

THREE PROPOSALS.



OW many lumps?" she asked anxiously. "One, two, three?" She holds my fate with my cup in her fair hands. I see the slow juices of the Florida cane rising from the moist earth under the sun's compelling kiss. I hear a rustling among the yellow stalks of sorghum as the wind waves their silken tassels. Visions of blood red beets, dissolved in the lorch of their souls, visit me. Verily, all these are sugar. And yet—these are not all!

"Three," I make shift to reply, regarding her gravely as she poised the old Dutch sugar tongs tentatively over my cup. As she offers the Assam-Pekoe in its jeweled bauble of a chalice, a wave of the fragrant liquor overflows upon my wrist. "Oh, I have hurt you!" she cries. "Irremediably," I reply. The word, as I utter it, staggers with significance. She lifts her eyes, under puzzled brows, to mine. "Surely," she hazards, softly, "the pain will soon be gone?" "It is undying," I aver solemnly, "and yet," I add, "I cherish it."



"MY WOMAN, BY THE LORD." I catch his hands and searches it avidously. "You love me, Betty!" As her warm mouth meets the passion of his, a passing cloud upon the sun's fair face blots out one arm of the crucifix, so that the pair stand no longer in the shadow of a cross, but of a gibbet. The girl does not mark it, nor hear the stealthy pursuing footsteps which stop in the shelter of a projecting angle of the wall, as her lover whispers: "Alive or dead, then, the same trail takes us, Betty? My woman, by the Lord, my woman!"

It stands under a shoulder of the Matterhorn, where, even in the heat of August, the quaking aspens shiver and shadows of the spruce make twilight out of noon. I knock at the chateau's door. A woman's voice from the lattice overhead replies to my summons. "This is not an inn."

hangs across the sunset, brow thoughtful as the Matterhorn's sky before its stars have risen, heart brave and tender. "But I am not a common traveler," I answer, boldly. Light laughter drifts down to me, gay as the golden notes that swim in a sunbeam. "How may my house serve me?" "With a sight of its fair mistress," "I hear a step upon the stair. The bolt of the door is drawn. A flood of light streams out into the night. A withered old woman bids me enter. My feet sink in the silken pile of eastern rugs. I hear a gold hammer strike nine resonant strokes upon a bronze shield. Upon a spit before the fire place two birds are roasting. The air is redolent of their juices and the banquet of newly decanted wine. I have journeyed from where the Matterhorn climbs its last height, and my student dress is splashed and stained with mud and snow.

Two sleepy love-birds twitter overhead in a gilded cage. One stirs, and flutters its downy feathers against my hand. "Elsie, Elsie," it murmurs. "Elsie," I cry. "Elsie!" There is a rustling among the curtains that hide the stairs. All my veins run fire at the music of her reply, "I am here."

AN ENGLISH GALLANT. He Was Very Gorgeous in the Elizabethan Days. Glancing across the surface of everyday life in the Elizabethan days of robust manhood, it is interesting to notice the lively childlike simplicity of manners, the love of showy, brilliant colors worn by both sexes, and to compare these charming characteristics with the sober habiliments and reserved manners of the present day, says the Nineteenth Century. Here is an example of the man of fashion, the beau-ideal of the metropolis, as he sallies forth into the city to parade himself in the favorite mart of fashionable loungers, St. Paul's churchyard. His beard, if he have one, is on the wane, but his mustaches are cultivated and curled at the points, and himself redolent with choicest perfumes. Costly jewels decorate his ears; a gold brooch of rarest workmanship fastens his bright scarlet cloak, which is thrown carelessly over his left shoulder, for he is most anxious to exhibit to the utmost advantage the rich hatchings of his silver-hilted rapier and dagger, the exquisite cut of his doublet (shorn of its skirts) and trunk hose. His hair, cropped close from the top of the head down the back, hangs in long, love-locks on the sides. His hat, which was then really new in the country, having supplanted the woolen cap or hood, is thrown jauntily on one side; it is high and tapering toward the crown and has a band around it, richly adorned with precious stones, or by goldsmith's work, and this gives support to one of the finest of plumes.

MISSING LINKS. The bicycle, as well as the Bible, now forms a part of the missionary's outfit. In August nearly 3,000,000 pounds of fish, valued at \$116,000, were landed at Gloucester, Mass. In ten years the school attendance in that population has not increased in any such proportion. Sutton-in-Ashfield, in Nottingham, has given birth to more famous cricketers than any other town in England. "Shaw's Saw Shop" is a sign in Portland, Me., and a paper there suggests that it is a good text for articulation in a prohibition state. It is estimated that more than 75,000 fishermen go out of New York every Sunday and that they spend on an average of \$2 each on the sport. In a Boston court, a few days ago, a man engaged in manual labor testified that he was obliged to work twenty-one hours out of the twenty-four.

THE CURING OF TOBACCO. To cure tobacco so as to develop its fragrant flavor is no difficult matter. The leaf is carefully cut from the stem as soon as it begins to turn yellow, which indicates ripeness. The leaves must be carefully handled, and not bruised. They are strung by the stems on stiff wires, twelve or so on each, and hung up in an airy place, not too dry; an upper room is a good place for them, or an open attic. There they dry slowly and fully ripen. They may stay in this way until a damp day, when they may be handled without breaking. They are tied in bunches of twelve by the stalks and slightly spread by twisting a strip of a leaf around these bunches, which are called hands. As the hands are tied they are laid together, the tips lapping and the butts out, in a square heap on which a piece of board, for a small quantity, is placed, and a weight is put on the board. They stay in this way for several weeks, warming up to some extent, and this fermentation is necessary to complete the ripening and to develop the fragrance and flavor. After again being dried by hanging a few days or being spread, to check the fermentation, the hands are packed in tight boxes where they finally cure and become marketable or usable. Nothing more is needed for use. But it is a common practice for home use to dip the leaves in sweet water or diluted molasses, and twist them into a sort of short ropes, doubling them and thus making what is commonly called pig-tail. This may be used in this condition for smoking or chewing. Plug tobacco is made by laying the leaves, stripped from the stems and dipped in sweetened water, into suitable moulds and pressing them under a heavy press worked by a screw, until they become solid cakes. Various flavoring stuffs are used by the manufacturers of tobacco for sale.—Ex.

Only Jim Didn't. In a ball game the other day Jim Corbett put out twelve men and his share of the receipts was \$300. And yet there was a time when Jim could have made \$20,000 by putting out one man.—Ex.

Where Sails Are Made. Baltimore supplies the shops of all nations with sails. That city is the center of the cotton duck industry of the world, and not only furnishes sails for foreign navies, but tents for foreign armies, the production of its twelve factories being greater than the product of all other factories in the world combined. It is a strict rule with the big transatlantic steamship companies that the wife of the captain shall not travel in his ship. The supposition is that if anything should happen to the ship, the captain, instead of attending to his public duty, would devote his attention mainly to the safety of his wife.

THE Curing of Tobacco. To cure tobacco so as to develop its fragrant flavor is no difficult matter. The leaf is carefully cut from the stem as soon as it begins to turn yellow, which indicates ripeness. The leaves must be carefully handled, and not bruised. They are strung by the stems on stiff wires, twelve or so on each, and hung up in an airy place, not too dry; an upper room is a good place for them, or an open attic. There they dry slowly and fully ripen. They may stay in this way until a damp day, when they may be handled without breaking. They are tied in bunches of twelve by the stalks and slightly spread by twisting a strip of a leaf around these bunches, which are called hands. As the hands are tied they are laid together, the tips lapping and the butts out, in a square heap on which a piece of board, for a small quantity, is placed, and a weight is put on the board. They stay in this way for several weeks, warming up to some extent, and this fermentation is necessary to complete the ripening and to develop the fragrance and flavor. After again being dried by hanging a few days or being spread, to check the fermentation, the hands are packed in tight boxes where they finally cure and become marketable or usable. Nothing more is needed for use. But it is a common practice for home use to dip the leaves in sweet water or diluted molasses, and twist them into a sort of short ropes, doubling them and thus making what is commonly called pig-tail. This may be used in this condition for smoking or chewing. Plug tobacco is made by laying the leaves, stripped from the stems and dipped in sweetened water, into suitable moulds and pressing them under a heavy press worked by a screw, until they become solid cakes. Various flavoring stuffs are used by the manufacturers of tobacco for sale.—Ex.

THIERS' FIRE. Always Went Straight to the Heart of Affairs. Thiers' great achievement at Aix was in winning a prize offered by the academy for an essay on Vauvenargues, says the Chautauquan. The way in which this prize was secured was characteristic of Thiers. He wrote one essay which would have been successful but for the fact that it was known to be his. The essays were sent anonymously, but Thiers had been unable to refrain from reading his to a literary society. The royalists on the committee, knowing its authorship, were unwilling to grant it the prize and postponed the decision. Thiers at once wrote another in a different style, which Mignet copied and sent anonymously. This essay won the prize, and the whole town laughed at the clever scheme. The money which he received enabled him to go to Paris. He had hoped to practice law, but found he had not money enough to be admitted to the Paris bar. He tried unsuccessfully writing, fan painting and the duties of a private secretary, but earned barely enough to keep from starving in his garret. Finally he got a chance to write for the Constitutionnel. The editor, to whom he had an introduction, had thought to get rid of him by asking him to write a review of the salon for that year. He supposed that Thiers must fail in such a task. The artistic taste which had been developed at Aix made his review a literary event. While doing justice to David's great service to French art in the past, Thiers urged emancipation from the fetters with which David had bound the French school, and in contrast called attention to Delacroix, then an unknown painter. This single article did much for French art, and also secured the author a good position as a journalist. For this he was eminently fitted, as he was clear headed, went right to the heart of affairs and always wrote with his audience clearly before his mind. These same qualities were afterward prominent in his speeches.

IT HAS NO POWER.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The Body Cannot Fix Freight or Passenger Charges Without Further Authority from Congress—What the Commission Says About It.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided in May last, in what is known as the Freight Bureau cases, "that under the interstate commerce act the commission has no power to prescribe the tariff of rates which shall control in the future," and "that Congress has not conferred upon the commission the legislative power of prescribing rates either maximum or minimum or absolute." This decision was rendered in cases where the commission had held the rates complained of to be unreasonable and unjust in violation of the interstate commerce law, had found what rates would be reasonable and just, and had ordered the carriers to cease and desist from charging more than the reasonable rates so determined. That the commission was authorized to require carriers not to make higher charges than those shown and found to be reasonable in cases investigated by it had been generally believed, and the commission had in that way enforced the provision in the law for "reasonable and just rates" since its organization.

The commission has recently, in an opinion by Chairman Morrison, rendered a decision in a case against the Eureka Springs Ry. Co., involving the reasonableness of rates complained of. In the concluding portion of this decision the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Freight Bureau Cases is discussed, and mention is there made also of a prior Supreme Court decision in the "Social Circle Case," which referred in an ambiguous way to the power of the commission in respect to future rates. The commission says: "While thus deciding that under the Interstate Commerce Act, power to prescribe rates which shall control in the future has in no case been given to the commission, it is conceded that the act has given the commission power 'to determine what in reference to the past was reasonable and just, whether as maximum or minimum or absolute, rates. How this power to say what was reasonable and just in the past will benefit the public, correct any abuse, be of any advantage or afford any relief to shippers who are made to pay whatever unreasonable rates and charges the carriers may in the future establish or continue to exact, is a matter about which the court gives no information.' In the 'Social Circle Case' the court said: 'The reasonableness of the rate in a given case depends on the facts, and the function of the commission is to consider the facts and give them their proper weight. What is their proper weight which can be given them as to the past? For what purpose is the commission to consider them? How can the fact that the rates were unreasonable and unjust in the past be given or have any weight while like unreasonable and unjust rates are, and may continue to be, exacted in the future? In this case the court adopted the view of the late Justice Jackson that 'subject to the two leading prohibitions that their charges shall not be unjust or unreasonable, and that they shall not unjustly discriminate so as to give undue preference or advantage or subject to undue prejudice or disadvantage persons or traffic similarly circumstanced, the Act to Regulate Commerce leaves common carriers as they were at common law.'"

Remember the Children. "Don't ride roughshod over the children's tastes and preferences," says a motherly woman, writing of dress. "It is an old time notion that a little consultation and yielding here panders to vanity. Our tastes do not come upon us like a birthday gift at sixteen. It is attention and skillful pruning, not a snip at every turn, that develops the little girl's crudities into a woman's delicate tastes. Don't drive the little girl into self-conscious awkwardness by compelling her to wear something that some twist of childish fancy renders hateful."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Where Sails Are Made. Baltimore supplies the shops of all nations with sails. That city is the center of the cotton duck industry of the world, and not only furnishes sails for foreign navies, but tents for foreign armies, the production of its twelve factories being greater than the product of all other factories in the world combined. It is a strict rule with the big transatlantic steamship companies that the wife of the captain shall not travel in his ship. The supposition is that if anything should happen to the ship, the captain, instead of attending to his public duty, would devote his attention mainly to the safety of his wife.

THE Curing of Tobacco. To cure tobacco so as to develop its fragrant flavor is no difficult matter. The leaf is carefully cut from the stem as soon as it begins to turn yellow, which indicates ripeness. The leaves must be carefully handled, and not bruised. They are strung by the stems on stiff wires, twelve or so on each, and hung up in an airy place, not too dry; an upper room is a good place for them, or an open attic. There they dry slowly and fully ripen. They may stay in this way until a damp day, when they may be handled without breaking. They are tied in bunches of twelve by the stalks and slightly spread by twisting a strip of a leaf around these bunches, which are called hands. As the hands are tied they are laid together, the tips lapping and the butts out, in a square heap on which a piece of board, for a small quantity, is placed, and a weight is put on the board. They stay in this way for several weeks, warming up to some extent, and this fermentation is necessary to complete the ripening and to develop the fragrance and flavor. After again being dried by hanging a few days or being spread, to check the fermentation, the hands are packed in tight boxes where they finally cure and become marketable or usable. Nothing more is needed for use. But it is a common practice for home use to dip the leaves in sweet water or diluted molasses, and twist them into a sort of short ropes, doubling them and thus making what is commonly called pig-tail. This may be used in this condition for smoking or chewing. Plug tobacco is made by laying the leaves, stripped from the stems and dipped in sweetened water, into suitable moulds and pressing them under a heavy press worked by a screw, until they become solid cakes. Various flavoring stuffs are used by the manufacturers of tobacco for sale.—Ex.

Only Jim Didn't. In a ball game the other day Jim Corbett put out twelve men and his share of the receipts was \$300. And yet there was a time when Jim could have made \$20,000 by putting out one man.—Ex.

MISSING LINKS. The bicycle, as well as the Bible, now forms a part of the missionary's outfit. In August nearly 3,000,000 pounds of fish, valued at \$116,000, were landed at Gloucester, Mass. In ten years the school attendance in that population has not increased in any such proportion. Sutton-in-Ashfield, in Nottingham, has given birth to more famous cricketers than any other town in England. "Shaw's Saw Shop" is a sign in Portland, Me., and a paper there suggests that it is a good text for articulation in a prohibition state. It is estimated that more than 75,000 fishermen go out of New York every Sunday and that they spend on an average of \$2 each on the sport. In a Boston court, a few days ago, a man engaged in manual labor testified that he was obliged to work twenty-one hours out of the twenty-four.

THE CURING OF TOBACCO. To cure tobacco so as to develop its fragrant flavor is no difficult matter. The leaf is carefully cut from the stem as soon as it begins to turn yellow, which indicates ripeness. The leaves must be carefully handled, and not bruised. They are strung by the stems on stiff wires, twelve or so on each, and hung up in an airy place, not too dry; an upper room is a good place for them, or an open attic. There they dry slowly and fully ripen. They may stay in this way until a damp day, when they may be handled without breaking. They are tied in bunches of twelve by the stalks and slightly spread by twisting a strip of a leaf around these bunches, which are called hands. As the hands are tied they are laid together, the tips lapping and the butts out, in a square heap on which a piece of board, for a small quantity, is placed, and a weight is put on the board. They stay in this way for several weeks, warming up to some extent, and this fermentation is necessary to complete the ripening and to develop the fragrance and flavor. After again being dried by hanging a few days or being spread, to check the fermentation, the hands are packed in tight boxes where they finally cure and become marketable or usable. Nothing more is needed for use. But it is a common practice for home use to dip the leaves in sweet water or diluted molasses, and twist them into a sort of short ropes, doubling them and thus making what is commonly called pig-tail. This may be used in this condition for smoking or chewing. Plug tobacco is made by laying the leaves, stripped from the stems and dipped in sweetened water, into suitable moulds and pressing them under a heavy press worked by a screw, until they become solid cakes. Various flavoring stuffs are used by the manufacturers of tobacco for sale.—Ex.

THIERS' FIRE. Always Went Straight to the Heart of Affairs. Thiers' great achievement at Aix was in winning a prize offered by the academy for an essay on Vauvenargues, says the Chautauquan. The way in which this prize was secured was characteristic of Thiers. He wrote one essay which would have been successful but for the fact that it was known to be his. The essays were sent anonymously, but Thiers had been unable to refrain from reading his to a literary society. The royalists on the committee, knowing its authorship, were unwilling to grant it the prize and postponed the decision. Thiers at once wrote another in a different style, which Mignet copied and sent anonymously. This essay won the prize, and the whole town laughed at the clever scheme. The money which he received enabled him to go to Paris. He had hoped to practice law, but found he had not money enough to be admitted to the Paris bar. He tried unsuccessfully writing, fan painting and the duties of a private secretary, but earned barely enough to keep from starving in his garret. Finally he got a chance to write for the Constitutionnel. The editor, to whom he had an introduction, had thought to get rid of him by asking him to write a review of the salon for that year. He supposed that Thiers must fail in such a task. The artistic taste which had been developed at Aix made his review a literary event. While doing justice to David's great service to French art in the past, Thiers urged emancipation from the fetters with which David had bound the French school, and in contrast called attention to Delacroix, then an unknown painter. This single article did much for French art, and also secured the author a good position as a journalist. For this he was eminently fitted, as he was clear headed, went right to the heart of affairs and always wrote with his audience clearly before his mind. These same qualities were afterward prominent in his speeches.

THE REPLY OF SPAIN.

THE LONG EXPECTED DISPATCH FINALLY ARRIVES.

It Comes in Installments and Occupies Many Hours in Transmission—Secretary Porter Declines to Make Public a Statement of Its Contents—The Matter Will Rest Until Congress Assembles.

Cablegram From Minister Woodford. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The event of the day at the State Department was the receipt of the long-expected cablegram from United States Minister Woodford at Madrid transmitting the answer of the Spanish government to his representations in the interest of peace in Cuba. This message began to come in installments at 2 o'clock this morning, and it was nearly noon today before it was all in. It was not the length of the message that occupied the wires all the time, but the fact that it was all in groups of figures and that it was probably being filled in small batches as it was turned into the complicated State Department cipher in Madrid. All of this work had to be done at the State Department, and the message translated from the cypher back again into good English. This occupied nearly all day, so that it was 3:30 o'clock before the first copy of the message was turned out.

It was not so long in fact, there being a little less than 1,000 words in the message, for Mr. Woodford, instead of cabling the whole of the Spanish answer to his note, had contented himself with reducing the matter to a brief outline. The first copy was taken at once to the president, not being entrusted to a messenger, but being delivered by Chief Clerk Michaels in person at the white house. After due opportunity had been allowed the president to read the message an application was made for a statement of its contents or nature. This was declined by Secretary Porter and it was said that under no circumstances would the correspondence be made public before the consideration of the cabinet. From official information that has reached certain officers in advance of Mr. Woodford's message it is evident that in neither language nor subject matter is the message likely to be taken as offensive. It may be, it is true, regarded as insufficient to meet the issues presented by Mr. Woodford in his note, but officials of the State Department say that in view of what has already been accomplished by the new Spanish ministry and cabinet in reforming a basis in Cuba, in removing Weyler and in projecting what appears to be a general measure of autonomy, our government will certainly rest, at least until congress assembles and afford the new Spanish government time to carry out its plans.

VACATION SCHOOLS IN CITIES.

A few years ago it would have seemed odd to choose the close of summer for a review of educational progress. But the summer schools have changed all that. Nowadays much of the best work in education is done in summer. Moreover, a new kind of summer school, very interesting in many ways, has lately come into notice. In the summer of 1894 The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor began on a large scale the experiment of vacation schools, for the children of the tenements. Education was not the sole purpose of the enterprise, which was, in fact, closely akin to fresh air funds and other schemes for brightening the lives of the boys and girls crowded in the narrow streets and stifling houses of the poorer quarters of the city.

The Department of Schools and Education granted the use of three cool, roomy schoolhouses, and the managers undertook the task of coaxing the children into them.

Books were discarded. The children were invited to come and play. Gradually the play was made work, but work of such a sort as to keep the pupils interested and pleased. All the devices of the kindergarten were employed. There were singing, dancing and gymnastics. The children were taught to play at sewing, at carpeting, at drawing and clay-modeling. Some of them learned something useful; and all were comfortably and cleanly housed during the school hours, and kept off the hot streets and away from vicious associations.

There has been no trouble about getting the children to come since they have found out what the vacation schools are like. The average daily attendance during the first summer was nearly one thousand. The second summer it was more than three times as great. During the session just closing eleven schoolhouses were used, and the average attendance during the first week was more than six thousand.

The cost per day for each child was about seven cents and a half in 1894; in 1895, by better management, it was reduced to less than five cents.

The officers of the association maintain that the vacation schools are no longer an experiment, and accordingly they ask the city to make the system a part of its educational work. Other cities have done something in the same direction, but nowhere else has the plan been worked out so fully as in New York.

Remember the Children. "Don't ride roughshod over the children's tastes and preferences," says a motherly woman, writing of dress. "It is an old time notion that a little consultation and yielding here panders to vanity. Our tastes do not come upon us like a birthday gift at sixteen. It is attention and skillful pruning, not a snip at every turn, that develops the little girl's crudities into a woman's delicate tastes. Don't drive the little girl into self-conscious awkwardness by compelling her to wear something that some twist of childish fancy renders hateful."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Where Sails Are Made. Baltimore supplies the shops of all nations with sails. That city is the center of the cotton duck industry of the world, and not only furnishes sails for foreign navies, but tents for foreign armies, the production of its twelve factories being greater than the product of all other factories in the world combined. It is a strict rule with the big transatlantic steamship companies that the wife of the captain shall not travel in his ship. The supposition is that if anything should happen to the ship, the captain, instead of attending to his public duty, would devote his attention mainly to the safety of his wife.

THE CURING OF TOBACCO. To cure tobacco so as to develop its fragrant flavor is no difficult matter. The leaf is carefully cut from the stem as soon as it begins to turn yellow, which indicates ripeness. The leaves must be carefully handled, and not bruised. They are strung by the stems on stiff wires, twelve or so on each, and hung up in an airy place, not too dry; an upper room is a good place for them, or an open attic. There they dry slowly and fully ripen. They may stay in this way until a damp day, when they may be handled without breaking. They are tied in bunches of twelve by the stalks and slightly spread by twisting a strip of a leaf around these bunches, which are called hands. As the hands are tied they are laid together, the tips lapping and the butts out, in a square heap on which a piece of board, for a small quantity, is placed, and a weight is put on the board. They stay in this way for several weeks, warming up to some extent, and this fermentation is necessary to complete the ripening and to develop the fragrance and flavor. After again being dried by hanging a few days or being spread, to check the fermentation, the hands are packed in tight boxes where they finally cure and become marketable or usable. Nothing more is needed for use. But it is a common practice for home use to dip the leaves in sweet water or diluted molasses, and twist them into a sort of short ropes, doubling them and thus making what is commonly called pig-tail. This may be used in this condition for smoking or chewing. Plug tobacco is made by laying the leaves, stripped from the stems and dipped in sweetened water, into suitable moulds and pressing them under a heavy press worked by a screw, until they become solid cakes. Various flavoring stuffs are used by the manufacturers of tobacco for sale.—Ex.

COURTS CONFLICT.

The Ballot Matter in Iowa Creates Some Trouble.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 28.—The supreme and district courts have come in direct conflict over the ballot case and tomorrow will see the attempt of the Polk county district court to enforce an order in direct opposition to the supreme court.

The attorney general and auditor of state, members of the election board, appeared before Judge Spurrier in district court and were commanded to at once show why they should not be attached and jailed for contempt, in refusing to revise the certificates of nomination as ordered by the court. Attorney General Remley asked till 5 o'clock to make a showing, which was granted. He went direct to the supreme court and presented a petition for a superedeas to stay the lower court from committing the board to jail. This was heard by Justice Deemer and the superedeas granted.

When 5 o'clock came the board failed to appear before Spurrier and the proceedings in supreme court being explained to him Judge Spurrier declared that the writ of the supreme court was worthless; that his own court had the right to enforce its order and that he should not recognize the superedeas. He issued notice to the election board to appear before him at 9 o'clock in the morning and said if they failed to do so he would find means to compel attendance. He is expected to commit them to jail and then they will bring habeas corpus proceedings in supreme court for release.

Secretary of State Dobson was not in court and the officer who searched for him reported that he was believed to have left the state to avoid the process.

Decision Regarding Railroad Rates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The interstate commerce commission today, in opinions by Commissioner Prouty, announced decisions in the cases of the Kentucky railroad commission against the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway company and the Southern Railway company, and J. A. Gustin against the Illinois Central Railroad Company and others.

In the Gustin case freight rates from Memphis, New Orleans and other southern and southwestern points to Kearney, Neb., made up of rates to and from Omaha, were alleged to be unreasonable, unjust and unlawful, but no joint through rates were published or filed. The railroad companies either did or did not admit that the shipment and carriage was continuous and no proof was submitted by complainant showing that the carriers make a through route in fact by their course of business. The decision was that the commission has no power to compel a through rate, and no issue of law or fact having been presented over which the commission has jurisdiction, the complaint should be dismissed.

Remember to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Karl Decker, who rescued Miss Cisneros from a prison in Havana, was the guest of honor at a dinner given in his honor by his fellow newspaper workers of Washington. Representative Amos J. Cummings, of New York, Mr. Decker and others made speeches.

Since Senators in China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Consul Read, at Tien-Tsin, reports to the State Department that Senators Pettigrew and Carter and ex-Senator Dubois arrived in Tien-Tsin October 11 and proceeded to Peking the following day.

Since Senators in China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Consul Read, at Tien-Tsin, reports to the State Department that Senators Pettigrew and Carter and ex-Senator Dubois arrived in Tien-Tsin October 11 and proceeded to Peking the following day.

Since Senators in China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Consul Read, at Tien-Tsin, reports to the State Department that Senators Pettigrew and Carter and ex-Senator Dubois arrived in Tien-Tsin October 11 and proceeded to Peking the following day.

Since Senators in China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Consul Read, at Tien-Tsin, reports to the State Department that Senators Pettigrew and Carter and ex-Senator Dubois arrived in Tien-Tsin October 11 and proceeded to Peking the following day.

Since Senators in China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Consul Read, at Tien-Tsin, reports to the State Department that Senators Pettigrew and Carter and ex-Senator Dubois arrived in Tien-Tsin October 11 and proceeded to Peking the following day.