

EXCITED HIS HEARERS

CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON'S ELOQUENT ATTACK UPON THE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM

HE ELECTRIFIED THE HOUSE

Is a Republican Opponent of Ratification of the Peace Treaty as Presented to the Senate—Denounces the Proposition to Annex the Philippines as Subversive of Traditions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Not since the stirring days of the declaration of war last spring has the house witnessed such an exhibition of excitement and such scenes of generous enthusiasm as today, when Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) and Mr. Dilliver (Rep., Io.) locked horns on the question of expansion. The army bill, which was under debate, was swallowed up in the broader question of our future national policy, and the debate was lifted from the dead level of mediocrity into absolute brilliancy. Mr. Johnson secured time from the Democratic side to attack the position of the administration. It was not the first time he has broken away from his party on public questions. On such occasions he has won a reputation as a master of invective, and the knowledge that he was to speak had attracted an enormous crowd to the galleries. Today he added to his reputation. With satire, irony and keen thrusts his logic was driven home. His words flowed from him in a perfect torrent. He denounced the proposition to annex the Philippines as subversive of every tradition dear to the American heart in the past, and the inauguration of a new policy for the republic. He expressed gratification that the senate would sound the death knell of all efforts of those who were trying to prevent the country from rushing on to suicide, and declared that if it were a senator he would not in his seat before it should be ratified. He denounced the president as the slavish follower of public opinion, but warned him that the tide would recede, and the voice of the people would in time rebuke him. Members stood in the aisles deep while he was speaking, but he tried to stop the applause which continually broke out from the Democratic side. For almost two hours his words poured forth. He said:

I thank God for the spirit of independence in the senate of the United States irrespective of party. Mr. Bryan never made a greater blunder than when he said the treaty should be ratified and our policy determined afterwards.

Andrew Carnegie was near right, but he said the treaty should be fought in the dark, not in the open. I say we should fight it from start to finish. We should meet this whole question at the threshold and strangle it to death. Public sentiment should be aroused. It is being aroused, as is evidenced by great public meetings in New York and elsewhere, and my word for it, it will be many months before the tide of public sentiment which the president now vainly believes is carrying him to success, will recede and leave him high and dry. The very voice of the people will rebuke the spirit of conquest which has replaced the spirit of liberty. If the treaty is ratified uncoupled with a resolution providing for the ultimate independence of the Philippines it will be beyond our powers to stop the torrent. Mr. Johnson rose to a bill to reorganize the army, but before God he would never vote for a standing army of 100,000 men, whose ultimate object was to establish a colonial system.

If I were in the senate I would not in my seat first; I would resist the demands of a state legislature and the clamor of a press. I would let them malign my character and misrepresent my motives, but I would never sever from what I believe to be right. "I am not here to speak for the administration," he continued. "I belong to the humble ranks of my party and have not been in the White house since the war with Spain began. But I might resent the statement that our president, so accessible, is 'intrenched in the White house.' He is intrenched in the White house in the higher and better sense and as securely as the gentleman from Indiana is intrenched in private life (laughter), brought, as I believe, by his attacks and criticisms of the Republican party."

When Mr. Dilliver paid a glowing tribute to Admiral Dewey there was a hearty round of applause. A heated passage between Mr. Dilliver and Mr. Johnson occurred when the latter asked if the administration believed in the forcible annexation of the Philippines. Mr. Dilliver sharply answered that he did not speak for the president or the administration. When he added a

TODAY'S BULLETIN

- 1-Sensational House Debate, Contest in West Virginia.
2-Compromiser Dawes Arraigned.
3-Treaty Vote Fixed.
4-Suicide.
5-Miscellaneous Refuses Prisoners.
6-German Catholics Angry.
7-Bond Resolution Smothered.
8-National Guard Promotions.
9-Tax Bill Turned Down.
10-State Cuts Interest Rate.
11-Hearing for Osteopathy.
12-Editorial.
13-Gen. Egan on Trial.
14-Sportsing News.
15-Manufacturers Meeting.
16-News of the Railroads.
17-Markets of the World.
18-Bar Silver, 50c.
19-Chicago Wheat, 72c.
20-Minneapolis Matters.
21-Northwest News.
22-In the Field of Labor.
23-Label Vended Reduced.
24-Blinder Twine Hearing.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Southwark, Antwerp; La Campagne, Antwerp; Sailed: Pacific, Southampton; Frieland, Antwerp; Teutonic, Liverpool. LISBON—Sailed: Peninsular, New York. GENOA—Arrived: Karamania, New York. ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Rotterdam, New York. NAPLES—Arrived: Trave, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Pirates of Penzance, 8:15 P.M. GRANT—Joseph Hart's Vaudeville company, 8:15 P.M. Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 P.M. Military ball, armory, 8:30 P.M.

WILL BE CONTESTED

ELECTION OF NATHAN B. SCOTT AS SENATOR FOR WEST VIRGINIA

RESULT WAS UNLOOKED FOR

Deadlock Had Been Predicted, Owing to Contests for Seats in the Legislature—Mr. Scott's Democratic Opponent Makes Public the Points Upon Which He Will Base the Contest.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 25.—After a contest of over two weeks internal Revenue Commissioner Nathan B. Scott was this afternoon elected United States senator from West Virginia for the term ending in March, 1905. He will succeed Senator Charles J. Faulkner.

Many predicted that there would be a deadlock for weeks, but a decisive result was reached on the first joint ballot. Senator Elkins, Senator-elect Scott and others were freely congratulated on the management of the campaign. The vote stood: Scott (Rep.), 48; McGraw (Dem.), 46; Goff (Rep.), 1. Total vote cast, 95; necessary to elect, 48.

As the ballot stood when the last name was called Scott had only 47 votes, and the deadlock, which had been expected, seemed assured. But just before the president of the senate started to announce the result Delegate Hunt, who had voted for Judge Blizard, announced that he wished to change his vote. During a brief speech, in which he explained his position, there was breathless suspense. The galleries and chamber were crowded. At first it appeared as if he would join Delegate Hapston, who voted for Goff, but he cast the vote which elected Scott. Hapston still clung to Goff to the end.

Morris (Rep.), against whom a contest was pending in the senate, was not permitted to vote, and the Taylor county seat in the house, which is claimed by Dent (Dem.), was left vacant, in accordance with the compromise agreement reached Tuesday night between the leaders of the two houses.

Tonight it was given out that Mr. Scott's election would be contested before the United States senate. During the balloting the Democrats filed protests against the votes of Getsondaner and Peterson, whom they claim to be ineligible because they accepted a commission in the volunteer army while holding their offices as senators. This they will make one ground for the contest. The other ground will be the fact that Mr. Scott received only 48 votes, one less than a majority of all the members elected to the legislature.

As a precedent they cite the Blackburn-Burner case in Kentucky, in which the senate refused to let Mr. Hunter take his seat because he had not received a majority of all the members of the Kentucky legislature, though he had received a majority of those present and voting. Mr. Scott's fight was directed by Senator Elkins, who is supposed to have induced Hunt to change from Blizard to Scott with the decisive vote. Not since the famous Kennam-Goff deadlock has there been so much interest in a senatorial contest in West Virginia.

Nathan Bay Scott was born in Guernsey county, O., in 1842. He enlisted in the Union army and was mustered out in 1865, settled in Wheeling shortly afterwards, where he went to work as an employe of the Central Glass company. In a short time he was employed as manager, and soon afterwards was selected president of the company, which position he filled for years. He served two years as president of the second branch of the city council of Wheeling. He was elected in 1882 as a member of the state senate and again in 1886, serving eight years. In the last race he defeated Hon. John O. Pendleton in a strongly Democratic district. Mr. Pendleton being afterwards elected to congress. While a member of the senate he passed the mutual savings bank law of the state. For five years he was Republican national committee, and during the entire time was a member of the executive committee. During the campaign of 1886, he was selected by President McKinley to serve with Gen. Powell Clayton and Vice President Hobart in the headquarters at New York city. In recognition of his services President McKinley appointed him commissioner of internal revenue. He organized the first savings bank in the state of West Virginia, and is still president of that institution.

LIVE STOCK MEN.

NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING SANITARY COMMISSION IS URGED. DENVER, Jan. 25.—The live stock convention urged upon all states the necessity of establishing sanitary commissions. The discussion of the resolution favoring the creation of said lands to the states and the leasing of public grazing lands, was resumed.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

J. F. McGraw Disputes Legality of Election of Mr. Scott. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 25.—After the joint assembly of the houses of the West Virginia legislature today declared the election of N. B. Scott to the senate of the United States, Hon. J. F. McGraw, the caucus nominee of the Democratic party for that office, made the following statement: "Neither Mr. Scott nor myself was elected today, under the forms of law, to the senate. I received 46 votes in the joint assembly. He received 48 and Judge Goff received 1. This gives Mr. Scott a majority of 1 over the combined vote of Judge Goff and myself, but of the 48 votes received by Mr. Scott, two of them were the votes of state senators who had forfeited their votes by reason of the provision of section 13 of article 8 of the state constitution in the senate by the acceptance of lucrative offices under the federal government (commissions in the army). Therefore Mr. Scott, in reality, only received 46 legal votes. He says, therefore, for him was 46, the vote for myself was 46 and the vote for Judge Goff was 1, and in consequence there was no election.

WITHOUT ASSETS.

Planters' Bank of Kansas City Closed by the State. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—The Planters' bank, with a capital of \$25,000, was closed today by the state. The depositors were under arrest, by order of Secretary of State Lane, and Assistant Attorney General Jeffries. The bank has no visible assets, it is alleged, whatever.

DIED AS HE PLANNED

NELS PETERSON, OF BRAINER, KILLS HIMSELF AT THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL

HAD BUSINESS REVERSES

Suicide Engaged a Room at the Hotel Tuesday and Yesterday Afternoon Was Found Dead—Entrance to His Room Had to Be Forced, and Two Gas Jets Were Found Turned On.

Nels Peterson, a former saloonkeeper of Brainerd, Minn., ended his life at the Merchants' hotel some time Tuesday night by asphyxiating himself. He was found dead in his room yesterday, while both jets in the chandelier over the bed were open and emitting volumes of poisonous gas. No communication was left by Peterson, but after an investigation Coroner Nelson decided that the case was clearly one of suicide. Business reverses are believed to have caused Peterson to kill himself.

Peterson engaged a room at the hotel shortly before 12 o'clock Tuesday night. He inquired for Representative Stivers, of Brainerd, apparently not intending to register, but when informed that Mr. Stivers had retired said he would wait and see him in the morning. He was shown to room 188, on the fourth floor, and retired apparently in good spirits. When the chambermaid went to wake him yesterday morning she received no response to a knock at the door, but, thinking the guest desired to sleep until later, made no further investigation. When Peterson had not appeared by noon, however, the girl informed the clerk, telling him that there was a strong odor of gas coming from the room. The door was at once forced open, when Peterson's dead body was found on the bed. The transom, which had been partially open when Peterson retired, was closed tightly, with the fact that the door was securely locked, while both gas jets were turned on, clearly indicated that he had intentionally ended his life.

As nearly as can be learned, Peterson came to St. Paul Monday. It is said that the object of his visit was to procure assistance from local wholesale liquor dealers in again starting in the saloon business. He conducted a saloon in Brainerd for some five years, but recently, it is said, was forced to go out of business and also lost his home. He was thirty-seven years of age and leaves a wife and five children, the oldest being nine years of age. Peterson was a member of the

A COMPLETE NOVEL

broiled her with all the world for 400 years. COST OF EXPANSION. The Indiana member now turned to the "cost of expansion." He detailed the cost of the war and the expenditure of \$145,000,000 for the military establishment and \$45,000,000 for the naval establishment for the next fiscal year. It showed, he said, that our war budget exceeded that of the great military powers of the world. It was with \$3,000,000 of Great Britain's war establishment, which was shared by her colonial empire. It was more than the war budget of Germany; more than that of France or of any other nation on the face of the globe. And this was to realize "the wild dream of expansion."

Mr. Johnson's time was twice extended. Democratic members of the military committee yielding their time to him. The Monroe doctrine, he declared, would be applied to abandon the Philippines. If we reached out into another hemisphere we could not with propriety resist aggression in this. Mr. Johnson said that the cup of our national humiliation was filled to overflowing, and in closing, said: "We have witnessed the splendid achievements of our soldiers and sailors and have in the old world a feeling of respect for this country, the beacon light of liberty. This locked and intrenched continent, the proud and erect nation, which never in its history has been compelled to abandon other countries on earth, now depends upon the intervention of England to keep other powers off its back. We have become a miserable mendicant, dependent upon the mother country, and are compelled to abandon the cardinal principle of protection and submit to the 'open door' policy—at this point the speaker fell and Mr. Johnson said he would not trespass further upon the time of the other members who were urged to go on.

"I thank the other side," he said, "for the opportunity to be heard, which I could not obtain from this side." There was a whirlwind of applause when Mr. Johnson took his seat, and many Democrats crowded up the aisle to congratulate him. MR. DOLLIVER REPLIES. When Mr. Dilliver, of Iowa, rose to reply, there was an outburst of applause from the Republican side. He began by saying that he had had no intention of making an elaborate speech on this bill, and he resented Mr. Johnson's statement that he had been maneuvering for an opportunity to reply.

IDEA IS MONSTROUS.

Ex-Senator Sherman Deprecates Invasion of the Philippines. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—In an interview Mr. John Sherman forcibly expresses himself against expansion. The ex-secretary of state is quoted as saying: "I am decidedly opposed to the invasion of the Philippines. The idea of our country forcing its way in these islands and forcing its government upon the 7,000,000 or 9,000,000 population is monstrous. It is subversive of the basic principle of our government that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, and it is in violation of the traditions of our country."

ESTIMATED TO BE 80,000.

Spain's Awful Sacrifice of Soldiers in Cuba. MADRID, Jan. 25.—A special dispatch from the Sulu islands, of the Philippine group, declares that all is well there, and that the Spanish occupation continues. Dispatches received by newspapers here assert that the insurrection of the Philippines is spreading considerably. A native regiment, which was disbanded by the Spanish, it is alleged, enlisted as a body in the service of Aguinaldo.

DUST OF COLUMBUS.

Iowan Makes a Startling Claim Regarding the Discoverer's Ashes. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—J. S. Browning, of this place, claims to have positive evidence that Columbus' remains are in this country. Mr. Browning was a member of the bureau of awards at the world's fair, and says he learned the particulars during the exposition of the deal by which the explorer's dust passed into the hands of one of the best known collectors in America. He declines to give the letter's name, but says a Spaniard offered him the remains for \$5,000 while with the fair, that the proposition was accepted, and that the collector now has the dust either in New York or Washington. He did not buy the relics, however, which were included in Christopher's casket when he was buried. Mr. Browning thinks the purchaser will soon make public the fact of his possession of the dust. He says there is no doubt concerning the genuineness of the remains.

PEACE TREATY TO BE PASSED

UPON BY THE SENATE ON FEB. 6

SENATOR DAVIS NAMES IT

First Consulted With His Colleagues of the Foreign Relations Committee—Minnesota Senator Makes a Plea for Ratification of the Treaty as It Is—Says Europe is Jealous of America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The senate held two executive sessions today, and at each time the treaty of peace was the subject under discussion. At the first an agreement was reached to vote on the treaty next Monday week, and at the second Senator Davis presented the American commission's reasons for the acceptance of the treaty in the form in which it was finally concluded. The agreement for a vote was reached at an executive session held soon after convening at noon, this agreement being in the following language: "That the senate agree to vote on the treaty with Spain and all amendments on Monday, the 6th of February, at 3 o'clock p. m. and until that time the senate shall go into executive session on each day at 2 p. m."

This was a unanimous agreement, the terms of which were formulated by Senator Davis in reply to yesterday's proposition by the opposition, and as a result of today's meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations. The agreement in the committee to accept the proposition was unanimous, and it is understood that Senator Davis informed his fellow committeemen that it was his wish of the president that the proposition for a vote should be accepted and the result be made known as soon as possible. Those who are familiar with the views of the president say that he has urged an early vote, upon the ground that nothing is to be lost and everything is to be gained by taking the vote. The final action, he is confident, will be favorable when reached. In accordance with the terms of the agreement the senate resumed its work in executive session at 2 o'clock and the entire time of this session was consumed by Senator Davis in making a presentation of the history of the Paris conference. This presentation consisted largely in the quotation of the various propositions made on each side of the controversy at Paris, and while the speech was thus rendered somewhat formal, it received the closest and most careful attention.

A map of the Philippines, on a large scale, adorned the rear wall of the senate chamber, and while it was often consulted by senators, Mr. Davis made but one reference to it as such. GOOD WORD FOR SPANIARDS. Speaking outside of the published record Senator Davis took occasion to eulogize the Spanish commissioners in high terms, as men of exceptional shrewdness and ability, saying the Americans had found them armed at all points, zealous of Spain's honor and interest, and prepared at all times to defend her cause as there was anything to defend. He said the Americans of the commission had been in constant communication with the president while negotiating the convention; that he was made acquainted with all the commission's movements, and while he admitted that there had been apparently some division of opinion among publicists in the United States as to the policy of including the Philippines in the agreement, there had been practically no other honorable way out of the difficulty. As for himself, Mr. Davis was willing from the start to extend our borders so as to include these islands, because he believed their acquisition a most important stride in the advancement of the American nation, commercially and otherwise. He, with others, was looking forward to the prospective partition of the vast Chinese empire among the European nations, and he foresaw that if the United States did not secure a footing in the Orient such as they now have an opportunity to secure, through the terms of the treaty, they would be most effectually and forever shut out from this vast market. On this account there was every reason in the world why the treaty should be ratified, and he contended that few men would study the world-wide questions presented as the commission had been compelled to study them, could doubt the expediency of the move. He also touched upon the legal questions involved, contending that there were many precedents for the acquisition; that we, as a nation, had a right to acquire territory, and that there were no constitutional barriers.

NO FAVORS FROM EUROPE.

If we should fall to make good our own opportunity thus providentially presented, we need, Mr. Davis said, expect no favors from Europe in regaining a foothold in the Eastern markets. We need count upon no display of friendship from Europe in this or any other matter. The European powers were profoundly jealous of the United States, and the senator declared that it was a fact that he had not had one friend on the continent in our recent struggle with Spain or in our efforts to secure peace favorable to this country. He intimated that, but for Great Britain's attitude, there would have been intervention by the continental powers. In this connection he referred to the newspaper reports from London, accrediting him with an expression favorable to an alliance of the United States with Great Britain and Japan. He had, he said, never advocated such an alliance, for the present, but he would not say that the time might not come when such an alliance would be both wise and necessary for the preservation of our rights and prestige. He drew at some length upon the favor shown to the Spanish side of the question while the conference was in progress, and said there

MR. DAWES ARRAIGNED

SENATIONAL CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

BANK SCANDAL AT MEMPHIS

Bill Filed in Chancery Court Against Mr. Dawes and Officials of the Continental National Bank, of the City—Alleged that the Comptroller Ignored Information as to Gross Irregularities.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25.—A sensational bill has been filed in chancery court here against Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, and the officers of the Continental National bank, of this city, a bank capitalized at \$600,000. The bill is filed by W. M. Cox, who sues in behalf of himself and of all the other stockholders of the Continental National bank of Memphis, vs. Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, and H. L. Armstrong, cashier of the Continental National bank, and C. Burschick. The bill charges Comptroller Dawes with refusing to expose the condition of the bank, after being officially informed of a plan to depress its stock and of violation of the banking laws by the cashier, H. L. Armstrong, which information, it is asserted, was furnished him by the teller of the bank, and by United States Bank Examiner J. S. Escott. The bill contains a letter received from the deputy and Acting United States Comptroller G. E. Coffin in answer to the charges of mismanagement and speculation, wherein the accusing teller is advised not to follow up the matter, "as it would result in a very serious trouble to all concerned."

PROVIDING THE FUNDS.

Senator Davis Asks an Appropriation of \$20,000,000. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the senate today Senator Davis, from the committee on foreign relations, offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$20,000,000 to pay Spain according to the terms of the treaty. The amendment has the indorsement of the committee on foreign relations. WALL STREET WHEAT. Prices Were Lifted Over Two Cents a Bushel From the Opening. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Outsiders held the wheat market again today and lifted prices over two cents a bushel from early morning transactions, closing them higher than the previous day. In fact so active was the demand, that it kept right along after the close, advancing May to 73c cents on the late curb, or 1/2-cent higher than official closing figures. Today's strength was entirely a matter of sentiment, backed up by heavy outside orders, with Wall

RARE BOOK RECOVERED.

Part of the Plunder Taken by Rev. James Brittain Miller. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—Prof. Day, of the Yale theological school, today complained to the police that his copy of Martin Day's famous "Doomsday Book" had been stolen.

STRIKE EXTENDS.

Trouble With Dock Laborers Now on at Panama. COLON, Colombia, Jan. 25.—The strike which has been in progress here for nearly a fortnight among the dock laborers has extended to Panama, partly owing to the fact that the Chilean line of steamers has increased the wages of its employes, thereby accentuating the deadlock. This company having recently extended its itinerary as far north as Ovos, Guatemala, has suddenly become a serious competitor with the Panama Railway company for freight by way of the Straits of Magellan.

CORTES TO BE CONVOKED.

Will Assemble in February Regarding the Peace Treaty. MADRID, Jan. 25.—The premier, Senor Sagasta, announced today that the government has decided to convok the cortes during the second half of February, whether the United States senate ratifies the treaty of peace or not.

THE MUTUAL LIFE'S BUSINESS IN 1898.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Mutual Life Insurance company, of New York, held its annual meeting today. While the report of its business for 1898 will not be issued until next week, it was learned that during the year 1898 the company has gained in assets nearly \$24,000,000, has gained in insurance nearly \$56,000,000, has increased its payments to living policy holders over \$11,000,000 and has deceased members over \$13,000,000. Its income for the year exceeded \$55,000,000. The figures of the transactions of the company are unparalleled in the records of the business.

THAT DEFENDANT ARMSTRONG

REQUITED ON HIS OATH TO MAKE A FULL, DIRECT AND PERFECT ANSWER, SHOWING THE MANNER AND METHOD BY WHICH HE AND HIS ASSOCIATES HAVE PURCHASED A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS, TENN.; AND

DIVA IS WEDDED.

Showered With Tokens of Affection by Her Neighbors. LONDON, Jan. 25.—Adelina Patti, the singer, was married today at Brecon, Wales, to Baron Cederstrom, director of the health gymnastic institute here.

MEMPHIS, TENN., JAN. 25.—

Mme. Patti took a train from Crazy Nos, her residence, to Brecon, which was decorated for the occasion. The band of the South Wales Borderers met the party at the station, and with the fire brigade and police, headed by the town banner and the mace-bearers, escorted the wedding party in five landaus to the Roman Catholic church, which had been specially decorated. Sir George Faudel-Phillips, former lord mayor of London, gave Patti away. The service was very short.

THE WEDDING BREAKFAST

was served on board the train, which was composed of the special corridor cars built for the Prince of Wales.

THE WEDDING PARTY

will reach London late this afternoon. The bride and bridegroom will start tomorrow for the south of France, where they will spend the honeymoon.

MAN WHO RODE WITH MORGAN IS BURIED BY GRAND ARMY MEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—The burial of the "Old Man" Elliot at Springfield, Ill., recalled the fact that during the Civil war he was one of the most active of Morgan's raiders. When he was not with Morgan he was engaged in terrorizing his community, and since the war he had been one of the bitterest of unrepentant rebels.

JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH

he sent for members of the Grand Army and requested that he be strangled and his burial shroud should be only the Stars and Stripes, and that the funeral be conducted by the Grand Army.

THE WEDDING PARTY

with Spain around all the patriotism in him and changed his views, and his wishes were carried out to the letter.

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