# MINNEAPOLIS

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

## MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

The Police Relief association has engaged C. A. Nimocks to audit the accounts of the secretary.

"The War of Wealth" company, now playing at the Bijou, will give a popular-priced matinee this afternoon. The engagement closes tonight.

Sousa's band will give two concerts at the Lyceum this afternoon and evening, and it is now announced that a farewell matinee will be given at the same house tomorrow.

Andrew Anderson and Andrew Kelten have escaped from the reformatory at Red Wing and have made for this city. The authorities have been notified. The fugitives are eighteen years old.

George Yost and Hans Halvorson, who were arrested Thursday, charged with the larceny of butter from several grocery stores, asked for a jury trial in the municipal court yesterday, and it was granted for March 20. Bail was fixed at $100 each.

Judge Simpson has signed a temporary injunction, restraining the board of county commissioners from paying to the village of Excelsior the $2,500 voted as an appropriation for the building of a bridge over the bay near Excelsior.

Arthur Witcher, who is charged with the larceny of three horses, a carriage and several sets of harness from W. H. Adamson a number of months ago, waived examination in the police court yesterday morning and was bound over to the grand jury in $1,000 bonds.

The grand council of the Royal Arcanum of Minnesota will meet in this city, March 23. These meetings occur in alternate years in Minneapolis and St. Paul, as a rule, and are held for the election of the state offices, and other business of a general nature. The supreme council of the order will be represented by Walter E. Erwine, of Norfolk, Va.

Annie Moore, a girl of fifteen, was before Judge Kerr yesterday morning charged with incorrigibility by her mother. Mrs. Moore stated that her daughter had run away from home four times. The mother stated that the girl was never punished only in the most trivial ways, such as being deprived of cake, pie, etc. Sometimes she was put to bed early, also. Judge Kerr decided to send the girl to the reform school.

## A FREE MAN AGAIN.

### Sheriff Phillips No Longer Under the Ban of the Law.

Sheriff Alonzo Phillips yesterday appeared in the probate court before Judge Harvey to show cause why he should not be fined for contempt of court in connection with the case of Carrie Olson, a woman held by the authorities on the ground of insanity, but whom the sheriff at first refused to care for, on the order of Judge Harvey, and because of which action he was placed under arrest.

E. R. Lynch appeared as attorney for Sheriff Phillips, and at the opening of the proceedings took exception to the citation to show cause. The exceptions, however, were overruled. The court then reprimanded the sheriff and dismissed him without a fine.

In leaving the court room Sheriff Phillips said that he did not think he could receive a fair trial or justice where the judge was so prejudiced, and where he was the plaintiff, judge, jury and all. "No," he said, "I am not satisfied with the ruling. I would rather have been fined; then I could have carried it to the district court." He thought that the case ought to have come before the superior court for trial in the first instance.

## "IT WOULD BE ECONOMY"

### To Hire Tramps at 30c Per Day and Let Families Starve.

The Fifth ward aldermen are not unanimously in favor of having the proteges of the workingmen's home do the work of cleaning up the streets, which must be undertaken within a few days.

Ald. Crosby said that the street commissioners had charge of the work, and that they had regular forces of men living here in the city with families to support who were entitled to such employment as the city had to offer. He did not believe that a lot of outsiders, many of them outcasts, should be allowed to take the work which the more deserving ones should have. "After the regular men have been provided for," he said, "I would have no objection to putting the others at work."

Ald. Elliott was heartily in favor of the plan. "It will be along the lines of economy, at least," he said. "Hitherto we have been forced to pay $3 for a team and as much more for two men to fill the wagons. Mr. Hobitt, of the home, tells me that his men would be willing to work for 30 cents a day and that he could furnish as many as desired. A large force of these men could be put to work at a low figure, and the work could not only be done economically, but rapidly, as well."

## ONE MORE TREASURER.

### Charles S. Hurlbert Will Try His Hand at Qualifying.

The city treasurership matter came up shortly after the opening of the meeting, with the reading by the clerk of a short letter from Wallace G. Nye, declining the appointment tendered him for the second time to the office of city treasurer, at the meeting of Feb. 27. Charles S. Hurlbert was elected, but one vote being cast for Julius Heinrich.

### Winners of the Gale Prizes.

The winners of the Gale prizes were announced yesterday by Supt. Greer, of the Central high school. The first prize goes to George Silloway, whose theme was "The Progress of the World Since the French Revolution." The young man is a brother of Frank Silloway, who won the first place last year. The second place was won by a young lady, Miss Emily Corson, on the theme entitled "The Life of a Nation Is Measured by Its Men, Not by Its Crops or Large Cities." Miss Helen Fish won third place with a theme from Drummond, "We Become What We Constantly Admire."

### Saved From Death.

Willie Cunningham, a newsboy, had a most narrow escape from death beneath the wheels of the Great Northern coast train at the union station yesterday morning. He boarded the train when it stopped and jumped off after it had started. He slipped and fell directly under the wheels, but, with wonderful presence of mind, he grabbed a brake beam and managed to roll out of harm's way.

## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.


# DREW GOT THE CASH

## BUT THE QUESTION IS CAN IT BE PROVED THAT HANEY PAID IT.

## THE ALDERMAN ADMITS IT.

### FOUND $300 IN AN ENVELOPE ON HIS DESK AND NEVER INVESTIGATED.

### HURLBERT TO BE TREASURER.

### Given a Chance to Qualify if He Can—News of Minneapolis.

"He said if he came back here and told all he knew, they'd never let him get away alive; they'd murder him."

It was Joel B. Bassett who spoke and the large court room in the court house and city hall was packed when he uttered these words, but the jury had been let out in order not to hear what was transpiring in the room, and the "they" referred to the aldermen.

Taken piecemeal, together with the evidence in the Drew trial, the public is in posssession of positive evidence, out of the mouths of the actors themselves, that there has been corruption in the city council, and that there has long been a combine that has reaped a harvest from contracts voted through by the aldermanic "yeas."

As far as the trial of the state against Charles F. Haney has progressed, there is not the least evidence connecting Charles F. Haney with the bribery, althought Francis G. Drew has admitted pocketing a purse of $300 which he found in his committee room. He pocketed it without asking a question, and never opened it until he arrived at his office, and then used it as he saw fit. When Mr. Hall asked him why he did not try to discover what it was for, he said that if he was not entitled to it he would hear of it, and so made no inquiries.

As for Mr. Haney, he sits there in the court room with his wife, conscious of the inability of the state to find the link connecting him with the money and smiles back at his former friends in the council with visions of Mexico and the banana belt before him. Only once was there a break in that placid face, and that was when J. B. Bassett was sworn, and was asked to give a confesssion made to him by Haney at Normal, Ill.

Mr. Hall objected with spirit, and for an hour the attorneys wrangled over the admission of the evidence, with the jury excluded from the room. Mr. Bassett did manage to crowd before the public the fact that Haney had confessed to him that there was general corruption in the city council, but that if all was known he was not by any means the blackest among them there.

Then the court overruled the objection, the jury was called in, the court settled back in its chair to hear the confession, and Mr. Bassett swore that Mr. Haney had not told him anything about that particular charge. Mr. Hall's face assumed the brilliancy of a Fourth of July night at the result. He wanted to hug somebody, and in that line appeared as if he had designs upon his little wife, who occupied a seat near the wall.

The state is practically through with its evidence. It will try to introduce some of the members of the grand jury this morning to show that Mr. Drew did connect Haney with the $300, and then Mr. Hall will move for a dismissal of the case.

The question is, will the court allow it.

John P. Wall, formerly deputy sheriff, was the first juror called in the Haney case yesterday morning, and, without any questioning, he was selected as the eleventh juror to try the case. John Lucas, of Eden Prairie, was objected to, and Alex McNeil, of Dayton, the third called, accepted. This completed the jury.

COUNTY ATTORNEY OPENS.

County Attorney Peterson opened the case for the state, reading the indictment, which charged Charles F. Haney with having offered Ald. Francis G. Drew $300 as a bribe June 6, 1896, for his vote for the awarding of the contract for asphalt paving to the Warren-Scharf Asphalt company.

"In cases of bribery," said he, "we cannot always get the exact contract, and it is for you to find from the evidence if the conversation held in fact amounted to a contract. We will show you that Mr. Haney has admitted the offense, and that he has been in the habit of bribing aldermen. I will reserve my argument until the evidence is in."

Several exhibits were introduced, then Ald. Drew was called. After stating his acquaintance with Mr. Haney, he said, in answer to a question by the prosecution:

"I was never offered any money by Mr. Haney."

"Did you receive any?"

"No, sir. Never to my knowledge."

"I understand you to say that you did not receive any money for voting for those resolutions."

"No, sir."

There was a hush in the court room and a pleased smile from Mr. Haney and the aldermen present. It was a surprise to the state and crowd.

"You know what you are swearing to?" asked Mr. Peterson.

"Yes, sir. I do."

"Read these resolutions," said Mr. Peterson, handing him the book. The witness read them, and said he knew what they were.

"Did you not testify before the grand jury on those two contracts?"

"I was questioned about them."

"I object," cried Mr. Hall. "They have shown no surprise here, and they cannot impeach their own witnesses."

JUDGE SMITH TAKES HOLD.

"Ask him if there were any money transactions between them," said the court.

"There were not," said the witness. "No money transactions then or thereafter."

"Did you find any mony on Mr. Haney's desk at the time you voted for the resolution?"

"No, sir."

"Did you find $300 on Mr. Haney's desk?"

"No, sir."

"Did you get $300 from any source whatever that was given you in the city hall?"

"No, sir."

"Your honor," said Mr. Peterson, breathing hard, "I would like to state to your honor what this witness testified to before the grand jury."

"I object," cried Mr. Hall. "It must be stated in private."

"There are four or five members of the grand jury here," said the attorney, "who can tell what he said."

"Let me ask," said the court, sternly. "Did you ever find any money."

HE FOUND $300.

"Yes—yes, sir," was the reply, his face flushing.

"Now, go on and tell all about this," cried the court. "We'll find out something about this now."

"Objected to," cried Mr. Hall.

"Overruled," retorted the court.

"I found $300 in my committee book, July 26, in an envelope, in the office, in the rack. I don't remember all I testified to before the grand jury. That was at the time the gas committee met, and I went to get the book. I had not had it for a month before. It was a book that I would consult and was always kept in the clerk's office."

"Was that rack on a desk in the office?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was that not a desk used by Mr. Haney?"

"I think not. I don't recollect whether the book was in his private office, or the outer office. The rack was moved once, over Mrs. Haney's desk. She worked there at that time and at the outer desk."

"What did you do with that money?"

"Well, I kept it for some time, and afterwards used it." The witness' face was fiery red now.

"Did you know where it came from?"

"No."

"You asked no questions concerning it?"

"No, sir."

Witness declared he had not testified before the grand jury that he knew the money had been left there by Mr. Haney. He admitted that they had talked about the deal on the trip to the coast, when Haney had said that the contractors ought to pay the expenses of the trip. He had paid all his expenses on that trip and had never received any of the money back; had never found any other money but the $300.

"You may cross examine, Mr. Hall," said Mr. Peterson, and the witness became a willing one at once. He stated that there was data which would show the exact day on which he secured the money. The witness was quite sure that the gas committee only met once during the month of July. The cross-examination was uninteresting for the most part. Mr. Hall tried to show that Mr. Haney had a leave of absence at the time the money was found, but the court ruled it out as improper cross-examination. The noon recess stopped the tediousness.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

In the afternoon the witness was made to say that as far as he knew no paving company whatever had paid any money toward defraying the expenses of the Western trip. Mr. Hall was trying to show that there were matters up before the council relative to municipal conduits, in order that the jury might be led to think the $300 came from that source.

The witness asserted that he had never been able to ascertain from what source the money came.

"Did you not keep the money for some time before using it—and endeavor to ascertain?"

"I—that is—I think I kept it a short time."

Mr. Peterson asked if the witness never had any idea where the money came from, and the witness insisted that he had not. Speaking of the committee book, in which the money was found, the witness said others used it besides himself. The witness denied that there was any representative of paving companies on the trip.

A tilt between the lawyers occurred over the exhibit of a plat of Haney's office; then J. B. Bassett was called.

Mr. Bassett stated that he went to Normal, Ill., to see Haney, arriving there Dec. 23. He made no proposition purporting to come from any official of Hennepin county, or make any promises of immunity on condition that he would disclose any facts regarding the alleged deals. The witness then went on:

I had this interview with Mr. Haney's brother and brother-in-law; I had some evidence that was collected by detectives that were here employed; I submitted that evidence to them; some of it criticized Mr. Haney and some didn't; they asked me if I was willing they should take it up and show it to Mr. Haney, and I said I was if they would be responsible for it, and would return it; they took it up to Mr. Haney; I said that I had come down there to see if I could induce Charley to come up here and tell all he knew about the corrupt practices in this city; I said to them that the people felt a great wrong had been committed, and that he knew all about it; the people believed he knew all about it, and that I had come down to ask him if he would be willing to come up and tell all that he knew about it. That is what I came for; and then the conversation drifted upon the evidence that we had there, and I think likely I might have said this to them, but I was not certain about that, that this city wasn't after victims; they wanted to purify the city government; if we could do it without smirching anybody it was all we wanted; and I think I said to them, and I said the same afterwards to Mr. Haney, that I came there with no authority from the county attorney to make promises; but I said, I think I can say for myself that if you go back there, and tell all that you know now, that when you get through with divulging before the grand jury, I will furnish you a bond that you can go away to Mexico if you desire. That was all I think that I said to them.

Mr. Peterson by dint of long questioning brought out the fact that Mr. Bassett had said to Haney that if he would come back and tell these things he needn't stay more than a day or two, and then could go to Mexico and his bond would be "nulled" by the county attorney.

On cross-examination the witness said:

"I don't recollect that we discussed this particular charge much. I think as we talked it over Mr. Haney denied that Mr. Drew had told the truth; but the discussion upon this particular charge of Mr. Drew was not extensive; I don't now recollect exactly what was said; I know Mr. Haney objected to it."

"Well, do I understand you, Mr. Bassett, that you do not remember that anything was said which related to this particular charge in this indictment?"

"Yes; I remember that in talking about it Mr. Haney denied that Mr. Drew had told the truth."

The crowd gasped with disappointment. Mr. Hall was jubilant, Mr. Haney smiled broadly, but, strange to say, Mr. Peterson did not appear greatly disappointed. The hour of hard work had been for naught, and the court looked disgusted.

"Well, Mr. Bassett, was there anything said by Mr. Haney as to what he would say about this bribery, provided he came back here?"

"He said that he would come up here and go before this grand jury and he would tell all that he knew; that he would ask no immunity for what he said; that he would tell the grand jury everything that he knew about the—as we call it—boodling. He would bare his neck to the ax and take his punishment with the rest; and he said to me subsequently —I think he meant just what he said—that he was not entirely clear, but that he was not near as guilty as most people charged him, but that he would come back and tell all he knew about it; but he did not say he would come back and tell anything about this particularly."

That was all. There was absolutely no confession as to the particular charge, although there was made a general confession, alleging that there was wholesale corruption in the city council, and that he was a wee lamb among the black sheep in comparison. It looked bad for the state.

John E. Holmberg and James H. Ege were sworn in turn, to tell of their doings in Normal, but the testimony was so foreign to the direct matter that the court asked the state's attorney what he had called them for. Mr. Peterson smiled like a cherub at the court and did not appear displeased.

This ended the testimony for the day, and this morning at 9 o'clock, it is understood, Mr. Peterson will place members of the grand jury on the stand to show that Mr. Drew has not quite toted fair, and Frank M. Nye may also give the same evidence.

## HIS LUCKY GUESS.

### It Brought a Grocer Boy a Small Fortune.

Minneapolis is becoming famous along more lines than one. She now is known to contain a champion guesser, as well as the champion checker player, and several other champions. Barney Johnson is the name of a boy who works in a grocery store at 2317 Lyndale avenue north. During the recent political campaign he picked up a card in a package of spice, on which was an offer of a prize for the person guessing the name of the next presdent and nearest to the vote he would receive. Barney guessed "William McKinley," and placed his total vote at 7,104,608. He now receives notice that his guess wins the prize, and asking whether he will accept a draft on New York, or whether he wants the pure gold. The offer was for gold, but then there was some idea that gold would be above par after the election. Barney says he will take the draft, and is the happiest boy in the city. Says he is going to put his money at interest, so that when he is a man he will have enough to start a little business of his own.

## FATAL FLAMES.

### Little Mary Kobik Burned in Attempting to Build a Fire.

Ten-year-old Mary Kobik, who lived with her parents at 2631 Colfax avenue north, died Wednesday night after suffering an agony of pain from burns which she received that morning while attempting to start a fire in the kitchen stove. The accident happened while the mother was away from the house on an errand. The little girl was endeavoring to light a bundle of kindling which she had placed in the stove, and in some way her skirts caught fire. Enveloped in flames, she rushed from the house, calling wildly for help. Her screams attracted the neighbors, by whom the flames were extinguished, but not until she had been terribly burned about the body. Dr. D. A. Locke attended the girl and did all in his power to save her life. She died at 7 o'clock in the evening.

### Unfortunate Dr. Wells.

Late advices concerning Rev. Dr. George H. Wells, former pastor of Plymouth church, are to the effect that he is in a serious state of health and his mind affected. He has been in a sanitarium in Richfield Springs, N. Y., and his condition was such recently that his brother went from Illinois with the intention of removing him to Illinois.


Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.


# A TWO-EDGED VETO

## NORTH DAKOTA WILL HAVE NO TEMPERANCE COMMISSIONER AND NO LICENSE.

## BRIGGS WIELDS HIS AX.

### KILLS BOTH BILLS OVER WHICH SUCH WARM CONTESTS WERE WAGED.

### JOHNSON DECLARED NOT GUILTY.

### Last of the Wyoming Gang of Robbers Acquitted at Red Wing —The Northwest.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 12.—Gov. Briggs has settled disputes between Prohibitionists and resubmissionists by vetoing both bills affecting the question of temperance. White's bill to change the prohibition law penalty by giving the trial judge the discretion of imposing either a fine or imprisonment for the first offense against the law, and Colby's bill creating the office of temperance commissioner with powers of sheriff and state's attorney, whose duty is to bring complaints and make prosecutions of offenders. The former measure was passed by the anti-prohibition element after the hottest fight of the session, and it was believed would result in a practical license system in the state, while the latter was passed as a sort of counterirritant to take the sting out of the other bill. The governor holds that the White bill violates all Republican party pledges since statehood, and that the proper way to modify the prohibition law is by submitting it to a vote of the people in a constitutional amendment. The other bill, the governor holds, confers unconstitutional powers on the proposed temperance commissioner, besides being the source of a large expense, with no probability of accomplishing the object sought, and being a reflection on the officers of the law elected by the people, who have never failed to prosecute cases properly brought. The anti-resubmissionists do not feel aggrieved at the veto of the White bill, but the radical Prohibitionists will put up a roar over the veto of the other measure, although it is admitted by all disinterested that the veto of the bill was the wisest action, under the circumstances.

## JOHNSON NOT GUILTY.

### Acquitted of Participation in the Wyoming Murder.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Minn., March 12.—At the trial of the Johnson murder case this morning Attorney General Childs made the closing plea for the state. He spoke an hour and a half. Judge Nethaway, for the defense, spoke eloquently for one hour, and the case was given to the jury at 12 noon. Shortly after 4 o'clock the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

## ECONOMY IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

### Appropriations During the Recent Session Less Than in 1895.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., March 12.—A comparison of the appropriation bills of 1895 and 1897, as they have finally become laws, shows that the 1897 general appropriation carries $27,821 more than that of 1895, but the total appropriations, general and special, are $2,781 less for 1897 than for 1895. The governor vetoed bills carrying over $32,000 which passed the legislature. The total legislative expense for the last legislature was $11,400 less than for the 1895 session.

### Rice County Y. M. C. A.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., March 12.—The fifth annual convention of Rice County Y. M. C. association is being held in this city. The opening address on Thursday was given by J. B. Musch, of Minneapolis. On Friday morning the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. K. Thompson, Minneapolis, president; Horace Baldwin, Northfield, vice president; C. E. Johnson, Northfield, secretary; Archer Young, Faribault, assistant secretary. In the afternoon and evening addresses were given by A. W. Brown, Wm. Francis, state secretary, and C. S. Ward, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Minneapolis. The meeting will hold over until Sunday evening.

### Must Label Prison-Made Goods.

MADISON, Wis., March 12.—The bill providing that all prison-made goods produced in the prisons of other states must be labeled "prison made" when offered for sale in Wisconsin was amended by the senate this morning so as to include the goods made in the Wisconsin prisons, and it will pass in this form. The principal prisons affected by the bill are Stillwater in Minnesota and Joliet in Illinois.

The bill providing that no person not a full citizen of the United States shall hold office in Wisconsin was killed. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated to the fish and game commission. The assembly passed seven bills and killed thirteen.

### New Hospital for Winona.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, March 12.—The trustees of the Winona General Hospital association have decided to take immediate steps towards the erection of a new building. This is necessitated by the fact that their lease on the present building occupied expires this coming April, and can, at the most, only be secured for another year. The idea of the trustees is to purchase a site and erect a building at an expense of $30,000.

### Winona's Big Sheep Ranch.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., March 12.—Jacob Seiben, owner of a large sheep ranch in Montana, just east of the Rockies, is negotiating for some fifty acres of land in Trempeleau county, Wis., near this city. He intends to have a second ranch there and keep it always stocked with from 30,000 to 50,000 head of sheep. He will ship them here to fatten for the Chicago market, and also so as to be able to throw them at short notice on the market at any opportune moment. The project is said to be backed by some of the heaviest Western wool growers.

### Duluth Bribery Indictments.

DULUTH, Minn., March 12.—The grand jury this morning returned indictments against Hugh Cameron, Frank Willett and Martin C. Miller for agreeing to accept a bribe. The charge is that they agreed for $30 apiece to remove themselves from the jurisdiction of the court during the trial of J. D. Zein, Pat Liston and William Meinhardt, who are charged with permitting gambling on their premises. The three men indicted were the principal witnesses against Zein and the others when they were indicted.

### Investigating Lumber Thefts.

DULUTH, Minn., March 12.—The present grand jury, which was instructed by the court to make no investigation beyond ordinary criminal business, is still in session. It is on track of depredation on state school lands, and that a considerable amount of timber has been stolen. The jury is investigating this, and is said to be likely to bring the guilty parties to account.

### Early Start for Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 12.—Nearly 500 Yukon-bound miners, not including 175 who sailed via the steamer Alki, assembled here this afternoon and decided to accept the proposition of one steamship line to deliver passengers at Dyea for $20 first class, $14 second-class, dogs, $2.50; horses, $20 and dead freight $9 per ton. The vessels sail March 25.

# POLICY AS TO CUBA

## NO REASON FOR ANY CHANGE SUGGESTED ITSELF TO THE CABINET.

## STATUS IS SATISFACTORY.

### SECOND MEETING OF M'KINLEY'S ADVISERS DEVOTED TO EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

### DAY QUIET AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

### In Accordance With the Rules the General Public Was Not Able to Get In.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—As this was cabinet day, there was comparative quiet about the White house during the afternoon, as the rules recently promulgated reserved cabinet days for public business of the president and his advisers. For the first time, the president was able to give an uninterrupted half hour to the large accumulation of routine departmental business, the signing of papers incident to army and navy retirements etc. Secretary Porter laid a pile of mail beside him, and it gradually melted away. The president intends to receive no one prior to 10 o'clock, and hereafter the early part of each day will be given to disposal of routine business. There were callers today at 9 o'clock, but they failed to gain admission. After 10 o'clock there were a few exceptions to the rule against official callers, Senators Cullom and Mason, of Illinois, Hale, of Maine, and Platt, of Connecticut, seeing the president. Just before the hour for the cabinet meeting several prominent New Yorkers put in an appearance. First came ex-Senator Warren Miller accompanied by several friends, including ex-Senator Blair, of New York. They were followed by J. Sloat Fassett, and John E. Milholland. Mr. Miller introduced Thomas S. Newell, of Boston, who is interested in the development of Alaska, and the appointment of a delegate from that territory. This was discussed briefly with the president. Mr. Miller will call later as to New York affairs. The call of Mr. Milholland, was by appointment, and lasted up to the time the cabinet met. It was stated positively, and from authoritive sources, after the several New York calls, that the subject of New York partronage would not be acted upon until the more important public questions before the coming extra session of congress was disposed of.

The cabinet officers began to assemble shortly before 11 o'clock. Messrs. Bliss and Gary arrived together, followed by Senator Sherman, who varied the usual custom by taking the elevator in the private part of the house. The meeting began promptly at 11 o'clock, all the members being present.

It was stated positively after the meeting that no changes in the status of Cuban affairs was brought to the attention of the meeting, and that the present conditions of that question were regarded as entirely satisfactory. Most of the time of the meeting it was stated, was given to the details of organizing the several executive departments at Washington.

### Western Officeseekers.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Applications by Western men for presidential offices have been filed as follows: A. L. Ordean, of Duluth, Minn., to be comptroller of the currency at Washington. Arnest G. Timme, of Kenosha, Wis., as auditor for the state and other departments at Washington. S. J. Prentiss, of La Crosse, Wis., as supervising inspector of steam vessels at St. Paul, Minn. Martin Meeker to be collecter of customs at St. Paul.

## MICROSCOPIC.

### The Great Skill Displayed by a Bank Note Engraver.

Probably the most extraordinary work ever done by an engraver was executed in Philadelphia more than fifty years ago by Charles Tappan, says the Philadelphia Ledger. He was a member of the firm of Tappan, Carpenter & Co., one of the seven firms that originally composed the American Bank Note company. Upon a circular area thirteen thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter he engraved the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments. The words exactly filled the space. From the plate many prints were taken upon glazed cards, which Mr. Tappan presented to his friends. One of these was shown to a member of the Leader staff by Dr. F. M. Perkins, whose father received it from the artist. The card must have been specially made for the purpose, so fine grained is its texture. The printing was done by a bank note printer, and the ink must have been of superior quality. The engraving appears to the naked eye like a slight cloud, or smear, upon the card. It requires a glass of short focus and considerable magnifying power to see the writing. The engraved letters are perfectly formed, and there are no evidences of the tool having slipped. There are slight indications of lines having been ruled upon the plate to secure perfect alignment. It is almost inconceivable that one's muscles and nerves could be under such control as to produce a work of this kind without blemishes.

## ROYAL CROWNS.

### Some of Them Represent Fortunes of Fabulous Proportions.

One of the most costly crowns in existence is that of the king of Portugal. The jewels that ornament it are valued at $8,000,000. The crown that the czar of Russia wears on special occasions is also one of the most precious in the world. The cross which surmounts the crown is composed of five magnificent diamonds, resting on a large uncut, but polished ruby. The small crown of the czarina contains, according to authorities, the finest stones ever strung.

The crown of the queen of England, which is valued at $1,800,000, contains a great ruby, a large sapphire, sixteen small sapphires, eight emeralds, four small rubies, 1,360 brilliants, 1,273 rose diamonds, four pear-formed pearls and 269 of other shapes. In his state clothes, including the crown, the sultan of Johore wears diamonds worth $12,000,000. His collar, his epaulets, his girdle, his cuffs, sparkle with precious stones. The handle and the blade of his sword are covered with precious stones.

The most costly insignia of princely dignity, however, are those of the Sultan, or Maharajah, of Baroda, in India. The chief ornament is a necklace of five strings, containing 500 diamonds, some of which are as large as hazel nuts. The upper and lower rows consist of emeralds of the same size.


### Over the Precipice

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discretion in the matter of eating, drinking and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of medication. They persist in dosing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the pleasantest substitute for such hurtful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints.



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# A UNION OF AFRICA

## PRESIDENT KRUGER, OF THE TRANSVAAL, SPEAKS OPENLY OF HIS AMBITION.

## ORANGE FREE STATE'S GUEST.

### HER MAJESTY OF ENGLAND DESCRIBED AS A VERY TROUBLESOME WOMAN.

### THE UTMOST CAUTION NECESSARY.

### Binding Force of the London Convention Upon Him Admitted by the Boer Executive.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, March 12.—President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, has arrived here with the view of arranging for a closer union between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He was entertained at a public luncheon, and in replying to the eulogistic toast of President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, said he was not there to controvert the queen's rights. Time, he added, would show he had always defended her majesty, and he had told his people to respect her. He expressed the hope that the two republics would form indissoluble ties. He never, however, had any idea of the Free State being absorbed by the Transvaal.

Continuing, he said he knew he had to abide by the London convention. The queen was a very troublesome woman, and it was therefore necessary to deal with the question of the union with utmost caution. He hoped some day to see the union of Africa.

## SAID SIR GRAHAM LIED.

### Exciting Tilt Before the Jameson Investigating Committee.

LONDON, March 12.—The inquiry of the parliamentary committee into the Transvaal raid was resumed again today in Westminster hall. There was an exciting scene during the examination of Sir Graham Bower, the imperial secretary and acountant to the high commissioner of South Africa. Henry Labouchere, replying to an objection upon the part of the chairman to one of his questions, said: "I consider that Sir Graham Bower is not telling the truth, and I claim the right to examine this gentleman. If the committee like to stop me, they can do so."

Joseph Chamberlain said he thought the committee was bound to protect the witness from insult, and Mr. Labouchere insisted he was convinced that Sir Graham was untruthful. Thereupon the chairman said that Mr. Labouchere was out of order. The latter remarked: "Then I will clear the room on exception. I am going to see whether this committee is a sham or not."

After further fencing Mr. Labouchere reiterated that Sir Graham Bower's story was an extraordinary one, and asked: "Do you still hold to the doctrine that, though you are the high commissioner's secretary, you are bound by your promise of silence not to reveal the intimation of the proposed raid given you by Mr. Rhodes?"

Sir Graham Bower lifted a volume from the table, and said: "You are going rather beyond the inquiry but I should like to quote a historic precedent. When William of Orange landed in England, upon what we may call a 'Jameson raid—' "

Sir William Vernon Harcourt sharply interposed, saying: "I am surprised that such a parallel should be drawn by an official of Sir Graham Bower's position, and I think the committee is entitled to ask for an explanation upon what ground he considers the Jameson raid to be a historical parallel."

This caused Sir Graham Bower to exclaim: "I beg your pardon. I withdraw it."

Finally the portions of his remarks relating to the "parallel" were expunged from the record.

## TURK AFTER IRONCLADS.

### Sultan Reported to Be Dickering With Uncle Sam.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—In semi-official circles here it is positively asserted that the administration of the sultan's civil list is negotiating with the United States government for the purchase of two or three ironclads, which have already been completed in the United States, and it is added that the sum of $200,000 has already been paid on account.

### Rabid Ground Hogs.

A farmer on the South side of the name of Aik was in Beaver yesterday afternoon. To a crowd of men at the court house he told of having killed thirty-one ground hogs on his farm last week. He said that his dog began barking at a great rate across the hollow from his house, and thinking that the animal had treed game, he took his shotgun and went to the dog. He was surprised to see a number of ground hogs running around on the ground, snapping and snarling and biting each other, while froth was oozing from their mouths. He opened fire on the animals, and without moving a dozen yards killed thirteen. With the dog he started on a ground hog hunt, and inside of an hour shot all told thirty-one. He examined the dead animals, and, considering their strange actions when alive, he concluded that they were suffering from rabies.

### No Danger Now.

"They tell me that that rich old bachelor, Puddlestone, is going into society again."

"Yes; leap year is over."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### His Dress Suit Case.

When you see a man with a dress suit case that isn't all stuck up with labels of hotels in Europe, you may be pretty sure he's been abroad.—New York Press.

## CAT LIKES MUSIC.

### Picks a Banjo and Trots Over the Keys of a Piano.

Randolph Blanel, of Mt. Vernon, was seated in his library one evening several weeks ago when he heard a curious sound in the parlor below, says the New York Sun. The rest of the family had gone to bed. The sound was rather musical, being a humming in various notes, broken by little twangs. Mr. Blanel went downstairs softly and peered into the parlor. There in the moonlight which shone on the piano top, he saw the house cat, a big black tom, called Steal.

Steal was sitting on his haunches beside the banjo which Mr. Blanel's boy Rob usually plays. Steal had learned that by touching the strings with his paws he could make them sound. It was remembered afterward that the cat always came into the room when Rob played, but that was supposed to have been because the boy made a great pet of him.

Blanel watched the cat, and says he saw Steal pick the strings, first touching the fourth, then the third, the second and the first. Blanel tip-toed his way back upstairs and listened to the cat's playing for over an hour, when it ceased. Soon afterward Steal came running upstairs, lay down before the grate fire and went to sleep.

Since that night the cat has gone regularly to the banjo every night at about 11 or 11:30 o'clock and picked away at the strings, manifesting his delight by purring loudly. The cat has been seen also picking at a guitar's strings, the instrument having been left in the banjo's place purposely. The cat does what many other cats do, running up and down the keys of the piano. Rob Blanel says, however, that Steal has a more delicate piano touch than other cats.

## MILE ABOVE EARTH.

### The Sun May Shine Brilliantly With a Tornado Below.

The importance of high altitude observations obtained by the aid of kites, for the further development of meteorology, is shown by the fact that the the weather conditions at the height of a mile above any station differs more from the weather at that station than does the weather at any place within 500 or 1,000 miles at the level of the station on the earth's surface, says the Boston Herald. At the height of a mile in free air the temperature is easily from 15 degrees to 25 degrees Fahrenheit colder than at the earth's surface, and there is virtually no daily change in temperature, the nights being as warm as the days. The only changes are due to the passage of warm or cold waves. During fair weather at this height the days are very damp and the nights exceedingly dry. Low clouds frequently cover the earth, and even rain may fall from these while the sun shines bright at the height of a mile. The overhead velocity of the wind at this height is four times greater than at the ground, and hurricanes of 100 miles an hour are not uncommon. At least, the meteorological records obtained by the kites and measurements of the heights and movements of clouds indicate that these are the conditions which exist at Blue Hill, near Boston.

## A DEAD LETTER.

"The letter 'E,'" she softly said,
"From out the alphabet I'd shove,
"Because," and she blushed rosy red,
"Because, it is the end of love."
—Pittsburg News.

### His Deduction.

Puck.

Little Willy—Pa?

Father—Well, my son?

Willy—Pa, if it is true, as Secretary Herbert declares, that the battleship Texas is all right, what is the matter with the rest of the ships in the navy that they won't sink?

## Pick the Winner

IT IS EASY TO PICK THE WINNER IN THIS match. On the one hand is manly strength, health and good condition, while on the other is evident weakness, loss of flesh and the appearance of wasted vital force. It is easy to tell who will win. So it is in the every day battle of life; the strong man is always to the fore, full of vim, push and energy. Success is always his. In these days of business failure men need nerve power; every man needs some building up.

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