ADROIT BUT FUTILE

SPANISH CASE PRESENTED WITH MARKED ABILITY.

ABILITY WASTED, HOWEVER

BETTER PROGRESS IS EXPECTED FROM NOW ON.

Philippines Question Will Come Up Very Soon—Joint Session Was Held Yesterday and Another Will Be Held To-day—Spanish Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—There are indications that the peace commissioners in Paris are approaching the end of the consideration of the subject of Cuba and Porto Rico, and officials here would not be surprised if to-day's session of the commission concluded these subjects, leaving the commission free to take up the most important matter in the protocol, namely, the disposition of the Philippines. The Spanish case has been presented with an ability and adroitness that commands the admiration of diplomats without regard to nationality, and even our own officials have been compelled to yield a tribute of respect to the arguments produced, but they have been of no avail in effecting any substantial change in the first attitude of the American commissioners, who are holding firmly to the line of procedure originally outlined. It is expected here that henceforth, after the courteous intimation that has been conveyed to the Spanish commissioners that it is time to regard the Cuban and Porto Rican matters as settled, better progress will be made toward the final conclusion of a treaty of peace.

Some apprehension has been manifested in certain quarters as to the possible adverse effect upon the peace commission at Paris of an upheaval in France. It has been suggested that the Spanish cause is in such shape that the Spanish government has nothing to lose and everything to gain by any change that can be brought about. However, it may be stated that in the opinion of the state department officials here there is little danger of the situation in Paris becoming so acute as to justify an abandonment of the work of the commission on the ground that the commissioners themselves are in physical danger. It is confidently believed that, with the change of the cabinet in France, the present disorder will subside and normal conditions will be restored.

It is always possible that the Spanish commissioners, in despair over their failure to force the Cuban debt upon the United States in any shape, may break off the sessions, but this is not regarded as probable. It is suspected the Spanish programme is to trump up as many points of difference as possible, relying upon the sympathy sure to be excited among European nations by their abandonment of each point under compulsion from the American commissioners, as the basis for a supreme stand at the end on the Philippines.

This being the Spanish policy, it is expected that when the commission takes up the subject of a coaling station in the Ladrone islands there will be many hair-splitting objections interposed by the Spanish to any propositions from the American commissioners, just as many references or attempts at reference to Madrid, and just as loud protests over each little point by the Spaniards at the uncompromising attitude of the Americans as in the case of Cuba.

No one knows officially just what the extent of the United States' claim will be as to the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has a much higher opinion of the Philippine people and their capacity for self-government than is generally supposed. He has represented to the American commissioners that the Philippines of the northern group, meaning by that, first, the people on the island of Luzon and, after that, in order, Cebu, Panaya, Leite, Mindora and Samar, are, as a rule, intelligent, tractable and (a most surprising statement) far better qualified for self-government than the inhabitants of Cuba.

Admiral Dewey is as familiar with the qualifications of the Cubans in this respect as almost any naval officer, having had personal experience with the people, so that his statement is bound to have weight in the American commissioners. But within his lines he has made no recommendation as to what should constitute the maximum or minimum demand of the American; their demands consequently are to be based upon their original instructions, qualified by any change of opinion the president may have experienced as a result of his Western trip.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The American peace commission held a session of several hours' duration on to-day, prior to the joint session of the two commissions, which opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The joint session of the commissioners lasted an hour and five minutes and was adjourned until to-morrow. Both the Spanish and American commissioners were more reticent after this session than ever before.

The Americans fully appreciate not only their own onerous responsibilities, but also the difficult position of their Spanish colleagues, the burden of whose duties here is now in the critical political situation at Madrid which may compel the president of the Spanish commission—who is also president of the Spanish senate—Senor Montero to leave Paris.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps, in confirming the report that Premier Sagasta and the queen regent have prevailed upon the minister of war, General Correa, indefinitely postpone his investigation, pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations, that they represented to the general the necessity of his withdrawal might entail not only that of the cabinet, but cause the resignation of certain members of the Spanish session, including Senor Montero Rios, thereby gravely compromising the work of the peace negotiations.

The correspondent of the Temps adds: "The result is that an open crisis seems to have been avoided until the conclusion of a treaty of peace. In any case, this has done away with the necessity for an interim government, which was latterly suggested as likely to be the only solution of the present difficulties."

As the negotiations are now nearing the discussion of the Philippine question, Americans feel that no stage of the process has so far demanded their considerate attention.

It cannot be stated to-night with certainty that the Cuban question has received its consideration by the Americans, now the Spaniards accepted as ultimate that United States' refusal to assume any portion of the Cuban debt. It may, however, be affirmed that the Philippine question was not reached to-day, but it may be discussed at to-morrow's session, and it will be the first occasion, during the negotiations, of a joint session of the commissions being held on succeeding days, which fact is in some degree significant.

The morning papers here treat of the fall of the French cabinet and the scenes in the chamber of deputies yesterday almost to the exclusion of general news. All of them, however, dwell briefly on the Spanish question or the split in the Liberal party of Spain, without, however, direct reference to the Paris peace commission, except in the case of a new paper, La Volante, which, in a Madrid article, dealing with the internal situation in Spain, sums up as follows:

"Whatever may be said, one way or other regarding the situation, one thing is apparent—that the moment is badly chosen for a ministerial crisis. When dreadful calamities threaten Spain from the outside, and the moment where her destinies are being decided by the Paris conference, at the moment when her flag is crushed out of Porto Rico, the Liberal party is in a state of chaos and disagreement and, in the face of American pretensions, which are daily becoming more arrogant, Spain finds herself with a ministry without authority. Never has she needed more imperative a strong government, one more watchful or awake to outside questions. In the face of this, miserable internal quarrels distracting the attention of those who ought to have no other preoccupation than the salvation of their country."

KER'S SCHEME.

Seeking Control the Nicaragua Canal—Secret Deal With England.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—A special to the Journal from Washington says:

The state department has discovered a clever scheme on the part of the German government to acquire coaling stations or naval bases both on the Atlantic and the Pacific at points where they will come in direct conflict with the interests of this country in the Nicaragua canal is built.

In this connection the department has also unearthed what appears to be a breach of faith on the part of England toward the United States in Samoa. Since the death of King Malietoa, Germany has been running things in Samoa apparently independent of the triple protectorate exercised over by the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

Careful investigation has convinced the state department that Germany and England have made a secret compact whereby the latter is ceded to the former its rights in Samoa under the protectorate, and has contended, for a consideration, to allow Germany to utilize the island as a coaling and naval station.

While this compact between England and Germany is not in actual violation of the protectorate it is yet practically a breach of faith on the part of England, because, while professing the utmost friendliness for this country it has given to its rival in the Pacific rights which may cause a serious clash.

Germany's intent on securing naval stations as near to the proposed isthmian canal as possible.

If it has England's claim in Samoa, it is established the Pacific end. For the eastern end is working out a plan which may give the state department much trouble to circumvent.

It is said at Germany is trying to secure a naval base at Santo Domingo. Should she succeed here, the United States, which expects to build the canal, would find itself at a disadvantage at the outset.

Porto Rico is to be the American naval base in the West Indies. It is admirably situated for this purpose, but should Germany secure a foothold in Santo Domingo it would be a better strategic position for control of the canal than would this country.

The republic of Santo Domingo is heavily in debt, most of its bonds are held in Germany, and the kaiser expects to acquire a navy station by threatening foreclosure of the bonds.

The president of Santo Domingo and Smith Weed of New York, representing the syndicate which controls the customs revenues, are stands responsible for the annual expenses of the republic, are holding conferences in Hayti.

Should it be disclosed that there is no other way to prevent Germany securing the coveted naval base, it is highly probable that the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States will be urged. It is asserted that annexation would be a small price for the United States to pay to prevent Germany acquiring a naval base at the very mouth of the canal.

KAISER IN PALESTINE.

Landed at Haifa Tuesday and Was Driven at Once to Mount Carmel.

HAIFA, PALESTINE, Oct. 26.—The emperor and empress of Germany arrived here at noon yesterday and landed during the afternoon.

The town was decorated profusely, every house flying German and Turkish flags. Turkish troops lined the streets and the band of a cavalry regiment played the German anthem as the emperor and empress landed.

After landing, their majesties entered carriages and were driven direct to Mount Carmel, at the foot of which a German-American union colony is situated.

State Fair Dates for 1899.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 26.—The American Association of Fairs and Expositions has fixed the following dates for state fairs: August 28 to September 2: Minnesota and Nebraska, September 4 to 9; Wisconsin, September 11 to 16; Indiana, September 18 to 23; Illinois September 25 to 30; St. Louis, October 2 to 7.

Insurance License Revoked.

LANSING, MICH., Oct. 26.—State Insurance Commissioner Cahill to-day revoked the license of the Northern Assurance Company of London because said company has, as alleged, written insurance in Michigan in other manner than through a duly authorized agent.

Hawaiian Postage Stamps Good.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Postmaster General Smith has issued an order directing that Hawaiian postage stamps shall be recognized at their face value for the prepayment of postage on all articles mailed in Hawaii whether addressed for delivery in the United States or elsewhere.

MUST GO ABROAD

To Learn About Your Home.

"A short time ago I was visiting in New York state, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and I was particularly impressed with the number of times I was asked what I knew about Postum Cereal Food Coffee, made at Battle Creek.

I generally replied that I had never used Postum, but knew of a good many who did, and I knew that it was made by men who devoted their time and study to the perfection of food and food beverages.

MRS. R. E. MONAGHAN,
745 N. Waterloo Ave., Jackson, Mich.

One of my former classmates, Mrs. E. Kinsley, of Westfield, Mass., seemed greatly surprised that I had never used Postum. The family were very enthusiastic over its effect upon them. Said they could not enjoy life without it. The physician had recommended total abstinence from coffee, as she had injured her digestive organs by using it, and was considered a confirmed and incurable dyspeptic, but when given Postum Cereal Food Coffee she immediately began to get well, and left off the drugs and the coffee. Now she is able to eat anything she likes without the least symptom of disease. Her life before had been one of suffering, and it is now one of enjoyment. She said it would be impossible to speak too highly in its praise.

When I was in Westfield eight years ago I visited Mr. Albert Atkins, who was then a very great sufferer. Both he and his friends did not think it possible for him to live more than a short time. I found him so well on this visit that I insisted upon knowing what made the change. He said he had visited every point of the compass, and tried almost everything he had ever heard recommended, but all of no avail, until he was led by the Postum Cereal articles to suspect that the little coffee he drank was really poisoning him day by day, and from the very time that he quit coffee entirely and began to use Postum, he began to get better. He is a very wealthy man and travels a great deal, but says he never leaves home for one night without his outfit of Postum.

While at Jamaica Plains, Mass., I visited a retired sea captain's home. He said in all his experience, far and near, on land or water, he had never found any beverage that would compare with Postum Cereal Food Coffee. While he used to drink coffee he suffered with headaches, drowsiness and an unnatural thickening of the blood, but since quitting the common coffee and using Postum, he was free from his ailments. I drank my first cup of Postum with him, and, to my surprise, found it a very delicious, palatable drink, which I have since used with favorable results. I cannot tell half of what I heard in praise of Postum during my visit in the East. It is sufficient to say that Postum has a very firm foothold with my Eastern friends.

I wish to add that on one or two occasions I have had Postum served to me rather flat, but always know in such cases that it is simply because it has not been allowed to boil long enough to bring out the delicate and well known flavor."

DISTANCE NO BAR

POWER FROM NIAGARA AVAILABLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

TESLA'S LATEST DISCOVERY

ELECTRIC POWER CAN BE TRANSMITTED WITHOUT WIRES.

High Pressure Current Conducted to an Elevated Terminal; Thence Transmitted Through Rarefied Atmosphere to Other Elevated Terminals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Nikola Tesla, the electrician, describes in to-day's issue of the Electrical Review a novelty in electric power transmission. His notions for transmitting electricity at high pressure over long distances have been successfully applied at many natural sources of power. Probably the most important of these plants in the United States is at Niagara Falls, costing over $5,000,000 to install, which supplies electricity to many large factories and supplies electric power running the trolley lines of the city of Buffalo, twenty-six miles distant. Announcement is now made that, by means of apparatus which he has invented capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore used, located at natural sources of power, current can be conducted to a terminal, maintained at an elevation where the rarefied atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced; and at a distant point, where the energy to be used commercially, to maintain a second terminal, at about the same elevation, to attract and receive the current and to convey it to earth through specimens for transforming and utilizing it.

With the article an illustration is presented showing streams of electricity issuing from a single terminal rising an estimated electrical pressure of 10,000,000 volts. The Electrical Review comments on Mr. Tesla's novel and startling claims as follows:

"Tesla now proposes to transmit, without the use of any wires, through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear to many like a tale from the 'Arabian Nights,' but the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of assiduous labor, which are authoritatively described in our present issue, make it evident that his work in this field has passed the stage of laboratory experiment, and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world, regardless of distance."

CORRUPTION RUNS HOT.

How a Planter Proved a Flagrant Case of Robbery Against a Spanish Colonel.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—During the last few weeks Spanish rule in the Islands has been marked by unbridled corruption and license on the part of every man in power. One of the most flagrant instances is that of a Spanish colonel, who, in defiance of General Blanco's decree forbidding the confiscation of cattle, within a week or so a rich tobacco planter in the province of Pinar del Rio, and, under threat of force, took 100 yoke of oxen, pretending that he needed food for his hungry men. The planter sent a trusty man to Havana. He sent an emissary with an offer to buy cattle from the colonel, who sold fifty yoke, and gave him a bill of sale. With this documentary evidence the planter made a formal protest to Captain General Marmorera, Spanish military governor of the province, who struggled his shoulders, replying that it was obvious theft, but that he could do nothing.

IN GUGGENHEIM'S PLACE.

Colorado Anti-Tellerites Put Henry R. Wolcott at the Head of Their Ticket.

DENVER, COL., Oct. 26.—The committee to fill vacancies on the anti-Teller silver Republican ticket to-day decided to place Henry R. Wolcott, the Republican candidate for governor, at the head of the ticket in place of Simon Guggenheim, resigned. Several other vacancies were also filled by indorsing the Republican nominees. The ticket as completed is as follows:

For governor, Henry R. Wolcott; lieutenant governor, Charles E. Noe; secretary of state, Joseph W. Wise; treasurer, Frederick O. Roof; auditor, John A. Wayne; attorney general, Charles S. Hart; superintendent of public instruction, Lucy R. Scott; regents of state university, Harry P. Gamble, James H. Pershing and Edwin J. Temple.

This ticket is nearly identical with the regular Republican ticket, in which several changes were also made, and which is now as follows:

For governor, Henry R. Wolcott; lieutenant governor, Charles E. Noble; secretary of state, William H. Brisben; treasurer, Frederick O. Roof; auditor, George S. Adams; attorney general, Charles S. Hart; superintendent of public instruction, Lucy R. Scott; regents, Harry P. Gamble, James H. Pershing and Edwin J. Temple.

IN SPITE OF RAIN

Colonel Roosevelt Greeted by Immense Crowds at All Points Yesterday.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Theodore Roosevelt and party left Buffalo at about 9:30 this morning. The first stop was made at Towanda, where, despite a drenching rain, at least 2,000 people crowded about the train. Colonel Roosevelt spoke very briefly, merely thanking the people for coming out in the rain to welcome him. He spoke also at Holley and Spencerport.

At Palmyra there was a great gathering of people, although it still rained.

Colonel Roosevelt, Dr. Depew and Judge Olcott spoke. The reception given to Colonel Roosevelt and his party in Rochester to-night vied with that which he received in Buffalo last night.

Cannon were fired, cheers rent the air and bands played and all along the route of march continued ovations met him.

Two meetings in halls accommodating 2,000 people has been arranged, but they were not half large enough to satisfy the demands. Colonel Roosevelt attended both of them, besides reviewing a torchlight parade, and his carriage could hardly be forced through the crowds that followed and surrounded it.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew opened one of the meetings, while Colonel Roosevelt was at the other.

COMES OVER TO FLYNN.

J. D. Carter, of Alva, Out in an Open Letter Denouncing Fusion.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Oct. 26.—(Special.) Another political sensation was sprung to-day by the publication of an open letter from J. D. Carter, ex-United States commissioner, of Alva, in which he declares against fusion, announces his intention to vote for Dennis Flynn, the Republican candidate for congress, and urges all having the best interests of the territory at heart to do the same. He declares that fusion tickets are put up simply to satisfy the greed of professional politicians, and there is no principle whatever back of them. Carter has been one of the leading Democrats of Western Oklahoma for years, and his stand is a surprise to all the political leaders.

Nelson Crews at Joplin.

JOPLIN, MO., Oct. 26.—(Special.) Nelson Crews, colored, of Kansas City, delivered an eloquent address here to-night at the court house. A thousand people were present. Four hundred miners from Carthage, Prosperity, Webb City and Carterville attended in a body. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if fails cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

LAKE SHIPPING SUFFERED.

Yesterday's Gale Brought a Long List of Disasters to Lake Michigan Vessels.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The gale which began last night continued most of to-day, but at 10 o'clock to-night the wind is going to the south and the huge seas which have been rolling on Lake Michigan for the past twenty-four hours are fast running down. The storm brought a long list of disasters to the local schooner fleet, but there was no loss of life. A canvass of the craft at this end of Lake Michigan to-night show the following are missing:

Aberdeen, grain, from Chicago; Delta, lumber, from Sheboygan; Hiawatha, grain, from Chicago; Stafford and McWilliams.

The Delta and Filer broke away from the schooner L. Pablow, off Fort Washington, last night. The Pablow has arrived here, the Filer has been abandoned by her crew, waterlogged, off Racine, and the Delta is believed to be drifting dismasted fifteen miles off Kenosha. The Ahio went adrift from Kalkaska and waterlogged off Grosse Pointe. The crew was brought ashore by the tug Perfection. Efforts are being made to-night to save the vessel. The Maxwell, Cape Horn and Minerva lost canvas and deck loads. Four schooners are at anchor in shallow water south of the harbor, but they are safe.

The Susquehanna passed a four-masted barge, hove to in midlake, off Kenosha. She was riding the storm in good shape and had no distress signals flying, so the Susquehanna did not go to her assistance.

Among marine men to-night the most anxiety is about the Aberdeen. It was hoped she was at anchor off New Buffalo, but a telegram from that point says that nothing has been seen of her in that region. She has not been sighted by incoming steamers and, from the reports of the Tuttle, at Michigan City, the worst is feared.

ALPENA, MICH., Oct. 26.—The steamer Republic, bound up with a cargo, went ashore on North Point at noon to-day. The wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour and the sea was terrific. The life saving crew from Thunder Bay Island report that the ship is not badly damaged as yet and the crew preferred to remain on board. The Republic is a steel craft and one of the best built boats on the lake. She is worth $200,000.

The steel steamer Ramapo, of the Union line, came in for shelter to-night, badly damaged by the heavy sea.

It is reported that another steamer is ashore on North Point, but her name cannot be learned.

OSCEOLA, MICH., Oct. 26.—The steamer F. F. Gould went ashore in a furious gale and lies within a few rods of the wreck of the George Steele. The crew, which included one woman, were taken ashore by the lifesavers from Tawas Point. The wind is now heavy from the north, and the Gould will in all probability go to pieces before morning.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., Oct. 26.—The steamer H. A. Tuttle, grain laden from Chicago, is sunk at the mouth of the river, a total wreck. The seas are breaking over her, and she is now broken in two. The crew was taken off by the life savers, after twenty-four hours of extreme peril. The schooner Aberdeen, consort of the Tuttle, was cast adrift on Lake Michigan last night, and when last seen was laboring heavily. Her whereabouts is unknown.

The Tuttle is owned by the Nicholas Transit Company, of Cleveland. Her insurance valuation was $72,000. Her cargo consisted of 70,000 bushels of corn, and was insured for $27,000. The schooner Aberdeen was worth $18,000, and her cargo of corn was insured for $25,000.

U. P. FREIGHTS COLLIDE.

Three Men Killed and Another Seriously Injured at Omaha Yesterday.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 26.—A rear end collision occurred on the Union Pacific to-day, resulting in the death of three men and the serious injury of one other. The dead are: Samuel Hindman, engineer; William Ranan, fireman; B. Shannon, brakeman. John Griffin, fireman, is seriously hurt.

An extra freight train was standing on the sidetrack, and the switch being left open, freight No. 27, going at a good rate of speed, crashed into the rear end of the extra. The engine was badly wrecked and four freight cars reduced almost to kindling wood.

Samuel Hindman, engineer of No. 27, was taken from the wreck unconscious. He died this afternoon. William Ranan, the fireman, was caught in the freight cars, being thrown a distance of several feet, and was wedged in between timbers and parts of the engine. It was half an hour after the collision before he was extricated. He died a little later. John Griffing, brakeman of the extra, was caught between the cars and sustained serious injuries. Brakeman Shannon was fatally injured, being thrown from the car to a considerable distance and died shortly.

Disabled Steamers Sighted.

ANTWERP, Oct. 26.—The Belgian steamer Equatoria, Captain Daly, which arrived here on October 22, from New York, has reported she sighted a disabled steamer October 11, in latitude 50 degrees north, longitude 41 west, and another on October 14, in latitude 50 north, longitude 25 west, but owing to the tempest raging was prevented from rendering either any assistance.

Fifty People Dropped Into the Lake.

RACINE, WIS., Oct. 26.—While a large crowd of people to-day were watching a tug entering the harbor with a car ferry, the sidewalk, which had been undermined by the seas, gave way and let the crowd into the lake. About fifty people went down, but all escaped but two little girls, who were slightly injured.

Terrific Storms in Macedonia.

SALONICA, EUROPEAN TURKEY, Oct. 26.—Terrific storms have swept over Macedonia, doing an enormous amount of damage and causing considerable loss of life. In one instance a caravan consisting of forty-seven persons and 100 horses was engulfed in the River Galica and all were drowned.

Chinese Soldiers to Be Punished.

PEKING, Oct. 26.—In response to the demand of the British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, the empress dowager has issued an edict directing the punishment of the Chinese soldiers who on Sunday attacked a party of railway engineers at the Marco Polo bridge, on the Peking-Hankow line.

Ryan College Burned.

RYAN, I. T., Oct. 26.—Ryan college, with all its contents, was burned to-day. There were over 200 pupils in the building at the time, but all escaped. The Ryan college was one of the best buildings in the Indian Territory.

Sixty Japanese Drowned.

KOBE, JAPAN, Oct. 26.—The Japanese steamer Mijagala was sunk to-day, almost immediately after having been in collision with the Japanese steamer Kinshiu-Maru. Sixty Japanese were drowned.

Soldier Murders Another.

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 26.—In a quarrel between William H. Green, John Nofwit and Ed Wilson, all privates in Company H, Seventh Immunes, negroes, Green was shot and instantly killed to-night by Nofwit. There is an air of mystery about the whole thing. Nofwit and Wilson are both in the guardhouse.

Veteran Publisher Dead.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Oscar E. Knapp, senior member of the firm of Knapp, Peck & Thomson, publishers of the Daily Advertiser, died to-day of pneumonia in his 89th year. Mr. Knapp had been connected with the Advertiser either as foreman or proprietor for sixty years.

Mexico, Mo., Firm Fails.

MEXICO, MO., Oct. 26.—(Special.) The firm of E. H. Carter & Co., stationery and wall paper dealers, made an assignment here to-day. The assets will probably amount to about $3,000. The liabilities are not yet known.

Arson and Suicide.

BLACKSTONE, MASS., Oct. 26.—Michael Bartholimi shot his wife in the back to-night, set fire to the house and then committed suicide. Mrs. Bartholimi escaped from the house before it was consumed.

Arbuckles Invade California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Oct. 26.—The Arbuckle Company to-day invaded this territory and reduced the price of sugar from 5¾ to 5¼ cents. The cut was immediately met by the Western refinery.

Another Plague Victim.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—Dr. Poch, who has been attending the victims of the bubonic plague in Vienna, together with Hochegger, another of the nurses, has developed symptoms of the disease.

For Distributing Tracts.

LIMA, PERU, Oct. 26.—Two American Protestant tract distributors have been arrested at Arequipa, charged with distributing papers contrary to the state religion. The state attorney will apply for their release.

LONG ON THE NAVY

WANTS IT INCREASED, BUT NOT TOO GREATLY.

WOULD LEAD TO A REACTION

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Long Thinks Cabinet Officers Should Have a Place Upon Floor of Congress—He Was Banqueted in Boston Last Night.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary of the Navy Long received a genuine New England welcome at Music hall to-night on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. There were more than 800 representative Republicans of New England at the tables. The galleries were crowded by ladies and gentlemen. The other guests of honor were Governor Wolcott, Senator Lodge and Congressman Dingley. The guests and many of the leading Republicans of the state were seated on the platform. Secretary Long was the principal speaker. When he rose he received a tremendous ovation, it being several minutes before he could proceed on account of the enthusiastic reception accorded him. He said in part:

"My experience in the cabinet has confirmed the impression that I have long cherished, that a cabinet officer, with or without a vote, should have a place upon the floor of congress, where he shall at once be subject to question in all matters of his administration and have the opportunity to present in person the needs and demands of his branch of the public service. So might he best get larger growth.

"The almost entire freedom of the navy during the war from loss of life, from sickness and disease, and from even ordinary casualties, is the best evidence of the thoroughness of its preparation, the intelligence of its direction, and the skill, efficiency and thorough training of its officers and men. Let me bear my testimony that all this has been the work of the navy itself, and not of any man at its head. Of the completeness of its system, the competency of its personnel and of its professional spirit I cannot speak too highly. That spirit animated the officer on the deck, the commandant at the yard, the chief in the bureau, and, no less, the grades, every one of them, below these. Line and staff, superior and subordinate, have all worked with matchless fidelity and ability and in harmonious co-operation, and deserve equal honor.

"The glory of the navy and the glory of the war which it shares with the army is not, however, in battle alone; or, rather, it is not in the brutal elements of battle. It is rather in the fine instinct, the heroic courage, the splendid devotion, the intense patriotism which nerve men to endure what otherwise were the unpardonable horrors of armed conflict for the sake of the great ends and cause for which battles are fought. The war through which we have just passed was not waged for the exultation of victory. It was for the unloosening of the yoke of bondage, the elevation of an oppressed people, the diviner civilization of the coming century. Its finer touches were in the generous humanity it aroused rather than in the splendid courage it evoked. Not a trace of personal animosity toward the foe was visible from beginning to end.

"Few words will last longer than those which Captain Evans, uttered when he said of his men during the battle of Santiago, that 'so long as the enemy flew its flag, they fought like American seamen, but when the flag was hauled down they were as gentle and tender as American women.'

"It was a revelation to the Spanish prisoners when they found themselves received in their encampment rather than prison, at Portsmouth, with Christian kindness, their wounds bound up and every want provided for. The lesson has not been lost on the civilization of the time when Cervera, returning to his seat in the Spanish senate, proclaimed the humanity of America, and suggests to Spain that she benefit by our example, waken from her bondage to old limitations, and follow the lead of American enterprise and American institutions.

"If I may say one word more concerning the navy, I agree with the evident proposition that, with the recent extension of our territory, the new duties that are upon us and the now enlarged importance of our sea power, the increase in our naval force should go on. But I am not one of those who would have it extravagantly expanded, and I would prefer a reasonable increase, commensurate with the increased need. Too rapid a development will surely lead to a reaction in the popular mind and a tendency to the other extreme, as happened after the war of the Union. Nor must we forget that the increase of the army and navy is necessarily attended with a very great increase in expenditure, and therefore, in taxation, and that, in the zeal of the present moment, we must stand upon the old fundamental principle that under no circumstances should this become a country where the military arm is a burden instead of a defense, and that the military establishment must be subordinate, by a long interval, to the educational and the industrial.

"If ever there was a man who loved his country, a servant of the public whose sole purpose was to do his duty and who was guided by a prayerful sense of accountability to God and his fellow men, it is President McKinley. For two years I have sat at the cabinet table, and I recall not one occasion when, in the discussion there of any question, one word has been uttered with regard to its effect or its bearing on the personal or political fortunes of the president or any member of his cabinet or of the party of which he was the choice two years ago, as to-day he is the choice of all the people."

Governor Wolcott and Senator Lodge also spoke.

A MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

Edward Albang Suddenly Stricken While Returning Home With His Wedding Garments.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Albang to Miss Katie Hamelman, which was to have been solemnized yesterday morning in St. Anthony's church, corner Seventh street and Barnett avenue, Kansas City, Kas., did not take place. It has been postponed indefinitely on account of the critical illness of the prospective groom. Mr. Albang was stricken Tuesday night, the very eve of his wedding. He will be taken to a hospital to-day to have an operation performed.

Every detail had been arranged for the wedding. Mr. Albang went to Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday evening to get his wedding garments and while returning home he was stricken. He was taken into a doctor's office and given temporary relief and then, with his wedding suit, he was sent home in a carriage.

The invitations sent out for the wedding announced it for 8:30 o'clock and long before that hour the church parlors were well filled with friends of the prospective bride and groom. Word was finally sent to the edifice announcing the serious illness of Mr. Albang and that the wedding would necessarily have to be postponed indefinitely. The young couple are well known in the metropolis. Miss Hamelman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hamelman, of 417 Nebraska avenue.

MR. BREIDENTHAL'S PLAN.

He Would Have State Banks Maintain a Guarantee Fund in the State Treasury.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Oct. 26.—At today's session of the State Bankers' Association, Bank Commissioner Breidenthal read a paper on "Guarantee Fund for State Banks." Mr. Breidenthal said it was necessary that the state should provide something more than a supervision in order to increase the business of banks and prevent failures. To do this he proposed that all banks in Kansas should be required to deposit with the state treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent of the average deposits of the bank, the money so deposited to be placed to the credit of the bank upon the treasurer's books and considered a part of the reserve of the bank. In conclusion, he said the banker should use care and prudence that he may continue to keep his bank safe, remain in business and die in the harness, which is the happiest and best end for the business man.

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ON THE VERGE OF MUTINY.

Bitter Feeling Among Spanish Troops in Cuba Because They Have Not Been Paid.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, FLA., Oct. 25.—The bitter feeling among the Spanish troops against the government for not paying them is increasing daily and menaces possible outbreaks, entailing serious trouble before long. The Orden Publico constitute the most seditious and turbulent element. At first the government proposed to pay only those who were discharged. Then, after protest, it offered to pay all by promissory notes, which was refused. No cash settlement has been made, and the entire body expresses its dissatisfaction openly.

Yesterday eighty irregulars, Movilizados from the Camaguani regiment, arrived here and went to the palace to demand pay. Their attitude before General Blanco was such that he ordered them to be taken to the Cabanas prison on pretext of being fed there, but they have not been allowed to leave the prison, and, to all intents and purposes, are under arrest.

Twenty-one members of the civil guards of this province also presented themselves at the palace to demand payment. They arrived just as the Movilizados were leaving for Cabanas prison and met General Blanco's aide, who threatened to send them there also. The threat had the desired effect, and they left the palace without further trouble.

These incidents prove the real feeling of the troops. The possibility of an outbreak is confirmed in private conversation with the men, who threaten not if they are ordered to embark without payment.

The demand for overdue salaries has taken an active and aggressive form in the municipal departments. Besides the mobs who daily infest the office of the mayor, clamoring for pay, threatening every variety of personal violence and even drawing guns, as happened one day last week, there are many individual instances of a more or less sensational character. One of the victims, an employe of the city, named Casares, entered the mayor's office on Monday morning to insist upon a settlement. The Marquis d'Estaban refused and made some excuse not entirely satisfactory to the claimant, who slapped the mayor's face, following up the slap with a couple of well directed blows. The attendants hustled Casares out of the building, but the mayor refused to prosecute and endeavored to hush the matter up. The story leaked out, however, and gave rise to a good deal of unfavorable comment at the expense of the mayor, although his friends applauded his coolness and self-restraint in not returning the blows.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT.

Fifth Annual Convention of American Society Is in Progress in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Experts in municipal improvements from various cities in the United States and Canada met here to-day at the Arlington hotel, in attendance at the fifth annual convention of the American Society of Municipal Improvements. The attendance was rather small at the opening, but more delegates are expected. The features of the morning session were an address of welcome by John B. Wight, president of the board of commissioners of this district, and the response by the president of the society, Harrison Van Duyne, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Van Duyne said that coincident with the advance in city development the past few years was the increased value of franchises that had been given to many companies, and which the president said shared only a small part of the public burdens properly belonging to them, while the tax burdens of others had proportionately increased. He knew of no reason why the companies owning franchises should not contribute their share to the support of the schools and other city expenses.

The afternoon session of the convention was given over to the committee on sewerage and sanitation, and several papers on these subjects were read and discussed. Captain Lansing H. Beach, engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, read a translation of the report of a commission of experts concerning the agricultural utilization of Vienna sewage. The report gave an estimate of from 3,000 to 14,700 tons per day as the value of this sewage as fertilizer. In other European cities land irrigated with sewage was made more valuable than other land, and apparently no ill effects to the inhabitants resulted.

D. F. McComb, superintendent of sewers of Washington, told of the proposed sewage disposal system for this city.

BALL NETTED NEARLY $1,000.

National Building Trades Council, Which Meets Here Next December, Will Not Go Hungry.

The first annual ball of the Kansas City Building Trades Council, given at Musick hall last night, was a success in every respect. The hall was well filled and nearly $1,000 realized from the sale of tickets. Gay decorations, emblematic of the different trade unions, decorated the walls, and an excellent band furnished music for the dancers. A unique feature of the ball was the entertainment furnished between each number on the programme. After the opening waltz Miss Mary Miller gave a "Brownie dance," and this was followed by a skirt dance by Miss Dolly McGinley; a vocal solo by Julius Newman; the Dewey drill by the pupils of Professor Franzmathes; song and dance, by Zula McConnell; "Butterfly dance," by Miss Corean Tollaferro; negro delineations, by Harry Johnson; mandolin and guitar selections, by Price and Hunter; negro songs and dances by Dillon and Diamond, and buck and wing dancing by Cash Wheeler.

The money raised by the sale of the ball tickets will be used to entertain the delegates to the convention of the National Builders and Traders' Council which meets in Kansas City the second Monday in December.

Liner Paris Resumes Her Place.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The American liner Paris, known during the Spanish war as the auxiliary cruiser Yale, resumed her place as a merchantman when she sailed to-day for Southampton. Since the expiration of the government charter the Paris had been thoroughly overhauled and painted both inside and outside.

Write It To-day

And mail to

DOLD

Your two line—12 word—ad on Berkshire Farm Sausage must be written on the lid of the 1 pound pasteboard box in which this sausage is sold—it is never sold in any way but our 1 pound package—and mailed

Before 6 p. m., Oct. 31, '98.

Best ad gets $10 in gold.
Second prize, $5 in gold.
Third prize, $4 in cash.
Fourth prize, $3 in cash.
Fifth prize, $2 in cash.
Sixth prize, $1 in cash.

For every other ad used WE WILL DELIVER FREE one package of Berkshire Farm Sausage.

The prize ads will be published on the front page of the Kansas City daily papers and the names and addresses of the winners will be published in The Kansas City Journal Sunday morning, November 6th.

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