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That submarine boat acts very much like a Spanish cruiser.

Edward's crown will have 3,000 jewels. Half that number of hairs would suit him better.

Argentina will apparently swallow a sufficient does of that Chile sauce to see what it tastes like.

Lord Kitchener is sensitive about his name. A Kitchener by any other would smell as sweet to Botha.

Minneapolis Times: The Filipinos are a pretty bad lot, but give the school teacher a little more time.

There isn't any doubt that Grover Cleveland's gout will discourage would-be presidents from growing very stout.

Schley has declined an offer to lecture. Whether the verdict was just or not, he will now be dearer to the American people than ever.

A serum for tetanus has been discovered, it is said. In some cases it ought to be administered along with the antitoxin for diphtheria.

Commissioner Rockhill finds that the United States asked nothing of China except what was clearly inscribed on its laundry ticket.

Mr. Kipling is on his way to South Africa and Richard Harding Davis is on his way to South America. Southward the stars of literature take their way.

The public is earnestly longing for the day to come when the terrible shrinkage in the price of copper will strike a responsive thrill in hard coal.

In case any neutral power desires to use the Nicaragua canal while we are at war with another power all that it will have to do will be to apply to us for our consent.

Detroit Tribune: And any nation which objects to the kind of neutrality Uncle Sam will maintain along his canal will be at liberty to introduce another brand if it can.

Away down into old Missouri an Oshkosh philosopher chased the purloiner of his better half. He wanted to congratulate him in person. This is glorified common sense.

These are prosperous times "down in Maine," the farmers and truck gardeners of that state being enabled by the shortage in the West to command practically their own prices for all products.

The Spanish newspaper organ in Mexico pronounces the Roosevelt message to be full of altruism, optimism and embossis. This will necessitate a rereading by those who want to find the embossis.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has established the important fact that there is a point beyond which speculators cannot go in a conspiracy to reduce the selling price of securities without rendering themselves liable to the penitentiary.

Ex-Congressman Thomas B. Reed, in a speech at the St. Nicholas society's banquet in New York, asked his hearers to "honor that handful of Dutchmen who are holding at bay the warriors of the proudest nation of the modern world." This is the nearest to an expression of opinion on the Boer war that Mr. Reed has ever given.

When the Salvation Army gets hold of a drifting brother or sister it calls them by these names, and means it, and hustles around to get them a job. Opinions will differ about the pleasure of being drummed into paradise, but if this big-hearted, intrepid organization isn't doing a great share of Christ's work the world has strangely misread the Master's teachings.

The condition of affairs in Liberal circles in England seems to have improved very sensibly since Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech: There are indications now that the factions may be brought together under the noble Lord's leadership on some kind of a platform having to do with the Boer war. Public sentiment in England, while almost unanimously in favor of prosecuting the war to the bitter end, is now supposed to have undergone some change. Multitudes of Englishmen are eager for a cessation of hostilities, and there is some possibility in the opinion of good judges, that a reorganized Liberal party may be formed around this central idea.

If the most powerful and enlightened nations are not willing to trust themselves unconditionally to an arbitration court we can hardly expect weak and comparatively unprogressive states to do so. Jealously and apprehension are to be looked for quite as naturally among the feeble and inefficient as among the strong and resourceful.

A 12-year-old boy, appointed as page in the Virginia legislature, has returned home, declaring that he "wouldn't keep such company for \$60 a month." What is his price?

Despondency, caused by the alleged misdeeds of a son, led William Hafen of Clinton to commit suicide. He died in terrible agony an hour after he took a dose of carbolic acid. The son was in jail at the time the deed was committed.

A letter has been received from Andrew Carnegie stating definitely that he will provide \$30,000 for a library at Marshalltown providing the conditions heretofore named are complied with. A lot has been donated and the council has taken steps to provide for the library's maintenance.

Newt Boyle, a stone mason and a highly respected citizen of Urbana, a small town east of Vinton, was found dead in the road between Vinton and Urbana. A shotgun was found lying across his lap and a charge of shot had blown away the entire back of his head. Life had been extinct for some hours when the body was found.

E. J. Meller of Webster City has just fallen heir to a portion of an estate in Germany worth several million dollars. Mathis Meller died recently in the fatherland, leaving an immense estate to which are several heirs. E. J. Meller is one of these. He has just been notified by the National bank of Laporte, Ind., where the other heirs reside. Meller is a bookkeeper and was a stockholder in the Strohmeyer Shoe company, which bankrupted lately.

L. W. Klinker, the promoter of the proposed interurban railway between Perry and Adel has announced his intention of starting east in a few days to inspect some of the systems there for the purposes of getting the best ideas for the new road in which he is interested. He will be gone some weeks, but it is the intention of those interested in the project to push the work as fast as possible, and they hope to have part of the road completed by fall. Late Higgins of Des Moines has been engaged to make the survey and he will commence early in the spring. The road is to extend from Adel to Perry, and at Panther postoffice a branch will be run west to Panora and later to Guthrie Center. It may be extended west to Harlan and Council Bluffs some time in the future. A branch will probably be run from Adel to Van Meter.

With unparalleled audacity, a gang of burglars practically rifled the Brown dry goods store at De Soto of its contents, hauling away in wagons nearly \$2,000 worth of plunder, consisting of clothing, dry goods and jewelry. Manager D. J. Forbes says the loss will more likely exceed this estimate than fall below it. Entrance was obtained by smashing the glass in a rear door, lifting the latch and then forcing open the double doors into the main room. They apparently worked at leisure for they thoroughly overhauled the entire stock, selecting the best goods. Absolutely no clue was left. Bolts of dry goods were found scattered along the wagon road for a short distance, having evidently fallen from a wagon in the hurried flight of the robbers, but the trail can be followed only half a mile or so, when all traces is lost. It is apprehended that the robbers will have difficulty in concealing or disposing of so much plunder and that they will be caught soon.

With three blows of his fist Frank B. Ferguson, a carpenter, almost instantly killed Leonard Shelgren of Cherokee during a quarrel at a Sioux City boarding house. The blows broke Shelgren's nose and caused concussion of the brain, from which he died forty-five minutes later. Ferguson and Shelgren quarreled over the latter's 3-year-old child which was being cared for in the boarding house. Shelgren, who is a widower, handled the child so roughly that Ferguson took it from him and placed it in another room. On his return Shelgren showed fight, and made a vicious lunge at Ferguson, who then dealt the fatal blow in return. He himself notified the police of the affair, not knowing his victim was likely to die. It was discovered later that Ferguson served two terms in the penitentiary, the last time for ten years for robbery of a rich farmer near Oto. During his first term at Anamosa prison, he was concerned in an insurrection among the prisoners.

A wagon load of clothing, dress goods, valises, jewelry and furnishing goods belonging to the Brown Dry Goods company of De Soto were recovered by the Des Moines police department. The goods were found secreted in an old coal shed and hidden in various portions of the house at 212 Tenth street, and occupied by Martin Jones. Chief Mathis was given a "tip" that an extensive "plant" of stolen goods could be found at the house mentioned. Officers McKircher, Barnes and the chief repaired to the house and proceeded to serve a search warrant on Mr. Jones. Bolts of flannels, dress goods, and pieces of jewelry were found hidden between the springs and the mattress in two beds. More of the goods were found in the attic, others in the cellar and some in closets. Nearly a wagon load of readymade clothing was unearthed in a coal house in the rear of the house. When Jones was asked to explain the presence of the stolen plunder in his house and on the premises, he refused to talk further than to declare that he did not know. However, his wife, who is afflicted with sciatic rheumatism, from which she suffers torture, confided to the officers after extended persuasion, that the goods had been brought to the house just before daylight in the morning after the robbery occurred. The police have arrested Jones, Louis Brown and Charles McAfee.

The board of directors of the Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library association at Dubuque announced that Andrew Carnegie has increased his gift to the association by \$10,000, which, with his previous gift, makes \$60,000. The new library building, the finest in the state, is expected to be opened by midsummer.

The murder of Lars Axelsen, a wealthy Audubon county farmer, who was found dead in his home, is still shrouded in the deepest mystery. Officers are working hard to solve the case, but have no definite clues upon which to work. Not the slightest motive for the crime has been discovered.

Frank McNamara, a single man 25 years old, had his right arm torn off in a corn shredder three miles north of Belmond. He was taken to town and received medical attention and is doing well.

TREASURY EMPLOYEES CHILLY UNTIL THEY SAW HIS CARD.

Shaw Will Succeed Gage at Head of Department on January 25—No Changes Announced.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Governor Shaw of Iowa, will succeed to the secretaryship of the treasury January 25. He made this announcement Saturday after an extended conference with Secretary Gage.

Mr. Shaw arrived in Washington Friday evening. Bright and early Saturday morning he appeared at the secretary's office. The messengers and doorkeepers were on the lookout for him, but as he had not spruced up any for his first visit to the department they did not think the man with the crumpled slouch hat and the short spring overcoat which failed to hide his baggy trousers were their future superior, and Mr. Shaw was shown into the public reception room. Things were different as soon as he gave one of the ushers his card. The doors opened as if by magic and then once he was in Mr. Gage's private room the entrance was sealed up and a messenger took a position outside.

When his visit with Mr. Gage ended the employees of the office bowed low and addressed Governor Shaw as "Mr. Secretary."

After their talk Secretary Gage said: "Mr. Shaw and I have agreed that I will turn the office over to him January 25. I have no plans for the future to announce just at present. I will remain here for awhile and assist Mr. Shaw in every way possible in getting the run of his new office. After he becomes familiar with the working of the department I will begin to make plans for myself. I will probably go to Chicago shortly after Mr. Shaw takes hold."

Governor Shaw said that his conference with Mr. Gage had been taken up in the main with the discussion of the personnel of the office force. The secretary had told him about each man who is in an important position. "I can say," said Governor Shaw, "that I do not contemplate any immediate changes in the assistant secretaries or the office force. There will be no startling innovations in the conduct of the department, although, of course, every man who has been and who will be the head of the treasury department has some ideas which he hopes to put into effect."

Mr. Gage and Governor Shaw then called at the White house, where Mr. Shaw had a second conference with President Roosevelt. He also was the president's guest at luncheon. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. A. Taylor will retain his position under Governor Shaw, the new secretary of the treasury. The retention of Mr. Taylor was agreed upon at a consultation between the president and members of the Wisconsin delegation.

While working in the timber northeast of Mitchellville, Thos. Airley was killed by a tree falling on him.

Constable John Ruggenberg of Evans was shot and fatally injured while attempting to arrest Roy Leighton, colored, at the Rock Island depot in Oskaloosa. Ruggenberg was hit in the groin, and there is little hope of recovery. The tragedy is the outcome of a fight between some white and colored boys, originating during a charivari at a wedding New Year's night. A white boy by the name of Jule Laden was whipped and his clothes cut by colored boys. A second fight ensued Friday, and that night a crowd of twelve battered down the door of O'Brien's saloon and proceeded with a rough house. O'Brien, Bartender Paul Evans and Laden were all knocked senseless and left lying on the gory floor. The rest of the crowd fought until they were tired out and quit from sheer exhaustion. In attempting to make arrests Ruggenberg was shot. The crowd then took the rest of the warrants away from the injured officer and skipped out. Sheriff Crickett, two constables and a posse of deputies started in pursuit. Eight of the leaders of the negroes were taken to Oskaloosa for safe keeping. Special deputy sheriffs were placed on guard and the saloons closed by Sheriff Crickett.

At West Union a few days ago Homer M. Neff, county surveyor and former county clerk of Fayette county, shot and killed Miss Rose Faib to whom for several years he has been paying attention and who was wounded Emory Sullivan, his rival, and then killed himself. The deed was committed in the room of Miss Faib at the Commercial hotel. Sullivan and the girl were visiting when suddenly Neff appeared in the doorway, firing five shots in rapid succession. Four of the shots took effect, two entered the girl's head and one penetrated the right breast. Sullivan was struck in the face, the bullet glancing. He will recover. Then Neff turned off the light and went across the park to his room, where he deliberately locked the door, removed the empty shells from his revolver, reloaded it, turned off the light and shot himself in the temple. Death was instantaneous. Neff has lived in West Union the greater part of his life. He was about 45 years old. He has borne an excellent reputation although considered somewhat eccentric. For some time he has owned and operated in company with his brother the local electric light plant. There is little question that he was prompted to the deed by insane jealousy. The girl had seemed in the past to encourage his suit, but had wearied of waiting for him to get ready to marry her. Sullivan is a member of a local farm machinery firm.

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Fire which broke out in the frame building used as a hospital at the State Agricultural college at Ames inflicted small damage. The flames were quickly gotten under control by the fire department, which flooded the building. There was one patient in the building at the time the fire broke out, but he was removed and suffered apparently no ill effects. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

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DEFENDS NAVY DEPARTMENT AGAINST UNFRIENDLY CRITICISM.

He Declares the Department Had No Control Over the Distribution of Prize Money.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Secretary Long has addressed to Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, a long letter defending the navy department against what is declared to be unfriendly criticism in connection with the distribution of prize money and bounty. The letter is called forth by the one from the senator asking for information on this point for the use of a western newspaper.

The secretary declares that the criticism that the department has discriminated in favor of Admiral Sampson and against Schley in the distribution of prize money and bounty is unjust, and that the department has no control over the matter, the money being distributed from the treasury, and all questions of law and fact relative to prize and bounty having been determined by the courts. The secretary called attention to the law touching prize and bounty as they existed at the beginning of the Spanish war, and says that, though advised by the attorney general that it might make a distribution, the navy department preferred to place the matter in a court of claims, and so far from displaying favoritism adopted the most effective means in its power to secure a just determination by courts of law of the rights of all concerned.

Touching the claim of Admiral Sampson for bounty at Santiago, the secretary says that the distribution was made under a decision of the court of claims and from which no appeal was taken. He further points out that under the prize laws, the commander in chief of a fleet is entitled to his "one-twentieth" of bounty by virtue of his position as commander-in-chief which he is personally present during the engagement or not. Says the secretary: "As commander-in-chief Admiral Sampson would therefore, under the law, have been entitled to his share of the bounty for the destruction of the Spanish ships at Santiago if he had been on the north shore of Cuba at the time. This was the law, for which the navy department is in no wise responsible."

On this point the secretary says that the department was the first to realize the inequities of the law and to make the recommendation which led to its repeal, so that a rather amusing feature of the attacks made upon the navy department is that the secretary put it, is that the administration is blamed more than two years after it had cured the evil. The secretary concludes his letter with an extract from the report of the auditor of the treasury of the navy prize money and bounty cases yet unsettled owing to a delay in the courts, and predicting a settlement within the year.

PANAMA CANAL PROPERTY.

Offered for Sale to United States for \$40,000,000.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The directors of the Panama Canal company, with President Bo in the chair, met at the company's office Saturday, and after a brief session came to a definite decision to offer to sell the canal property to the United States for \$40,000,000. This price includes the excavations, canal railroad, machinery, and all other items specified in the isthmian report. The company's representative at Washington, M. Bouefve, was instructed to formally submit this offer to the president.

Washington, Jan. 6.—A formal proposition to sell the Panama canal properties to the United States government for \$40,000,000 was submitted to the authorities here Saturday. It was made by M. Bouefve, representing the company, to Admiral Walker, as chairman of the isthmian commission. M. Bouefve acted under cable instructions received from the Panama canal officials at Paris. Admiral Walker brought the proposition to the knowledge of the secretary of state and the president, going directly to the state department for that purpose.

ELECTION WAS ONE SIDED.

Electoral College Will Give Palma Unanimous Vote.

Havana, Jan. 2.—The indications are that the entire Palma ticket will be elected and that Tomas Estrada Palma, the nationalist candidate for the presidency of Cuba, will receive the unanimous vote of the electoral college.

The adherents of Gen. Bartolome Maso, the democratic candidate who recently withdrew from the campaign, not only withdrew their candidates, but refused to go to the polls. A remarkably light vote was polled throughout the island.

Troops Coming Back from Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Acting in accordance with a recommendation made by General Wood, military governor of Cuba, Secretary Root has directed that the third squadron of the Eighth cavalry, comprising the entire garrison at Puerto Principe, be brought to the United States at the first favorable opportunity. It is admitted that this is practically the beginning of the general withdrawal of United States troops in Cuba, preparatory to the transfer of the control of affairs to the civil government to be installed during the coming summer. So far as known there will be no further withdrawals of troops, however, until final arrangements are made for the formal transfer of the government to the newly elected officials of Cuba.

Schley Visits Pretoria.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Rear Admiral Schley called at the White House yesterday by appointment and spent nearly an hour in conference with the president. The admiral refused to discuss the conversation, saying that it was of a personal character. The president also declined to intimate the nature of the conference.

Carnegie's Gift to Nation to be Accepted.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Secretary Hay and a number of gentlemen interested in the Carnegie project of a national university, met at the state department and formed a corporation known as the "Carnegie Institution."

It is understood that Mr. Carnegie has removed the obstacles that existed to the acceptance of his \$10,000,000 donation to the cause of education, and today's action was the first step toward giving legal form and substance to the proposition. Beside Secretary Hay the incorporators, all of whom were present at today's meeting, are Edwin D. White, justice of the supreme court; D. C. Gillman, late president of Johns Hopkins university; Charles D. Walcott, superintendent of the geological survey; John S. Billings, ex-surgeon general of the navy; and Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor. Marcus Baker of the coast survey was also present, not as an incorporator, but charged with the preparation of the articles of incorporation.

The meeting consumed about an hour. There was an indisposition on the part of those present to enter into details of the project, based on a desire to allow Mr. Carnegie himself to make the public announcement.

CUBA FOR CUBANS NEXT

TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN NOT EARLIER THAN MAY 1.

No Material Reduction Will Be Made Until After the Induction of the New President.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The formal transfer of the present military administration of the affairs in Cuba to the government, framed in accordance with the new constitution will take place at Havana probably not earlier than the first of May. At that time most of the 3,000 American troops now on the island will be brought home and full control of the civil and military matters will be given to the new Cuban administration. The first movement towards the reduction of the army now stationed throughout the island will be made with the detachment January 15 of four troops of the Second cavalry. No further reduction in the force will be ordered until after the formal induction into office of the president, the raising of the Cuban flag over the palace now occupied by the military governor and the issuance of the new president's proclamation declaring the transfer of the island from American to Cuban control.

It will then depend upon the situation throughout the island whether the United States is to withdraw all of its military force, except a few companies at points which are to be ceded for military stations or coaling depots, or continue indefinitely several regiments in Cuba until the effect of the new administration upon the people has been shown. The army authorities maintain that this government will adhere to the declarations made to Cuba and to the world that, when stable government has been established in this country will withdraw all its military forces from the island. However, the war department may still maintain a fair sized army in Cuba, even with the detachment of General Wood and the delivery of the island to Cuban authority. One argument for this is that the army is required in Cuba to continue the education of the provincial companies now being formed to constitute a nucleus for a new Cuban army and, until a sufficient well trained and organized force is secured, the safety of individual and property rights in Cuba might be threatened for several months to come.

Another argument which will be advanced for leaving a part of the present force in Cuba is the necessity for developing the military stations which this government wishes to secure under the provisions of the Platt amendment.

OHIO SITUATION IS MIXED.

Hanna wins in House and Foraker in Senate.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6.—In the republican caucus for the organization of the general assembly the Hanna men secured control of the house and the Foraker men will control the senate. Some of the nominations for the latter were made without opposition, but there was "a fight to a finish" for the offices of the house, and especially for the speakership.

There was no compromise in either case. In the senate the senators make up the standing committee themselves. In the house the speaker appoints all the committees and the contest was primarily for the speakership, with everything else as secondary. The republican senate caucus was short and featureless, but the house caucus was animated and lasted several hours. Representative Cole in presenting the name of W. S. McKinnon, of Ashtabula, for speaker, denied that McKinnon's election could be construed as a humiliation of Senator Foraker, whose re-election they all desired.

Maclay's Successor Named.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Secretary Long has appointed John A. Kearney of Cohoes, N. Y., as the successor to E. S. Maclay, the historian laborer at the New York navy yard, who was removed by order of the president for his strictures upon Rear Admiral Schley. The office is officially designated "special laborer in the department of supplies and accounts, navy yard, New York," with pay at the rate of \$2.48 per diem. The appointment reads "vice E. S. Maclay," and omits all reference to the manner of that individual's departure from the service.

Sailed for Manila.

New York, Jan. 6.—The United States steamship Rainbow, formerly the supply ship of Admiral Dewey's fleet on the Asiatic station, sailed for Manila to replace the cruiser Brooklyn as a station ship near Manila. She carries a crew of 350 men, who will be distributed among the various ships of the fleet on the Asiatic station. Upon the Rainbow's arrival at Manila the Brooklyn will return here, and bring the men whose terms have expired to receive their discharge service from here.

Des Moines, Jan. 7, 1902.

W. L. Eaton, of Osage, speaker of the next house of representatives, has arrived in the city and opened his headquarters for the session of the Twenty-ninth general assembly. Mr. Eaton has parlors G and H at the Savery. In his opinion the session can be very. In his opinion the session can be made less than a hundred days if the members will co-operate with the presiding officer and go to work from the very first. Mr. Eaton hopes to get a good start and to push matters through with all possible speed in order there may not be the usual haste in the last ten days of the session. Eaton has served two terms in the house and his legislative experience will be of much value in crushing out illatory tactics on the part of the members and in utilizing to best advantage all of the time available.

Judge Kinne, of the board of control, has returned from making the regular monthly inspection of the institutions at Clarinda, Glenwood and Council Bluffs. At Clarinda it has been necessary to establish quarantine regulations so as to prevent the admittance of general visitors to the hospital. The smallpox in the town is quite serious, and on this account precautions are being taken. Relatives of inmates are not excluded under the regulations.

John H. Delaney of east Seventh street, has been arrested for alleged embezzlement of \$1,000 from Mrs. Alice M. Slater. She charges that he took possession of the money, which she had left at his house for safe keeping several years ago, and which was all intact up to March 11 last. At that time she avers that her call for an inspection resulted in finding nothing at all. Mrs. Slater stated that she was afraid to put her money in care of the banks for fear they would suspend.

Representatives M. J. Sweeley and John T. Willett of Woodbury county, who have arrived in this city and taken up headquarters at the Savery hotel, state that they will favor equal suffrage during the general assembly. They state that the sentiment of Woodbury county is favorable to suffrage and their personal views are of little consequence.

Governor Shaw has planned to have 100 of the letters and messages of congratulation he received following his appointment as secretary of the treasury bound. Some of the letters are of unusual nature, their authors embracing prominent men in all parts of the country, including many leading financiers. Aside from their personal value to the governor, they will some day have a historical worth, and the governor has determined to select 100, taking a representative letter from each section of the country, and have them bound in one volume.

The Y. M. C. A., women and sutlers, according to the annual report of Colonel J. A. Olmsted, inspector general of the state, are three things not wanted or needed about the national guard encampments. The report is a caustic document and calls attention to numerous reforms needed in the Iowa National Guard. Important recommendations for betterment of the guard are including one for the purchase of permanent camp ground. Colonel Olmsted protests against the cavalry equipments belonging to the state by the Lincoln hussars of city, and points out that it is in the contemplation of the reform committee general favors the erection of a state arsenal and adjutant general building, the mustering in of two teries of artillery in Des Moines, the establishment of a signal service company here, the enlistment of troops of cavalry in some of the country towns of the state, and such changes in the military code of state, including one giving office tenure of office for life during the behavior. Colonel Olmsted does not beat about the bush in the least handling the subject of reform in the encampments. "There are a few things," he says, "our camps can't do with to the good of the service: sutlers, Y. M. C. A. and women would not be better with. The ration is sufficient for the authorized force in camp and does not need to be eked out with poor ices, cream and so-called 'soft drinks' are worse than slops and ruin the stomach. The Y. M. C. A. is required in camp to either handle mail or advertise themselves on elaborate letterheads erroneously printed. It should be a part of camp instruction for a command to care for its own mail. In the short week of camp life it is not really necessary to write many letters, and the men should be taught to look out for themselves in regard to writing material, stamps, etc. As to women living in camp, it is a difficult subject to properly treat. But if they do not know or care that they are a nuisance, underfoot and a detriment to the good work and benefit expected of camp, they have so far unsexed themselves as to be for once on an equality with men and should be plainly ordered to stay out of camp. They become a nuisance as soon as they leave home with a command, crowding the cars to the discomfort of the men, and in camp they not only crowd the grounds, but eat to the detriment of the company messes, and I have never heard of their 'chipping in' to help out the mess."

Castro Claims Victory.

New York, Jan. 3.—The Venezuelan consul in this city has received the following cablegram: "Caracas, Jan. 2.—Hernandez defeated Pietris prisoner. Revolution crushed. Castro."

Willing to Help the Boers.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, recently pastor of the People's Church, of Chicago, has announced by a letter to Peter Van Vlissingen, treasurer of the American branch of the American Transvaal League, the willingness of himself and wife to go to South Africa in the interest of non-combatants gathered in the concentration camps.

Cuban Postal Fraud Cases.

Havana, Jan. 6.—The trials of the cases arising from the Cuban postoffice embezzlements opened Saturday in the Audencia court before five judges.