STRICTLY SECRET

NOTHING TO BE MADE KNOWN AS TO PEACE INSTRUCTIONS.

AS TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

NO POLICY HAS BEEN FINALLY DECIDED UPON AS YET.

President Originally Favored Holding Only a Coaling Station, but His Views May Have Changed —Two Elements in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—After a session lasting nearly two and a half hours, the cabinet took a recess until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The situation at Manila was discussed at some length, but the principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the letter of instructions to be given to the commission which will meet in Paris to formulate a treaty of peace with Spain. Several of the members of the cabinet who were taking their vacations were recalled by the president to attend to-day's meeting. The letter of instructions will not be made public, but it is understood that it is comprehensive in character, and, in addition to making plain the general policy of the government on all important points, it covers all the details that can now be foreseen and provided for. It is assumed, however, that many questions are likely to arise during the deliberations of the joint commission, upon which the American members will require specific cable instructions from the president. Secretary Day has not yet sent his resignation to the president, but no doubt he will do so in a day or two.

The cabinet at its second session continued the discussion of the instructions to be given to the American members of the peace commission. Although the document is practically agreed upon as a whole, the matter will be left open until the meeting here of the members of the commission, two days hence, when a final revision will be made. It is the president's wish, as expressed to the cabinet members, that nothing concerning the instructions be made public. Indeed, so thoroughly did this understanding obtain among the members of the cabinet that Secretary Day authorized the statement that, so far from making public anything of the nature of the instructions to be given the peace commissioners, the president and the cabinet had decided positively to do all in their power to prevent any publicity in the matter.

Secretary Long reached Washington today, having run down from his New England summer home to meet the president's wish that there should be a full attendance at the cabinet meeting. It is the secretary's expectation, unless something unforeseen occurs, to return almost immediately to his family. The purpose of the president in calling for a full attendance at the cabinet meeting was to submit to the members the instructions which will be given to the American peace commissioners. The time is very limited in which to charge the commissioners, for, as the members will sail from New York on Saturday on the Campania, they must leave Washington Friday, so that only two days are available to close up their business in Washington.

It is believed that the president has not finally and definitely concluded upon a line of policy respecting the Philippines, whether they shall be retained or relinquished. He was strongly disposed at the time of the signature of the protocol to acquire nothing more than a coaling station, or perhaps a naval station at most, in the Philippines. From the many inquiries he has made of public men, and from the notice he has taken of the attitude assumed toward this question by the press of the country, it is inferred that he is still open to conviction as to the best line of policy to be pursued, and it is probable that his principal purpose in calling the cabinet meeting to-day was to gather from the members their personal opinions, which are supposed to be freshly acquired from contact with the people where they have been, as in the case of Secretary Long and others, paying visits to their native states. Intimations in the cabinet that disposed to postpone the final decision on the future of the Philippines, arguing that the matter might be safely left to the discretion of the peace commissioners, and pointing out that important developments changing the whole aspect of the question, could fairly be expected before the joint commission had taken up the subject for consideration.

The officials at the navy and army departments profess to feel more confidence than they have heretofore experienced regarding the present situation in the Philippine islands. In spite of all the disquieting reports that have come of late from newspaper sources indicating the existence of critically strained relations between the insurgents and the American forces of occupation, it is a fact that for three days past no word came to either state, navy or war department from Manila until to-day. That was a message from Admiral Dewey asking authority from the departmental officers to purchase some fresh beef which would afford him a supply for three months. The admiral made no mention of any disturbance. One reason for the confidence felt by the war department officials in a peaceable solution of the difficulties is their knowledge of the peculiar fitness of General Otis, the American military commander, for the discharge of just such duties, diplomatic as well as military, as now confront him.

Not much importance is attached here to the Spanish report of the destruction by Spanish gunboats of the insurgent fleet which attempted to make a landing on the Visayas islands.

Now that the military authorities here, after a careful consideration of the question, have concluded that it is incumbent upon the United States to compel the insurgents to an observance of the suspension of hostilities agreed upon between the United States and Spain, at least in cases like that in the vicinity of Manila, where by the action of the United States forces, the residents have been deprived of the protection of the Spanish military and naval forces, it is stated authoritatively that General Otis has been given plenary powers to deal with this matter, although, as already stated, it is hoped and expected that he will be able to prevent an absolutely hostile clash.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The following case was printed originally in the Monitor, a newspaper published at Meaford, Ontario. Doubts were raised as to its truthfulness, consequently a close watch was kept on the case for two years and the original statement has now been completely verified.

Mr. Petch had been a hopeless paralytic for five years. His case has had wide attention. He was confined to his bed, was bloated almost beyond recognition, and could not take solid food. Doctors called the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live. The Canadian Mutual Life Association, after a thorough examination, paid him his total disability claim of $1,650, regarding him as forever incurable.

For three years he lingered in this condition. After taking some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People there was a slight change, a tendency to sweat freely. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by a pricking sensation, until at last the blood began to course freely and vigorously through his body. Soon he was restored to his old time health.

Paid His Claim.

A reporter for the Monitor recently called on Mr. Petch again and was told:

"You may say there is no doubt as to my cure being permanent. I am in better health than when I gave you the first interview and certainly attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"To these pills I owe my release from the living death, and I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases in modern times. In the face of such testimony, can anyone say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of every sufferer—man, woman or child? Is not the case, in truth, a miracle of modern medicine?

These pills are sold by all druggists and are considered by them to be one of the most valuable remedial agents known to science.

PEACE PROTOCOL ADOPTED.

Spanish Chamber Votes for It, 151 to 48—Further Uproar in the Senate.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The chamber of deputies to-day adopted the peace protocol by a vote of 151 to 48. The senate had already adopted it, so that it is now of full force and effect.

There was another uproarious session of the senate to-day. Count Almenas, referring to his statement yesterday giving the names of the generals he recently said ought to have their sashes tied around their necks instead of around their waists, naming Weyler, Blanco and Primo de Rivera, after which he also included Admiral Cervera in the category, said General Linares was incompetent and ought to be arraigned. Thereupon General Weyler and others loudly protested against these charges and General Weyler called on Count Almenas to name those generals who were accused of failing to do their duty, and he added if the accusations were true and the culprits could not be legally punished, the generals would take the matter in their own hands and inflict proper punishment.

A great tumult ensued, the senators standing, shouting and threatening each other. The president of the senate vainly strove to restore order and broke his bell in attempting to do so.

When the debate was resumed Senor Gonzales attacked the army. He said it had been worsted first by the insurgents and then by the Americans.

Continuing, the speaker asked what had become of the 200,000 men sent to Cuba. He blamed General Weyler and the late premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, asserting that the latter was omnipotent while in power and might have done what he pleased.

The premier, Senor Sagasta, replying, said that neither Senor Canovas del Castillo nor himself had ruled long enough to change the character of the race, which was the true cause, he claimed, of the disaster to Spain.

"We are," the premier said, "an amalgamic country. We were attacked when acting as honest men would. We defended ourselves. I have lost my prestige, but it is because I believe the path I am following is the best."

General Weyler then made a speech of great violence, which provoked such an outburst that the premier had to intervene and called upon the general to explain his policy. General Weyler replied that he had not threatened the government institutions, but only those who had attacked the army.

The minister for war, General Correa, said the government alone was responsible.

The Duke of Tetuan, the former minister for foreign affairs, defended Senor Canovas del Castillo, whereupon Senor Gonzales made another attack upon the deceased premier, declaring the latter had foreseen the loss of Cuba and had planned with Senor Sagasta to sign the surrender.

The loss of Cuba, Senor Gonzales continued, was a just punishment for those who failed to profit by the doctrine that the colonies should not be governed by oppression. The senate then adjourned.

The Republicans, Carlists and bolting Conservatives of the chamber of deputies have issued a manifesto giving their reasons for opposing the government. Its publication has been prohibited.

Senor Sagasta, in an interview to-day, said no claims advanced by the United States after the peace protocol was signed or the cortes bureau met to elect peace commissioners should be entertained.

OMAHA TO SEE GERONIMO.

The Famous Apache Chief to Join the Indian Colony at the Exposition.

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 13.—Chief Geronimo and his Apache warriors, who have been confined in the military prison at Fort Sill, for a number of years, will start for Omaha in a few days to participate in the Indian congress at the exposition. Much interest attaches to the coming of these warlike Indians, in view of the fact that they were the last to succumb to the power of Uncle Sam's soldiers. Professor James Mooney, of the bureau of ethnology, left Washington ten days ago for the Southwest to arrange for bringing these and other Indians to the exposition. He has suceeded in getting together about 150 Wichita Indians, with their ponies. These Indians will build their peculiar grass huts on the encampment ground, which will add to the picturesqueness of the vast enclosure.

Arrangements for the peace jubilee are proceeding satisfactorily. The acceptance of prominent officials of the invitations that have been tendered them are already beginning to arrive. The first high army officer to declare his intention to participate in the jubilee is General Joe Wheeler. General Wheeler gracefully expresses appreciation of the invitation and says he will come to the exposition if he can possibly arrange it. Secretary Gage and the minister to the United States from Venezuela have also forwarded their acceptances.

EMPRESS ELIZABETH'S WILL.

Her Jewels, Valued at $2,500,000, Given to Charity—Coffin Has Been Closed.

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—Luecheni, or Luccesi, declares that if he had been in Italy he would have struck at King Humbert.

Empress Elizabeth, it is reported, left a will bequeathing her jewels, valued at $2,500,000, to charities.

The coffin has been closed and nobody, not even Emperor Francis Joseph, will see the face again. The body was finally enveloped in a black faille dress, the hair arranged with a diadem over the forehead, and the hands folded lightly together, holding a cross and rosary. White roses form a garland around the whole body, concealing the white satin lining of the coffin.

Very few have seen her maesty's features, as her face, most of the time, has been covered with a white cloth, while a white flower veil has covered the entire coffin.

AUSTRIANS ARE FURIOUS.

Violent Anti-Italian Demonstrations Result From Assassination of the Empress.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Special dispatches from Vienna say the entire Austrian-Hungarian empire is infuriated against the Italians as a result of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth, and that violent anti-Italian demonstrations have taken place at Trieste, where the Italians and natives have been fighting in the streets with sticks and stones, sometimes using revolvers. Six deaths are reported to have occurred there, and the troops were called out to suppress the disturbances.

At Gratz an Italian peddler has been lynched, and at Vienna fully 1,500 Italians employed on the municipal works have been summarily dismissed in order to avert a popular revolt. The Italian embassy at Vienna is guarded by a strong body of infantry.

Emperor William Will Attend.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—Emperor William has notified the German embassy here that he will attend the funeral of the late empress of Austria.

Where a Famous Painter Was Born.

An unpretending little house at Pieve di Cadore is for sale. Pieve di Cadore is a small hamlet in the Piave valley on the southern slope of the Alps. There would be but very little interest manifested in that little house were it not the birthplace of Titian, the famous artist. Venice papers are mentioning the fact, and since the amount asked for the house is very small, its purchase by the state, or by some society who will keep the house in its present, the original condition is strongly advocated. The house will likely be turned into a Titian museum, and it is hoped that thereby a stream of foreign visitors will be attracted.

Port Arthur Bridge Gives Way.

MILAN, MO., Sept. 13.—(Special.) A bridge on the Port Arthur route, twenty-five miles east, gave way last night, wrecking a freight train, eight of the loaded cars going down. No lives were lost. No passenger trains have been able to get by today and mail only reached here by transfer.

GENERAL LINARES' APPEAL.

Message Sent to Captain Aunon, Asking Permission to Surrender Santiago.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—The following is a literal translation of a cable message sent by General Linares, on July 12, to Captain Aunon, the Spanish minister of war, urging the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. As it was sent by way of Havana, it is safe to assume that it had the indorsement of General Blanco:

"To the General-in-Chief; to the Minister of War.

"Although prostrated in bed by excessive weakness and sharp pains, I am preoccupied to such an extent by the terrible condition of these long-suffering troops that I consider it my duty to address your excellency, the minister of war, in order to expose the true condition of affairs.

"The enemy's position is very strong and his outposts are very close to the limits of this city. The natural formation of the surrounding country gives our besiegers real advantages. Our lines extend fourteen kilometres. Our troops are attenuated and the proportion of sick considerable; but they are not allowed to go to the hospital, owing to the necessity of our keeping them in the trenches. Our horses have no grain or forage. Under a veritable deluge, we remained for twenty hours at a stretch in the trenches and breastworks, soaked to the marrow, with no earthly shelter or protection possible for the unfortunate soldiers, who eat nothing but rice and cannot even change or dry their clothes.

"The great losses among our officers—either dead, wounded, sick or disappeared—deprive our men of the necessary direction and command at critical moments. Under such conditions it would be impossible to attempt to break through the enemy's ranks, as one-third of our men are too feeble to walk and would have to be left behind, while the rest would be decimated and routed by the superior force of the enemy. The result of such an attempt would be a wholesale slaughter and a national disaster, which would utterly fail in the object desired by your excellency, which is the salvation of these eleven thinned and impoverished battalions.

"In order to attempt a sorte under the protection of the Holguin division, it is, in the first place, necessary for those forces to break through the enemy's ranks and reinforce ours before we could move. On the other hand, the Holguin forces would have ahead of them eight days' forced march and would have to bring a great quantity of commissory supplies and rations, which it would be impossible for them to do. Altogether, the gravity of the situation is appalling. The surrender of the town is inevitable; a prolonged resistance would simply mean a protraction of our death agony.

"The sacrifice would be sterile and fruitless. The enemy appreciates our position perfectly and, with our lines circumvented and walled in as securely as they are, he is able to drain and wipe out our forces without exposing his own, as he did yesterday, cannonading us with vertical fire, while we could not see nor make out his batteries. Moreover, his navy has our range down to so fine a point that his ships can bombard the town by sections with mathematical precision.

"Santiago de Cuba is not Gerona, which was defended inch by inch to the last drop of blood by women and children, by the old and by the feeble, all moved by the sacred spirit of independence and animated and encouraged by the prize of relief which they did actually receive.

"Here solitude alone remains.

"The total population, native as well as Spanish, has left the city. Not only have private individuals abandoned it, but public officials and government employes as well. The clergy alone remain within our walls, and they, too, are preparing to flee to-morrow with their prelate at their head.

"Our troops are not starting to-day, fresh and vigorous, full of energy and enthusiasm on a campaign; they are men who have struggled for three long years against climatic perils, fatigue, hardships, disease and hunger, and who to-day, when called to face these trying and critical conditions, are wasted away body and soul, with no earthly means or possibility of relief. They are fighting without spirit or nerve. They have no sacred fire, no ideal to defend, for the very property they are called upon to defend and protect has been abandoned before their eyes by its veritable owners, many of whom are allied to the American forces, strengthening those ranks against ourselves.

"The honors of arms and of war have limits; and I appeal to the judgment of the government and of the whole nation as to whether these troops have not given repeated illustrations of courage, valor and devotion, and whether they are to be further sacrificed for a lost cause.

"If, for reasons of which I am ignorant, their sacrifices demand it, or if some person is required who will assume the responsibility for the inglorious end already predicted in my former dispatches, I offer myself totally on the altar of my country to assume command on the responsibility in either case; and I will, if necessary, be alone answerable for the surrender of this place, and my modest reputation is of small value compared with the national welfare. 'LINARES."

NO MORE TO BE MUSTERED OUT

It Is Positively Announced That the Army Will Not Be Further Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Tremendous pressure is still being brought to bear on the war department to have more troops mustered out of the service. Efforts in this direction, however, are of no avail. It is announced to-day with much emphasis that there will be no more troops mustered out. The situation does not admit of any further reduction in the army, and efforts are being made to put those volunteers who are retained in the service as near as possible to the footing of the regulars in the matter of drill and discipline. An effort is being made to eradicate the amateurish idea of independence among the troops, and to bring them down to the strictest discipline. The purpose at the outset, when the muster out began, was to muster out 100,000 volunteers. A little over 96,000 have already been mustered out, and it is announced positively that there will be no more mustered out, no matter what influence is brought to bear.

The retention of the volunteers now in the service and the efforts to improve the morale of the army has in view the Philippine situation more than that of Cuba or Porto Rico, though there is a great deal of vagueness as to the danger apprehended there.

WANTS A NEW LOCATION.

Postmaster Barnes, of Kansas City, Kas., in Washington Urging Changes in Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(Special.) Postmaster Barnes, of Kansas City, Kas., is working to effect a number of changes in his office. He desires to change its location to a more eligible site across the street from the present one, to the south corner. He says he can secure the large new brick building at that point for the same amount of rent that is paid for the building at present occupied by the government, while the building he has in view is more desirable in every way. Inspectors have recommended the change, but the lease on the present building has still a year to run. Under the government reservation, permitting the canceling of a lease in ninety days' notice, however, this difficulty can be overcome and the matter is now under advisement. As it has been recommended by Postmaster Barnes, the department will very likely take the desired action. Mr. Barnes also wants a new sub-station located in the suburbs, and has asked that this shall be ordered and that the necessary force of carriers be authorized. He has also requisitioned the department for another clerk for the main office. All of which is under consideration at the division on salaries and allowances.

Judge Tarsney's New Clerk.

EL RENO, O. T., Sept. 13.—(Special.) J. H. Warren, who has been chief clerk for Judge John C. Tarsney, resigned his position yesterday and Ed M. Hegler, son of Captain B. F. Hegler, clerk of the Oklahoma supreme court, was appointed by Judge Tarsney chief clerk in his place. The appointment is a first-class one, as Mr. Hegler has been a deputy clerk since 1892.

Coming Over in Blocks of Ten.

TOPEKA, Sept. 13.—(Special.) A letter to Republican state headquarters to-day stated that ten Populists at Scranton, Sage county, swore allegiance to the Republican party and participated in the Republican primaries held there recently.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything.

A small business can be well advertised in the classified ads on the Want page.

MONETARY DEBATE

OMAHA CURRENCY CONVENTION BEGAN YESTERDAY.

J. STERLING MORTON PRESIDES

FIATISTS CAN'T KEEP STILL UNTIL THEIR TURN COMES.

Addresses by Horace White, H. P. Robinson, Louis Ehrich, Governor Shaw and General Warner—Shaw a Gold Monometallist.

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 13.—One of the most distinguished gatherings of financial students and authorities that ever assembled opened a three days' session at the Nebraska building on the exposition grounds this morning. Scarcely a well known name on either side of the great currency problem which has been so long before the American people but is represented on the programme for a set paper or a part in the running debate. J. Sterling Morton is presiding to-day.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr. Morton called the convention to order, and, without any unusual formality, beyond a few words of explanation and welcome, delivered an address upholding the gold standard, and then read Mr. Edward Atkinson's paper.

There was no debate on Mr. Atkinson's paper, and Editor Horace White, of the New York Evening Post, opened the conference proper with a paper on "The History of the Gold Standard."

H. F. Bartine, of the National Bimetallist, of Washington, D. C., replied to Mr. White, beginning with a support of the legal tender theory of money in general. He denied that either Mr. Atkinson or Mr. White had made any affirmative showing in behalf of the gold standard. In fact, he denied that any affirmative showing could be made for it. The same law that made 25.8 grains of gold a dollar could have made a dollar of half that amount, and, under the law making this a standard dollar, if there were only one ounce of gold in the world, it would not be worth more than $20.67. The gold standard, wherever it existed, was a creature of law and nothing else. Gold had no particular intrinsic value. Its value as a money metal was altogether extrinsic, depending upon its relation to other things, and its exchange value was altogether dependent upon the law of supply and demand. The difference between the supporters of Bryan and those of McKinley in the last campaign was only a difference of method. One element believed in the free coinage of silver independently, and the other in waiting for an international concurrence.

He made the statement that, in the last election, practically 12,500,000 voters had gone on record for the free coinage of silver at sometime, only 134,000 voting unequivocally for the perpetuation of the gold standard. He quoted Jevons to demonstrate that the general establishment of the gold standard throughout the world would operate disastrously to business. Speaking for an hour he went into all the arguments in support of silver as a money metal co-ordinately with gold at sixteen to one.

The afternoon session developed into an almost mouth to mouth contest between the gold and silver sides, with the middle-of-the-road editors of the Reform Press Association strongly in evidence for their favorite theory of an irredeemable paper currency. The fiatists are the most impatient to be heard and can hardly wait until Thursday, which is their day, for the advocacy of paper money, and their interruptions were fast and numerous.

The first speaker was H. P. Robinson, of Chicago, editor of the Railway Age. He answered a number of Mr. Bartine's points of argument, and contended strongly for the necessity for maintaining the national honor by paying off the obligations of the country in as good money as they were contracted in.

His real subject, though, was "The Interest of Railway Men in the Gold Standard," and he predicted that the 750,000 railway employes of the country who voted for Mr. McKinley in the last election would do so again in 1900 for the sake of their own interests, as they wanted their wages paid in dollars of a purchasing power equal to that of the money in which they are now paid.

NO FREE SILVER PLANK.

Dover Democrats Content Themselves With a Howl Against Existing System.

DOVER, DEL., Sept. 13.—The Democratic state convention met here this afternoon and selected the following ticket:

Congressman—L. Irving Handy, renominated.

State treasurer—William M. Ross, renominated.

State auditor—Dr. L. A. H. Bishop.

The platform declares the devotion of the Democratic party of Delaware to all the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith which have come down from Jefferson and Jackson. The administration of national affairs under President McKinley is declared to be a disappointment, and it is set forth that prosperity has not returned, that trusts, combines and monopolies have grown, and that no measures of economy have been introduced.

Concerning the money question, the platform says:

"The necessity of reforming our currency system is admitted on all sides and confessed by the president himself (who sent a monetary commission abroad to consult the foreign governments and asked for the appointment of another monetary commission to consider the questions here at home), but notwithstanding the admitted evils of our present complicated, illogical and injurious currency system, the Republican congress and administration have taken no positive and effective measures for reform."

The inequalities of the war revenue act are condemned, the people are congratulated upon the termination of the war with Spain, and a demand is made that the burdens of war taxation be lessened as quickly as possible.

A rigid and impartial investigation of the conduct of the war department is demanded.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

John Addison Porter Making a Hot Fight for the Gubernatorial Nomination.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 13.—The Republican state convention will meet tomorrow. Many delegates are here to-night and the rival candidates for governor have opened headquarters. The convention promises to be one of the most interesting of recent years, chiefly on account of strong effort made by John Addison Porter, secretary to President McKinley, to secure the nomination for governor. This is the third time that Mr. Porter has been a candidate for the nomination. According to the statements of the managers of his rivals in the campaign he will not be in the running, and George Lounsbury, the other candidate, will be nominated on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. It is asserted that Senator Lounsbury is assured of the votes of 365 of the delegates, and as the convention will have but 504 votes, the nomination of the head of the ticket will be quickly disposed of. The Porter men pooh-pooh these statements, and confidently state that when the ballots are counted there will be some surprises, as there are a large number of uninstructed delegates who are a doubtful quantity.

The picturesque feature of the campaign is the vigor with which Mr. Porter has attacked the men who manage the affairs of the party, alleging bossism, ring rule and lobby control, and his promises to do away with these elements should he become governor. Altogether the campaign will be one of more than ordinary "hustling" for an off year.

New Hampshire Republicans.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13.—The Republicans of New Hampshire had one of the largest state conventions ever held in this state here to-day, more than 700 delegates presenting credentials. Frank W. Rollins, of Concord, was nominated for governor.

Pop Paper Becomes Republican.

WARRENSBURG, MO., Sept. 13.—(Special.) Messrs. John A. Malone and Adam Vernaz have purchased from J. B. McDonald the plant of the Johnson County Union. The paper has for the past five years been run as the Populist organ of this county, but will in the future be Republican in politics and be published under the name of the Johnson County Eagle.

MAINE RETURNS ARE SLOW.

Show Heavy Falling Off in Republican Vote—Mr. Reed's Reduced Majority.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 13.—The returns from the state election are very slow, 228 towns out of 430 having been heard from, and they give Powers, Republican, 40,597; Lord, Democrat, 22,296.

The same towns in 1894 gave Cleaver, Republican, 50,633; Johnson, Democrat, 22,973. This shows a Republican loss of about 20 per cent and a Democratic loss of about 4 per cent.

Revised figures in the First district, with three small towns missing, show a plurality for Reed of 5,312. His plurality in 1891 was over 9,000. In the Second district Burleigh's majority is between 7,000 and 8,000.

VICTORIA AS A HOUSEKEEPER.

England's Queen a Kind but Exacting Mistress, Who Pays Good Wages.

From Tid-Bits.

The sound business capacity and marvelous memory for details which serve Queen Victoria so well in her great office of sovereign do not fail to render her successful also in her lesser one of housekeeper. She is the mistress of palaces, castles and country houses, and, although the actual daily housekeeping is, of course, done by deputy, the royal head of the establishment remains ever in a very real sense the mistress. She perceives immediately anything amiss, and perceives also the remedy.

She is a kind but also an exacting mistress, and as she pays well, and never fails to consider a reasonable excuse, quite properly demands good service and tolerates no shirking. A recent little volume upon her private life relates several entertaining household anecdotes of the royal lady's ways.

She has, it seems, a dislike of cold meat, which she never eats, but etiquette demands that at luncheon a side table shall stand ready, provided with cold fowl and a cold joint, no matter what daintier hot food the dining table may offer.

Like every good housekeeper, the queen knows and remembers her valuable household possessions, and is fully aware of their individual merit and the places where they ought to be kept. She does not know them all, for they number thousands, but hundreds of them she does know, and elaborate catalogues are kept of the rest—furniture, bric-a-brac, china, glass, silver, draperies and other furnishings—by her order, and in large leather-bound books provided in accordance with her ideas.

Only a small proportion of her many hundred articles for table service are actually in ordinary use, and she is in the habit of using but three of her many services of plate and china at Windsor castle.

But once, after a talk with the German ambassador, who was visiting her, the members of the queen's household were surprised on coming to the table to behold strange china set before them, each plate adorned with landscape paintings.

It soon appeared that, the ambassador having mentioned in the morning that his birthplace was Furstenberg, the queen had recalled to mind a service of china never used, and for nine years put away and forgotten by every one but herself, which had been manufactured there, and was decorated with painted scenes of the town and its vicinity.

She knew exactly where it was and how it looked, and by her order it had been produced and used at dinner—surely a very pretty attention from a royal hostess, as well as something of a feat of memory in a royal housekeeper.

TRUTH IN LITTLE THINGS.

Women Indulge in Little Perversions and Deceptions Despicable in Their Very Smallness.

From the Philadelphia Press.

They are little things, the perversions of truth in which the average woman indulges, but how despicable is their very smallness! A girl who owns a thoroughbred bull pup has, ever since she got the dog last fall, fed it to known among her friends that he was a present from a Western man. The man's affection and pride in the dog were often quoted; his liberality in giving the animal to the girl was made much of, and, in short, she contrived, and so artistically, to pose as the recipient of a handsome present from an admiring and generous man, that her friends could not fail to be impressed. Last spring the Western man visited New York. He was naturally entertained often at the girl's house and he met many of her friends. To one of the latter, one day, he began talking about the thoroughbred pup, when it transpired that his parting with the dog was a purely business transaction, the girl having paid him $35. It was the married sister of two other girls who was at pains this spring to let all her friends far and wide know that "the girls were going for June to Narragansett—such a good time as they'll have, too, for they are to stay with the Blanks, of Baltimore—charming people, the Blanks, very old family and awfully smart and all that—perfectly dear of them to invite the girls, wasn't it?" At which rhapsody all her friends far and wide who had never heard of the Blanks were visibly impressed. But one day the married sister struck somebody who knew something about Baltimore. "The Blanks, you say," observed this somebody, "and in a cottage at Narragansett? Why that's very queer; I didn't know—" "Oh, it's their first season there," purred the married sister, "and that's one reason why it's so particularly good of them to invite the dear girls; they're such an old family and—" "I know all that," blurted out the somebody. "I know all about them and their circumstances, and how they can afford a cottage at Narragansett and the entertainment of gay young guests is more than I can see. Why, since their father's death, six years ago, those girls have worked like everything and at everything. He left nothing but debts and he had hosts of creditors and—" "Yes, yes," the married sister, seeing that the game was up, hastened to say, "but, you see, the truth is the Blanks have opened a boarding house at Narragansett and my sisters are not going to pay a visit, but board with them."

A NATURAL MISTAKE.

He Was Not Used to Talk Mingled With Hairpins and Reached a Wrong Conclusion.

From the Detroit Free Press.

It was night. A great silver moon floated up the sky and cast its white wavering light on the wall, through the branches of the tree—in dancing traceries, fantastic. The building was black, save for one window. Through that shot out upon the darkness the yellow glow of an artificial light that mixed with the white of the moon and melted into it. A man passed beneath the window. Suddenly he stopped, his attention attracted by the sounds that the breeze bore down to him from above. Behind that window two persons talked. The tones told him they were women, but the words were unknown to him. The voice of one was sweet, the other's harsh.

He listened, and this is what he heard:

Sweet voice—"Goh efr failpoo faeemopr."

Harsh voice—"Miops a onnf rrspepouc thrpopugh."

Sweet voice—"Apeco nf a hhprpeeborr arpepros areporson."

Harsh voice—"Enfssponme aennmemoobsse ceimomn aaelocum arfipn."

Sweet voice—"Hmpyp aa onnphhsbojnum aefrogonnmssfn."

Long the stranger listened on the walk below, and when he moved away a tear glistened in his eye. "Too bad," he muttered. "Too bad! It must be a lunatic asylum. And to think what young lives, such as theirs, must be—ruined forever."

But the stranger was mistaken. It was not a lunatic asylum. It was just an ordinary private residence and the words had been spoken by two women getting ready to retire, with their mouths full of hairpins.

Flags for Porto Rican Schools.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Lafayette post No. 40, G. A. R., of this city, has ascertained that there are 548 public and private schools in the island of Porto Rico. The post, with the consent of the government, proposes to give each of these an American flag. The flags will be sent to the island in charge of the junior vice commander.

Liquors for Kansas

Shipped daily in secure packages by GEORGE EYSSELL, Druggist, Opposite waiting room Union depot.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Adam Long returned yesterday morning from Europe, where he has been for the last eight months.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CAMP THOMAS IS NO MORE.

Last of the Great Chickamauga Army Left the Park Yesterday.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., Sept. 13.—The volunteer army of Camp Thomas has been completely dissolved and scattered, the last regiment, the Ninth New York, leaving for New York this afternoon, going by the Cincinnati Southern. Before the Ninth left the park, they marched to General Breckinridge's headquarters, headed by the regimental band, playing national airs, where, on behalf of the regiment, Colonel Green expressed acknowledgments to the general for the many courtesies that they had received from him during his command at the park. General Breckinridge responded that, though the New Yorkers were the last of the army to get away from the park, they were by no means the least, either as to efficiency or military qualifications. The general gave the boys a rousing sendoff and announced that, with their departure, the Chickamauga army was dissolved.

General Breckinridge received orders today to proceed to Knoxville, where he is to remain one day and then proceed to Lexington, where he will assume command of the corps at that point.

The hospital reports to-day show thirty-five released on furlough, and one death, Winfield S. H. Jones, Company A, Eighth New York. The committee sent by the war department to investigate the hospital and the conditions that produced sickness at this camp, concluded their investigation except as to the water supply, of which there is to be a chemical analysis made at once in the Sternberg hospital laboratory. The commission is composed of Major Vaughan, Major Shakespeare and Major Reed, and their report, which has not yet been submitted, will be exhaustive.

KANSAS LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS

Value for the Past Year Was $59,393,913, an Increase of 26.41 Per Cent.

TOPEKA, Sept. 13.—(Special.) For 1897 the value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter in Kansas was returned to the state board of agriculture as $37,781,678, and for this year it is $49,123,517, showing a gain of $11,341,839, or 30.02 per cent.

The increase in value of poultry and eggs sold is $254,756, or 7.65 per cent. A decline in wool clip from 762,464 to 654,708 pounds brings down its value from $91,495 to $75,112.

These values, together with those of the cheese, butter and milk sold, comprise the year's income for the products of live stock, and aggregate $59,393,913, as against $46,983,922 the previous year, and show a total gain of $12,409,991, or 26.41 per cent, making the largest amount and largest increase shown for any year in the history of the state.

Prior to 1898 the largest value returned for products of live stock was $51,225,617, in 1893. The largest value previously returned for animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter was $42,874,761, in 1893.

The following table tells the story of value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter in each of the past nineteen years, and the magnificent growth of the stock interest in Kansas, in spite of fluctuating and sometimes depressed and depressing prices:

1880	$12,700,045	1890	$33,450,990
1881	16,251,134	1891	37,922,192
1882	20,689,651	1892	35,280,273
1883	25,804,684	1893	42,874,761
1884	31,059,300	1894	42,069,703
1885	30,465,212	1895	40,691,074
1886	29,026,013	1896	36,592,057
1887	30,447,891	1897	37,781,678
1888	29,978,254	1898	49,123,517
1889	33,593,115		

GUATEMALA ELECTION.

Of 316,500 Votes Cast for President Manuel Cabrera Received All but 564.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Minister Hunter telegraphs the state department from Guatemala, under date of yesterday, as follows: "The election for president of Guatemala held during the first seven days during September resulted in the election of the present incumbent, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, by the largest majority ever given a presidential candidate in this republic. Two candidates are voted for, Cabrera and Castillo, both Liberals. Three hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred votes were cast. Of this unprecedentedly large number, Cabrera received 315,936 and Castillo 564. Peace, good order and an untrammeled exercise of the election franchise marked the entire election. The national assembly meets on the 18th inst., to declare the result and the inauguration takes place on the 22nd. The new president is 41 years of age, a statesman of broad comprehensive views possessed of rare ability and attainments and was for many years minister of justice in the cabinet of his predecessor. He assumed the executive functions of the government on the 8th of April last, as the constitutional successor of Barrios, who was assassinated, and enjoys the distinction of being the first president taken from civil life since Don Marina Calles in 1859. All since then have been military chiefs. Cabrera's election means peace and prosperity to the country and an able, honest and stable government."

This appears to settle the report of riot and bloodshed in Guatemala by an incoming steamer, as Minister Hunter brings events up to yesterday.

PIPE FACE CHARACTERISTICS.

Markedly Visible Effects Shown in Lips and Teeth of Old Smokers.

From Tid-Bits.

The constant habit of smoking pipes has a perceptible effect upon the face. The pressure of the lips to hold the pipe in position increases their curvature round the stem, and the muscles became more rigid here than in other parts. Thus the lips at a certain point become stronger, and the pipe is unconsciously held in the same habitual position. After long continuation of the habit small circular wrinkles form parallel with the curvature of the lips around the stem. These are crossed by finer lines, caused by the pressure of the lips to retain the stem in position.

In the case of old men who have smoked a pipe for years the effect upon the lips is very marked, not only altering the form of the lips but of one entire side of the face, causing the wrinkles that are the effect of age to deepen, and, instead of following the natural course of facial wrinkles, to change their course so as to radiate from the part of the mouth where the pipe is habitually carried.

Furthermore, one or both lips often protrude, just like the lips of people who have sucked their thumbs when children. The effects of pipe smoking upon the teeth are considerable. At the point where the smoker usually holds the stem between his teeth the latter become much worn.

An Intelligent Dog.

Among the intelligent dogs that I have known, says Henri de Parville in the Journal des Debats, there is not one excelling Norah, the setter Gordon bitch belonging to M. Barbat. Norah loves flowers, and culls them for her master. In the Chasseur Pratique M. Barbat relates:

"In June, 1895, in a walk beside the ponds of Aiton, Savoy, a friend and I tried to reach with our canes some water lilies, but without success. Seeing still finer blossoms out in the water, I called Norah and threw some stones toward them, in order to induce her to go for them. Norah understood at once, plunged in, and, coming and going, brought enough flowers to fill a basket. The guards present could hardly believe their eyes. The dog lowered her head beneath the water so as to cut the stem at a certain distance from the flower.

"This pretty dog was very useful. One winter morning she entered her master's study with a stick of wood in her jaws. She descended the steps, got another stick and brought it also to the fireplace. She continued this until the supply of wood appeared to be s