central idea in modern penal institutions is founded on the humane principle to improve the condition of the inmates and to endeavor to fit them for respectable living after regaining their liberty. At Fort Leavenworth we have abolished the lock steps and the striped clothes. A few may wear stripes, but only for an infraction of prison discipline. Shaved heads are also no longer in vogue, but a man may have all these things put on him if he persists in violating the rules. Very few of those in my charge do so. At least 80 per cent of them are perfectly amenable to the law of the place. There are men there that I would trust with all my property, or with my life.

"The greatest reform in the management of convicts would be to make their terms of imprisonment indefinite, so that instead of "doing" a fixed time in involuntary confinement, a man would be allowed freedom at the earliest moment he was capable of returning to society. This would eliminate from the case all idea of vindictiveness, and punishment should never be vindictive."

OKLAHOMA'S MINING FEVER.

Reports of Wonderful Discoveries of Gold and Silver in the Wichita Mountains.

WICHITA, KANS., March 14.—Oklahoma is in a fever of excitement over the report that both gold and silver in paying quantities have been discovered in the Wichita Mountains, in the Indian Territory, and companies of prospectors are secretly forming in Kingfisher, El Reno and a number of other Oklahoma towns with the intention of opening up mines immediately. These reports of rich finds of gold in the Wichita range of mountains are becoming so frequent and the samples of the pannings and the different assays that have been made afford such tangible proof of the oft-reiterated statement that the mountains are full of gold that the prospectors have forgotten their fear of Federal authority and are determined to hunt for the precious ore even at the risk of their lives.

The Indian police and the Government troops are kept busy ejecting miners from the mountains, but despite their vigilance it is stated on good authority that at the present time there are 1000 men in the Wichita Mountains who hide in caves and canyons when the soldiers appear but proceed with their operations when the coast is clear.

There is a growing belief among prospectors that there is a scope of mineral land fifty miles in width and twenty miles in breadth in these mountains that is fully as rich as any gold mines in this country, and such men as Professor Andrews, a veteran prospector, declare that the Wichita Mountains will within a year be the scene of a gold excitement as great as was witnessed in California in 1849.

FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED.

Thought to Have Eaten Pie Made From Canned Pumpkins.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 14.—Four children of Thomas Shannahan of Wilkinsburg took suddenly sick Friday night, and after suffering intensely two of them, Mary, the oldest, and Marcella, aged 4 years, died last night. The other two children suffered greatly all day to-day, and, despite the best medical attention, have made no improvement. Late to-night Florence, aged 6, was reported as failing rapidly, with little hopes of recovery, while Beatrice, aged 2, was constantly growing worse. The children's sudden and mysterious illness is supposed to be due to some form of poisoning as yet unknown, but probably from eating pie made from canned pumpkins.

Collis Coming to the Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—C. P. Huntington, with members of his family, arrived in Washington to-day, and will leave for San Francisco to-morrow via New Orleans.

NEW TO-DAY.

PERHAPS YOU HAVE

Never asked our price on Shoes—So you don't know what good Shoes we sell for little money.

Child's Fine Vici Kid, button, coin toe and tip, sizes 6 to 7½, the regular $1 25 kind. This week.....$1.00
Sizes 8 to 10½, regular $1 50. This week.....$1.10
Misses' Fine Vici Kid But on, coin toe and tip, sizes 11 to 2, regular price $1 75. This week.....$1.30

Kast's
738-740 Market St.
Carry a Full Line of Buckingham & Hecht's Fine Shoes.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CENTENARY FETES ABSORB BERLIN

Elaborate Preparations for the Three Day's Celebration.

Public Decorations Will Surpass Anything the City Has Ever Seen.

The Reichstag's Attitude on the Naval Credits—Progress of the Elections in Austria.

BERLIN, GERMANY, March 14.—The Austrian elections are progressing toward the final results predicted in recent cable dispatches. The electoral period terminates on the 24th inst. So far as the elections have gone the results are favorable to the Clerical and Anti-Semite parties. The Socialists are not gaining as they expected, not even in the industrial districts of Bohemia and Galicia. The German Liberals are losing ground, and it is clearly evident that the Badeni Cabinet will get their majority in members drawn from the feudal aristocracy and representatives of the Clerical and Anti-Semite sections. The new Reichsrath will be what Liberals call a reactionary body. The Liberals accuse the Government officials of falsifying returns and intimidating voters, but they appear helpless to prevent official interference.

The Kaiser Wilhelm centenary celebration, which will begin on March 22, is the absorbing matter of internal interest now. The preparations for the celebration have called into existence an amazing collection of industrial and literary products. There are centenary trinkets, bracelets, watches, cigar cases, post cards, medals, stamps, songs and everything that fertile brains can think of as being likely to strike the public taste. With the great mass of Berliners the Greco-Cretan difficulty is nowhere. They are wrapped up in the centenary fetes and the splendors of the three days' rejoicings. The public decorations certainly promise to surpass anything Berlin has ever seen. The Government architect, Hoffmann, has designed the Via Trumphalis or Feststrasse at certain points, along which are placed large reliefs representing scenes in the old Kaiser's life, together with colossal figures made of plaster depicting historic events and personages. The historic costume procession, in which about 20,000 persons will march, will be the outdoor feature of the celebration. The City Council have asked that all residences be decorated and illuminated during the celebration, and orders for the illumination and decoration of the public buildings have been given.

The budget committee of the Reichstag, despite their action Saturday in reducing the Government's demands for extra credits for the construction of the two additional cruisers, a torpedo-ship and a number of torpedo-boats, are understood to be favorable to granting the sum of 4,000,000 marks for the purpose of fortifying the chief ports of Germany. Dr. Leiber, the leader of the Centrist party in the Reichstag, has said that the Centrists will vote to grant the credits for cruisers which were demanded by Admiral Hollmann, the head of the imperial admiralty, if the condition of the treasury for the coming fiscal year will justify such an outlay.

The Berlin and Frankfort bourses closed firmer yesterday than at any time within the last fortnight. Austrian credits advanced ¼, and Ottoman Bank securities were 1⅝ higher.

MISERY IN HAMID'S DOMAIN.

Poverty-Stricken Subjects of the Sultan Forced to Pay Taxes.

LONDON, ENG., March 14.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that advices have been received there from Adina showing that the people of that town are in a terrible condition. The Turkish officials are using every means to enforce the collection of taxes, despite the fact that the district has been devastated and the people have scarcely anything to meet the demands made upon them. The Turkish troops have not been paid in months and threaten to commit excesses if their arrears of wages are not promptly paid.

Many similar reports have been received from other provinces in Anatolia. It is rumored that a massacre of Armenians has taken place in Sivas, but no details are given.

It is stated that the Russian troops on the Anatolian frontier will occupy the country in the event of disorders breaking out.

Advices from another source are to the effect that disorders have occurred at Gemereck, in the Vilayet of Sivas, and that several Armenians have been killed.

An agent named Yussef, who was disbursing relief to the sufferers at Sert, in the vilayet of Diarbekir, has been murdered and robbed of £500, which had been furnished to him for relief purposes by the Duke of Westminster's Armenian fund. The offenders are probably Kurds.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Embassador, and the Hon. W. A. Terrill, the American Minister, have demanded that the Porte punish the murderers and restore the money stolen.

Rumors Declared False.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The Turkish legation to-day gave out the following: "There has been published a telegram dated Constantinople the 12th inst., saying that fresh atrocities are threatened in Asia Minor, that Christians there are in a deplorable condition, and asserting that the situation in Payas is extremely critical, and bloodshed has occurred at Evock. The Turkish Minister is authorized by his Government to officially declare these reports as absolutely false and unfounded."

Death of a Noted Army Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 14.—Colonel Alexander E. Drake, a retired army officer, died yesterday at his home here. Colonel Drake served with distinction during the Mexican War and at one time was assistant engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad. During the Civil War he was with Rousseau's brigade and was promoted several times for gallant and meritorious service.

Sumner F. Dudley Dead.

ORANGE, N. J., March 14.—Sumner F. Dudley, former general secretary of the Orange Young Men's Christian Association, well known over the country in association circles, died of Bright's disease at the residence of his father, Francis B. Dudley, to-day, after an illness of four years and confinement to the house for three months.

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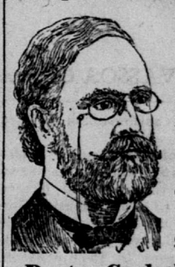

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