SUBMARINE CABLES

THERE ARE 1,500 LINES, AGGREGATING 170,000 MILES.

ONLY PACIFIC IS UNINVADED

LACK OF RESTING PLACES THE CHIEF HINDRANCE.

United States Has Overcome That by Acquiring Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines—Pacific Is No Obstacle.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—(Special.) The submarine telegraphs of the world, and especially the practicability of a submarine telegraph across the Pacific, are discussed at considerable length in the January number of the Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. The statement shows that the submarine telegraphs of the world number 1,500. Their aggregate length is 170,000 miles; their total cost is estimated at $200,000,000, and the number of messages annually transmitted over them 6,000,000. All the grand divisions of the earth are now connected by their wires, and from country to country and island to island the thoughts and words of mankind are instantaneously transmitted. Beneath all oceans save the Pacific the universal language which this system has created flows uninterruptedly, and man talks as face to face with his fellow man at the antipodes. Darkest Africa now converses with enlightened Europe or America, and the great events of the morning are known in the evening throughout the inhabited world.

Adding to the submarine lines the land telegraph systems by which they are connected and through which they bring interior points of the various continents into instantaneous communication, the total length of telegraph lines of the world is 855,000 miles, the length of their single wires or conductors 3,500,000, and the total number of messages annually sent over them 365,000,000, or an average of 1,000,000 each day.

Of the 170,000 miles of submarine telegraph, about 150,000 belongs to thirty-five companies operating the commercial cables, which number about 320; the remainder are mostly short lines controlled by governments, and connecting forts, batteries, signal stations, light houses, etc., the aggregate of government lines being about 1,150, and their total length about 20,000 miles. In addition to this, the governments of the world hold about 80,000 miles of cable in stock for war purposes, ready to be laid at a moment's notice.

In the short half century since the practicability of submarine telegraphy was demonstrated, the electric wires have invaded every ocean except the Pacific. Nearly a score of wires have been laid across the Atlantic, of which no fewer than thirteen now successfully operate between the United States and Europe, while three others span the comparatively short distance between South America and the African and South European coast lines. Throughout the Indian ocean lines connect the far East with Europe and America by way of the Red sea, the Mediterranean, the western coast of Europe, and the great trans-Atlantic lines. The Mediterranean is crossed and recrossed in its entire length and breath by numerous cable lines, and the "Mediterranean of America," the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, is traversed in all directions by lines which bring its islands and colonies into speaking relations with each other and with South America, Central America, the United States, and thence Europe, Africa, Asia—the whole world. Along the eastern coast of Asia, cable lines loop from port to port and island to island, receiving messages overland from Eastern Europe by way of the Russian Siberian land lines and forwarding them to Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits settlements, Hong Kong, and the Philippines, and sending others in return. South America is skirted with cable lines along its entire border save the extreme south, where they are brought into intercommunication by land lines. Along the entire coast of Africa cables loop from place to place and colony to colony, stretching along the entire circumference and penetrating the interior by land lines at various points.

Everybody of water lying between the inhabited portions of the earth, with the single exception of the Pacific ocean, has been crossed and recrossed by submarine telegraph lines. Even that vast expanse of water has been invaded along its margin, submarine wires stretching along its western border from Siberia to Australia, while its eastern borders are skirted with lines which stretch along the western coasts of the two Americas. Several adventurous pioneers in Pacific telegraphy have ventured to considerable distances and depths in that great ocean, one cable line running from Australia to New Zealand, a distance of over 1,000 miles, and another extending from Australia to the French colony of New Caledonia, 800 miles seaward.

The chief obstacle in the past to the construction of a grand trans-Pacific cable was found in the fact that midocean resting places could not be satisfactorily obtained or arranged for, no single government controlling a sufficient number of suitable landing places to make this seem practicable, in view of the belief that the distances from which messages could be sent and cables controlled were limited. With landing places at Hawaii, Wake island, Guam, and the Philippines, however, no section of a cable stretching from the United States to Asia and touching at these points would have a length equal to that now in daily operation between France and the United States. The length of the French cable from Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass., is 3,250 miles, while the greatest distance from land to land on the proposed Pacific route would be that from San Francisco to Hawaii, 2,089 miles, that from Hawaii to Wake island being 2,040 miles; from Wake Island to Guam 1,290 miles; from Guam to Manila 1,520 miles; and from Manila to the Asiatic coast 630 miles.

While the depth of the Pacific is somewhat greater than that at which any cable has been laid, the difference between its depth and the greatest reached by cables in the Atlantic would be very slight, the cable recently laid from Hayti to the Windward islands being in 18,000 feet of water, while the greatest depth between San Francisco and Hawaii is 18,300 feet, and the greatest depth between Hawaii and Manila is estimated at 19,000 feet, though this estimate is yet to be verified by detailed soundings. Otto Krummel, who was the first to discuss the bathymetric data and calculate the area and volume of the various oceanic basins, puts the mean depth of the Pacific at 2,160 fathoms, against 2,050 for the Atlantic, in which cables have already been so successfully laid, and later researches and actual soundings, while they have developed extreme depths at certain points in the Pacific, have not, in the opinion of experts, been such as to warrant the belief that the depths along the proposed line would be considerably greater than those in which cables have been already successfully laid and operated.

The developments in construction, laying and operating of submarine cables and in their availability for general public use have kept pace with their extension throughout the civilized world. From a mere gutta percha coated wire, the submarine conductor of electricity has developed it a half century into a great cable having a central copper core surrounded by numerous layers of nonconducting material and protected by steel wire wound spirally about it, and, in turn, further protected by waterproof and insect-proof wrappings. From a steamer-towed open barge, the facilities for laying have developed to a fleet of nearly fifty steam vessels with every facility for laying, picking up, splicing and repairing the cable lines. From a speed rate of three words per minute, which was made on the first trans-Atlantic cables, the speed of transmission has been accelerated to fifty words per minute, and even more than that with the automatic transmitters now coming into use with cable lines, while by the duplexing of the cables their carrying capacity is doubled. From a cost to the sender of $100 per message, which was originally charged on the first trans-Atlantic cables, the rate from New York to London and the great cities on the continent of Europe has fallen to 25 cents per word. From several hours required for the transmission of a message and receipt of a response, the time has been so reduced that messages from the executive mansion to the battle field at Santiago were sent and a response received within twelve minutes, while a message sent from the house of representatives in Washington to the house of parliament in London in the chess match of 1898 was transmitted and the reply received in thirteen and one-half seconds.

The effect of this ready and inexpensive method of transmitting thoughts and words from continent to continent throughout the civilized world is shown in the rapid development of international commerce since it began. The first successful cable lines between the United States and Europe were put into operation in 1866. In that year our commerce with Europe amounted to $652,222,209; in 1876, to $720,959,053; in 1886, to $826,911,504; in 1896, to $1,051,882,874, and in 1898, to $1,279,739,936, while our commerce with the whole world, which in 1866 amounted to $763,671,588, had by 1898 reached the enormous sum of $1,847,551,981.

With this evidence of the advantage of prompt communication between commercial centers desiring an interchange of their products, it may not be improper to call attention to the fact that the United States now obtains but a small proportion of the commerce of Asia, which it is at present only able to reach through the long and devious submarine and land telegraph lines across the Atlantic, the continent of Europe, the Mediterranean, the Red sea or the Persian gulf, the Indian ocean, land lines across India, cable lines again by way of the Straits settlements, and thence along the Asiatic coast and among the islands of Oceanica. The commerce of the countries of Asia and Oceanica lying commercially adjacent to the Philippine islands amounts to more than $2,000,000,000 annually, their imports alone averaging $90,000,000 a month, or $1,200,000,000 per annum. Of this enormous market the United States at present obtains less than 6 per cent, despite the fact that the imports into the countries in question are largely composed of the classes of articles produced in the United States and offered for sale by her manufacturers and merchants. With direct cable communication across the Pacific, direct water communication through a Nicaraguan canal, and an increase in the number and capacity of American steamships, it seems not improper to suppose that a material addition might be made to the share obtained by the United States in the trade of that part of the world.

VON DIEDRICHS LACKED TACT.

His Actions at Manila One Reason Why He Has Been Suspended.

BERLIN, March 6.—A high official of the German navy department has informed the correspondent here of the Associated Press that the appointment of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, to the command of the East Asiatic squadron had been considered for months past and was finally decided upon as being the most available, the emperor desiring to show the American people that he is thoroughly friendly to them, knowing that Prince Henry is popular in the United States.

When the official referred to was asked whether the appointment was equivalent to the disgrace of Admiral Von Diedrichs, he said:

"Not exactly. If Admiral Von Diedrichs had shown more tact last summer before Manila it would undeniably have been productive of good results all around. Our government, unfortunately, was advised too late of a number of occurrences before Manila, none of which was really important; but they showed grave want of tact upon Admiral Von Diedrichs' part. The main trouble was that Admiral Von Diedrichs was insufficiently informed regarding international naval usages in such a delicate situation. Consequently he continued naval movements, drill and searchlight practice as if elsewhere than in a blockaded port, thus arousing distrust upon the part of the Americans."

The above is important, as being the first German official admission that there had been trouble between the Germans and Americans in Manila bay.

The first regularly appointed German naval attache at Washington, Von Rebeur Peschwitz starts for New York to-morrow on board the North German-Lloyd steamer Lahn, which sails from Bremen.

MUST RETURN TO CHINA.

Chinese Students to Be Deported Because They Were Not Students When They Came.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—An important decision bearing on the Chinese immigration question was handed down by Judge Morrow, of the United States circuit court of appeals. Judge Morrow holds that Chinese entering this country under the "student" permit cannot do so if they are not students in the mother country before embarking for this country. The case in question was that of two young Chinese, the sons of a laundryman of Eugene, Ore., who secured admission through the presentation of a certificate from the United States consul at Hong Kong stating that they were born in China, but that their father was bringing them to America for educational purposes. These boys were arrested after two years' residence and the United States district court of Oregon decided that the boys belonged to the exempt class. Judge Morrow's decision was made on an appeal of the government. The judgment of the district court being reversed, the boys will be deported.

When the boys reach China they can, it is understood, immediately return, as they are now of the "student" class and, therefore, exempt.

WOULD STAY IN THE ARMY.

Three-fourths of the Volunteer Officers Want to Have Their Commissions Renewed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Alger was fairly overrun to-day with congressional callers, nearly every one of whom had one or more candidates for appointment in the regular or volunteer army under the terms of the reorganization act. It is a safe estimate that 75 per cent of the officers in the present volunteer army are anxious to remain in the service.

The secretary, in answer to a question to-day, said that he had not yet been able to make any selections for appointment. There is some doubt whether appointments of officers for the volunteer branch of the service under the new law will not have to be deferred indefinitely, that is, until such time as the volunteer regiments have been actualy recruited. As there is a disposition at present to get along without these volunteer soldiers as long as possible, the chances of any appointments being speedily made in the officers' grades are not very bright.

SHIPBUILDING COMBINE.

All the Concerns on the Great Lakes to Come Into One Big Company.

CLEVELAND, O., March 6.—The new combination of the shipbuilding and kindred interests on the lakes is in a fair way to be carried through to completion. The stockholders of the local concerns which are to become part of the new company have all had their meetings and have, almost unanimously, voted to transfer their property. The name of the new company will be the American Shipbuilding Company. The capital will be $30,000,000, divided into $15,000,000 7 per cent preferred, and $15,000,000 of common stock. The Cleveland concerns to go into the combination are the Globe Iron Works Company, the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company and the Vessel Owners' Dry Dock Company.

New Hotel and Depot at Muskogee.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., March 6.—(Special.) A. A. Allen, vice president and general manager of the M. K. & T. railway, and party are here to-day in reference to rebuilding the depot hotel which was destroyed together with the depot in the recent big fire. The hotel was insured for $18,000. A brick building will be immediately erected at a cost of $50,000, which will be used as a depot and hotel combined, the hotel to be managed by the Katy.

Chillicothe Newspaper Changes.

CHILLICOTHE, MO., March 6.—(Special.) J. T. Bradshaw, of Lebanon, Mo., became the owner of the Chillicothe Constitution this morning, having purchased the plant and good will of S. M. Smith, who has owned the paper about one year. It is rumored that Editor Knott, of Hannibal, is in the deal.

Suburban Train at Sedalia.

SEDALIA, MO., March 6.—(Special.) The Missouri, Kansas & Texas put on a suburban passenger train to-day between the Fifth street depot and the new car shops in Southwest Sedalia for the accommodation of the shopmen, the majority of whom reside in East Sedalia.

ADMITS HIS CRIME

JOHN GILBERT CONFESSES TO SLAYING HIS FAMILY.

HAD TROUBLE WITH HIS WIFE

NOT ON GOOD TERMS WITH HER FOR ABOUT TWO YEARS.

Offered to Leave Her if She Would Give Him $10—Killed One of the Children First—Terrible Tale of Butchery.

EMPORIA, KAS., March 6.—(Special.) John Gilbert, the Clay county, Mo., farmer arrested here yesterday, confessed to-day to Sheriff O'Connor that he murdered his wife and four children. All day long crowds of people went to the jail to get a look at the murderer. The sheriff and his deputy were kept busy answering questions and handling the crowds. It can be said to the credit of the women of Emporia that not one of them visited the jail or even asked the sheriff concerning his prisoner.

After a great deal of quizzing by the sheriff and reporters, Gilbert finally said:

"I will tell the straight story. My wife accused me about two years ago of being intimate with another woman and we have not been on real good terms since.

"I have been trying to pull up and leave home for a long time, but I couldn't. Everything I had was mortgaged. It seemed like I could not afford to take my family. I could go myself easy enough and kept telling my wife so. I offered her a divorce and she kept nagging me about the children and throwing them up to me. I came home that night and decided to leave. I told my wife if she'd give me $10 that she had, I'd leave and never bother her any more. Well, we all went to bed. I got to thinking all about it and I got kind of nervous like and got up and went out in the yard and, coming back in, I picked up the hammer and hit the boy in the head. Of course, that made trouble and my wife, she got up and ran out in the road and was going over to the neighbors, hollering and all. So I ran after her and caught her. She said she'd come back if I'd behave, and I thought I would then. But when we got in, why, the boy was thrashing about on the bed—kind of like a chicken—and when I saw it I couldn't hold myself, but hit my wife and pounded her till she couldn't move, and then took the children.

"I killed the children because I couldn't bear to think of their suffering."

This confession was afterward written out and Gilbert signed it.

In appearance Gilbert is a short, stooped man, with whitish eyes and eyebrows. He has a reddish mustache and a week's growth of beard. His eyes are watery and when talking of the murder of his family he cries.

He is evidently trying to play the insanity dodge, but is fearful of a mob. He says he wants to be hanged, but seems to object to a lynching bee.

NO NEW COLLINS TRIAL.

Judge Hazen Says There Can Be No Mistake About John Collins' Guilt.

TOPEKA, March 6.—(Special.) Judge Z. T. Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, this morning overruled the motion of a new trial for John Henry Collins, convicted of the murder of his father, J. S. Collins. In his opinion Judge Hazen overruled each of the points of law raised by the defendant's attorneys. He declared that the jury which tried the case was one of the best which ever sat in Shawnee county; that the affidavits of witnesses had failed to establish of any misconduct on the part of the jurors and that a verdict, other than that given, could not have been rendered in view of the evidence introduced in the case.

John Collins sat immediately in front of Judge Hazen when the opinion was delivered. He betrayed no emotion, maintaining his usual cool demeanor. He refused to discuss the verdict, but appeared to be perfectly cheerful while he was being taken back to his cell at the county jail.

At the request of Attorney A. A. Godard, Judge Hazen deferred sentence on account of the absence of Attorney W. P. Hayden. He did not name a date for the pronouncing of sentence against the convicted young man.

In discussing the charges made against the jurors Judge Hazen said:

"I have no doubt but these men (the jury) would have gladly returned a verdict in favor of the defendant if they could have done so conscientiously; because they were men of families, and to return the verdict they did was calculated, in a certain way, to cause men to lose faith in humanity. I feel quite sure that it would have been a pleasure to the jury, and I knew it would be to the court, if, under their oaths, they could have returned a verdict of not guilty. But under the testimony in the case, it seems to me there was nothing left for this jury to do except to return the verdict they did. They could not have conscientiously done otherwise, in my opinion, because the evidence unmistakably pointed to the guilt of the defendant. There could be no mistake about it. The fact that twelve men of the character of these jurors in this case should arrive at a unanimous conclusion as they did, and that he was guilty of murder in the first degree, is a remarkable condition of affairs; and I feel sure that it could not have existed if it had not been that when the evidence was closed, in this case, there was not a doubt left in the mind of any juror that the defendant was guilty.

"I approve of the verdict. I wish it were otherwise; because it certainly would be a pleasure to discharge the defendant; but when a duty rests upon men they must perform it irrespective of results.

"In my opinion the defendant has had a fair trial, as fair a trial as ever a man had in court. I know he has been given the benefit of the doubt upon every proposition of law, and I feel sure he has been given the benefit of the doubt upon every question of fact by the jury.

"Under the circumstances, the court has but one duty to perform, and that is to overrule the motion for a new trial."

CHURCH ENTRIES CHANGED.

Expert Carvalho Testifies in Cody-Gould Case—Defense Will Again Allege Blackmail.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Mrs. Sarah Angell and John Angell, the missing witnesses in the Cody case, were on hand at the opening of court in the Cody trial to-day. Mrs. Angell is the woman who, it was contended, had been married to Jay Gould and who was the mother of his child. A letter identified by Mrs. Seguin as from Mrs. Cody to Mrs. Beebe asked for $100 and told that Mrs. Pierce's lawyer had arived in Albany with a deposition from Mrs. Angell to the effect that she was never married to Jay Gould. The marriage, the deposition set forth, was to a Frenchman named Vidas, "who starved her." Mrs. Cody's letter continues:

"I think the woman is crazy. I am going to try to get an affidavit from her to the effect that she had a child by Jay Gould. Isn't it a shame that the villain at this late day should fall us?"

A third letter to Mrs. Beebe tells of Mrs. Cody's anxiety to meet George Gould personally because, as she says, she "has the key to the whole situation" in her hands. "If the case goes to trial," she proceeds, "you and I will be dead and buried, for that old fool is constantly changing her mind and every now and then contends that she was never married to Gould."

Emma Lewis, of Rouse's Point, testified that Mrs. Cody boarded with her for five weeks in 1895. She had written letters for Mrs. Cody in connection with the Gould case. Mrs. Cody had told her that she did not believe Mrs. Angell was ever married to Jay Gould, and that she felt sure that Jay Gould was not the father of Mrs. Pierce.

David N. Carvalho, a handwriting expert, made chemical tests in court with a view to discovering what names, if any, had been erased from the records of the Cooperville church. The expert said he was able to state that the original entry had preceding the name "Jay Gould" the initials "E. A." and following it the small letter "k." There had been also an erasure of four small letters, one of which was an "i." In regard to the words "Mary Brown," where another erasure had been presupposed, there was no indication through the chemical test of an attempted alteration.

Mr. Wanderzee opened the case for the defense. He took up the same line as was followed in the first trial. He pointed out that instead of concocting a scheme whereby to get money out of the Goulds, Mrs. Cody's first knowledge that it was alleged Jay Gould had had a wife and child in the state of New York as early as the year 1853 was obtained by reading an item in the Rocky Mountain News which mentioned Mrs. Pierce, of Montana, as Jay Gould's daughter. Subsequently Mrs. Pierce told her such details of the case as had come to her knowledge. This led to Mrs. Cody's seeking out Mrs. Angell. Then came the entrance into the case of William McMurtrie Speer and Amasa J. Parker, Jr., which the defense promises to explain through the testimony of Mr. Speer.

It will be contended by the defense that Mrs. Cody's part in the alleged attempt to extort money from the Goulds had nothing of blackmailing attached to it. First, the defense submitted the claim against the Gould state, on the part of Mrs. Angell, and then the former made an agreement between Mrs. Cody and Amasa J. Parker, Jr., according to which the latter was to act as counsel in the prosecution of the claim against the Gould estate.

MACOMB TRAIN ROBBERS.

Grand Jury Is Investigating Ryan and Kennedy and Their Pals in the Memphis Holdup.

HARTVILLE, MO., March 6.—(Special.) The circuit court began its March term to-day and the first act of Judge Argus Cox was to order the impaneling of a grand jury. This was accomplished in short order and the examination into the Memphis train robbery at Macomb on January 3 was begun before the noon hour. The town is crowded with witnesses and farmers attracted by curiosity and great interest is being manifested in the prisoners—Bill Ryan, alias Tom Jennings; Jack Kennedy, Joe Shepherd, Lewis Neigh, E. Byrum, Jake Fagley and Oswald Ray—who are in the best of health and in high fettle.

The judge's charge to the grand jury was mainly devoted to the train robbery question and he laid great stress on the fact that the duty the Macomb affair imposed on the jury was the first in the history of the county.

The prisoners are confined in the corridor of the new court house, in the absence of a jail, and are shackled and constantly under surveillance by a force of deputies under Sheriff Cantrell and Deputy United States Marshal Brown.

Attorneys Goode, McGregor and Mead, of Springfield, signed the attorneys' roll of the court to-day and will take a prominent part in the trials which will result from the grand jury's dilberations. Indictments, it is expected, will be returned tomorrow.

It is stated that the cases of Neigh, Byrum, Fagley and Ray will be disposed of at this term of court and that the trials of Ryan, Kennedy and Shepherd will not take place before the last week in May or the first week in June.

MOLINEUX TO BE ARRAIGNED.

Will Appear in Court To-day, but Will Not Be Tried Until Next Fall.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Roland B. Molineux will be arraigned before Recorder Goff in the court of general sessions tomorrow to plead to the indictment for murder in the first degree in poisoning Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. His trial will be some time next fall, it is thought. The proceedings in court to-morrow are expected to be brief. The indictment will be attacked and the methods of the coroner and district attorney denounced by Counsel Weeks. Molineux' trial promises to be the most memorable, in some respects, ever held in this country. The value of the testimony of handwriting experts will be brought to the front more prominently than ever before.

There was a rumor current to-day that Felix J. Gallagher, for whom Molineux obtained a position as clerk in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, had made a confession. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre stated he had heard of no confession. It was also stated that Gallagher had given some important data to Captain McClusky in connection with the case which will greatly assist the prosecution in bringing the case to its climax at the inquest.

Passed Himself Off as Single.

SEDALIA, MO., March 6.—(Special.) Judge G. W. Burr issued a warrant today charging Frank Draver, now a saloonkeeper in St. Louis, with having fraudulently obtained $400 from Miss Jennie Butterfield, of Secalia, formerly of Knobnoster. Officer Robb left to-night for St. Louis to arrest Draver. The ex-engineer is a married man, and it is alleged that he passed himself as a single man to Miss Butterfield.

Going's Case Not Reached.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., March 6.—(Special.) William Going, the Indian murderer sentenced to be shot on Monday last, appeared before Judge Clayton today on writ of habeas corpus. On account of press of business, Going's examination was put off until his case can be reached.

Life Sentence for a Young Woman.

SANDUSKY, O., March 6.—Martha May McFillin, who was found guilty of the murder of her lover, George Kochel, was today sentenced to the penitentiary for life. She received her sentence coolly, but her mother, who was in court, fainted.

Masked Robbers Get $2,500.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., March 6.—Five masked robbers entered the house of Miss Eliza Waltz, an aged maiden lady, near Cavetown, securing $2,500 in cash and escaped. The robbers broke in the door with a fencerail.

Uncle George—"So you really think you love the girl?"

Harry—"Love her! Why, I actually enjoy her mother's company."

INDIRECT BRIBERY

UTAH INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE FILES TWO REPORTS.

CONDEMN CAMPAIGN METHODS

FREE ENTERTAINMENT BY CANDIDATES DENOUNCED.

Committee Says It Not Only Tends to Evil, but Works Evil—No Proof of the Charges Against Candidate McCune Was Found.

SALT LAKE, U., March 6.—The legislative investigating committee submitted a majority and minority report to the joint assembly this afternoon. The majority report is signed by Senator Whitney and Representatives Stewart, Mansfield, Sorenson and Cummings. The minority report is signed Senators Shurtliff and Howells. The findings of the majority report are as follows:

"First—In the matter of the charge of bribery preferred by Representative Law against A. W. McCune we find, after the most careful consideration, that the charge is not sustained by the evidence.

"Second—In the Sloan-Nebeker case we find that the said R. W. Sloan improperly approached Senator W. G. Nebeker for the purpose of securing his (Nebeker's) support for Mr. McCune, but the evidence does not establish an attempted bribery or other public offense.

"Third—In the Ivins-Jackson case the evidence is not sufficient to justify the conclusion that any attempt was made to secure, by improper means, Mr. Jackson's vote. We believe that Mr. Jackson, in this matter, labored under an honest, but mistaken, impression.

"Fourth—The evidence in the Cook-Farr matter is so remote that we deem it irrelevant to any issue under consideration.

"The Lapish charge—a supplemental case—is one in which the evidence bearing upon the statement made is not sufficient to warrant the finding of an attempted bribery or other public offense.

"In conclusion, we record our emphatic disapproval of the present method of conducting senatorial campaigns, particularly the practice by senatorial candidates of opening headquarters, employing numerous assistants and entertaining, by means of free dinners, free theaters and other gratuitous dispensations, persons whose votes are desired by the candidates at whose expense these things are provided. It not only tends to evil, but it works evil, and, in the interests of good government pure elections and that higher political morality which all good citizens desire to see attained, the practice should be abolished. We also condemn the circulation of unfounded rumors designed to injure the prospects of some senatorial candidates."

The specific finding in the minority report is that A. W. McCune did, by the use of money, attempt to secure the vote of Albert A. Law, and that R. W. Sloan sought by improper means to secure the vote of State Senator W. G. Nebeker for McCune for United States senator.

After the reading of the reports, the joint assembly adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning, when the reports will be taken up for discussion.

"INDIAN JOHN," HUNTER, DEAD.

He Was a Familiar Figure in Western Pennsylvania and New York.

Braddock, Pa., Special to the New York World.

"Indian John," known throughout Western Pennsylvania and New York, died last week in Braddock township, near here, where he had lived for the last half century with the family of Hartman Barclay. Indian John's name was John Moore.

Death resulted from a peculiar and rapid malady in which the blood seemed to turn into lime, and caused a stiffening of the muscles and blood channels. Last week his left leg became rigid and three days later his right arm. During his hundred and two years of life he had never required a physician's care.

His father was chief of the Conplanters tribe, and his wigwam was raised near where the famous town of Homestead stands. There Indian John cried as a papoose and hunted as a young buck. Allegheny county, now containing almost 1,000,000 population, had a dozen huts and a blockhouse when Indian John hunted early in the century. This city was without habitations.

John Turner and Simon Girty, the famous Indian characters tracked game with Indian John. When Turner passed to the happy hunting grounds thirty years since, he left a fortune to Indian John, but the latter never touched it. He buried it in a willow grove. Later he was induced to place it in a bank. He thought he was going to die four years ago, and made a will. Nothing is known of it.

Indian John's association with whites civilized him, but he never left his Indian trails. He would spend days in the woods, and startle hunters by disappearing from view as if by magic. He was reserved and spoke English well; was well posted on current events, but could neither read nor write.

Frank—"Some genius in Birmingham has invented a buttonholeless shirt."

Billy—"Why, that's old. I've worn them ever since my wife learned to ride a bike."

THE ills of women overshadow their whole lives. Some women are constantly getting medical treatment and are never well. "A woman best understands women's ills," and the women who consult Mrs. Pinkham find in her counsel practical assistance. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

PRACTICAL HELP FOR SUFFERING WOMEN

MRS. MABEL GOOD, Correctionville, Ia., tells how Mrs. Pinkham saved her life. She says:

"I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me. I can recommend it as one of the best medicines on earth for all women's ills. I suffered for two years with female weakness and at last became bedfast. Three of our best doctors did me no good so I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking a few bottles of your medicine, I was able to do all my housework. I know that your medicine raised me from a bed of sickness and perhaps death, and am very thankful for what it has done for me. I hope that every suffering woman may be persuaded to try your medicine."

Get Mrs. Pinkham's advice as soon as you begin to be puzzled. The sick headaches and dragging sensation come from a curable cause. Write for help as soon as they appear.

MRS. DOLE STANLEY, Campbellsburg, Ind., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I was troubled with sick headache and was so weak and nervous, I could hardly go. A friend called upon me one evening and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying that she knew that it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine and after taking five bottles of it, I was entirely cured. I cannot praise it enough."

BEWARE OF FRAUD

The Kansas City papers have recently contained an advertisement of a spurious article described as

R. W. McMURRY & CO.'S CANADIAN RYE WHISKEY

These Goods Are Not Genuine.

There are no such distillers in Canada as R. W. McMurry & Co. There are dozens of other spurious Canadian Whiskies, a list of which we will send on application.

Hiram Walker & Sons, LIMITED,

Proprietors of

"Canadian Club" Whiskey

The most imitated liquor in America.

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WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS FOR KANSAS CITY,

GLASNER & BARZEN.

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The Old Reliable Doctor. Oldest in Age, Longest Located. A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 27 Years Special Practice.

Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakage. Charges low. Over 30,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation is free and confidential, either personally or by letter.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility, (Spermatorrhoea) and Impotency, producing losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to head, pains in back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, &c., cured for life. I can stop all night losses, restore lost sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.

Syphilis, that terrible disease, in all its forms and stages cured for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings, Sores, Gonorrhoea and Gleet, and all forms of Private Diseases positively cured or money refunded.

Stricture permanently cured without caustic, cutting, bougies or sounds. No pain, no exposure. Patient can use the treatment at home.

Rheumatism The Great Turkish Rheumatic Cure. A SURE CURE. The greatest discovery in the annals of medicine. One dose gives relief; a few doses remove fever and pain in joints;—a cure in a few days. Send statement of case with stamp for circular.

Book for both sexes, 80 pages, 27 pictures, true to life, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6c. in stamps. Read this little book and answer list of questions.

Free Museum of Anatomy For Men Only. Replete with thousands of curiosities. The life-like models and wax figures deeply impress the mind;—a school of instruction—a sermon without words.

OFFICE HOURS: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 12.

N. B.—I have $500 deposited in the bank, which I will forfeit for above diseases that I cannot cure.

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If you suffer with catarrh colds in the head, deafness, loss of taste or smell, DR. THURMOND'S CATARRH CURE is guaranteed to make a radical and permanent cure. If it fails it will cost you nothing to try it. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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THE OLD RELIABLE.

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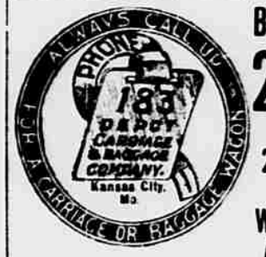

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New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam.

via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin screw steamers "STATENDAM" and "ROTTERDAM." First Cabin, $47.50 and upward; Second Cabin, $35.00. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers, called Second Cabin, rate, $40.00. Gen'l Sw. West. Agt., cor. 9th and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo., or to Aug. Weber, 22 E. 8th st.

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These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, all affections for which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections are used.

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