

Old age is occasionally as foolish as it is usually wise.

It's just as much of a crime to take a walk as it is to steal a march.

Possibilities are all right in their way, but they never prove anything.

A girl should have a chaperon until she can call some other chap her own.

An adherent of the faith cure says the red lights in a drug store are danger signals.

Too many people resemble a ball of twine—they are completely wrapped up in themselves.

Lots of people will never make any preparation for the better land until they see an excursion advertised.

The count of Castellane and the prince of Monaco are completely estranged. Still, somehow or other the world will peg along.

A man who insulted the flag was fined \$100 and costs. Those who commit this offense would get the stripes if some people had their way.

It is suspected that certain congressmen would look upon that plan for an American Monte Carlo thirty miles from Washington as a capital thing—capital capital.

The freak pounded to death in a moment of rage by a South Dakota showman may have been half human as claimed, but no one will argue that for the brutal wretch who killed it.

Tod Sloan paid \$1,000 for the privilege of cracking that water over the head with a champagne bottle. In the future Tod will probably confine himself to the pastime of cracking cold bottles.

As between short skirts and clean streets the Women's club of Baltimore has decided in favor of the latter. The wearing of long skirts on the streets by women is a material addition to the city's sweeping forces, therefore the action of the Baltimore women is thoroughly consistent.

The Insular commission in declaring that Porto Rico and the Philippines are not legally American territories, seems to have arrived at this queer decision by a confusion of national and international law. As a matter of fact, the commission probably understood that such a decision would be convenient for various reasons and therefore fitted the law to the facts rather than the facts to the law.

The French bureau of agriculture shows in a recent report that Spain is more entitled to be called "sunny" than Italy. About three thousand hours of sunshine bless Spain each year, while Italy is favored with several hundred fewer hours of the sweetest and light in which Spain rejoices. But much depends on the men upon whom the sun shines. Misty and shadowy England, for example, and not radiant Spain, is a controlling force in the world.

The Choctaw Indian, untamed and only half-civilized though he may be, has some qualities that stand out strongly by contrast with the actions of his white brethren. For instance, a Choctaw who was under sentence of death was released on bail, showed up on punctual time at the execution ground and was duly disposed of, according to Choctaw law, while a Chicago politician, out under \$15,000 bonds, has not been seen since his case was called for trial.

Investigation of the subject of the distribution of terrestrial magnetism has led to the conclusion that the seat of the abnormal magnetization is within the layer of the earth's crust, which is subject to temperature variations, and that the layer is thin indeed. To arrive at a clearer conception of the causes of unsymmetrical distribution of the earth's magnetism, the earth is supposed to be, in the first instance, a uniformly magnetized sphere, and then it is proposed to deduct the theoretical magnetization from the actual magnetization at corresponding points on the earth's surface. The chart obtained reveals the existence of three residual magnetic north poles and three south poles. The strongest of the north poles is situated to the east of Patagonia, the others being in China and the United States. The strongest residual south pole is in the Bering Sea and near Tasmania. The most important result obtained is the determination that this distribution of the magnetic irregularities has some connection with the abnormal distribution of temperature.

It is rare that a statue is placed where it suggests so much in life of the person commemorated as that of Franklin, recently unveiled in Philadelphia. The statue stands in front of the postoffice building, and Franklin was postmaster of Philadelphia. On the site of this postoffice once stood the university which Franklin founded. The field where he flew his kite is hard by, and Independence Hall is not far away. To those who know the history of the locality, the statue is eminently emblematic of the many-sidedness of the man.

ALL OVER THE STATE

Lincoln, July 29.—The total amount of claims filed against the appropriation for bounty for wild animals is now \$35,308. The appropriation is \$45,000. The total amount of claims filed against the \$12,000 appropriation is \$12,802.

Pastor Tenders Resignation. RISING CITY, Neb., July 29.—Rev. J. Nelson, who has been pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of this place for the past year, will terminate his pastorate on the 30th inst., and remove to Atchison, Kas., to become financial secretary of Maitland college of that place.

Protests Against Creamery. TABLE ROCK, Neb., July 29.—W. S. Pierce, representing the State Life Insurance company of Indianapolis, was in town, but wrote no policies here. He wrote two at Pawnee City, one at DuBois, but when he was informed of the protests filed at Lincoln against his company he left at once, driving to Humboldt, where, it is said, he also wrote a policy.

Farmer Boys Throw Stones. FORT DODGE, July 29.—Detective Welch of the Illinois Central has succeeded in finding out the identity of the men who threw the stones at the gravel train at Pomeroy, one of which hit Conductor Stack and will cause the loss of his eye. The men were farmer boys who had been attending a neighboring dance and who threw at the train without any intention of hitting anyone. They were arrested and dismissed.

Roberts Held for Trial. ALBION, Neb., July 29.—The examination of Julius Roberts, charged with criminal assault on Nancy Johnson, a girl 15 years of age, was had before the county judge today. Roberts was bound over to the district court under a \$1,500 bond.

At Petersburg, July 25, William Jones struck Charles Conroy with a knife. Jones then inflicted a serious wound in Conroy's abdomen, also using a knife. Jones is in jail and Conroy lies at the point of death. Both are peddlers.

Full Copper Metallic Circuit. PLATTSBOROUGH, Neb., July 29.—Papers were filed here incorporating a new company to be known as the Western Independent Long Distance Telephone company. Its capital stock of \$100,000 is divided into \$100 shares and the indebtedness of this company is not to exceed \$20,000. The incorporators are Charles C. Parmelee, Tom E. Parmelee, T. H. Pollock and T. H. Ewing. The principal business of the company will be to construct and operate a full copper metallic circuit to all of the larger towns in the state.

Central Nebraska is again called on to stand the loss of at least half the normal crop of corn through dry weather. Rain came recently, but too late to save the full crop, many fields having already been burned up. Nearly the whole of Valley county and part of Custer are reported as being the worse for want of rain. The wheat harvest is well under way and, although this crop is somewhat shortened from lack of rain, there will be an immense amount of wheat for shipping and the quantity promises to be above the average.

German Farmer Kills Himself. FREDERICKA, July 29.—John Kruse, a German farmer living two and three-fourths miles east of Fredericka, committed suicide. No reason has been given as the cause for the act, as he was always considered of sound mind, and without family relations that would in any way seem to cause despondency. He arose as usual that morning. After doing the chores, he returned to the house and washed himself. Without saying anything he immediately went back to the barn, sat down in one corner and with a double-barreled shotgun blew off the top of his head.

Inspect the State Farm. CRETE, Neb., July 29.—The agricultural farm section of the State University arranged for a special railroad rate of one fare for the round trip to enable farmers of the state to call on them, that they might see what was being made of the public moneys. Quite a large number of farmers and farmers' wives availed themselves of the opportunity and were shown over the farm. The agricultural department was of special interest, giving a view of the different lines of experiments conducted and their success or failure, and some idea of the lesson drawn from them.

Charged With Rate-Cutting. SIOUX CITY, July 29.—A storm cloud has appeared in the local passenger sky which has attracted the attention of the Western Passenger association. J. A. Shepard, secretary of the association, is here and a special secret meeting of the agents here was held. While the meeting was secret it is understood to have been very interesting. It is said the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company preferred a charge of rate cutting against the Northwestern, alleging that H. C. Cheney, general agent, has permitted the sale of Chicago tickets at less than the authorized rate.

Heavy Yield of Cereals. CREIGHTON, Neb., July 29.—The farmers are now beginning to cut their wheat and oats and if the present dry, hot weather continues these crops will all have to be cut with a few days. Rye and barley are cut and much is in the stack. The farmers report a good prospect for a heavy yield in all kinds of small grain and also that the quality will be of the very best. Corn still looks well, but is needing rain badly, and a few dry, hot winds, such as we had yesterday, will very materially lessen the yield of corn in this section.

NEBRASKA BOYS ARRIVE

The Transport Hancock Reaches the Port of San Francisco.

THE REGIMENT IN GOOD SPIRITS

Sight of American Soil Hailed With Great Joy—All But Fourteen Line Up for Inspection—Have Had Their Fill of Campaigning in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The United States transport Hancock, having on board the soldiers of the First Nebraska regiment, United States volunteers, arrived last night at 10:30. The steamer dropped anchor in the stream. Owing to quarantine regulations, no one was allowed to land from the transport until after an inspection by the quarantine medical officers. As the rules prohibit this inspection between sunset and sunrise, of course men and crew had to remain on board the Hancock in the stream until this morning. Should there be no contagious disease on board, a landing of the troops may take place early today, but in the event of smallpox, cholera or other contagious disease of a serious character the transport and its passengers may be kept in quarantine for a number of days.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The first persons who visited the side of the Hancock were C. O. Whedon, Judge Ryan and the Omaha Bee correspondent. The party chartered a boat and got alongside and exchanged greetings with the boys. Whedon was allowed to get on the lower end of the ladder and embrace his son.

The boys all reported a good voyage across, with little sickness. The Lincoln and Omaha boys were reported to be in good health. Colonel Mulford came down on the bridge and received from the Bee correspondent his first aews from home, being a letter from his wife.

Some time after midnight Governor Poynter and a few others went out to the ship on a tug, but by that time most of the men had gone to bed, and the sea being choppy, the visit was not lengthy.

At 7:30 Sunday morning the party consisting of C. O. Whedon, Judge Ryan and the Bee correspondent were out in the bay in a launch and were allowed to stand at the top of the gangway at the deck of the Hancock, and were able to converse and shake hands with the Nebraska boys. They were undergoing medical inspection, which lasted two or three hours. Cadet Taylor was the only other Nebraskan who got out to witness this ceremony. The Hancock had moved over to Angel Island, about five miles from the city. The men all looked fine and were in jolly spirits. Only fourteen were unable to assemble on the deck for inspection. None of these were seriously ill.

"The passage across has been fine," said Major Eager, "and the men are all feeling satisfied. I think they have gained on an average ten pounds apiece since they sailed for home."

This statement was repeated by other officers and men. Colonel Mulford said the men could not possibly feel better. The passage across was without incident. The ship averaged about fifteen knots. There had been one delay of six hours before reaching Nagasaki on account of a break in the machinery.

During inspection in the morning the band played a number of lively airs. The men, as soon as they could leave the vaults, came forward and consigned to the Bee correspondent scores of letters and telegrams to be sent as their first messages home.

DENIES RIGHT OF PETITION.

Mayor Lacoste Firm in Determination to Stop Gambling.

HAVANA, July 31.—Mayor Lacoste has determined that gambling in Havana must stop. Hitherto only Chinese gambling houses have been raided by the police, but now the war has extended to aristocratic gambling circles. Fourteen arrests were made last night and a large quantity of money was captured. Four sergeants of police and fifty policemen petitioned Mayor Lacoste to reinstate a certain police captain, who was discharged for failing to do his duty. The sergeants were fined \$15 each and all the petitioners were warned that they would be discharged should they repeat their offense.

BROUGHT NEARLY A MILLION.

Arrival of the Alaska Commercial Company's Steamer St. Paul. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—The Alaska Commercial company's steamer St. Paul has arrived from St. Michael. She brought 248 passengers, the majority being returning prospectors. It was a ten days' passage from St. Michael and during the trip two passengers who had come down the Yukon, J. A. Fisher and Israel Desrosier, died. The amount of treasure brought down by the St. Paul cannot definitely be ascertained, but it is believed she brought \$700,000 consigned to the Alaskan Commercial company, in addition to the bags of gold dust in the possession of individual passengers.

SECRETARY ROOT TAKES HOLD.

Secretary Alger and Mrs Alger Return to Washington. WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Alger and Mrs. Alger returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. The secretary will formally relinquish control of the war department today and his successor, Mr. Elihu Root, will take hold. Senator Burrows of Michigan returned to the city on the same train, but neither knew of the other's presence on the train until it was some distance out of New York.

WHEN DEWEY IS IN WASHINGTON.

President McKinley Will Tender Him a Reception at the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President McKinley will give a reception to Admiral Dewey at the White House when the latter arrives in Washington. At first he was in doubt whether a reception or dinner would be more appropriate, but the former is likely to be decided on for the reason that it would be more popular in character and would grant to a multitude of people an opportunity to meet the naval hero and shake hands with him.

The management of the reception will be very simple and will differ in no important respects from regular affairs of that character at the White House, except that the admiral will occupy a place in the line of the receiving party, the president coming first. Mrs. McKinley next and then the admiral, the introductions being made as usual by Colonel Bingham. Later on the expectation is that a dinner will also be given to the admiral at the White House and this, following the custom at state dinners, will be a festivity of some elaborateness. The vice president and Mrs. Hobart, members of the cabinet and their wives and some others will be invited. For this occasion the guests will assemble in the east room and when dinner is ready Admiral Dewey will escort Mrs. McKinley into the dining room, the president following with the wife of Secretary Hay.

As the guest of honor, the admiral will sit at the right hand of Mrs. McKinley, the president being directly opposite to his wife. Between the president and Mrs. McKinley will stand an elaborate work of art in flowers, prepared by the White House gardener, representing a man-of-war, the Olympia probably, while down the middle of the long table will extend the wonderful mirror framed in gold imported by Dolly Madison, bordered by a bank of blossoms and a mirror, so as to make it resemble a miniature lake. Much of the table service will be of pure gold.

The admiral is expected to come to Washington very soon after reaching New York.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The Chief Executive Stays From Church—Takes a Long Walk.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, Clinton County, N. Y., July 31.—President McKinley did not attend church yesterday, as he had intended to do, but instead remained at the hotel with Mrs. McKinley. In the morning he went for a long walk with his old friend, Commander Buckingham of the navy, and after luncheon he went out for a short walk with Dr. Rixey. Mrs. McKinley continues to improve steadily. Last night the weather turned cold, the steam had been turned on in every room in the hotel and overcoats and wraps were in demand. The president is much interested in the progress of affairs in the republic of Santo Domingo and he reads the newspapers with eagerness.

The New York and Washington morning papers do not reach here until 7:30 p. m., so that the evening is always spent by the president in reading them. The students at the Catholic summer school of America are very anxious to have the president visit the grounds, which are only about a mile from the hotel, and the president has promised to do so as soon as Mrs. McKinley's health will permit.

THREE REGIMENTS NEARLY READY

Gathering of Recruits that Will Soon Be Forwarded to Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Colonel Pettit, commanding the Thirty-first regiment at Fort Thomas, Ky., telegraphed the war department that his enlistments number 1,150, which he will bring within 200 of the full quota of the regiment. He will withdraw the recruiting officers today and the regiment will then be organized for actual service. He thinks that in a month it will be ready for the front. It is stated at the war department that the Thirty-first regiment, the Twenty-seventh and the Thirtieth will no doubt be ready to sail for Manila on the Grant, Sherman and Sheridan about September 10.

Hansen Speeding Swiftly.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 31.—A. H. Hansen, the long distance bicycle rider, started at 6:10 this morning on his attempt to break the 1,000-mile world's record, traveling over the Minneapolis indications are that he will be successful. The record is 105.19, held by T. A. Edge of England, and Hansen is trying to bring this below 100 hours. Hansen rode the first 100 miles in 5:25 and the 200 in 11:45, breaking state records.

When Hansen started it was his intention to go for national course records, and he would undoubtedly have been successful but for a bad fall at thirty miles. The front wheel of a triplet, by which he was being peuced, broke and the riders were thrown. Hansen was injured about the back. At the time the accident occurred he was perfectly fresh. Hansen stopped for his first rub-down after having ridden 220 miles, which he finished in 13:14. Hansen intends to break the 24-hour national record, which is 355 1-8 miles.

Largest Oil Cargo Known.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 31.—The British tank steamer Acara cleared from this port for Japan with probably the largest cargo of oil ever shipped from this city. The steamer is one of the largest of its kind and its cargo weighs about 7,000 tons.

Delay in Forwarding Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—There has been great difficulty in coaling the transports at Manila, which has caused delay in sending home the volunteers. There is now on the way to Manila hoisting apparatus which will enable the ships to be coaled at the rate of 600 tons a day. Quartermaster Pope has been instructed to have old hulks loaded with coal so that they may be brought alongside the transports and the coal transferred by the new machinery.

Mud is distress served in the form of a paste.

SITTING AT AN END

The Peace Conference at Hague Finally Concludes Its Labors.

SINCERE, WISE, PRACTICAL WORK

So Says Baron de Staal in Declaring the Sitting at an End—Though All Desires Are Not Accomplished the Results are Far Reaching.

THE HAGUE, July 31.—The international peace conference met for its final sitting Saturday, when it was announced that sixteen states had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the other two conventions, seven the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gas and fifteen the declaration prohibiting the use of expansive bullets.

A letter was read from the queen of Holland to the pope, asking his moral support of the conference. The pope's reply, which was read, promised cooperation, recalled the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitrator and assured her majesty that in spite of his present abnormal position, the pope would continue to seek the advancement of civilization.

Baron de Staal delivered the farewell, thanking the representatives. He said the work accomplished, while not so complete as might be desired, was sincere, wise and practical. The great principles of the sovereignty of individual states and international solidarity, apparently so opposing, had been reconciled by what they had accomplished.

He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of accord would be the dominating influence, and that thus the work of the conference was truly meritorious.

Minister Esturmelles and Dr. Beaufort followed, the latter saying that if the conference had not realized Utopian dreams, nevertheless it has dispersed pessimistic forebodings and the moral effect would more and more influence public opinion and aid governments to reduce the limitation of armies, which still remain a source of grave consideration for statesmen.

Baron de Staal then declared the conference closed. The three conventions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval warfare were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. The United States signed only the arbitration convention and that under reserve. Roumania also made reservations.

The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the dum dum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Servia or Switzerland, and the United States signed only the declaration regarding the throwing of explosives from balloons.

RIGHT FROM THE KLONDIKE.

The Steamer Tees Arrives With Large Amount of Treasure.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 31.—The steamer Tees arrived from Alaska with 120 passengers and a large amount of treasure. Governor McInnis, whose return in view of the crisis in the cabinet was anxiously awaited, was a passenger. He drove directly to the government house, declining to be interviewed.

The Tees brings a report that on her arrival at Skagway the steamer City of Seattle reported the steamer Farral ashore below Wrangell channel. She was in no danger, being only on a sandbar, and it was thought she would get off with the tide. The steamer Princess Louise had a similar experience near Cape Mudge on Tuesday. She was on a bar three or four hours, but got off without injury.

The Treadwell Mining company will contest the tax law in the courts. A. W. Carter, a stockholder, has filed a suit in equity for an injunction to allow the corporation to escape paying the tax. A temporary injunction was granted and the company will not be required to pay its \$10,880 taxes until the constitutionality of the tax is determined in court.

TIME OF TRIAL APPROACHES.

What the Counsel for Dreyfus Will Demand When It Begins.

PARIS, July 31.—The Matin announces that there is no case against Colonel De Paty de Clam and this announcement has since been confirmed by M. Menard, Colonel Du Paty de Clam's counsel. The Siecle says that Maitre de Mange and Maitre Labori, counsel for Captain Dreyfus, will demand that M. Chesnay de Beaupaire, ex-president of the criminal chamber of the court of cassation, produce the names of the persons from whom he received the alleged information establishing the guilt of Captain Dreyfus.

Paul Derouledé, president of the League of Patriots; M. Marcel-Habert, revisionist member of the chamber of deputies, and M. Millevoye, editor of La Patrie, addressed a patriotic meeting yesterday at Mende, department of Lozere, declaring that the parliamentary republic was responsible for all of France's troubles. The meeting finally ended in a melee and it was found necessary to call upon the gendarmes and battalion of infantry to disperse the crowd.

Reduce Royalty on Yukon Gold.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 31.—In the house of commons yesterday Sir Charles Tupper spoke strongly in favor of a reduction of the royalty on the gold output in the Yukon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, in reply, said that while the royalty was not permanently fixed, he could not yet consent to any reduction from the 16 per cent now collected.

HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF WAR.

But One Nebraskan Re-enlists for the Philippine War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—Quite a line and customs regulations prevented anyone from getting nearer the deck of the ship than the approach to the gang plank. The returning soldiers cheered themselves hoarse at sight of the little fleet of launches and from the decks of the transport shouted greetings and messages to the people on the dancing craft below.

Colonel H. B. Mulford of the Nebraskans, who is in command, soon appeared at the railing. By his side stood William Grazen of company D, the sentinel of the Nebraska regiment who fired the first shot in answer to the war with the insurgents. He killed the first Filipino who died by an American bullet, and it was this shot which was the signal for the advance of the entire American line and the great rout of the rebel army on the night of the 4th of February.

"I don't think you will see any of us returning to Manila very soon," said Colonel Mulford, in response to a question. "Just one man in the entire regiment re-enlisted. Only twenty-five remained in the Philippines to engage in business."

"The Nebraska had as much rough work in this war," continued Colonel Mulford, "as any regiment, volunteer or regular. Our death roll in the Philippines from gunshot wounds, accidents and disease is sixty-two. Including the sick and wounded who are recovering, we dropped all told 204 men. On the Hancock are more than 100 wounded soldiers. The entire regiment is glad to know that it is to be mustered out in San Francisco. We have had a pleasant trip," concluded Colonel Mulford, "and it has improved the men wonderfully. Quite a number of them will have to go to their homes, but I am assured that everyone will soon be all right."

The men on the Hancock numbered 1,136, and include the two Utah light batteries and six discharged men from the Twenty-second regiment, United States army.

Colonel Mulford, who is in command of the Nebraska regiment, succeeded the late Colonel Stotsenburg, killed in battle.

Lieutenant Colonel Colton of the Nebraska regiment remained in Manila, where he will engage in banking.

Only one man died on the Hancock after she left Manila. He was Private Richard Walph of battery A, Utah artillery, and he died of typhoid fever at Nagasaki.

Among the officers of the Nebraska regiment who were severely wounded are Captain Hollingsworth and Lieutenant Wadsworth, who was on two different occasions shot in the legs.

DOUBLE MURDER IN SOUTH OMAHA

Edward Joyce and Edward Callahan Fatally Shot.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 31.—Two men were found in a diving condition at an early hour Sunday morning in South Omaha near Duffy's saloon. Edward Joyce had a bullet in his lung and another in his stomach. He died almost instantly. Edward Callahan was shot in the lungs and fatally wounded. John Shannahan is supposed to have done the shooting.

BILL WILL BE A BIDDER.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 31.—A special from Sioux City, Ia., says:

Sioux City railway men claim to have assurances that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern will be a bidder at the foreclosure sale of the Sioux City Terminal Railway and Warehouse company's properties, August 22. The Great Northern has been manifesting a disposition for some time to include Sioux City in its territory.

The properties can hardly be bought for less than \$2,000,000. No town of the same size in the country is better provided and the depot is much the finest in the northwest, with the exception of those at the Twin Cities.

The Great Northern is already managing the Sioux City & Western road for William S. and Robert E. Tod, the present owners, and is expected to acquire the title to the system soon. It will also doubtless fall heir within a few months to the Sioux City & Northern, an arrangement which will give it direct access to Sioux City.

Paris Exposition Scheme.

PARIS, July 31.—(New York World Cablegram.)—The United States government has asked the Paris exposition authorities for permission to moor a pontoon in the river Seine opposite the American pavilion. The idea is to so arrange that American visitors shall be able, on coming to Paris, to find themselves for a moment under the United States flag on United States soil.

The exposition officials at first were opposed to granting the American request, holding that the proposed pontoon would interfere with the perspective on the Quai d'Alma. But it is now expected that their objection will be overcome. Should the pontoon be installed the Americans propose that the unfurling of the flag shall be accomplished by President McKinley by pressing the button in Washington, causing the flag to unroll.

To Greet the Quakers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 31.—The Western Pennsylvania reception committee left last night for San Francisco to greet the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment on its debarkation at that port. The committee is composed of prominent city officials and representatives of every daily newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Will Be Sent to Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The navy department has arranged to send the Prairie to Europe some time during next winter. She will be used in connection with the American exhibit at the Paris exposition and may be employed in conveying the naval and other portions of the government exhibit to Paris. It is possible that the Prairie will remain on the European station to serve as a nucleus of the squadron which is to be re-established there.