CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.) "What have I done to deserve such it, but go, go." happiness?" he asked himself. But

just as it happens that at the moment when our passionate joy becomes conscious of itself we find some dark to befall, so the bounding gladsomeby a chill dread that he tried to put aside and could not.

It was at that moment that the Langmann entered the room. He was very tall and light, and had a large head that drooped like a daffodil. His dress was poor, he was short-sighted, growing elderly, and silent of manner. Nothing in his appearance or bearing would have suggested that he had any pride of his place as Judge of the isa scholar, and learned in the old sagas

"Langmann," said Michael Sunlocks, with simple deference, "I have sent for you on a subject of some moment to myself."

"Name it!" said the Judge.

"During my absence a man has been tried and condemned by the Bishop's court for threatening my life," said Michael Sunlocks.

"Jason, the son of Stephen Orry and Rachel, daughter of the late Governor-General Jorgensen," said the

"That is he, and I want you to give me an opinion respecting him," said Michael Sunlocks.

"Gladly," said the Judge. "He was sent to the Sulphur Mines,"

said Michael Sunlocks. "For six months, certain," said the

"Can we recall him, and have him tried afresh by the Court of the Quarter or the High Court of Justice?" said Michael Sunlocks.

at all, might certainly have given him | chael dear, and if you will not yield a longer punishment, but his sentence of six months is coupled with a condition that he shall hereafter take an oath of peace towards you. So have no fear of him."

"I have none at all," said Michael Sunlocks, "as my next question will

"What is it?" said the Judge. "Can I pardon him?" said Michael

For a moment the Langmann was startled out of his placid manner, but recovering his composure he answered, "Yes, a President has sovereign powers of pardon.'

"Then, Langmann," said Michael Sunlocks, "will you see the needful papers drawn for my signature?"

"Surely," said the Judge. first, will you pardon me?" he added, with a shadow of a smile.

"Say what you please, Langmann," said Michael Sunlocks. "It is possible that you do not know

the nature of the evidence given at the trial," said the Judge. "I think I do," said Michael Sun-

locks. "That this man claims to be your half-brother?"

"He is my brother." "That he thinks you have stood in

his place?"

"I have stood in his place." "That he is jealous of you, and in his madness has vowed to slay you." "His jealousy is natural, and his yow I do not dread."

The cold-manner Langman paused a moment, wiped his short-sighted eyes with his red print handkerchief, and then said in a husky voice, "This is very noble of you. I'll go at once for the document.'

He had only just gone from the room when Greeba returned to it. She had tried too long to conquer her agiwide eyes and a look of fear in them she hastened back to her husband the moment the Langmann had left him. "Michael," she cried, what has the Langmann gone for?"

"For a form of pardon," he an-

"Pardon for that man?" she asked "Even so," he said, "and I have promised to sign it."

"Oh, Michael, my love-my dear kind Michael!" she cried, in a pitiful voice of entreaty, "don't do it, don't I pray of you-don't bring that man back."

"Why, Greeba, what is this?" said Michael Sunlocks. "What is it troubles my little woman?"

"Dear Michael," she cried once more,

"for your own sake think again before

you sign that pardon.' "Ah, I see," said he, "my darling has been all unstrung by this ugly the good woman was in her grave. business. Yes, and now I remember I could not light upon her son, and peared in men who were recovering what they told me down at Smoky lent an ear to the idle story that he from enteric or typhoid fever. Upon Point. It was my love herself that was dead also. My search ceased, my investigation, however, it was found gave the poor lad up to justice. That | zeal flagged, and, putting aside the was very brave of my darling; for solemn promise I made my father. her husband, bless her dear heart, was before all the world to her. Ah, yes, I know that all her love is mine, her love is first and last with her as with yet." all warm nature. But she must not fear for me. No, she must not worry, but go back, like a dear soul, and leave

this matter to me." "Michael, my dear, noble Michael, I have something to say; will you not hear me?"

"No, no, no," he answered. "Not for a moment? I have set my heart on telling you.'

"Not for one little moment! But if you have set your heart on anything to your ambitions, he is there amid else, then, my darling, just think of the perils and hardships of the sea, it double, whatever it is, and it is yours already."

"But why may I not speak of this pardon?" "Because, though I have never set eves upon this poor man I know more all, and why I wish to sign this parabout him than my darling can ever don. Could I ever know a moment's

peril. So now, no more words about

She was about to obey when the maid came to say that dinner was ready. And then with a little shout of Michael Sunlocks threw down misgivings creep over us of evil about his papers, encircled his arm about Greeba's waist, and drew her along ness of Michael Sunlocks was followed laughing, with her smiles fighting their way through her tears.

During the dinner he talked constantly of the dangers and trials and amusing mischances of his voyage, laughing at them all now they were over, and laughing at Greeba, too, for the woeful face with which she heard them. And when they rose from the table he called on her for another song, and she sat at the harpsichord and sang, though something was swelling in her throat, and often her land. He was a bookwork, a student, heart was in her mouth. But he recked nothing of this, and only laughed when her sweet voice failed her, and filled up the breaks with his own rich tones.

In the midst of the singing the maid came in and said something which Michael Sunlocks did not catch, for it was drowned to his ear by the gladsome uproar that he himself was making; but Greeba heard it and stopped playing, and presently the Lagmann entered the room.

"A good thing is no worse for being done betimes," said the judge, "so here is the pardon ready to your hand for signature."

And with that he handed a paper to Michael Sunlocks, who said with cheer. "You're right, Lagmann, you're right; and my wife will give you a glass of wine while I write you my

"A cup of coffee, if you are taking it," said the judge, with a bow to Greeba, who saw nothing of it, for cis Train, the eccentric, lived in Omaher eyes were following her husband. ha, some years ago, at the time when not to sign that paper. Only give way to me this once: I have never "Too late for that," said the Judge. asked you before, and I will never "A higher court, if it had condemned ask you again. I am in earnest, Mi-

> for mine.' "How is this? How grave we are!" said Michael Sunlocks, pausing with pen in hand.

to me for your own sake, yield to me

"I know I have no right to meddle in such matters, but, dear Michael, don't sign that pardon-don't bring that man back. I beseech you, I beg of you."

"This is very strange," said Michael Sunlocks.

"It is also very simple," said the judge, bringing his red handkerchief up to his dim eyes again. "What!" said Michael Sunlocks. "Greeba, you do not know this man-

this Jason?" Greeba hesitated a moment, and glanced at the Lagmann. "You don't know him?" repeated Mi-

chael Sunlocks. She was sorely tempted, and she fell. "For my husband's sake," she thought, and then with a prayer for pardon she lifted her head and said falteringly, "No, no-why no, of course not."

Michael Sunlocks was satisfied. 'Why no, of course not," he echoed, laughing a little, and then he dipped his quill in the ink-horn. "But I beseech you again, do not

bring that man back," she cried. There was a painful pause, and, to cover it, the Lagmann said, "Your husband is a brave-hearted man who does not know the name of fear."

And then Michael Sunlocks said, "I will ask your pardon, Lagmann, while I step into the next room with my wife. I have something to tell her. Come, Greeba, come. I'll leave the document with you for the present, Lagmann," he added over his shoulder as he passed out. Greeba walked beside him with downcast eyes, like a guilty thing condemned.

"Now, love," he said, when they were alone, "it is sweet and beautiful tation and could not, and now with of you to think so much of me, but there is something that you do not know, and I cught to tell you. Maybe I hinted at it in my letter, but there has never been a chance to explain. Have you heard that this Jason is my brother?"

"Yes," said Greebs, faintly. "It is true," said Michael Sunlocks. And you know that when I first came to Iceland it was not to join the Latin school, but on an errand of mercy?"

"Yes," said Greeba. "Well, the first of my duties was to find Jason's mother, and the next was to find Jason himself.

"Jason!" cried Greeba. "Yes, it was my father who sent me, for they had suffered much through his great fault, God forgive him! and I was to succor them in their distress. You know what followed?"

"Yes," said Greeba, softly. "I came too late for the mother: went on with my own affairs. But I never believed that he was dead, and I felt I should live to meet with him

"Oh! oh!" cried Greeba. "And many a time since my conscience has reproached me with a mission unfulfilled; and, awakening from many a dream of the hour and the place wherein I pledged my word to him that died trusting me, loving me. doting on me-heaven pity him, bad | Press. man though he was-as never a son was loved by a father before, it has not apeased me to say to myself, 'Michael, while you are here, given up and he is your brother, and the only kinsman left to you in the wide

Greeba was sobbing by this time. "And now, my darling, you know know, and because it is natural that happiness with my brother slaving different nations, bookkeeping, typeher sweet little heart, that is as brave like a beast at yonder mines? What | writing, shorthand and so-called office as a lion for herself, but as timid as if he is jealous of me, and if his jeal- work, consisting of writing out checks, a fawn for me, should exaggerate my ousy had driven him to madness! bills of exchange, invoices, etc.

There is a sense in which he is right. But, wether right or wrong, mad or sane, he shall not be punished for my sake. So, dearest love, my darling, dry your beautiful eyes, and let me ease you conscience the only way I may, for I have no fear, and my wife

must have none." "Sunlocks," said Greeba, "you have made me ashamed. I am no fit wife for a man like you. I am too littlehearted. Oh, why did I ever come? Why? Why?" And she wept as if her heart would break. He comforted her with tender potests, enfolding her in his arms and caressing her lovely head.

"Tell me," he whispered, "nay, there, hide your face in my breast. There, there, tell me now-tell me all." "Sunlocks," she said, drawing back,

I have lied to you." "Lied?" "When I told you I had not known Jason I told you what was false."

"Then you have known him?" "Yes, I knew him in the Isle of

"The Isle of Man?" "He lived there nearly five years." "All the time he was away?" "Yes, he landed the night you sailed. You crossed him on the sea."

"Greeba, why did he go there? Yet how should you know?" "I do know, Michael-it was to fulfil his vow-his vow that the old priest spoke of in court-his wicked vow of vengeance."

"On my father?" "On your father and on you." "God in heaven!" cried Michael Sunlocks, with great awe. "And that very night my father was saved from his own son by death."

from the sea." "Wait," said Michael Sunlocks; "did you know of this vow before you accused him of an attempt upon me?" (To be continued.)

"It was he who saved your father

FORMER WAGERS. Odd Stakes Risked on Elections Held in

the Past.

Some queer election bets have been made in the past. When George Fran-"Michael," she said, "I beseech you he was prominent in the building of the Union Pacific railroad, it came to pass that an election was scheduled. Mr. Train thought he knew how the election was going, and to prove his courage made a wager that if his man was beaten he would wear a duck suit all the year round. Mr. Twain's guess was bad and he lost. He lived up to the letter of the bet, however, and for a whole winter-one of those Omaha winters, too, in which the thermometer takes sudden and unexpected dips to far below zero, and blizzards come along over night and freeze everything that is not actually on fire-he wore white duck. There were those who said he violated the spirit of the bet by wearing half a dozen suits of underclothing under his white duck. But Mr. Train could stand criticism better than he could stand an attack of pneumonia, and refused to abandon his warm underclothing. They tell another story of an election bet in the blizzard country. It is to the effect that in 1888 Ezekiel Timrock, of Hunnewell, Kan., made a bet in these terms: If Cleveland was defeated he would join the church. Timrock was a gentleman with a reputation as a tough and a bad man generally. He had long scorned religion and cursed religionists. So his bet was a heavy one. Well, he lost. There were many who thought he would back out and compromise by giving the winner a big farm or something of that kind. But he didn't. He made application for membership in the church. It so happened, however, that the deacons knew of the bet and his application was blackballed. Timrock thought this released him, but the man who held the other end of the wager insisted that he had not paid up. Timrock considered that he was insulted, and promptly there was

Puttee Paralysis.

a shooting match. Both were equally

quick on the trigger, and both were

equally good shots, and the result was

the death of both parties. The coroner

summoned a jury, and when the in-

quest was over a verdict holding the

church responsible because it rejected

Timrock's application was returned.

In soldiers invalided home from the Boer war a new disease has been discovered, to which the doctors have given the name of "puttee paralysis." Instead of wearing leggins in South Africa many officers and soldiers wore strips of cloth called "puttees" wound around the lower leg. These, being bound tight, seem in some cases to have pressed upon certain nerves, and when the men became weak from fever a paralysis of the feet and toes resulted. At first the disease was called "enteric feet," as it generally apthat the primary cause of the disease was the putta, so it became "puttee paralysis."

The long marches, the tense movements of the legs, especially when infantry soldiers were mounted, and the uneven pressure of the puttees caused such a condition of things the disease could easily be accounted for. Hereafter leggins will probably never be abandoned for puttees .- New York

Boys Trained for Foreign Trade. In Berlin, Leipsic, Cologne and a few other large business centers there are special schools for boys intending to enter commercial life, where they are taught, in addition to all ordinary school subjects, those which they will in after life require, such as business corresepondence in English, French and German, reckoning with money of

******************* Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

A SAMPLE OF HARMONY.

It is fortunate for the democracy of the nation that at the very beginning of the fight the reorganizers furnish a sample of the harmony which they recommend to the party at large. St. Louis, the chief city of one of the great democratic states, is chosen as the theatre for the exhibition of this model reconciliation! A mayor is to be chosen who will hold office during the world's fair, and certain men who did not think it important that the nation should have a democratic president are convinced that it is a matter of paramount importance that St. Louis should have a democratic mayor. Of course, it was thought necessary that so important an office at so important a time should be filled by a man of "eminent respectability," but it is strange that among the many thousands in St. Louis who are in the habit of voting the democratic ticket, not one could be found who measured up to the standard set by the reorganizers.

Mr. Rolla Wells, the gentleman who was nominated by the democratic city convention, renounced his allegiance to the democratic party in 1896 and resigned the presidency of the St. Louis democratic club. He actively co-operated with the bolting contingent who supported the republican ticket that year, and in 1898 he openly opposed the democratic candidate for congress in his district. In 1900 his influence was given to the republican national ticket, and he has not since that time returned to the democratic principles as set forth in the

party platform. The resolutions adopted by the local convention which nominated him include an indorsement of "the fundamental principles of democracy," but Mr. Wells, if elected, will be able to define and construe those principles to suit himself.

Mr. Wells is personally, no doubt, a good man. According to the Republic, Mr. Carpenter of the National Lead company, a republican, gives Mr. Wells a certificate of good character, and Mr. Walsh of the Terminal Railroad company indorses the certificate. withhold its testimony to his respect-

ability. It may be that the situation in St. Louis is such as to make it necessary to disregard party lines, but if such is the case, the candidate should run as a non-partisan or as an independent. Mr. Wells has been affectionately described by his friends as "a man who can win," but what if he can win? It would not be fair to hold the democratic party responsible for the administration of a man who, by his own act, severed himself from his party

and repudiated its principles. A party must have principles as well as an organization, and a national convention is the proper body to declare those principles. If, after a platform is adopted, any member cannot conscientiously support that platform, he has a perfect right to leave the party, and no one can justly criticise his action if he is honest with himself and with his party. But a man cannot be outside of a party and inside at the same time. Those who remain inside the party have rights as well as those who desert it. They have a right to insist that any one who leaves his party and opposes its platform and candidates shall return in some open and formal way before he can again consider himself a member. It is not enough that Mr. Wells condescends to accept a nomination and a chance of election to an important office; that is merely an acceptance of a benefit from a party which he repudiated and spurned. Before he is entitled to be called a democrat he must in some way manifest his winingness to accept the party creed. He may be willing to have the party accept his principles, but not willing to accept the party's principles. He may think it humiliating to return to the party, but is it not more humiliating for the par-

ty to surrender to him? The democratic party showed in the campaign of 1900 that it was ready to welcome any returning democrat, and it is doubtless just as ready now to extend a welcome to those who opposed the ticket in 1900, provided they express a willingness to accept the principles of the party and give some evidence of their intention to support the party's candidates in the future. The prodigal son is always well treated when he sees the error of his ways and rejoins the family, but he ought not to demand a deed to the house as a condition precedent to his return.

The nomination of Mr. Wells may, in St. Louis, be attributed to his private character or personal merits, but outside of St. Louis it is everywhere hailed as a triumph for the reactionary elements of the party.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says of it:

"This action of the party in St. Louis (the democratic nomination of a 'gold bug' for mayor) is evidence that the process of reunion is going on. It also shows how rapidly the silver issue extreme democratic state as Missouri. | men continue to defend their party and It is a most auspicious indication of the decline in party strife and the return of the masses to the old leaders | corporate interests furnish campaign under whom it was led to victory in | funds, dictate platforms, make nomiformer years."

In the campaign of 1900 the democratic party stood for the Declaration | leaders go before they provoke remonof Independence and for industrial in- strance and repudiation? dependence as well as for financial independence, and the democrats of St. Louis gave loyal support to the ticket. | the first to cry for quarter in the lit-The republican party stood for an im- | tle tariff war.

Mr. McKinley expresses great con-

cern for the "preservation of the con-

be a republican.

Porto Rico.

Wells gave his influence to that party. The more prominent he was as a man and the more influence he had, the more valuable was his support to the republican ticket and the greater the loss to the democratic cause. If Mr. Wells has changed his views, let him publicly announce his conversion to democratic principles and his sins, though they may be many, will be forgiven. Of course, if the conversion did not occur until after he made up his mind to seek the nomination for mayor, some might doubt the sincerity of the change, but so far he has failed to give even that much comfort to the democrats. If Mr. Wells has undergone no change of opinion, what reason is there to doubt that he will use the influence of his office to defeat demo-

perial policy and trust domination as

well as for the gold standard, and Mr.

cratic congressmen in 1902, as he used his individual influence to defeat democratic congressmen in 1896, 1898 and 1900? Is there any reason to believe that the environment which led him out of the democratic party has lost its controlling influence over him? If he is the same man that he was in 1896, 1898 and 1900, official position will simply increase his power to do harm and weaken the party in its effort to overthrow republican doctrines. Mr. Wells' nomination is a part of the plan of the reorganizers-national in its extent-to capture the organization by stealth and then make the democratic so much like the republican party that there will be little

choice between them. The democratic party now stands for definite principles and it aggressively opposes republican policies. The Kansas City platform embodies the principles of the party, and the rank and file of the party are attached to those principles. Those who oppose the Kansas City platform will not make an open fight against it-even Mr. Wells would not have been willing to risk a nomination on a platform repudiating the Kansas City platformbut under the pretense that success can be won under the leadership of the reorganizers, men are being pushed Even the Globe-Democrat cannot forward for local offices who have no sympathy with democratic principles.

The election of 1894 gave some indication of the fate which awaits the party if it becomes the tool of organized greed and bids only for the favor of the plutocratic element of the country. Democrats cannot afford to lose sight of democratic principles in their eagerness to secure a local victory, which, when secured, is nominal rather than real.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. The record of the Fifty-sixth congress is completed, and it is not an enviable one. For extravagance it has never been equaled, and no previous congress has ever shown anything like the contempt for American principles and traditions. The republican party in 1896 promised international bimetalism and this congress redeemed the promise by retiring the greenbacks and giving the country as large a dose of the gold standard as it thought the patient was able to bear.

It has fastened a large army upon the United States-an army larger than the president would have been willing to defend during the late cam-

It has violated the solemn promise made to Cuba and demanded a supervision of Cuban affairs which amount to a denial of independence.

It has conferred upon the president authority over the Philippines as unlimited, as arbitrary and as tyranical as George III. ever exercised over the colonies.

In addition to its sins of commission it has sins of omission to answer for. It has failed to respond to the demand of the wage-earners for relief in the way of shorter hours and it has neglected to abolish government by injunction.

It has refused to give the people any relief from extortionate railroad rates and has declined to enact anti-trust legislation, although a billion dollar trust was organized while it was in

It has repudiated the party's promise in regard to the inter-oceanic canal. For years the republicans advocated the Nicaraguan canal; in 1900 they substituted an indorsement of an Isthmian canal, but the trans-continental railroad lines have sufficient influence with the republican party to prevent its carrying out any canal project.

It has failed to recognize the desire of the people for election of senators by a popular vote; and it would have committed the country to the infamous ship subsidy legislation but for the filibustering resorted to by the democrats, populists and silver republicans. A fifty million dollars river and harbor bill was also defeated by a few filibusters led by Senator Carter of Montana.

This is the record-not all of it, but enough of it. These things are known to the reading public and yet republican farmers continue to vote the rerepublican business men raise no protest agains what is going on. Great nations and dominate administrations. To what extreme can the republican

It will be noted that Russia is not

President McKinley says, "A portion ! In a recent number the Commoner attention was called to the fact that of them (Filipinos) are making war against the United States." Does it it was customary for the outgoing take 65,000 men to subdue "a portion" president and the incoming president of the Filipinos? By implication Presito ride to the inauguration together, dent McKinley makes charges against and as Mr. Hanna was chosen to ride American troops that would bring with Mr. McKinley the question was down upon his head the epithet of asked whether Mr. Hanna represented "copperhead" if he did not happen to an outgoing or incoming president. One reader suggests the answer "Both," and another things that he

stitution." Perhaps this concern ex-The references to "plain duty" in plains his reluctance to stretch it over the inaugural address are conspicuous by their absence.

may be in the middle of his term.

TO EVACUATE IN APRIL

American Troops Instructed to Withdraw From China Next Month.

ONLY LEGATION GUARD REMAINS

Chaffee and Entire Command to Go, Leaving But 150 Men-This Will Practically End Occupancy by American

WASHINGTON, March 16,-An order was sent to General Chaffee today for the evacuation of China by American troops, leaving only a legation guard of 150 men. The troops will be removed from China the last of April. The dispatch to General Chaffee in Pekin is as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office, March 16. -Chaffee, Pekin: In reply to your telegram secretary of war directs you complete arrangements to sail for Manila with your command and staff officers by the end of April, leaving as legation guard infantry company composed of 150 men having at least one year to serve, or those intending to re-enlist, with full complement of officers, medical officers, sufficient hospital corps men and, if you think best, field officer especially qualified to command guard. Retain and instruct officer quartermaster's department to proceed to erect necessary buildings for guard according to plan and estimates you approve. Colonel Charles F. Humphrey on arrival will make an inspection of quartermaster's department, Philippine islands, until July 1. when he will be assigned to duty as chief quartermaster at Manila and Miller ordered to the United States. All stores and supplies not required for legation guard to be disposed of in your best judgment, of course. Serviceable supplies needed in Philippine islands will be sent to Manila. Division of the Philippines will furnish supplies for legation guard. MacArthur notified. CORBIN."

It was said at the war department that this clears up the Chinese situation so far as the war department is concerned, as the protection of the legation can in no sense be taken as an occupation of Chinese territory, and the guard cannot be used for any other

The transports Sumner and Indiana will be sent to Taku to take the troops in China to Manila. These troops consist of the Ninth infantry, four troops of the Sixth cavalry and the light battery formerly commanded by Captain Reilley. Two transports will bring away the 1,100 animals which have been used by the army in China.

General Chaffee has advised the department that the best place of embarkation is Taku, which no doubt will be clear of ice on the date fixed for departure.

FIXED BAYONETS IN FRONT

Russians Entrenched in Disputed Territory.

LONDON, March 16 .- A dispatch received here from Tien Tsin by Reuter's Telegram company, dated from that city today, at 3:20 a. m., says:

"The Russians are now entrenching in the disputed territory. A company of the Honk Kong regiment, with fixed bayonets, is in front, while two companies of the Madras Pioneers, under the command of Major Johnson, are held in reserve.

"Both the Russians and the British are awaiting instructions from their governments.'

TIEN TSIN, March 16.—The British and Russians are still disputing over the limits of railway property in the Russian concession, and the guards of the two nations are in close proximity to each other. The British have been strongly reinforced and trouble is imminent unless the Russians retire.

NEBRASKA ORATARS LOSE

Minnesota Defeats the University in a Speaking Contest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 16 .-Minnesota won the oratorical contest held in the University chapel this evening from the University of Nebraska, gaining first and third places. Guy L. Caldwell was marked first by the judges, W. E. Hannan of Nebraska second, L. H. Johnson of Minnesota third and N. M. Graham of Nebraska fourth. The judges were Dr. Charles M. Jordan and Rev. Marion D. Shutter of Minneapolis and Dr. Bridgeman, president of Hamline uiversity. Dr. Frank McVey presided. Each orator was given fifteen minutes for his ad-

Miss Morrow Gets Bond.

ELDORADO, Kan., March 15 .- Jessie Morrison, charged with killing Clara Wiley Castle, today furnished a \$5,000 bond, signed by reputable business men, for the continuance of is passing from public view in such an publican ticket, republican laboring her case. The bond was accepted and Miss Morrison will be released tomorrow The trial of the case will be held during the June term.

Missouri to Tax Beverages.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 16. -The senate today passed the house bill taxing whisky, brandy, rum, gin, distilled spirits of all kinds, wines and vinous liquors sold in the state. The house bill levied a tax of 20 cents per gallon, but the senate reduced the rate to 10 cents per gallon.

\$25,000 000 From Carnegie.

PITTSBURG, March 16 .- The dispatch says: Intimate friends of Andrew Carnegie say it is the intention of the steel master to give at least \$25,000,000 for the erection of buildings and for the endowment of the proposed technical school for Pittsburg. It is declared by those who have talked with Mr. Carnegie that he intends to make his school the finest of its kind in the world and that it will lend as much fame to Pittsburg on the theoretical side of iron and steel making as his famous works have done in

actual practice.