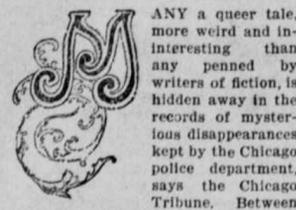


ALL WANT HUSBANDS.

EUROPE NOW NEEDS MOTHERS FOR HER KINGS.

Princesses Who Are Expected to Replenish Europe's Royal Blood—How They Are Chosen With That Particular End in View.



ANY A queer tale, more weird and interesting than any penned by writers of fiction, is hidden away in the records of mysterious disappearances kept by the Chicago police department, says the Chicago Tribune.

Between prince the political effect of the alliance is first considered, and then the physical and mental condition of the intended bride. Frequently the physical characteristics are placed before all others. Healthy mothers must be chosen for future kings, or the race degenerates and ceases to reign.

When a prince becomes of a marriageable age it is intimated to him that he would better marry the Princess So-and-So, and he generally does it without further question.

Sometimes a list of two or three eligible princesses is given to him, from which to choose. Sometimes there is a royal row before the marriage is settled, but the prince almost invariably yields at last.

Sometimes the princess "kicks," but not often. A young lady of royal blood is brought up to expect in marriage whomever shall be given to her. All she has to do is to take plenty of exercise, keep herself in perfect health, and wait for the prince who is some day to come and claim her as his bride.

The King of Denmark raised a family of daughters so remarkably handsome and healthy that they went like hot cakes in the royal matrimonial market, being taken by the very highest personages, such as the Prince of Wales and the Czar of Russia.

There was a great time trying to get a wife for the Prince of Naples. That unfortunate is deformed and not of robust health. His legs are short and his arms long, so that when he stands up his hands hang below his knees.

He used to say: "I shall never marry." But the line of Savoy must be perpetuated in the main branch, if possible; and so finally the Princess Helene of Montenegro was selected as a fitting mate for the heir of the Italian crown.

She is a big, robust girl, who could do a day's work washing or climb a mountain without feeling it. Her husband, the prince, stands about as high as her shoulder. She was educated in Russia and wanted to marry the czar, but it was decided that the czarowitz had better marry Queen Victoria's grand-

daughter the Princess Alix of Hesse. The Princess Alix, who had been ordered to marry the crown prince of Russia, made a great row, for they not only ordered her to get ready to be married at once, but also to change her religion instantly.

She had been brought up a strict Lutheran, but was ordered to become an orthodox Greek, and be quick about it. They had a lively time with the young lady, but finally she did as she was told, and was married by the bedside of the dying Czar Alexander. The reigning czar is not especially robust.

His father died of consumption, and what health he has he gets from the Danish side of the house. Queen Wilhelmina's refusal of the husband picked out for her may lead to serious complications.

The emperor of Germany claims the right to the crown of Holland in default of an heir in the direct line, and before the nations of Europe would let Holland become a part of Germany there would be a fight. Wilhelmina realizes all this, but she has most emphatically stated that she will not marry the young Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar.

He is a distressingly plain youth, and the young queen thinks she can afford to wait until the right prince comes along.

One royal marriage which has just taken place went to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, except, possibly, the bridegroom. It was the marriage between the Princess Ingeborg of Denmark and Prince Charles of Sweden. Charles is good looking, and the Princess Ingeborg is, to say the least, plain, though robust enough.

CORN MAKES GOOD FUEL.

So Say Farmers Who Have Been Making the Trial.

From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press: There is an interesting discussion going on among farmers as to the value of corn as fuel. Many of them claim that corn is far superior to coal.

Others say that they do not like the idea of using a food such as corn for fuel. Levi Gardner, a prominent farmer, speaking on this subject, said: "I have proved after considerable experience that corn makes a better and cheaper fuel than coal."

Last fall I had ten acres of corn. From this crop I not only had sufficient fuel for winter and spring use, but I also fed two of my horses and one cow with corn for the same length of time."

J. C. Beach, an old settler here, spoke in similar terms. He said: "One winter I traded a large quantity of my corn for wood. I have always regretted that transaction. The wood burned up much more quickly than the corn would have done."

Corn gives out a great deal more heat per pound than either wood or coal. Corn is a clean fuel. It burns with an intense heat. Some people don't like the idea of burning corn. They say it is meant for food and not for fuel.

But what does that matter if it saves them money? Corn as a fuel has two disadvantages. First, it gives out such intense heat that it is liable to injure the stove; second, a bin full of corn always attracts rats to the house.

The first difficulty can be removed with a suitable trap stove. The second with a few traps and cats. At the present prices of corn and coal I believe it pays the farmer to burn corn. One of the most thrifty and successful farmers of this neighborhood is John Anderson.

He said: "There is no doubt that when coal is dear and corn cheap farmers should use corn for fuel. If the burning of corn became common it would assuredly tend to lower the price of coal. I use corn for cooking purposes, and think it is far ahead of coal. A farmer can grow a crop of corn on the same land again and again, but he can't raise a coal crop. I raise enough corn for feeding and fueling purposes. This combination is, I think, the best and most economical for farmers."

Where the Flowers Would Go.

A certain young widow of Indianapolis, who has just changed her weeds for brighter hues, gave a dinner party not long ago, says the Indianapolis Sentinel.

The rooms were decorated with a great profusion of flowers. Roses in masses were on the mantels, and the dinner table fairly blossomed—in fact, the abundance of flowers was unusual. One of the guests could restrain her curiosity no longer, and when the dessert was brought in said: "Well, Mrs. Blank, you're rather spreading on the flowers tonight."

"Yes," replied the fair widow, brightly, "but tomorrow I am going to take them out to Crow Hill and put them on poor Tom's grave." A regular "13" shiver went round the table.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Rogers must have been fitting up a flat." "Why so?" "He's at work now trying to invent a folding butter dish."—Detroit News.

Little Elmer (who is a great reader)—"Pa!" Professor Broadhead—"Well, my son?" Little Elmer—"Pa, do you suppose Enoch Arden waited till he was sure that his wife had married again before he came back?"—Judge.

"Good-by, father," said young Josh Medders as he started for the city. "Good-by, my son," replied the old man, "and don't forget that, while fortune is pretty certain to knock at every man's door, she has never been known to meet him at the depot with a gold brick in her hand."—New York Journal.

"Some people," said Uncle Eben, "is jes' like persimmons. How you likes 'em depends latally on when you happens ter meet 'em."—Washington Star.

He called, seeking her hand. But as she happened to have her hand in her pocket at the time, of course he did not find it. No man was ever able to find a woman's pocket.—Boston Transcript.

A poor man succeeded in gaining admission to the presence of the wealthy Baron Rapineau, to whom he told the harrowing story of his misfortunes and his destitution in such eloquent terms that the baron, moved to pity and with tears in his eyes, and voice broken with sobs, said in faltering accents to his servant, "Jean, turn the poor fellow out. He breaks my heart."—Le Chronicle.

In Spain the theaters do not issue programs.

TO PRESERVE SEALS.

VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS COME TO AGREEMENT.

Result of the Conference at Washington—A Proposition Adopted Providing for Suspension of Pelagic Sealing—It Is Not a Move to Menace Great Britain—Simply to Preserve Seal Herds.

The Sealing Interests.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—In reliable quarters it is stated that the conference between Russia, Japan and the United States, now proceeding here in reference to sealing in the Bering sea and the North Pacific, has advanced to an important stage and that a proposition has been reduced to writing, which, if accepted, will bring about a complete change in the sealing question.

The proposition is said to be acceptable to the United States. It is understood to be acceptable similarly to the Russian delegates now here, but in view of the restrictions placed upon them by their credentials it has been thought desirable to cable St. Petersburg for final instructions.

The Japanese delegates are understood to have felt at first that the proposition would not be in their interest, but on fuller conference Mr. Fujita determined to cable the substance of the proposition to his government, accompanying it with a recommendation of its acceptance.

Little doubt is entertained that Russia will accept the proposition, and in view of Mr. Fujita's recommendation it is believed that Japan will also join in it.

The greatest secrecy is preserved in all official quarters as to the nature of the proposition and it is not officially admitted that any proposition has been made. From equally reliable sources it is understood that the proposition has a far-reaching scope and provides for the material limitation or entire suspension of pelagic sealing or sealing on the high seas.

Such a decisive step, if agreed to by Russia, Japan and the United States, would, it is understood, not involve any concerted move to menace the claims of Great Britain and Canada to the right of pelagic sealing on the high seas, but would rather be a proposition expressive of the conclusions of the three most interested powers, that in the interests of humanity and the preservation of the seal herds of their respective governments all official quarters as to the nature of the proposition and it is not officially admitted that any proposition has been made.

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MILLIONS DIVIDED.

Will of the Late George M. Pullman Is Made Public.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The will of the late George M. Pullman has been filed in probate court. George B. Ream and Robert T. Lincoln are named executors, his wife not being appointed because it was his wish to relieve her from the responsibilities of the position.

The total value of the estate is shown by the petition for letter testamentary to be \$7,600,000. Of this amount \$5,800,000 is personal property and \$1,800,000 realty. The bulk of the estate goes to the two daughters, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago and Mrs. Frank Farolan of San Francisco, who receive one million dollars each, and also the residuary estate. To his widow he left the homestead on Prairie avenue. She is also to receive \$50,000 for the first year and thereafter during her life the income of \$1,250,000.

"Castle Rest," one of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence river, is given his daughter, Florence (Mrs. Lowden), with the furniture, for life. The eighth provision of the will is as follows: "Inasmuch as neither of my sons has developed such a sense of responsibility as in my judgment is requisite to the wise use of large properties and considerable sums of money, I am fully compelled, as I have explicitly stated, to limit my testamentary provisions for their benefit to trust producing only such an income as I deem reasonable for their support. Accordingly bonds and other securities are set aside to yield each an annual income of \$3,000."

To Royal Henry Pullman, John M. Pullman, Helen Pullman West and Emma Pullman Fluhrer, brothers and sisters, the deceased bequeathed \$50,000 apiece. Thirteen Chicago charitable institutions are to receive \$10,000 each. The sum of \$200,000 is given for the erection of a manual training school in Pullman, which is also endowed for \$200,000.

Five old employees are given \$5,000 each. Household servants get from \$250 to \$500 apiece. There are numerous other bequests to relatives, ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

Depew Says It Was Dynamic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Herald and World this morning quote Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central railroad, as saying that the wreck at Garrison's last Sunday was caused by a dynamic explosion. "Any one who is familiar with railroading," said Mr. Depew, "knows that the continual pounding of trains over a roadbed has the effect of beating it down until it is like a rock. That roadbed has been in use forty years, and the fact that it was like a rock is shown by the fact that immediately after the wreck, before the workmen had filled in any, the break showed a clean-cut perpendicular cleavage."

The popular notion that this was due to a landslide is not borne out by this. When there is a landslide the bank takes the shape of an inclined plane. The fact that this was found as it was shows that the break must have been formed in an unusual way. The only thing that could have done it would have been a stick of dynamite rammed down in the roadbed. That would have done it."

Offers \$20,000,000 More. LONDON, Oct. 28.—Long cable messages have been sent to United States Attorney General McKenna in the matter of Union Pacific railway sale in behalf of the syndicate making offers. The syndicate claims that it would produce \$20,000,000 more to the government than any other bid and urges the sale to be postponed until December 15, to enable congress to determine as to the validity of the acceptance of the bond in part payment. Coates & Co. contend that by the sale of the Union Pacific separately the United States will be loser, while they (Coates & Co.) propose to pay the government \$4 million for both roads.

The final cables message sent yesterday claims that the latest Schiff bid is very little better than the previous bids, and that once Mr. Schiff has secured the Union Pacific he will have the Kansas Pacific division at his mercy and buy it at his own price. The dispatch concludes: "If the government secures a postponement of both sales until December 15, the Coates syndicate will furnish guarantees to pay in full the government claims on both roads. Congress can then determine whether both roads should not be sold concurrently. By our bids we have already earned \$8,000,000 for the government and are therefore entitled to a fair opportunity to more than four weeks' notice of the sale of the great railroads to secure the property on the basis of getting some millions more for the government."

The Times in its financial article this morning thinks "it certain that the reorganization committee will obtain unopposed possession of the main line November 1."

Control of the Cleveland Household. PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—A son was born to the household of Grover Cleveland, the former president of the United States, at noon yesterday. It is said that the newcomer resembles his parents in point of good health, but neither Mr. Cleveland nor the three family physicians will say anything in regard to the newcomer other than he is getting along nicely and is a fine boy. All afternoon Mr. Cleveland has received at his home the many callers who wished to pay their respects to him in honor of the occasion. Some have congratulated the ex-president personally, but many preferred to leave their cards with best wishes for mother and son. Many telegrams were received.

A New Fencing Record. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Eddie McDuffie, at Willow Grove bicycle track, established a new world's record for one mile paced, covering the distance in 1:35 2-5, three-fifths of a second lower than the record made by Jimmy Michael on the same track several weeks ago.

The Leuzgert Case Continued. CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon Leuzgert appeared before Judge Chetlain with Attorney Phelan and had his case continued to the next term of court on his own motion.

UNCLE SAM'S LAND.

Reports Show He Has Many Millions Acres Left.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The annual report of Commissioner Hermann of the general land office shows there are 10,669,353 acres of public land in the state of Nebraska that are vacant and open to settlement. These lands are located in all sections of the state, and it is expected that in course of time they will be taken for homesteads by future settlers. The report also says that during the year ending June 30 last patents were issued to the Union Pacific Railroad company for 995,455 acres of land in Nebraska.

An approximate estimate of the number of acres of vacant public lands in the several states and territories at the close of the fiscal year is: Alabama, 532,339; Arizona, 54,400,211; Arkansas, 3,922,042; California, 43,841,044; Colorado, 40,037,204; Florida, 1,797,662; Idaho, 45,962,855; Kansas, 1,046,689; Louisiana, 845,020; Michigan, 522,431; Minnesota, 4,240,764; Montana, 71,432,917; Nebraska, 10,669,353; Nevada, 61,578,586; New Mexico, 56,983,047; North Dakota, 21,385,293; Oklahoma, 8,105,238; Oregon, 35,882,318; South Dakota, 3,250,718; Utah, 44,205,070; Washington, 1,585,536; Wisconsin, 454,107; Wyoming, 49,341,588; Alaska, 369,529,600 acres. The figures above given do not include the vacant land embraced in military, timber and Indian reservations, reservoir sites, tracts covered by selections, flings, railroad grants.

There were 370 cases of depredations on public timber reported, involving a value of \$635,064, recoverable to the government. Nearly 300 permits have been issued to cut public timber since the passage of the permit law, with an estimated amount of timber thus allowed to be cut of 300,000,000 feet. Large corporations and companies have secured permits at different times to cut many millions of feet, notably the Big Blackfoot Milling company, Bitter Root Developing company and Anaconda Mining company, all of Montana. Since my induction I have refused to allow any license to use to exceed one-quarter section, and any further quantity until showing of the real necessity.

"At the present timber dealers yearly sweep vast quantities of timber from the public lands in the interests of speculations without paying a dollar to the government, and confiscations rage through the public forests, without government effort to check destruction. The timber loss yearly from these sources conservatively runs up into the millions of dollars. It is impracticable to protect and administer the forests upon the public domain without provision for the maintenance of a full local force to supervise the timbered lands and execute these laws."

Among the recommendations are for prompt action by congress to terminate the suspension of Arkansas land claims; a change in the course of proceedings for the adjustment of mineral lands, modification of the law imposing penalties for depredations on public timber and ample appropriations for collecting and administering existing and prospective forest reservations.

THE SPANISH NOTE. said to be marked throughout by an energetic tone. According to the reports in official circles here, the United States minister will confine himself to acknowledging the receipt of the Spanish reply, and after forwarding it to the United States government, will request instructions from Washington before proceeding any further in the matter.

It is not expected that the text of the answer of Spain will be published here before the senate has had the opportunity of deliberating upon it, and therefore it is understood that the text of the document may not be published in the United States until after the re-assembling of congress. But before congress reassembles (the first Monday in December, otherwise December 6.) it is expected by the Spanish officials here that the condition of affairs in Cuba, so far as the insurrection in that island is concerned, will have considerably improved and that therefore the whole question will have assumed a bright aspect.

GEN. BROOKE'S REPORT.

He Tells What the Department of the Missouri Has Done. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In his annual report to the adjutant general of the army, Major General John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri, says that a large amount of traveling by rail has been done by troops during the past summer and this has been a source of education to officers and men, and as in our small army any concentration of troops will of necessity be made by rail, the experience is of great importance, not only to the troops, but to the transportation companies as well.

General Brooke says there has been no trouble during the past year in the Indian country. Many improvements are required at Fort Brady and Bayne, in Michigan, now occupied by the Nineteenth infantry, and Fort Sheridan and other posts require more buildings. Fort Sheridan, says General Brooke, has never been completed according to the original plan, and no efforts should be spared to put it on a proper footing.

The Apache prisoners of war at Fort Sill are still under the care of the army and it is not believed to be advisable to make any change at present.

Presidential Appointments. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The president has made the following appointments: William B. Sorahy, of Mississippi, consul at San Juan del Norte (Greytown), Nicaragua; William K. Van Raypen, surgeon general and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, United States navy; Wilson R. Gay, United States attorney for the district of Washington.

The Apple crop in the vicinity of Pocomac is being harvested as rapidly as possible. The quality is good, but the yield is not equal to that of last year.



THESE MAY BE ROYAL BRIDES.

ing prince as the daughter he remembered seeing when she was in her cradle. To the delight of all the serene transparencies and exalted discrepancies of Germany, Prince Ernest at once fell in love with the girl and announced that he was going to marry her. So Dorothea put up her back hair, donned long dresses and was married. She is now 16 years old.

A recent royal bride was the Princess Maria, who bears a curious relationship to the British throne. Her mother, the Austrian Archduchess Maria Theresia, claims to be the lawful Queen of England, Scotland, Ireland and France; she is descended from Henrietta Stuart, sister of Charles II. A small and select company of a Jacobites meet regularly once a year to hail her as Queen Mary. The Princess Maria is the second daughter of Queen Mary, and is 25 years old. Her father, Prince Louis, is the virtual heir to the Bavarian throne.

The princess brings a rich dowry to her husband, Prince Ferdinand de Bourbon, Duke of Calabria. He is the eldest son of the titular King of Naples, and has recently been serving with the Spanish army in Cuba. He stands about as much chance of ever sitting on the throne of Naples as his mother-in-law does of being crowned Queen of England in Westminster abbey.

A most desirable princess who still remains unmarried is the Princess Victoria of Wales, second daughter of the Prince of Wales. She is 20 years old and has seen her two sisters go to the altar, while she seems to be doomed to single blessedness. Why a match has not been arranged for the young lady long ago is a mystery. Royal marriages are curious things, anyway, and so are royal old maids.

Skagway Personal Case. Mrs. Birdie Dickson, one of the passengers on the Rosalie, from San Francisco to Skagway, wears bloomers, and says she is going to make money at Skagway in some way.

In Spain the theaters do not issue programs.