WORK AMONG THE REDSKINS

Miss Estelle Reel of Wyoming Gives Out Some Information.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE INDIAN SCHOOLS

Result of a Visit to the Sac and Fox School in Iowa—Progress of Lo in Learing the Ways of Civilization.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—(Special.)—Miss Estelle Reel of Wyoming, superintendent of Indian schools, a position which amounts to little in the Indian service, because the work that would naturally devolve upon such an officer of the government, is transacted within the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs, has just returned from a trip west. Miss Reel is an exceedingly bright and intelligent young woman who has brought much force of character to her position, which, although anomalous, is sufficiently recognized through her annual report to command the respect of educators.

Recently she visited the Sac and Fox school in Iowa and found it in a most deplorable condition. The Iowa Sac and Fox school was erected upon land purchased by an act of congress and was primarily intended for the benefit of the Indians of that reservation. The school is located about five miles from the reservation proper. Miss Reel states it is excellently well equipped for between seventy-five and 100 pupils, but that last year the average attendance was only thirty pupils. The Indians of this reservation have been and are still bitterly opposed to the education of their children, and, although this reservation is situated in sight, practically, of two of the most thriving and progressive towns in the state of Iowa, they are said to be in as primitive a condition as when Columbus landed in the western world. Miss Reel makes the statement that the agent and superintendent have made most vigorous efforts for the last year and a half or two years to overcome this bitter prejudice on the part of the Indians against the school, and they succeeded in enrolling fifty pupils at one time. Owing to a recent decision by a federal judge that this school is not on an Indian reservation and therefore under the law, as at present existing, the commissioner of Indian affairs cannot force these children into school, it has brought about a condition of affairs that is absolutely startling in this closing year of the century.

United States Indian Inspector McLaughlin, whose experience among the Indian tribes is well known, states that these Indians are in a most deplorable state of barbarism and that nothing but force will induce them to permit their children to attend school. In this connection Miss Reel says, after a very close inspection of the primitive customs of the Sac and Fox Indians, "that I am forced to say that the condition as existing on this reservation is not approached on any other in the United States; and nowhere else have the efforts of the Indian office been met with such utter repulse and absolute barrenness of results so far as education and civilization are concerned."

Miss Reel further says she witnessed what the Sac and Fox Indians call the "Dog dance" while on her visit to the reservation and that it beggars description. She said the Indian women were almost naked and that it was appalling to find such barbarity and dense ignorance existing as on the Sac and Fox reservation in the imperial state of Iowa.

Since the promulgation of the democratic state platform of Nebraska there has been considerable chaffing among the democrats of the senate and house over some of the planks of that document. The democratic senators have had little or nothing to say publicly as to the merits of that paper. The populists, however, on both sides of the capitol regard it as a remarkable document, especially with reference to the initiative and referendum. This clause of the platform had to be explained to a number of the democratic representatives, who had never heard of the initiative and referendum, to the utter disgust of some of the members of the Nebraska delegation. Some of the more extreme and uncompromising expansionists of the democratic party are considerably dissatisfied with the Nebraska expressions on the Philippines, but as the platform as a whole does not condemn expansion per se, the consensus of opinion on this point is that the Nebraskans have maintained a very conservative and broad view of this question.

A democratic senator high in the counsels of his party stated to The Bee correspondent that the initiative and referendum matter belongs to that category of things so utterly harmless that the democrats cannot afford to quarrel about it at this time. It is the general belief that no strong effort will be made to force it into the Kansas City platform, and some of the democrats go so far as to say that even if such an effort should be made it would not be worth while to raise a row over it. There are very few democrats who really think that the Nebraska platform will be taken as a model for the national convention, and that if it is taken as a model that it will have to be tinkered with considerably before it will pass muster before the nation.

The claim of Eugene Debs, socialist nominee for president, that he will poll more votes than were cast for General Weaver, populist candidate in 1892, is attracting considerable attention among the politicians in Washington. Weaver polled about 1,000,000 votes out of a total vote that year of less than 11,000,000. If Debs should happen to run over the million mark it seems safe to assume that fully three-fourths of the votes will come from the elements that would support Bryan, were Debs out of the field. The people who are fond of indulging in figures see in this 1,000,000 votes a powerful factor that will work Bryan's undoing and will undoubtedly mean the defeat of the man, who cannot any more be called "The boy orator of the Platte," because of having passed the 40th milestone in his life last week, by a larger popular majority than was cast against him in 1896.

Debs' support will come mainly from New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, states which the Bryan managers at this juncture are quite hopeful of carrying. Without at least one of them (New York) it is conceded the democrats will stand a very poor show, and as New York was carried by McKinley in the last campaign by the unprecedented plurality of more than 200,000 even the most red-headed and hopeful of the democracy look upon the political change in New York with little expectation. The question which is face to face with the democrats is as to how to eliminate Debs from the campaign. He cannot be influenced by argument; no reward of office can be offered him, and as his record is that of a wild agitator his continuing in the campaign is causing no end of serious consideration among the leaders of the democratic party, and they are trying to arrive at some happy solution which will take from him the strength he is now claiming.

The following story regarding the congressman from the Second Nebraska district is vouched for by a local paper:

There was a large, good-natured man aboard a north-bound car the evening of the last snowstorm. He was holding to a strap for dear life. The car was fairly jammed. Presently the conductor elbowed his way through, collecting the fares. The large man handed him a transfer from the green car line.

"No good," said the conductor, pleasantly. "Time's expired."

"It's all you get," retorted the large man. "You take that or nothing."

"Oh, pay up. Give the man your fare," jollied a fellow-passenger, also hanging to a strap.

"That's an old racket," chimed in another. "When did you get that transfer, Dave? Last week?"

The large man took the jollying good-naturedly. His transfer had expired while he vainly tried to climb aboard two or three cars loaded to the guards, that were running singly owing to the storm. And the crowd knew it.

"Fare, please," repeated the conductor, elbowing his way back.

The large man smiled and still stood pat, or, rather, hung pat by the strap.

"Fare, please," insisted the conductor, firmly, but pleasantly.

"You'll get no fare from me," said the large man, now, with some spirit. "It's the road's fault, not mine, that the transfer ran out. I did my level best to get aboard an earlier car."

"Tell it to the marines," laughed a fellow-passenger.

"Give the poor man his money," said another.

But the large man hung pat.

The conductor, who had elbowed on, elbowed back.

"Make more room there, you free rider," he said, addressing the large man.

"Yes, don't use up the entire car on an old transfer," suggested a fellow-passenger.

"Aren't you going to pay up," put in another.

"I've given the road all it will get this trip," rejoined the large man.

And the conductor elbowed on.

The crowd—pushed and jostled and half crushed and suffocated—forgot the discomforts of the trip in their enjoyment of the sparring which went on all the way out to Columbia Heights. Then the large man, in good humor, in spite of it all, touched the button and elbowed out. As he swung off the conductor, as a parting shot, again reminded him of his fare.

"Sorry, my man, but you'll have to turn in that transfer as my fare. Explain it to Mr. Dunlop. I don't believe he will charge it up to you."

With this response the large man alighted in the snow. He was Hon. David H. Mercer of Nebraska, a member of the house committee on district affairs, which has to do with the street railways and other things.

"He'll have that conductor's scalp, won't he?" observed a passenger bound for Kenyon street.

"Not he," said another. "Mercer's not built that way. He'll take the conductor's part if the incident is reported to the company. That's Mercer's style."

TRACTS IN ALL LANGUAGES

How the American Society is Paving the Way for Churches and Schools.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Washington annual meeting of the American Tract society was held this afternoon in the Church of the Covenant, Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., pastor, presiding. Rev. Judson Swift, field secretary at New York, presented a report of the society's work. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of New York, delivered an eloquent address, setting forth the object for which the society labors. Dr. Cuyler, after giving a brief account of the great work the society has accomplished in the past, described the work to be done in the newly acquired islands, stating that it falls to the tract society to furnish the Christian literature in the Spanish language. The work among the immigrants was also mentioned, as well as the important work in Utah among the Mormons.

The society has issued at home and in the foreign field 13,300 distinct publications, all evangelical, but undenominational. The society makes a special effort to carry the gospel message to the churchless millions. Since its organization of colportage, 15,000,000 families have been visited and upwards of 9,500,000 families have been prayed with or spoken to on the subject of religion, and over 16,000,000 volumes of Christian literature have been left in their homes. The secretary has published the gospel truth in 153 languages and dialets as an ally of all Christian churches. It oftentimes precedes the Home Missionary, preparing the way for Sunday school and church.

During the past year the society has circulated a total number of 8,724,000 periodicals, including "Light and Life," and has printed in the Spanish language Christian literature to the amount of 3,117,400 pages. It has circulated also during the past year, 6,500 copies of the Spanish hymn book, the demand for Spanish literature being always in advance of means and supply. Fifteen hundred copies of the Spanish bible text book and 2,000 copies of the large bible dictionary have also been circulated. An illustrated scripture wall roll and the new evangelical catechism have been issued, while the manuscript for the much-needed Bible concordance is in the hands of the society, waiting for the necessary funds to publish it. During the past two years over 8,000,000 pages have been circulated in the army and navy. The distribution of Christian literature in the Mormon homes of Utah through the colporteur and missionaries is of great importance and unusual interest. An earnest appeal is made for additional funds.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

Survivors of the Civil War Remembered by the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—(Special.)—The following western pensions have been granted:

Issue of March 9:

Nebraska: Additional—Henry F. Lewis, Ord, $6. Increase—Ranna S. Moore, North Platte, $8 to $12. Reissue—David M. Stockham, Omaha, $17. Original widows (special accrued, March 12)—Mary M. Goldsmith, Whitman, $8.

Iowa: Original—Cornelius Huntley, Iowa Falls, $6; Jonas Duea, Roland, $12. Increase—James Sharp, Monroe, $6 to $8; John D. Meyer, New Hartford, $6 to $8; Albert C. Crosby, Des Moines, $10 to $14; Zelotes M. Burlingame, Randalia, $8 to $12; George E. Lyman, Sheffield, $8 to $10; Richard R. Biglow, Iron Hill, $6 to $8. Original widows, etc. (special accrued, March 12)—Miriam Cheney, North English, $12.

To Increase Refund to States.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The army appropriation bill will be taken up by the house on Monday and in anticipation of this the house committee on military affairs revised the bill Saturday, making some minor changes, the most important being an increase of $500,000 in the refund to states for expenses incurred during the war with Spain.

Instructed for McKinley.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25.—The republicans of the Seventh congressional district last night elected delegates to the national convention and instructed them for McKinley.

To Cure Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fail to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

After Dinner
To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take
Hood's Pills
Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

NEW BOOM IN IMMIGRATION

Increasing Number of Foreigners Coming to the United States.

SOUTHERN ITALIANS ARE IN THE LEAD

Figures Showing the Proportion of Arrivals Among the Different Races and the Sexes—Destination of Arrivals.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—The report of John McMackin, state superintendent of labor statistics, says:

Immigration returns for the quarter ended December 31, 1899, show an increase of 19,914 arrivals at New York over the preceding quarter, and 23,012 more than in the last three months of 1898. In the latter quarter the arrivals numbered 51,880; in the same three months of 1899, 74,892, and for the quarter ended in September, 1899, 56,978.

Comparing the returns for the closing quarter of 1899 with those of the corresponding period of 1898, it is seen that the largest proportionate gain of these races recorded at least 2,000 arrivals were made by the Slovaks, whose increase was 3,418, 121.7 per cent.

The Polish race was second with an increase of 94.2 per cent, or 3,105 in number; the Croatians and Slavonians being third, showing a gain of 1,845, or 85.4 per cent.

The increases among other races were: Hebrew, 3,903, 63.2 per cent; Scandinavian, 2,286, 40.8 per cent; northern Italian, 1,046, 33.8 per cent; southern Italian, 3,038, 20.1 per cent; Magyar, 2,017, 20.1 per cent; German, 558, 10 per cent; Irish, 60, 1.6 per cent.

Southern Italians in the Lead.

In point of numbers the southern Italians still retain the lead in immigration, the arrivals of that race being nearly one-fourth of the total. There were 18,149, or 24.2 pre cent, of that class who landed during the quarter which ended last December.

Next in the numerical order come the Hebrews, with 10,076, or 13.5 per cent. Then follow the Poles with 6,401, or 8.5 per cent; Slovaks, 6,226, or 8.3 per cent; Germans, 6,118, or 8.2 per cent; Scandinavians, 4,436, or 5.3 per cent; northern Italians, 4,140, or 5.8 per cent; Irish, 3,745, or 5 per cent.

The proportion of male and female immigrants who arrived at New York in the last three months of 1899 did not deviate much from that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In the first mentioned period the male arrivals numbered 45,843, or 61.2 per cent, while in the same three months of 1898, 29,145, or 56 per cent, came. There were 29,049 females, or 38.4 per cent, reported for the three months ended on December 31, 1899, and during the like period of 1898, 22,835, or 44 per cent. Of the principal races noted in the arrivals during the three closing months of 1899 the greatest disparity in the proportion of sexes was among the northern Italians, 72.7 per cent of them being males and 27.3 per cent females.

The Hebrew race shows the smallest proportional dissimilarity—56 per cent males and 44 per cent females.

In the Irish and Scandinavian immigration the females continue to predominate, the proportion being: Irish, females, 62.8 per cent; Scandinavians, females, 55.6 per cent.

Destination of the Arrivals.

The number of immigrants arriving at the New York port during the quarter was 74,892. Of this number four-fifths were destined to the states comprising the North Atlantic division, of which group the state of New York received the larger number. Of the total number of arrivals 32,049 declared their intention to locate in New York state, 14,356 in Pennsylvania, 4,596 in New Jersey, 4,479 in Massachusetts and 2,361 in Connecticut. Of those favoring the north central division for their destination 4,008 went to Illinois, 2,355 to Ohio and 1,869 to Michigan.

To the South Atlantic division only 1,003 were bound, while the number destined to the south central division was but 629. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-six went to the western division.

Superintendent McMackin says that the last year has been the most successful year the free employment bureau in New York City has had since its establishment. On this subject he says:

The demand for girls as general house workers is far in excess of the supply. The reason for this is found mainly in the fact that many of the employers are doing away with the subdivision of labor. This bureau was not able to find employment for many males on the quasi public works in the city. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that such work was conducted by a contracting firm acting under instructions from the leaders of the dominant party in the city.

STUDENTS IN PITCHED BATTLE

Rivalry at Columbia Over Selection of Representatives for Missouri-Nebraska Debate.

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 25.—Students engaged in a furious pitched battle in the auditorium of the institution last night. There was much rivalry among the classes in the preliminary contests to select representatives of Missouri university to appear in the debate with the University of Nebraska, which takes place here in May.

While awaiting the decision of the judges, when the debate was over, members of the academic classes and the law students came together in front of the rostrum and fought. The lights were turned out and the struggle went on in the dark, doors being broken down and furniture smashed.

The clothing of six of the students was torn into ribbons, but none was badly hurt.

The debaters selected by the judges are Milton M. Dearing of Columbia, John Framer of Carrollton, Mo., and R. L. Ward of Clubb, Mo.

FALL OF TWO TOWNS

(Continued from First Page.)

the regiment. He is lieutenant colonel of the Second battalion of the Royal Sussex regiment, but has heretofore been unsuccessful in his efforts to go to the front. He is postmaster general of England.

NO RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Former Resident of the Orange Free State Talks of Religious Tolerance There.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—An enthusiastic mass meeting of Boer sympathizers held here tonight was addressed by Montague White and Philip Louter Wessels, a native of the Orange Free State.

"The Dutch," declared Mr. White, "simply wanted to be let alone to live by themselves and remain a free and independent nation, the same as America. The war is far from being ended. Events will follow shortly which will startle the world."

Among other things, Mr. Wessels said:

"I want to emphatically deny that there is anything like a religious persecution of the Catholics, Jews or any other denomination in the Transvaal or the Free State. The Roman Catholic church is one of the most prosperous religious denominations in South Africa.

"Mr. Dauman, a Jew, is our chief surveyor of the Orange Free State, and another Jew is master of transportation of the federal army. A fine Jewish synagogue was recently erected in Bloemfontein and President Steyn presided at the meeting when the movement to build it was started. Mr. Carroll, who was years manager of my store, is an Irish Catholic and held a position in the government service. In Bloemfontein we have a home run by Catholic Sisters, a school and other Catholic institutions. Under the shadow of Kruger's capitol in Pretoria is a college of nuns, who have a college supported by the state."

NEW YORK, March 25.—The United Irish-American societies met in this city today and passed a resolution condemning the queen's proposed visit to Ireland. "While commending the wise decision of the Irish people," say the resolutions, "to refrain from acts of personal discourtesy or disrespect to an aged woman who is used as a screen to cover political deceit and treachery of the basest kind, we cordially approve their determination to rebuke by a calm and dignified protest the attempt by a hybrid combination of loyalists, deserters and tuft hunters in Dublin to welcome in the name of the Irish people the representative of English misrule, who is herself an opponent of Ireland's most cherished hope."

MADAGASCAR NOT FOR BOERS

France Sympathizes with Them, but Could Not Grant Independence They Desire.

PARIS, March 25.—The absence of startling events in the Transvaal war last week has tended to some diminution in the interest among Frenchmen, without changing their sympathies for the Boers. An indication of this is found in letters written to the newspapers suggesting that in the event of the Boers being completely vanquished France should offer them an asylum in Madagascar, where concessions of land could be granted to them. This generous proposal, however, did not evoke enthusiasm for its merits and the Matin points out that the Boers number 450,000, and that should they accept such an offer—they being more numerous, the paper says, than Frenchmen in Madagascar—the day would come when they would become an embarrassment. The Boers would only leave the Transvaal because they had lost their independence and they certainly would not recover it in Madagascar.

DEAD CATS FOR PRO-BOER TALKERS

Meeting of Boer Sympathizers at Bradford Ends in Disorder.

BRADFORD, England, March 25.—An open air meeting held here today by Boer sympathizers proved a fiasco and was turned into a huge patriotic demonstration. The pro-Boer speakers were unable to obtain a hearing.

Dead cats and other unsavory missiles were thrown at them and they were violently handled on quitting the platform. Despite the presence of 120 policemen there was much disorder.

Delagoa Bay Award Postponed.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 25.—The Delagoa bay arbitration judgment, which had been announced for tomorrow, has been postponed for a few days. This is not because the amount of the indemnity has not been fixed, but because of difficulties which arose at the moment of signing the award with respect to the distribution of the indemnity among the different groups of claimants.

The amount of the indemnity has been settled and the question of division is one of secondary importance, which will speedily be settled. It is thought almost certain that the court of arbitration will finally leave the division to the parties themselves.

MEET TO MAKE THE SCHEDULE

Western League Magnates Assemble in Omaha Tomorrow.

THEY GATHER AT THE DELLONE HOTEL

Plans on Foot to Put Up a Good Quality of Ball During the Season—Joy in Store for the Fans.

The base ball season is nearly upon Omaha. Tomorrow the magnates of the Western league meet in this city to arrange the schedule. The meeting opens at 10 o'clock in the morning at the Dellone hotel and the managers will doubtless be in session three or four days. Buck Keith, manager of the Omaha club, said Sunday night that the outlook is good for a prosperous season in the Gate City. It is the intention of the management to give the local fans the worth of their money and put up a good quality of ball. There is no doubt that a club can be made to pay here if the thing is run according to business principles and good ball played from start to finish. The managers of the other teams are expected in the city today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE

Dates on Which the Teams Will Cross Bats in the Respective Cities.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following is the playing schedule of the National league for 1900:

Boston: At Brooklyn, April 28 and 30; May 1 and 2; July 18; August 2; September 27, 28 and 29; October 1. At New York, April 25, 26 and 27; June 20, 21 and 22; October 5 and 6. At Philadelphia, April 20, 21 and 23; July 14, 16 and 17; October 10, 11, 12 and 13. At Pittsburg, May 11, 12, 14 and 15; July 2, 4, 4; August 8, 9, 11. At Chicago, May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 5, 6, 7; August 13, 14, 15. At Cincinnati, May 24, 25, 26, 28; June 28, 29, 30; August 4, 6, 7. At St. Louis, May 21, 22, 23; July 9, 10, 11, 12; August 16, 17, 18.

Brooklyn: At Boston, June 15, 16, 18, 19; August 22, 23, 25; October 2, 3, 4. At New York, April 19, 20; May 4; June 23, 26; July 13, 16; September 20, 22; October 13. At Philadelphia, April 24, 25, 26, 27; June 20, 21, 23; October 5, 6, 8. At Pittsburg, May 21, 22, 23, 24; July 10, 11, 12; August 16, 17, 18. At Chicago, May 25, 26, 27, 28; June 29, 30; July 1; August 4, 5, 6. At Cincinnati, May 16, 17, 19, 20; July 5, 7, 8; August 13, 14, 15. At St. Louis, May 12, 13, 14, 15; July 2, 4, 4; August 9, 11, 12.

New York: At Boston, May 7, 8, 9; August 28, 29, 30; September 1; September 24, 25, 26. At Brooklyn, April 21, 23; May 3, 5; June 25, 27; July 14, 17; September 21; October 11. At Philadelphia, April 28, 30; June 15, 16, 18, 19; August 21; October 2, 3, 4. At Pittsburg, May 25, 26, 28; July 5, 6, 7; August 14, 15, 20. At Chicago, May 12, 13, 14, 15; July 8, 9, 10; August 16, 18, 19. At Cincinnati, May 21, 22, 23; July 2, 3, 4, 4; August 9, 11, 12. At St. Louis, May 16, 17, 19, 20; June 29, 30; July 1; August 4, 5, 6.

Philadelphia: At Boston, April 19; May 3, 4, 5; June 23, 25, 26; September 20, 21, 22. At Brooklyn, May 7, 8, 9; August 28, 29, 30; September 1, 24, 25, 26. At New York, May 1, 2; August 22, 23, 24, 25; September 27, 28, 29; October 1. At Pittsburg, May 16, 17, 18, 19; June 28, 29, 30; August 4, 6, 7. At Chicago, May 21, 22, 23; July 2, 3, 4; August 8, 9, 10, 11. At Cincinnati, May 11, 12, 14, 15; July 10, 11, 12; August 16, 17, 18. At St. Louis, May 24, 25, 26, 28; July 5, 6, 7; August 13, 14, 15.

Pittsburg: At Boston, June 12, 13, 14; July 26, 27, 28; September 3, 3, 4, 6. At Brooklyn, June 7, 8, 9, 11; June 30, 31; August 1; September 6, 7, 8. At New York, May 30, 30, 31; June 1; July 23, 24, 25; September 15, 17, 18. At Philadelphia, June 2, 4, 5, 6; July 19, 20, 21; September 11, 12, 13. At Chicago, May 6, 20; June 17, 18, 19, 20; July 14, 15, 16; August 12. At Cincinnati, April 23, 24, 25, 29; May 13, 27; July 1; August 5, 26; September 30. At St. Louis, April 19, 20, 21, 22; June 23, 24; July 8; September 23, 24; October 7.

Chicago: At Boston, June 7, 8, 9, 11; July 19, 20, 21; September 15, 17, 18. At Brooklyn, June 2, 4, 5, 6; July 23, 24, 25; September 2, 3, 4. At New York, June 12, 13, 14; July 30, 31; August 1, 2; September 11, 12, 13. At Philadelphia, May 30, 30, 31; June 1; July 26, 27, 28; September 6, 7, 8. At Pittsburg, May 7, 8, 9, 10; June 16, 26, 27; October 10, 12, 13. At Cincinnati, April 19, 20, 21, 22; June 21, 22, 23, 24; September 22, 23. At St. Louis, April 23, 24, 25, 26; August 23, 25, 26; September 25, 26, 27.

Cincinnati: At Boston, May 30, 30, 31; June 1; July 30, 31; August 1; September 6, 7, 8. At Brooklyn, June 12, 13, 14; July 19, 20, 21; September 11, 12, 13, 14. At New York, June 2, 4, 5, 6; July 26, 27, 28; September 3, 3, 4. At Philadelphia, June 7, 8, 9, 11; July 23, 24, 25; September 15, 17, 18. At Pittsburg, April 28, 30; May 1; August 22, 23, 24, 25; September 26, 28, 29. At Chicago, May 2, 3, 4, 5; August 30, 31; September 1; October 6, 7, 9. At St. Louis, May 6, 7, 8, 9; June 25, 26, 27; August 19; October 13, 14.

St. Louis: At Boston, June 2, 4, 5, 6; July 23, 24, 25; September 11, 12, 13. At Brooklyn, May 30, 30, 31; June 1; July 26, 27, 28; September 15, 17, 18. At New York, June 7, 8, 9, 11; July 19, 20, 21; September 6, 7, 8. At Philadelphia, June 12, 13, 14; July 30, 31; August 1, 2; September 3, 3, 4. At Pittsburg, May 2, 3, 5, 6; August 29, 31; September 1; September 20, 22; October 6. At Chicago, April 28, 29, 30; May 1; August 27, 28, 29; September 28, 29, 30. At Cincinnati, June 16, 17, 18, 19; July 14, 15, 16; October 2, 3, 4.

ENTRIES FROM MANY STATES

Kentucky Futurity, for Foals of 1900, Includes Nearly Fifteen Hundred Nominations.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 25.—The eleventh renewal of the $20,000 Kentucky futurity, for foals of 1900, has just closed with the largest entry list in its history, a total of 1,487 nominated mares. Although the high standing of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association has some bearing on the result there is said to be but one explanation of this record-breaking entry, and that is the long-expected has come at last and the trotting breeders of America are on the eve of an era of prosperity after almost a decade of depression.

The entries are from all sections, embracing thirty-five states and territories. Kentucky is naturally the heaviest nominator, but the other states are liberally represented. Herewith is the list of entries by states:

Kentucky, 566; New York, 168; Massachusetts, 97; Illinois, 87; California, 86; Pennsylvania, 69; Ohio, 61; Wisconsin, 38; Montana, 37; Texas, 30; Indiana, 29; Michigan, 27; Tennessee, 24; Kansas, 18; West Virginia, 18; Iowa, 17; New Jersey, 14; Colorado, 11; Georgia, 12; New Hampshire, 10; Canada, 9; Nebraska, 8; Alabama, 5; Delaware, 7; Louisiana, 7; Missouri, 6; Maine, 6; Minnesota, 3; Connecticut, 3; Mississippi, 3; Virginia, 3; Rhode Island, 1; Indian Territory, 1; North Dakota, 1; Maryland, 1; Utah, 1.

That breeders now realize the value of stake engagements to themselves and the buyers of their colts is shown by the fact that thirty-five have each named ten or more mares. There are 333 sires represented. Of these 228, or more than 60 per cent, have records of 2:30 or better, and thirty are in the 2:10 list.

Of the 1,487 mares named 624, over 40 per cent, either possess or have produced standard speed, a remarkable percentage, the size on the try considered. Three hundred and eight of the matrons have produced winners and ninety-eight of these have each foaled from two to six performers. Scarcely any celebrated mare in the breeding ranks is absent from the list and the result of the mating of famous horses like Star Pointer, 1:59¾, with Lena N, 2:05¼, and of Directum, 2:05¼, with Pixley, 2:08¼, and of Arion, 2:07¼, with Nancy Hanks, 2:04, will be watched with interest.

University Ball Games.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The University of Chicago base ball team will take a trip south this week for a series of three games at Nashville, Tenn., with Vanderbilt university. The games will be played Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Director Stagg has been trying to arrange events with the University of the South as well as Vanderbilt.

Foot Ball Match Arranged.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Negotiations have been completed for a foot ball match between Northwestern university and the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis on November 17, just a week after Northwestern's game at Chicago.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN LAND

Twenty-Five Sailors Picked Up at Sea and on a Reef Brought to New York.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Olinda from Cuban ports were thirty stranded colonists from La Gloria and twenty-five shipwrecked seamen. Twenty of the latter are from the Norwegian steamer Framnes, which was swept ashore by currents on Hog Sty reef, in the Bahamas, on the night of March 2, and became a total loss, as already reported. The crew landed on the reef with provisions, and the chief officer and four seamen put off in a boat to go to Inaugua for assistance. They were picked up by the steamer Admiral Schley and landed at Fortune island. A small schooner was chartered and sent for the crew, who were brought to Fortune island. The shipwrecked men were forwarded to this port by the Norwegian consul. Captain Thorbjornsen stayed at Fortune island to look after the owners' interests. The other five shipwrecked seamen embarked at Nuevitas. They were from the American schooner Hattie Godfrey, which was lost on Romano reef while on the voyage from Baracoa for Havana. The schooner was a total loss.

FIRE RECORD.

Fort Plain (N. Y.) Academy.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., March 25.—Fire today entirely destroyed the Clinton Liberal Institute building, entailing a loss of $95,000. The institute was a college preparatory school and military academy owned and conducted by the universities of the state and occupied a large five-story building. The building was not occupied, the Easter vacation having begun, and the fire broke out during the fumigation of the school. The armory was saved. Most of the faculty and students lost their personal effects.

Norwegian Lutheran Academy.

STOUGHTON, Wis., March 25.—The Stoughton academy was totally destroyed by fire today. The institution was run under the auspices of the Norwegian Lutheran synod and was attended by 112 students from Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and the Dakotas. The pecuniary loss is not heavy. The academy will probably be rebuilt.

Blaze in the Church.

TECUMSEH, Neb., March 25.—(Special Telegram.)—An incipient fire occurred at the Christian church this morning. Woodwork too close to the heating pipes was the cause. Buckets of water freely used extinguished the flames before the arrival of the hose companies. The damage was slight.

Knoxville (Ia.) Department Store.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., March 25.—Culver & Co.'s department store burned today. Loss on stock, $60,000; insurance, $16,000; loss on building, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

Only One Way to Do It.

Chicago Post: "I am writing an article," he said, "on 'The Way to Manage a Woman.'"

"I suppose it will be a long one," she replied, in a slightly scornful tone.

"No," he answered, "it will be quite short. In fact, it will consist of only two words—'Don't try!'"

Then she knew him to be a man of sense and experience, in spite of his apparent youth.

Prominent Rabbi Very Ill.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, one of the most noted Jewish rabbis in the United States, is tonight lying at his home suffering from paralysis. All his family is at his bedside and children and grandchildren abroad have been notified to come. The first appearance of his ailment was yesterday afternoon at the end of his hearing of a recitation at the Hebrew Union college. It was thought to be only a fainting spell. He rallied shortly afterward, but during the night coma set in and paralysis of the left side made its appearance.

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BLATZ BEERS possess qualities that appeal to lovers of the beverage—every brew is uniformly perfect—every brand a success.
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LEAVE 6:55 A. M.—7:20 P. M.
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LEAVE 3.00 P. M.
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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Gives a most delicious flavor to Hot & Cold Meats, Gravies, Salads, Soups, Game, Fish, Welsh Rarebits, etc.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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TONIGHT—LAST TIME.
The Picturesque New England Play
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
Presented by Archie Boyd and an excellent company.
PRICES—$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
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Tuesday, Wednesday Matinee and Night,
HENNESSY LEROYLE
In the Comedy,
"OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY."
Bargain Matinee Wednesday—Any Seat, 25c.
NIGHT PRICES—$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

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Telephone 1531.
The most gigantic and pleasing success ever seen. After filling every available space in the house hundreds were turned away yesterday.
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EMPIRE COMEDY FOUR.
4—MARLE SISTERS—4.
SISSON and WALLACE.
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THE GREAT AMERICAN BIOGRAPH.
Showing Splendid New Views.

HYPNOTISM!
Sydney Flower, LL. D., of Chicago will give a lecture, with demonstrations of Hypnotism, etc., at Creighton hall, Thursday evening, March 29th. Tickets on sale at the door or at Megeath's Book Store.