TAKING OF TESTIMONY COMPLETED AT WEST POINT SATURDAY.

Will Examine the Mass of lotes Before It and Make Final Report to War Department-Efforts to Prevent Hazing Futile.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 29.-The inrigation of the charges of brutal hazarising out of the death of former let Oscar L. Booz, which a court of urry appointed by the secretary of has been in progress with for the two weeks, was concluded at the troint military academy this aftern. The military court of inquiry. The military court of inquiry, sed of Gens. Brooke, Bates and together with Capt. Dan, the reof the court, left for Governors Island, tonight, and on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, they will examine the mass of evidence which they have listened to during the several sessions of the court, uning the several sessions of the court, and unless something unforeseen occurs will make a report to the war department very soon afterwards.

While the court of inquiry has been an open one since it began taking testimony. Indiany's session will be exclusive, and

lic interest.

of no public interest.
Superintendent Mills and Commandant adets Hein were the chief witnesses nined today. They produced a lot of acts from records of the academy as a efforts of the authorities to abolish nazing of every variety in the institution.

Col. Hein produced the superintendent's lick reports, which showed that Cadet

had reported sick only once while as at the academy. He was excused that occasion from one drill, as he was fering from an acute attack of diar-

suffering from an acute attack of diarrhoea. The records made it clear that Booz had never been absent from a meal while he was a cadet at West Point.

An extract from the records was read by the witness who said Cadet Booz had availed himself of the Saturday evening privileges of going anywhere within the reservation. On Saturday, August 6, the day of the Booz-Keller fight, Booz reported his going away at 1:58 p. m. and his returning at 3:18 p. m.

Brutal Hasing Expo

reply to Gen. Clous the witness said in the summer of 1899, through anonys letters, the brutal hazing of Ca-MacArthur and Haskell came to the gledge of the academy officials. An stigation was immediately ordered, no information as to the facts could letted from any of those examined. to information as to the facts could cited from any of those examined, whom were MacArthur and Has-The regulations prohibiting hazing le punishment for hazers and hazed In telling of the agreement made fourth-class men in 1899, among were Cadets MacArthur and Grant,

om were Cadets MacArthur and Grant, to submit to hazing, Col. Hein said: it called the class together (it was a y large one) and explained to them rules and regulations prohibiting haz. I told them if they would agree not to submit to hasing and promise not to e anyone themselves, they would rid academy of a foul blot on its reputanemy of a foul blot on its reputa-tion afterward they appealed to be from this agreement, but I re-

heard," continued the with t candidates preparing at Highland s were being hazed, and I made an stigation, the outcome of which was severe punishing of the guilty ca-

e remainder of the commandant's tes-ny was mainly an explanation of the ins and measures taken to suppress as at the academy. The punish-te were increased and the number of te found guilty of violations of the lations in 1899, were greatly in excess

Hazing Traditional. aking generally of hazing, Col. Hein

say, and is thought by persons inside as well as outside of the academy, to be commendable, and as long as students hear it spoken of in this way it will be improbable for the authorities. for the authorities to stamp

"What methods do you think could be used to stamp out calling out of fourth-class men and subsequent fist encounters?" asked Gen. Clous.

"Why, I consider that a form of hazing, and as long as the cadets do not live up to the agreement not to submit to hazing, and the upper class men do not cesse interfering with them, it will be impossible to suppress it."

npossible to suppress it."
Former Cadet Smith, of Illinois, testified that one night several of the witness' class called on Booz, and were called to ex-Cadet Harlee's tent to be exercised. Witness did not remember anyone having fainted; he himself was very much fatigued, but not to the point of exhaus-

"Did Cadet Booz ever complain to you?" 'No, sir; he never complained of his

treatment."
Cadet Truman W. Carruthers, of Illinois, the next witness, said he was called out "for disobeying upper class men and general freshness." His opponent was Mr. Shannor, of the present second class. "What was the result?" inquired Gen.

"I had an abrasion on the forehead, my was broken and I went to the hospital for two weeks."

Superintendent Mills Testifies.

Superintendent Mills Testifies.

Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the academy, was then sent for and was sworn. Speaking of "bracing." the superintendent said:

"I do not consider 'bracing' as hazing, but it amounts to it when carried to excess, and causes physical pain."

For the protection of the fourth class men, the witness said that he had increased the responsibilities of the first class cadets to this end. He felt that these men, on the verge of graduation, would use their utmost endeavors to abolish hazing methods. The superintendent told of his having secured the oath-of a party known as the Hod Carriers, which had existed among candidates for admission to this academy, who were at Highland Falls preparatory school, about two miles from West Point. It was a society composed of and formed for hazing cadets. Witness said it was of such a vile nature that he knew he had a good weapon in his hands. He submitted it to the cadet body, with the result that when they saw what hazing entailed, the graduating class of 1900 declared that they would abolish hazing.

Col. Mills read some letters which he had written to the war department in his efforts to abolish hazing at the academy, containing such suggestive words as "brutal treatment of cadets" and "secret outrages," referring to the encampment of 1808. Col. Mills cited cases where cadets had been dismissed from the West Point academy for hazing lower class men. He said they invariably had gone to Washington, where they brought a great deal of influence to bear on the authorities there to bring about their reinstatement, and in every instance, Col. Mills said, he was ably supported by the war department, and the dismissal was ratified by the officials there.

Hasing Is Natural.

in reply to Gen. Bates, witness said:
"I do not think that hazing can be effectually stamped out as long as human nature remains as it is. Even in colleges and schools and business centers it is carried on. For instance, the initiation of a member of the stock exchange is marked by rough use of the newcomer. But I think by vigilance of the authorities

GOOD REASONS FOR IT.

access and Popularity of

The Success and Popularity of the New Catarrh Cure.

The remarkable success and popularity of the new catarrh cure, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, is largely because it not only cures catarrh, but because catarrh sufferers who use these tablets know what they are taking into their systema; no secret is made of what they contain: They are composed of Hydrastin, blood root, gualacol and red gum, are pleasant to the taste, and being dissolved in the mouth they take immediate effect upon the mucous lining of the throat, nasal passages and the whole respiratory tract. The cures that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have accomplished in old chronic cases are little short of remarkable, and the advantages of knowing just what you are taking into your system is of paramount importance when it is remembered that the cocaine or morphine habit has been frequently contracted as the result of using secret catarrh remedies, as so many of them are well known to contain these injurious drugs.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets meet with the approval and cordial support of physicians because their antiseptic character renders them perfectly safe for the general public to use and their composition makes them a common sense cure for all forms of catarrhal trouble.

With nearly all advertised catarrh cures it is a matter of guesswork as to what you are taking into your stomach, as the proprietors, while making all sorts of claims as to what their medicines will do, are very careful to keep it a close secret as to what they really contain. This is one reason why Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have been so widely recommended, because they are not only pleasant and convenient to take, but the patient also knows he is not putting into his stomach anything of an injurious character.

These tablets are sold by drugsist everywhere in the United States and

These tablets are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada at 50 cents for complete treatment, and probably there is no better remedy ever devised for the permanent cure of catarrh, whether located in the head, throat, bronchial tubes or in the

at this academy and the co-opera-tion of the cadets themselves, it can be kept within such bounds that no injury would result. I have been unremitting in my endeavors to secure the assistance of the cadets to this end, and I feel that my efforts have been successful to a large extent."

extent."

As to the abolishing of fighting among cadets Col. Mills said that where so many young men live together under the same roof it was natural that fights should occur. He suggested treating the first case with severe punishment, and if that did not act as a deterrent extreme measures should be adopted so as to make it clear to the entire corps that such violations would not be condoned or tolerated.

Referring to the case of Mr. Booz, he said:

"The first intimation I had of the case was in a letter I received from the editor of the Intelligencer, of Doylston, Pa., in which he said that young Booz was dying from the effects of severe injuries he had received in a fight at West Point, and also from the effects of having swallowed some liquid substance.

"This letter was dated November 23, 1900. I immediately investigated the case and replied to the letter November 23, saying Oscar L. Booz has resigned on account of weak eyes, and that he had received no serious injuries in the fight mentioned. I wish to cafi the attention of the court to the fact that the resignation of former Cadet Booz was dated September 29, 1898. In it he said he resigned on account of weak eyes, and the resignation was accompanied by the written consent of his father.

No Complaint Received.

No Complaint Received "At no time since Booz left this academy until the present time have the West Point authorities or the war department received any complaint or reference to the case from Booz's parents. I would also wish to make mention of the necessity of establishing the cause of the death of Cadet Booz"

also wish to make mention of the necessity of establishing the cause of the death of Cadet Booz."

Here the witness was interrupted by the president of the court. Gen. Brooke, who said that the court would take care of the matter. "Have you any measure to suggest which, in your opinion, would stamp out hazing in the academy?" inquired Gen. Brooke.

"No, sir; I think the present conditions are all that can be desired."

Continuing, Col. Mills said:

"I believe that it would be most unwise for congress to act, either by the requirement of an oath or by any other provision than that making the superintendent's power absolute in a case of hazing, so that he may act summarily at all times."

The court adjourned at 4:30 to reconvene at Governor's Island at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Winona is Quarantined ST. PAUL. Dec. 29.—The health com-missioner of this city has issued stringent quarantine orders against the city of Wi-nona, where there are said to be 500 cases

F. P. Brothers Dead.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29—A private telegram received from Ceigordevilla, Cuba, announces the death of F. P. Brothers, one of the best known railway contractors in this country.

Education of the Millionaires. One fallacy in relation to their wealth seems to obtain among the millionaires as well as among the millions, one that was exposed by Adam Smith, in the very was exposed by Adam Smith, in the very year in which we started upon our national life, namely, that spendthrift expenditure is a good thing for society. Despite the fact that every great economist since his day has demonstrated the contrary, it is a fallacy that has not yet been rooted out of the minds of a large majority of even the educated. Indeed, it might be called the pons asinerum of

economics. There are so few even of college-bred men who have ever given themselves the trouble to understand the subject in the abstract, and of those few some are constantly stating propositions that are altogether inconsistent. If Adam Smith, when he first exposed the fallacy of this belief, a century and a quarter ago, implied a responsibility on the part of the capitalist to expend his money in ways that would be most beneficial to society, or at least in ways not harmful to it, that responsibility must be much heavier today, with a capital so enormously increased and concentrated. It is surprising, too, that the question of expenditure of the rich should have suddenly become a more serious question with us than it is with any of the countries of the old world. When

Adam Smith wrote we were a hard-working community engaged in the sim-ple occupations of clearing forests and killing Indians: while today palaces have arisen on our shores probably as mag-nificent as that of Diocletian at Spalato, and a scale of unproductive expenditure has been initiated, with racing stables, ocean-going yachts, etc., that could not possibly have been equalled by the ex-

penditure even of Maecenas. It is this that justifies a reassertion of some of the anxious in regard to it. When the millions as well as the millionaire thoroughly understand that absurd and vulgar expenditure impoverishes society and checks the production, and when they learn that there is no economical justification for the present vast, unproductive expenditure, then public opinion will compel the "multis" to expend their fortunes in ways that will be more in accordance with simplicity and good taste. The vulgarity of wasting wealth will be all the clearer when its effect upon the public wealth is under-stood; and no sound public opinion on the subject can be formed until the public understands the purely economic side of the question.—Truxtun Beale in the

Forum. Driest Place in the World

The driest place in the world is that part of Egypt between the two lower falls of the Nile. Rain has never been known to fail there, and the inhabitants do not believe travelers when told that water falls from the sky.

THE STRUGGLE AT NEWFOUND-LAND'S POLLS.

Contractor's Great Stake-The Prize, the Dictatorship of the Colony-One of the Most Interesting of Colonial Struggles.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 29.-There is material for interesting study in the po-litical conflict recently waged in New-foundland. It was the most extraordinary struggle in the history of British colonies, and it is more than doubtful if any Anglo-Saxon state can show any thing to equal or approach it. American politics sometimes developes strange feat-ures, but the attempt by one man to con-trol the legislature of a British colony by running his own employes for the con-stituencies, with his own solicitor as leader, is sufficiently unique to call for more than passing notice. Newfoundland is England's oldest col-

Newfoundland is England's oldest colony. It was discovered by Cabot in 1497, and within thirty years had become famous for its cod fisheries—the greatest in the world, as they continue to be until this day. In 1855 it was granted responsible government, such as Canada possesses, and in 1869 an attempt was made to force it into the Caradian confederation. to force it into the Canadian confedera-tion, but it was rejected by the people by an overwhelming majority. That in-dependence then gained Newfoundland holds today; she is the only North American colony that has remained out of the federal pact. Her legislative liberty is, however, threatened today as it never was before, and the attempt is a peculiary insidious one. The story of the attempt is well worth telling.

ly insidious one. The story of the attempt is well worth telling.

The island is the tenth largest in the world. Its area is 42,000 square miles, of which about two-thirds are of commercial value. The population is about 200,000, and fishing is the occupation of the vast majority of the people. From the nature of their occupation they are confined to the coast line, and are scattered over an extent of about 2,000 miles in innumerable little hamlets. In 1880 some radical policians proposed a railway to connect the more populous centers, and then the colony went railway mad. It was advocated that a line be built to the copper belt in the north to develop the mineral and timber wealth said to be abundant there. An American company contracted to build the line, but defaulted ignominiously. Then the colonial government tried the experiment of continuing it as a state enterprise, but, like most governmental undertakings, it was so costly as to threaten financial disaster. In despair the ministry advertised for other contractors to take up the work, and of those who responded Mr. R. G. Reid was chosen.

Reid, the Contractor.

Reid, the Contractor.

Mr. Reid, born in Scotland, an emigre to Australia and thence to the Pacific slope, wound up in Canada as a contracting bridge builder for the Canadian Pacific railway, in which capacity he acquired a splendid reputation and amassed a substantial fortune. He was attracted to Newfoundland by the opportunities for development of a vast unexplored wilderness which the chance offered. It was in 1890 he took hold, and he pushed on the work with characteristic energy. In 1893 he had the line completed as far as his contract required—280 miles, and then he took another contract to extend it across to the west coast, a similar distance, which extension would provide a line of rails traversing the island from east to west. Having closed this bargain, he proposed another—that he would operate the entire line for ten years in return for a grant of 5,000 acres of land to each mile of road. This the government also agreed to, thinking it a good chance to have the initial expenses of operating a new line through an unsettled territory disposed of. Mr. Reid's contract price for construction was £15,000 a mile, pavable in the colony's Reid, the Contractor. through an unsettled territory disposed of. Mr. Reid's contract price for construction was \$15,600 a mile, payable in the colony's bonds, which he floated in the London market at about par, as they bore interest at 4 per cent, for forty years. Inclusive of branch fines, the whole railway system is 630 miles long, and cost over \$10,000,000.

Contractor Reid now set himself to develop his properties, but found that to succeed he would want a longer period for operation. He proposed in 1897 to operate the road for another twenty years for an additional 2,500 acres of land to each mile. the road for another twenty years for an additional 2,500 acres of land to each mile, promising large industrial enterprises as an outcome of the ventures he contemplated. The constant reaching out of Mr. Reid for fresh concessions was by this time arousing the anxiety of the masses of the people, and the opposition was denouncing Reid as a monopolist. The govornment had, accordingly, to withhold the conclusion of this arrangement until after the election, hoping to be returned. But they were roundly defeated, the Conservatives sweeping the country with the cry of "No further concessions to Reid." The returns showed twenty-three Conservatives and but thirteen Liberals, and Sir James Winter, chief of the former party, succeeded to the premiership.

Mr. Reid's Shrewd Move.

Mr. Reid's Shrewd Move.

Mr. Reid's Shrewd Move.

Then Mr. Reid showed his shrewdness as a judge of men. The most active personality in the Winter party was A. B. Morine, a clever Canadian, who had emigrated to the colony some years before and become a successful lawyer and politician. Contractor Reid promptly, after the new government came in, offered Morine his solicitorship, Morine being at the same time offered by Winter the finance portfolio in his new ministry, Morine, knowing a good thing when he saw it, as promptly accepted both offers. The finance office carried a salary of \$2,000 a year, but what Reid's retainer was worth has never been definitely learned. With Mr. Morine's aid Reid now elaborated a still more remarkable proposal, which is now in practical working. It was nothing less than to take over the whole productive assets of the colony and administer them as a business enterprise. The railway, dock, telegraphs, steamers and lands were-embraced in the scheme under the following conditions:

Grabbing a Colony.

Grabbing a Colony.

Reid agreed to take over and operate the railway for fifty years for an extra 2,500 acres of land to a mile, and he paid a million dollars, cash down, for the reversion of the ownership at the end of that period. If he failed in the operation at any time during the fifty years he lost his money and the line reverted to the colony. As this contingency was extremely improbable, the transaction was verbally a sale of the line for \$1,000,000—sugar-coated. the dry dock in St. John's, built by the

The dry dock in St. John's, built by the government to accommodate and repair the host of disabled steamers which make the port every year, he bought for \$325,000, little more than half its cost.

Telepraph lines, 1,000 miles in all, which cost \$320,000, he bought for \$125,000. He agreed to provide eight steamers to ply around the different sections of the coast, to carry mails, passengers and freight, for thirty years, for \$150,000 a year in subsidies. His land grants aggregated over 4,000,000 acres of the choicest arable, mineral and timber areas in the Island.

This contract, for it was transformed into a contract with the Winter government, made Mr. Reid the largest land owner on earth and gave him control of a greater variety of franchises than possessed by any living being. A bill giving effect to it was introduced in the legislature and speedily passed, the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Morine alding largely in its acceptance. Of course, it was not known that he was Mr. Reid's solicitor. This fact did not leak out for months after, and when it did the governor, Sir Herbert Murray, a fine old English gentleman with a well-developed sense of honor, dismissed Mr. Morine from the ministry on an hour's notice, while an indignant outcry had been raised by the people all over the colony at the sacrifice of their heritage involved in this "deal" with Mr. Reid.

Chamberlain Denounces the Gran

Chamberlain Denounces the Grab. English indignation was equally general. Secretary Chamberlain denounced it as "the most extraordinary abrogation of the functions of a legislature and a government that the world has ever seen," and regretted that he could not interfere with the actions of a self-gov-

the chorus of denunciation. The matter was even brought up in parliament, but nothing could be done, the colony being practically independent. In Canada and Australia, even, the news of this startling transaction spread and was commented upon, and advanced American politicians cast an eye upon a territory which supplied even them with an object lessor of the possibilities which proper organization could accomplish.

of the possibilities which proper organization could accomplish.

Reid Shows Fight.

Until this agitation subsided, Reid dared not attempt any further movement. But last winter things seemed to favor him again. The Liberal crusade had "petered out," and the public sentiment seemed at vanishing point. Reid accordingly put before the Winter government a request that he be allowed to transfer all his properties and concessions to a limited liability company, which he would capitalize at \$25,000,000, raising one-fifth of the sum and inaugurating development on a large scale. He explained that he had paid out of his own pocket \$1,000,000 for the railway, another for the steamers, and a third for the dock, telegraphs and rolling stock. This was as large a personal outlay as he could be expected to undertake, and he had interested many prominent British capitalists with a view to their joining him in large industrial enterprises in the colony.

Naturally, the government, with the memory of the recent agitation still fresh before them, halted before taking this action, and this halt proved destructive to Reid. Parliament met and the Winter government was overthrown by a hostile combination. This led to the accession to power of Hon. Robert Bond, leader of the Liberals, who were bitterly hostile to Reid. When the Bond ministry were sworn in the first thing they took up was Mr. Reid's proposal, and after examining it they sent him a reply that they would refuse to consent to it unless he agreed to abandon the ownership clause as to the railway, relinquish the telegraphs, amend his land grants so that settlers whose seadings he had encroached upon would be protected, and give ample guarantees that the money he would raise would all be spent in the colony. Mr. Reid, while accepting the latter two conditions, refused to accept the former two, and things came to a deadlock. The government pointed out that Mr. Reid had no right to a transfer; he could not make it without their sanction, and he should carry out his contract.

he should carry out their sanction, and he should carry out this contract.

Memace of War.

He met this declaration with a menace of war. He shut down on all work not obligatory under his contract; he discharged every man he could dispense with; he transferred his steamers (which were his own) and his lends (to which he had got titles) to companies composed of himself and his sons, and he concluded by organizing a political party, under the leadership of Morine, his solicitor, to fight the bond government in the general election, which must take place this fall.

The audacity of this latter conception has only been exceeded by the completeness of its execution. The idea of a public contractor making a fight for the mastery of a legislature would be ridiculed by the stald, steady, slow-going Englishman as impossible; but here was the experiment in actual process of trial. Mr. Reid planned the work well. From his own employes and people he traded with he picked a number of candidates. Morine, the solicitor, is leader of the party, and contesting one seat; Gibbs, his law partner, another. Two of Reid's steamer captains are candidates, and an ex-captain also. One of the surveyors is out. So are his clothier and coal merchant, and the father of his tram car manager. The editor of his paper, some lawyers who are at times retained by him, and tradesmen who do work in his line, swell the list. A large campaign fund seems to be available, from all the evidences in sight, and special trains are run with Reid's candidates, and Reid's son is going around the districts canvassing, so that there is no mistaking the fact that Reid is in the thick of the fight.

Proceedings so clearly opposed to the

Proceedings so clearly opposed to the ordinary principles of fair play as these are aroused much feeling in the colony, and not a little alarm among right-thinking people. The Liberals used this for its full value and pointed out—which could not be denied—that if Reid's party won it would make him dictator. He would be supreme in the colony; he would dominate the legislature; the passage of laws and the collection of revenue would be under his control, and there would be nothing he could not do which he wished, unless the sovereign power of Queen Victoria, or the British cabinet, stepped in to reduce him to his proper position. Indeed, with the aid of an adviser as clever and aggressive as Mr. Morine has shown himself to be, Mr. Reid could make himself monarch of this island in all but name. He could put it into confederation by a wave of his hand, for all that is necessary Alarm in the Colony. He could put it into confederation by a wave of his hand, for all that is necessary to accomplish this would be the passage of a bill through the legislature at the session next March. Success in this election would give him control of the lower house. He is almost equally in control of the upper house. One of its members has the management of his dock. Another is ships' husband for his fleet of steamers. Another supplies him with all the stores for these ships. Others are on terms of commercial and social intimacy with him, which compel the conclusion that he would obtain much support in that branch as well as in the other. Cecil Rhodes in South Africa is not as powerful as Reid in New Foundland, for here is no radical question to add to the complexities of the issue.

To Fight at the Polls.

In a small, poorly educated and sparsely settled province like this a fight with such a question involved was certain to be waged with exceeding bitterness. The struggle was regarded as a life and death one on both sides, and no effort was left untried to score a point. The Bond government appealed to the electorate to throw off the shackles of this threatened dictatorship and to preserve the liberties their forefathers fought for, and the Reid-Morine party tempted the workingmen with the prospect of continued work and wages to follow as a result of Reid's expenditure of \$5,000,000 among them. The Bondites asserted and supported it by an incautious newspaper interview which To Fight at the Polls. Bondites asserted and supported it by an incautious newspaper interview which one of Reid's principal officials gave, that Reid intended, out of the \$5,000,000 he raised, to hold three millions himself to recoup him for his outlay on the railway, on steamers and rolling stock, etc., and to apply only the remaining two millions to development purposes. This charge the Reidites evaded by ignoring a direct denial and by reiterating that Reid would spend the whole sum, and they retorted by accusing the Bonutes of being the apostles of stagnation and unprogressiveness. Personalities of a peculiarly pungent character were common, and the abusive epithets applied were probably not approached anywhere else.

else.

The defeat of Reid at the election put a stop to his schemes, but he is too powerful to be ignored, and must still be counted as an important factor in Newfoundland politics.

GREAT FIND OF MANUSCRIPTS. Russian Discoveries in Manchuris

May Solve a Problem. The Russians, on occupying Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, secured—in other words "looted"—a large quantity of very valuable Oriental MMS., which, by command of the Russian government, are being sent to St. Petersburg in order to be submitted to a minute examination at the hands of the authorities of the im-perial library, says a St. Petersburg cor-respondent of the London Mail.

Among the MMS, there should be, according to the view of the Russian experts, many MMS, of Greek and German classics, which were plundered and carried away by the Mongols in their wars of devastation in Europe in the thirteenth century. Some European scholars have combated this theory, which was put forward some years ago, but in any case the question is likely to be definitely settled

at no distant date.

The Mongols first became known and feared in Europe by the conquests of Jenghiz and his house in the thirteenth century. The Huns were the first wave of Mongols to burst over Europe. They even broke into Italy. Before the middle of the thirteenth century the Mongols had conquered all Russia and Poland and all Eastern Europe Leignitz, the battle which left Europe helpless before the Mongols, was fought in 1241,

SALE OF THE DANISH ANTILLES TO THE UNITED STATES.

Price That Will Be Paid Has Been Named by Minister Swenson-Should It Be Accepted a Treaty by Senate Must Be Entered Into.

COPENHAGEN. Dec. 29.-The United States minister, Mr. Swenson, has informed the Danish government that the United States offers 12,000,000 kroner for the Danish Antilles, and will not give more.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The negotiaions between the government of the United States and the government of Denmark have been in progress, though intermittently, for the past two years. In the earlier stage something was attempted here through the resident minister of Den-mark, Constantine Bruen, and one Capt. Chrismas Dirkefeldt, but while these eforts laid the foundation for what followed in Europe, they could not be recog-nized as successful, and after mature con-sideration the state department decided that Mr. Swenson, the United States min-ister to Dommail, was the bear states. ster to Denmark, was the best person to deal with the case in the interest of this country. Therefore he was given full instructions and some measure of authority. He had nearly succeeded in his object last spring when, through an inter-nal change in Denmark, the minister of foreign affairs was displaced. The new minister was opposed to the transfer of the islands to the United States, and a wave of patriotic feeling swept over the country, to which the government was obliged to yield, and the negotiations were

Change in Sentiment. Now a change has taken place in the public mind of Denmark, and the present minister of foreign affairs has, it is be-lieved here, rejuctantly come to the con-clusion that for financial reasons it is scarcely advisable to hold the islands. Their export trade, normally done in large part with the United States, has been

part with the United States, has been greatly depressed, and though it might yield sufficient taxation, under restrained intercourse with the states, to make the islands self-sustaining, at present they are a drag on Denmark, and the Danish government is obliged to make good a considerable deficit on their account.

The sum named in the Copenhagen dispatch as offered by Minister Swenson—12.000,000 kroner—as the price to be paid for the islands, is roughly equivalent to about 33.240,000. It is impossible to learn whether this is the maximum price to be offered. Purely business reasons would account for the official silence on this point. It is gathered that Mr. Swenson was allowed considerable latitude in dealing with the matter, but it is intimated that he has about reached the end of his ability on this point.

Congress Must Act.

Of course an acceptance of this proposition by the Danish government would not complete the transaction. The transfer can be accomplished only under a form of treaty, which must be accepted by the senate of the United States, and in addition, owing to the necessity of providing the money to be paid for the islands, the house of representatives must have its say, being called upon to make the necessary appropriation. The treaty would undoubtedly consume much time in its consideration, and as scarcely more than two months remain of the present session of congress, speedy action would be required on the part of the negotiators at Copenhagen in order that there may be a reasonable chance for action upon the treaty before this adjournment.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, of New York, resigned today, and Charles E. Labarbier has been appointed as his auccessor. In view of the prelongation of the war, the London Daily Telegraph has again dispatched Mr. Bennett Burleigh, its famous war correspondent, to South

which he has developed.

Herr Krupp and other manufacturers have petitioned for the free admission into Germany of mineral oil for motor consumption, with a view of saving the coal deposits of the country.

The American Federation of Labor has sent word to the unions in New York that it would begin immediately the organization of the workingmen of Puerto Rico into branch unions of the federation.

Gov. Elect Odell, of New York, announced at midnight, after a long conference with Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn, that in his message he would recommend a single-headed police bill to be passed by the legislature.

A constitution for the new republic of Cuba will

A constitution for the new republic of Cuba will be adopted by the constitutional convention within the next four weeks. This is the general opinion among delegates to the convention, and is generally understood in official circles. Henry W. Howgate, aged 76, who in 1880 served the government as disbursing officer of the signal service at Washington, has been released from the penitentiary, after having served six years for for-gery and falsification of accounts.

gery and falsification of accounts.

The flagship Kearsarge and the battleship Massachusetts, of the North Atlantic squadron, Rear Admiral Farquhar in command, has crossed the bar and entered Pensacola harbor. Other vessels of the fleet are expected inside of a week.

Harry Curnow, a saloon keeper of Maryeville, Mont.; Richard Tremback, George Richard and George Redileke, miners, are under arrest, charged with stealing 1,40 pounds of ore, worth several thousand dollars, from the Baid Butte mine.

A special from Cleveland, O., says: In a fit of jealous rage late last night, Martin Terpel, 48 years old, fatally stabbed his wife, Caroline, aged 38 years, and his son, Matthew, aged 16 years. Then he shot himself through the heart, dying instantly. According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, the statue of Pere Marquette, in the statuary ball in the capitol, about which there was almost a religious war a few years ago, turns out not to be the statue of Pere Marquette at

William Thillin, of Cincinnati, a creditor of Henry Haacke, the veteran proprietor of the Volksfreund, has filed a petition asking for a receiver to take possession of the property of Haacke, including the Volksfreund newspaper. The court has not acted upon the application.

upon the application.

The commission for the promotion of Sweden's foreign commerce proposes the establishment of regular steamship lines to the United States and South America, principally the United States. Sweden at present receives American goods chiefly through London, Hamburg and Antwerp.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, of Wichita, Kan., who smashed mirrors and pictures in a saloon, has agreed to accept hall, which W. C. T. U. members are securing. She declares she only accepted her freedom that she may prosecute her work of smashing saloons. She received fifty letters in today's mail.

The American Shipmasters' Association has been

The American Shipmasters Association has be organized in San Francisco, its object being to we for the enactment of such legislation as may needed to protect the master of a vessel in the decharge of his duties. One hundred licensed shi masters have singed the roll. Branchas will established at San Pedro, Seattle and New York.

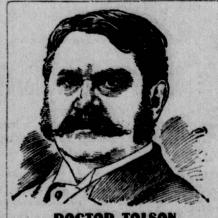
The Colorado State Teachers' Association adopted resolutions requesting the Colorado representatives in congress to employ their best endeavors to urge congress to reorganize the bureau of education upon broader lines, erecting it into an independent department, on a plane with the bureau of labor, and provide for proper compensation for the commissioner of education.

ROMANCE OF A GOLD MINE. Stormy Scenes Enacted Around

Rich California Property.

Recent dispatches announce that a new nd rich strike has been made at the Bunker Hill mine, near Redding, Cal. Romantic and stirring events have been Romantic and stirring events have been connected with this property since it was first worked, just forty years ago. From the beginning it was claimed by two parties of men. One was headed by James Loag, an early settler of Shasta and a wealthy and prominent man, and the other by Terry Brennan and his brothers. One morning Sam Gaston, representing the Loag interests, was at work on the claim, when he was startled by the report of a rifle and a bullet sped close by

T Cure a Men Only



DOCTOR TOLSON. Specialist in the Diseases of Men. Of the State Electro-Medical Institute, 701 First Av., Seattle, Wash.

DO not treat all diseases, but I treat men. MEN ONLY, and cure them to stay cured. I have recently cured score of stubborn cases to some of the best cits zens of this city and vicinity, and not single failure nor ar unpleasant result ba been reported. What have done for others! can do for you. There is absolutely no can

of VARICOCELE, STRICTURE OR CONTAGIOUS BLON POISON, RUPTURE, KIDNEY AND URINARY DISEASE in any stage that I cannot cure safely, quickly and permanently. I also cure completely and forever man who have EMISSIONS, SMALL OR WEAK ORGANS, POR MATURENESS, LAME BACK, INFLAMMATION OF BLAN DER OR KIDNEYS, FAILING MEMORY, NERVOUSIERS LOSS OF AMBITION or similar symptoms of physical mental and sexual weakness. My counsel is free to patients, and to physicians having obstinate cases to treat. If you cannot call at my office today, write your troubles fully, and I will give you an honest and scientific opinion of your case free. My home to ment by correspondence is always successful. Les contract in writing, backed by abundant capital given to each patient to hold for my promises.

CALL OR ADDRESS

Permanently Located at 701 First Av., Seattle, Wash

only genuine Keeley Institute in Washington and British Col

J. P. RAY, Manager. Institute, Kilbourne avenue (take Green Lake or Frement car).

30 Sullivan Building, Seattle, Wash. his head. Then came a rain of rifle balls, and Gaston was glad to run for his life. The Brennan party, who were attacking, selzed the hill, erected a barricade and

James Loag went to Sheriff John Follansbee, who organized a posse and marched to retake the mine. The sheriff in loud terms demanded a surrender. Not in loud terms demanded a surrender. Not a word came in answer, but from every loophole of the rude fortress the attacking party could see a gleaming rifle barrel pointed. The redoubt seemed absolutely impregnable. For weeks the Brennan party held the place, but finally their vigilance relaxed and Loag again secured possession by a strategic move. He then stocked an arsenal on the summit with Winchesters and six-shooters and placed a guard in charge. But the Brennans were on the alert, and one day when the guard stepped away from his gun for a moment they rushed in and carried off all

the weapons. The leaders of the party that stole the arms were arrested and taken before Judge C. C. Bush, now of the Bank of Shasta County, for examination on a Sunday. The old courthouse was crowded by representatives of both sides. Bob Havrilla, a stalwart Kentuckian, struck a with his cane. Revolvers were n and a dozen men were in peril of man being killed. Judge Bush quelled the dis turbance and he was elected county judge for his heroism.

The title to the Bunker Hill mine, from barrow loads of gold were once wheeled in one day, was in court for many years. James Loag died, and his widow was finally given possession. Many of the rich claimants were impoverished by the litigation.

Lord Salisbury's Clerical Son.

"The Rev. Lord William Cecil," says the London Chronicle. London Chronicle, "bears a strong re-semblance to his father, Lord Salisbury. This likeness is enhanced by his wearin of a full beard. His pulpit oratory is atractive, but as his vocal powers are not very robust, it is with difficulty his words are heard at a distance. At times he can pitch his voice in a high, shrill tor on such occasions he can make himself heard over a considerable area.

In Germany 87,600 persons, or one-thirtyminth of the total number of those dying each year between the ages of 15 and 60 years, lose their lives because of tubercu-

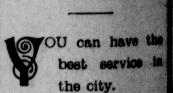
PERHAPS You are thinking of giving your son or daughter a New Year's gift. We know of nothing more suitable and acceptable than a

Remington typewriter. It will give pleasure the entire year. E. C. NILES, REMINGTON DEALER.

109 Oberry Street.

Restaura 818 First Ave.

COLUMN TO SERVICE DE LA COLUMN TO SERVICE DESTRUCCION TO SERVICE DESTRUCCION TO SERVICE DE LA COLUMN T



Business Lunch from 11 to 4 p.m. French Dinner, main

room, 50 Cents

Annex, 75 Cents.

NEW YEAR'S WINES.

OCCUPATION ASSESSMENT

Follow the good old custom of boots open house New Year's day; offer the good cheer to your guests. A little of Levinson's Virgin Pare Wa will not come amiss. Pietre, Main M.



Just Received. Imported canary bird singers and fish for sale. Come in and select one

MARK LONG & CO.

With Mark Ten Sule, Curlo Bleet,
Slo Second Avenue.

COMPOSITION .. W.