

INQUIRY BY CONGRESS

Killing of a Negro Postmaster To Be Investigated.

RESOLUTION REPORTED TO SENATE

Joint Committee of Three Senators and the Same Number of Representatives To Look Into the Affairs of the Hawaiian Islands in the National Legislature—Special Committee Meeting To Be Devoted to the Hawaiian Question.

Washington, March 3.—The senate committee on postoffices and post roads authorized a favorable report on Senator Mason's joint resolution for an investigation of the recent killing of the colored postmaster at Lake City, S. C. The resolution was amended and as reported is as follows:

"Whereas, It is asserted that the United States postmaster at Lake City, S. C., has been murdered and his wife and children shot, his home burned and the United States mail and property therein destroyed, therefore,

"Resolved, That a joint committee consisting of six members of congress, three from the senate and three from the house, be appointed to investigate the alleged crime and report the facts to congress, together with their recommendations and that they have authority to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers and to employ a stenographer, to be paid out of the contingent funds of the two houses of congress, and the power to act through a subcommittee."

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE

Conference Report on the Pension Appropriation Bill Agreed To.

Washington, March 3.—In the senate the conference report on the pension appropriation bill presented by Perkins was agreed to. Mason, of the committee on postoffices and post roads, presented a concurrent resolution from the committee investigating the Lake City, S. C., postoffice murder, and on objection by Allen the resolution was laid over for a day.

A resolution was adopted by the house asking the president to transmit to the house a copy of the proceedings of the international commission on the subject of the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande river, required of said commission by the protocol of May 6, 1896; also the protest of Mr. Horcasitas representing citizens of Mexico against the construction of dams by the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation company, and the action thereon. A bill was passed creating Knoxville, Tenn., a port of entry. The house then resumed consideration of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter.

Bill, Populist of Colorado, Simpson, Populist of Kansas, and Clark, Democrat of Missouri, opposed the bill, mainly on the ground that it was inimical to the interests of the country editor.

Hawaiian Annexation.

Washington, March 3.—At a meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations it was decided that a special meeting of the committee should be held next Saturday for the purpose of considering the best course to be pursued in the future with relation to the annexation of Hawaii. The decision to hold the special meeting grew out of a suggestion that the treaty of annexation should be abandoned and the question taken up in the senate on the basis of all members of the committee were not present at the meeting, and it was agreed that the question should be considered by a meeting to be devoted wholly to this question.

Webster Finnegan's Nomination.

Washington, March 3.—In the executive session of the senate Hale moved to consider the vote by which the nomination of Webster Finnegan, to be collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Texas was confirmed. In entering the motion Hale said that he had received letters saying that Mr. Finnegan should not be confirmed and that he merely asked reconsideration in order to permit an investigation. Mills and Chilton of Texas opposed the motion, saying that while they did not agree politically with Finnegan they thought his confirmation should stand. The motion was not acted upon.

MET DEATH IN FLAMES.

Five Children Perish Miserably in Sight of Their Parents.

Birmingham, Ala., March 3.—Jule and Johanna Bonner, who reside on the plantation of W. S. Gulley, near Livingston, went to prayer meeting, leaving five children ranging in age from 2 to 9 years at home alone. For some reason, as they thought, they locked the children in and left a blazing log fire to keep them warm.

Returning home about 9 o'clock they saw in the distance their house in flames. They ran to it breathlessly and reached it just a moment before the roof fell in and could hear the piteous cries of the little ones as they beat against the door and cried for help. In another moment the roof fell in and before the flames were subdued the five children were charred corpses.

Chicago Police Investigation.

Chicago, March 3.—The Chicago police department is promised an investigation by the grand jury. The inquiry will be based upon the written report of the Berry senatorial committee and will continue during the remainder of the session of the present body. John M. Glenn, former secretary of the civil service commission; John H. Hamline, and E. Raymond Bliss have been summoned to appear before the grand jury for the purpose of enlightening its members upon the doings of Chief Kipley's men.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 3.—T. J. Trimmer, a well-known merchant and respected citizen, was shot and killed by Dr. S. J. Birings, a prominent dentist. Birings entered the decedent's store with a pistol in each hand and without warning shot Trimmer three times. One ball entered the heart and the other two entered the left hand. The cause of the murder is a mystery, as the men had been close friends.

JOLIET STIRRED UP.

Bribery Cases Excite the People of the Penitentiary Town.

Joliet, Ill., March 3.—This city is still stirred from center to circumference over the developments of the past twenty-four hours and the consequent citing before the court, under charges of attempted bribery, of four of Joliet's leading citizens. Opinion is, of course, divided; and not a few assert that the charges are put in to indicate that there is nothing behind them. City Attorney McNaughton, acting for the defendants, accuses the drainage trustees of playing a bluff game. He, however, adds that as the characters of four well-known and reputable citizens have been assailed in the most cowardly manner, there is nothing left but to fight.

"You may rest assured," he says, "that these men who have thus been attacked will not rest until their good names have been cleared of suspicion." On the other hand Attorney Hayes, for the drainage board, says that its action, taken Tuesday, is the first step toward breaking up one of the most gigantic conspiracies in the history of western litigation. He also asserts that the sanitary district has been systematically robbed of millions by just such schemes and that the board proposes to put a stop to them. Excitement over the matter still runs high and all sorts of rumors are in the air to the effect that wholesale indictments and arrests will follow.

With the eyes of Joliet upon him, John P. King, the lumberman, fled before Judge Hillscher a formal answer to the charge that he attempted to influence the jurors who were to determine the value of the property condemned by the sanitary district. Item by item he denied the grave accusations made against him. He was innocent, he claimed, and asked the court and his fellow-citizens to believe him.

THE LATTIMER TRAGEDY.

Sheriff Martin and His Chief Deputy on the Witness Stand.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 3.—When court opened for the continuation of the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer, Sheriff Martin's cross-examination was resumed by counsel for the prosecution. The main point established was that the witness denied making the remark after the shooting that he had merely taken a hand "in the matter as plain Martin, and not as the sheriff of Luzerne county."

The defense endeavored to have the sheriff testify that he was unable to suppress the riot and disorder that existed in the Hazelton region, and that the civil authorities were unable to cope with it and had telegraphed to the governor of Pennsylvania for aid, and that consequently the governor ordered out the state militia on the night of Sept. 10. The commonwealth objected to this line of testimony and Judge Woodward sustained the objection.

Samuel Price, a contractor and commission merchant of Hazelton, testified that he was Sheriff Martin's chief deputy at the time of the shooting. He told that the sheriff gave all the deputies explicit orders to keep cool, protect all property and maintain the peace. He also told them they were not to shoot unless for self-protection.

On Trial for Embezzlement.

Cincinnati, March 3.—The trial of Thomas B. Youzue, late cashier of the defunct First National bank of Newport, Ky., was begun before Judge Taft and a jury on indictments which charge the defendant with the embezzling of over \$58,000 of the bank's money, and with making false entries and false returns to the comptroller. A motion for a continuance on account of the defendant's health was overruled by the court.

Refuses to Pay Its Taxes.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 3.—The Waterworks company has refused to pay its taxes and invites the legal collection thereof. They amount to \$5,225. The city will make no attempt to collect it, but will simply make the usual return delinquent. The company is not hard up, but the move is supposed to possess some strategic purpose with reference to the proposed purchase of the waterworks.

Fatal Wreck on the Rail.

Chicago, March 3.—In a wreck which occurred on the Wisconsin Central railroad at Franklin Park at 3 o'clock in the morning a brakeman was killed and a fireman seriously injured. Fifteen freight cars were splintered into kindling wood and the engine totally destroyed and thrown from the track into a ditch. The engineer of the train escaped injury by jumping from his engine.

Inter Ocean vs. Associated Press.

Chicago, March 3.—The application of The Inter-Ocean for an injunction to restrain the Associated Press from cutting off its news service to that paper was denied by Judge Waterman. The court finds that the contract between the complainant and defendant is illegal, because of some of its terms restricting the complainant as to how it shall take and give its news.

Esterhazy Challenges Picquet.

Paris, March 3.—It is rumored that Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy has challenged Colonel Picquet to a duel as a result of the latter's evidence in the recent trial of M. Zola and his repeated attempts to convict Comte Esterhazy of the crime for which Dreyfus is now undergoing imprisonment.

Flour Mill Destroyed by Fire.

LaCrosse, Wis., March 3.—Fire destroyed the large flour mill of Carrell & Fall at Houston, Minn. The capacity of the mill was 750 barrels daily and a large quantity of wheat, flour and other mill stuffs were destroyed. Several Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul cars on the track were burned.

Crown Princess Very Ill.

Vienna, March 3.—The condition of the Crown Princess Stephanie grows worse. She is suffering from inflammation of the lungs, a result of an attack of influenza, and it is spreading to an extent which makes her condition critical.

Combine in Ingrain Carpets.

Philadelphia, March 3.—Thomas Bromley, of the Bromley Bros. Carpet company, has confirmed the statements contained in a dispatch from Boston regarding the scheme to combine all the ingrain carpet manufacturers.

WITH AMERICAN GUNS

The Cuban Army Wins Another Splendid Victory.

SPANIARDS LOSE ABOUT 1,000 MEN.

Fighting Continued Desperately for Five Days, at the End of Which Time General Linares' Army, Thoroughly Beaten and Discouraged Was Withdrawn—The Battle Occurred at Holguin, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

New York, March 3.—Reports of the recent battle at Holguin, province of Santiago de Cuba, have been received in New York. Instead of the battle being a Spanish victory, as represented from Havana, it was a disastrous defeat, followed by a retreat on the part of the Spanish forces. This information comes through Cuban sources and is the cause for a great amount of rejoicing in Cuban circles, because the guns and ammunition shipped from Long Island less than a month ago were used in the fight. Major Miranda, who landed the expedition, reports the victory without many details, but from other letters which come out by the same mail the story is told.

The Spanish forces were commanded by General Linares, who for some time has been at Holguin making preparations to march to the city of Santiago de Cuba. His army included cavalry and artillery.

Flower of the Spanish Army.

Previous to his starting to march he boasted that he would make the coast—a distance of sixty miles in a direct line—in four days. By the road to be followed the distance was twenty miles more, owing to the condition of the country. His troops were the most valuable in the Spanish army, many of them having been on the island for three years. A week before the starting of the march the Long Island expedition had been landed. To protect the expedition a force under General Garcia had been sent to the southern coast. In case a demonstration was made, Colonel Manuel Rodriguez was left with a vanguard of 900 men to worry Linares if he should try to leave Holguin. While the expedition, one of the largest ever landed there, was being protected from attack, the Spanish general marched out from Holguin. Ten miles from Holguin the roads become hilly and the rocks afford protection equal to any modern fortification.

A Regular Death-Trap.

Colonel Rodriguez' men took their stand in this natural fortification near the town of San Francisco. Owing to the character of the country less than 2,000 of the Spanish troops could be brought into action when the Cubans opened fire. The road, a winding one, was a regular death-trap. Linares used his artillery as much as possible, but the Cuban force of less than a thousand men could not be dislodged. Failing to make progress Linares marched a portion of his command five miles east to move by the road which runs to Jiguana, expecting to follow the railroad leading to Santiago de Cuba. This command was intercepted by a portion of the Cubans and harassed so that it was unable to reach the Cauto river. For two days it was held in check until General Garcia and his command could reach the place.

Burial of the Spanish Dead.

Every day Spanish dead were buried and the wounded sent back to Holguin. General Garcia's command did not reach its full strength until the fifth day after the fighting began. On this day the Spanish columns retreated in confusion, carrying the wounded to Holguin and leaving 200 dead on the field. The Cubans' loss in the five days' fighting was less than fifty killed. The real Spanish loss will never be known, as the dead and wounded were taken from the field at night. It is estimated that nearly 1,000 were killed and wounded. From word received from Holguin it was learned that there were several companies almost annihilated by the Cuban fire. Other letters from the Cuban army report it in good condition, and one from ex-President Cisneros stated that the whole eastern portion of the island is safe in control of the Cuban civil government.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce. Chicago, March 3. Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—May, opened 91½c, closed 91½c; July, opened 91½c, closed 91½c; September, opened 91½c, closed 91½c. Corn—May, opened 30½c, closed 30½c; July, opened 31½c, closed 31½c; September, opened 32c, closed 32c. Oats—May, opened 26½c, closed 26½c; July, opened 26½c, closed 26½c. Pork—May, opened 10.50, closed 10.45; July, opened 10.57½, closed 10.45. Lard—May, opened 45.25, closed 45.20; July, opened 45.25, closed 45.20. Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; fresh packing stock, 10¢10½c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 12c per doz. Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 16¢17c per lb; chickens, 7¢8c; ducks, 6¢6½c. Potatoes—Common to choice, 52¢62¢ per bu. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, 32¢35¢ per bu.

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 30,000; quality good; market active and feeling firmer; prices higher; sales ranged at \$3.00 to \$3.15 per pig. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 14,000; quality fair; market active; feeling strong; prices unchanged; quotations ranged at \$5.00 to \$5.25 per head. Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 22,000; quality fairly good; market only moderately active; feeling weak; quotations ranged at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per head. Native, 44¢45¢; western, 43¢44¢.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 3. Dunning & Stevens, Live Stock Commission Merchants, East Buffalo, N. Y., quote as follows: Cattle—Receipts, 3 cars; market steady to strong; 1,170 to 1,200 steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; veals firm. Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market strong; bulk sales good grades, \$4.30 to \$4.50; pigs dull, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 30 cars; market slow and lower; best lambs, \$5.75 to \$5.85; others, \$4.75 to \$5.00; sheep, tops, \$4.00 to \$4.50; heavy lambs, \$5.40 to \$5.55.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, March 3. Wheat—Irregular; No. 2 cash red elevator, 99c; track, 98¢10¢; aMch, 99c; May, \$1.01; July, 84¢85c; No. 2 hard cash, 92¢94c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 27½c; March, 27½c; May, 27½c to 27½c; July, 27½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26½c; track, 26½c; March, 26½c; May, 27c asked; July, 24½c; No. 2 white, 29c. Rye—Better; 49¢49½c.

Milwaukee Grain.

Milwaukee, March 3. Wheat—Firm; No. 1 northern, \$1.01½ to \$1.02; No. 2 spring, 94¢96c; May, \$1.03. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 60¢; barley—Dull; No. 2, 41¢42c; sample, 27¢41c.

Detroit Grain.

Detroit, March 3. Wheat—Cash white, 96¢; cash red, 95¢; May, 97¢; July, 83¢. Corn—Cash, 32c. Oats—Cash white, 20¢. Rye—33¢ bid.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Frank James, brother of Jesse, is ill with pneumonia at St. Louis.

The sheriff took possession of the jewelry store of William R. Abbott & Co. at Decatur, Ill., on claims amounting to \$3,500. It is one of the oldest jewelry firms in central Illinois, with a stock worth \$10,000.

Ed Ebersole and William Van Deyender, infirm inmates at Huntington, Ind., fought with clubs and an iron poker. Ebersole may not recover.

The Maule Coal company at Princeton, Ind., closed its mines. Seventy-five miners are out.

Section foremen along the main line of the Wabash railroad have been notified to report at once the names of all men under whom they cannot write.

The Brazil (Ind.) Pottery and Clay Manufacturing company's plant was destroyed by fire.

While at work in the woods Steve Rodenbaugh of Auburn, Ind., was fatally injured by a tree falling on him, crushing his body.

Miss Anne L. Edwards was found dead in her bed at Jamison, Pa., having been murdered by some one who had later robbed the house.

Charles M. Lowe of New Orleans, finding his wife out walking with a young man, killed her and then committed suicide.

Mayor Oscar F. Price of Jamestown, N. Y., has made a general assignment. An overload of real estate brought about the crash.

The national debt is now \$13.41 for each individual. In 1867 it was \$69.26.

It is reported the Argentine government has obtained a loan of £10,000,000 in London, secured by the alcohol and tobacco revenues.

The Chinese government has offered \$75,000 for the steamer Britannia, now at Buenos Ayres, with a view of using her as an armed transport in case of trouble.

Moritz Heller, a wholesale notion dealer of Baltimore, has made an assignment. Assets, \$25,000; liabilities, undetermined.

Drillers struck oil in the New Haven well six miles east of Fort Wayne, Ind. It was not a gusher, but experts say that the well can be pumped for twenty barrels a day.

Raymond Stay, traveling salesman from New Albany, Ind., was run over by a train and killed at Bird's Eye, Ind.

A 7-year-old boy named Georgie McCallum of Spring Valley, Ill., was sent to school but went to No. 2 shaft instead to play and was dismembered by a steam shovel.

Secretary Illinois Farmers' Institute.

Springfield, Ill., March 3.—Colonel Charles F. Mills of Springfield has been elected secretary and superintendent by the executive committee of the State Farmers' Institute. This does away with one office, that of superintendent. An executive committee was chosen as follows: Charles H. Dolton, Chicago; G. A. Wilmarth, Noble King, Champaign; L. A. Beal, Mount Vernon; president, A. F. Moore.

British Cruiser's Narrow Escape.

Portsmouth, March 3.—The British first-class armored cruiser Australia, twelve guns, 5,600 tons, coast guardship in Southampton water, had a narrow escape. Two seamen were playing with a fuse in the shell room when they set fire to some stores. The flames were extinguished by the prompt flooding of the apartment.

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SHORT WAR WITH SPAIN

Judgment of Best Naval and Military Authorities.

SPAIN IS NEARLY BANKRUPT.

Her Bondholders Will Speedily Call a Halt. We Ought to Win in Sixty Days—The General Sherman Statue—Preparing for the Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—[Special.]—It will be a short war. If war comes between Spain and the United States, it will not last long. This is the judgment of our best naval and military authorities. I have been making inquiries on this score, and almost without exception the men whose judgment is worthy of respect say they think the trouble will be over in two or three months. The chief reason which they give for this conclusion is based upon Spain's financial situation. They point out that Spain is already well nigh bankrupt. Her credit is so low that it is only with the greatest difficulty she is able to replenish her treasury sufficiently to carry on the ordinary operations of the government and the war in Cuba. The moment Spain goes to war with the United States her credit will fall still lower. Her securities will suffer frightful depreciation. No matter what the result of the first operations of her navy, in less than 30 days the holders of her bonds will call a halt. They will demand peace, and the government will be compelled to listen.

I am assured by men who have made a careful study of this matter that Spain's great debt is at once her danger and her safety. This apparently paradoxical statement is explained in this way: If she goes to war with a superior power, her bondholders will have to aid her with money which will be forced to do this in self protection, for if the war is to fall at the outset, disastrously and humilatingly, revolution will be pretty sure to stare the government in the face. Something will have to be achieved in the field with which to satisfy the populace, something that the masses can boast of and feel good about. Having once won their applause, the government may then proceed to do what is best for the national safety.

At the End of Two Months.

Here the bondholders will step in and demand peace. The great capitalists of Europe are able to reach every throne. They are powerful in the councils of every cabinet. They have their representatives in every ministry. It will not be necessary for Spain as a government to bow the suppliant knee to the United States and ask for the mediation of some foreign power. The bondholders, anxious to save the throne of Spain and their own precious money, will attend to that. Within 60 days after the beginning of war some foreign power will doubtless interfere for Spain. By that time the United States should be master of the situation and be able to treat for peace without danger of losing any of the fruits of victory. By that time Cuba should be in our possession and forever lost to Spain. If peace is to be negotiated then, one of its conditions necessarily will be that Spain gives up Cuba and pays the United States a great war indemnity besides.

Of course, all this speculation is based upon the contingency of war—a contingency which has not yet arisen. But if war comes it is pretty obvious to our military strategists that Cuba will fall into our hands rather easily. For the same reason they believe the Spanish naval fleets will concentrate their attention upon some Atlantic seaport, probably New York. They will hope to destroy this city of their own choice before the American fleet can come to the rescue. The end of such a victory to fire the heart of Spain. As soon as the news of the bombardment of New York or Boston by a Spanish fleet was received in Spain the people of that country would go wild with delight. The government at Madrid would be stronger in their affections than ever before. Reverses might then come without serious danger to the rule of the royal family.

Sentiment in Spain.

The people of Spain, the masses, have an abiding faith in their ability to whip the United States. Of course they are ignorant people. They know little of the great world or of the resources of nations. But the public men at Madrid and the educated, ruling classes throughout the peninsula do not think so. They know better. They fully realize that in the end by such a victory must triumph, that Spain's cause is hopeless. For this reason they will be the more eager to plan a campaign which promises to give them the prestige of a victory at the outset. They know their own people and their own danger.

While the country is talking of war a famous artist, Carl Rohl Smith of Chicago, is hard at work in his studio near the treasury building in this city fashioning a statue of one of the greatest heroes of the rebellion, General William Tecumseh Sherman. Mr. Smith is, I am glad to say, though not a native American himself, thoroughly American in his art ideals. Most of the models submitted in competition for the Sherman statue were from sculptors who work with the ideals of the French renaissance uppermost in their mind. The Sherman they chiseled was a Frenchman. He was anything but an American. But the committee of old soldiers who had the choice to make for the Army of the Cumberland knew only one Sherman—the Sherman they had seen in the field, the Sherman of the march to the sea, the actual, living Sherman. No French face or figure could be worked off on them.

Paris Exposition.

Congress is legislating for the American display to be made at the Paris international exposition in 1900. In the appropriation bill I do not see any provision for banquets to be given by the American commissioners, but it is a fact that banquets form one of the largest items of expense at a world's fair. I am told on competent authority that at the Chicago fair the official banquets cost not less than \$1,000,000. The Russians gave one which cost \$800,000 and the Japanese one which cost about \$45,000. The cost of the banquets which the government will have to give at Paris in 1900 is estimated at \$250,000. There must be a banquet to the commissioner general of France and his aides. There must be another to the commissioners of the various nations. A third will have to be given to various international officials. Minor banquets will be necessary to another grade of French authorities. All this is in accordance with the traditions. Politeness at a world's fair comes high, but we must have it. WALTER WELLMAN.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

WANTED—Two gentlemen roomers. Apply at this office.

Clothes cleaning, dyeing, repairing, altering and pressing promptly and neatly done. All work guaranteed to prove satisfactory.

MICHIGAN DYE WORKS.

Over 812 Fifth Street.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great pile remedy.

SODERGREN & SODERGREN.

Spring and Summer Styles.

Having received a fine stock of cloths, suitable for spring and summer suitings, and overcoats I invite an inspection. Suits made to order, at guaranteed and the prices very low. Give me a call.

M. JOHNSON,

Over Sauer's Sample Room.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles.

SODERGREN & SODERGREN.

Lake Linden Stage.

Stage leaves Pearce's livery stable Lake Linden, every day at 8 a. m., 10 a. m., 1 and 4 p. m. Stage leaves McClure's livery stable, Red Jacket, at 8 a. m., 10 a. m., and 1 and 4 p. m.

THOMAS PEARCE,