## DURRANT REPRIEVED

HAS AT LEAST SIXTY DAYS YET TO LIVE.

The Supreme Court Grants Him a Respite -The Superior Court Acted Too Hast-By in Passing Second Sentence-The Prisoner Claims Entire Innocence, and Says He Will Never Confess.

#### No Date for Execution Fixed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.-Wil-Ham Henry Theodore Durrant will not be hanged at San Quentin today, after all, the supreme court of this state having granted him another respite at

the eleventh hour. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the news flashed over the wires from Sacramento that the court now sion there had granted a writ of probable cause and instructed Warden Hale not to carry out the execution of Durrant until further orders, there was apparently no further hope for the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont, as his attorneys, Mesers. Dickinson and Boardman, had made a futile effort to secure another writ of habeas corpus in the United States court, and had not even been granted permission to appeal from that deciion to the supreme court of the United States.

Meanwhile, however, Attorney Deuprey hastened to Sacramento and applied to the state supreme court for a writ of probable cause for the purpose of staying the proceedings against his client upon the grounds that no offi-cial knowledge of the action of the supreme court of the United States in the matter of Durrant's appealing from the decision of the federal court had yet been received; that the superior court had acted too hastily in ntencing Durrant to be hanged today, as the law required that he be given at least sixty days' grace, and thirdly, that the pendency of an appeal in the supreme court affecting the condemned was of itself sufficient cause for a stay of execution.

The matter was partially argued in chambers and later argued before the full court and taken under advisement. Shortly afterward the court and its decision, granting the writ applied for, in which all the justic's

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Cal., Nov. 12.—Yesterday was a day of great supsed excitement in and about the penitentiary. The preparations for the execution of Durrant had all been completed and the prison officials were in readiness to carry out the death sentence, from which there seemed no further appeal. The man alone was hopeful that he might yet obtain a longer lease of life. He spent tha greater part of the day in reading and had little to say to anyone.

At 5:30 p. m. the news that the supreme court had granted a reprieve was received at the prison in a mesto Warden Hale from Chief Justice Beatty. Captain Edgar, who opened the dispatch in the absence of the warden, immediately wrote a note convying the information to the condemned man. The message was sent to the death cell by a guard. Durgreat display of emotion fell on his knees and prayed silently for several minutes. On arriving at the prison Mrs. Durrant was informed that her son's life had been spared and that

she might see him later.
"Thank God!" she said. Then she went to a hotel for rest and refreshents. At 7 p. m. she returned to the orison and was admitted to Captain Edgar's office, where her boy waiting to meet her. The death veil was removed when Durrant was brought down to the office, and it will not again be placed over the prisoner unless required by future develop-ments in the case. Mrs. Durrant remained with her son in close conversation for some time.

Durrant remarked to a reporter that he could not understand why Christian people should beg him in letters to

"I am innocent," he said, "and would never confess to such vilcrimes. Sooner or later the truth will be known. I have faith that the real perpetrator will yet be discovered and punished. All of these little stays bring us nearer it. I know that the Lord will sooner or later set all things right. I shall never give up the fight. ecause the Lord is with me," he added, embracing and kissing his mother.

Oppose R. duced flates on Grain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.- The officials of the Agricultural department are somewhat concerned over the visit of Premier Laurier, of Canada, in view of the concessions which it is considered he wil ask under the reciprocity provisions of the tariff law. They are apprehensive that the premier will direct his attention particularly to securing a reduction of the tariff rates on Canada's agricultura! products shipped to this country and are inclined to antagonize any core ssions on these lines. It is understood a concession will be asked, especially on barley, but the department officials hold that this country is capable of producing its own barley, and believe the farmers do not want a reduced tariff on this article to practically the only country whose competition gives them any concern. The epinion expressed at the department is that it will be well for the United States to infine its reciprocity relations with Curada largely to fish and coal, on which Canadian products it is beli-ved there might be a reduction without expecial injury to American interests.

The average corn yield in Nebraska Is 29 bushels to the sere.

## North Pole Expedition

QUEBRC, Nov. 12.-Captain Brynier, of this city, who is organizing an expedition to the north pole, expects to start March 1, in the steamer Windward-which was used by the Jackpint, the name of which he withh ide on the north of Siberta. His crew will most of seven men, a geologist, a ec's and five men-or eight men in all, including himself. He intends to travet at the rate of six miles a day, making the journey to the po in 129 days, lits mode of traveling vill be with dogs and rein terr.

#### U. P. PRESIDENCY.

It is Believed Clark Can Keep the Place if He Wants It.

OMAHA, Nov. 11.-The belief that Silas H. H. Clark will be the president of the reorganized Union Pacific railroad, is strengthened by the news that he is greatly improved in health and will go from St. Louis to New York City this week to attend a meeting of the receivers and the reorganization committee. It is an accepted fact among many well posted men that Mr. Clark will be formally offered the presidency of the future company at this meeting in New York

It has been reported that Mr. Clark would come to Omaha this week. It is known that such was his intention, but something has occurred within the last few days to change his plans, and he will go to New York City within a few days and not come to Omaha until his return from the east. This is what General Manager Dickinson, of the Union Pacific said. The health of the president has greatly improved, that he has fully recovered from his recent illness.

General Manager Dickinson was asked about the date for the transfer of the property from the receivers to the reorganization committee, and in reply said: "There is a good deal of work involved in turning over such a big property, and it will take time to accomplish it. There are innumerable accounts to be gone over before the transfer is made. I have thought that perhaps everything could be finished and ready for the transfer from the receivers to the reorganization committee by the first of the year. Maybe matters can be fixed so that it will come along by December 1. I do not know. No one can say exactly when

the formal transfer will be made. It is announced that the name of the new company will be "The Union Pacific Railroad." The word "system" will be dropped from the new title. There is said to be some significance in the ommission of the word "syswhich has so long been used in conection with the denomination of the Union Pacific lines. It lies in the fact that the reorganization company will not control so great a mileage as it once did. It is believed that the Oregon Short Line, the Kansas Pacific, the Kansas Central and the Central Branch (the latter now leased to and operated by the Missouri Pacific). be the lines that are now apart from the Union Pacific system, but which will be controlled by the Union Pacific railroad after the reorganization shall have been effected.

#### Spain's Reply is Friendly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-It is stated on good authority that Premier Sagasta's reply to Minister Woodford's note, the full text of which was read at yesterday's cabinet meeting, is eminently satisfactory to this government. In it the Spanish ministry pledges itself to correct the abuse of power in Cuba, which was the subject of so much complaint during the Weyler administration, and gives assurance of its friendly feeling toward the American people. It accepts our good offices in its efforts to restore peace in Cuba and in a perfectly respectful and friendly spirit asks this government so far as possible to restrain the insurgent sympathizers in the United States from giving material aid to the enemies of Spain in Cuba. The reply intimates that but for the assistance that has been given them by filibusters from the United States peace would have been restored long ago.

## Western Man Wins the Bishopric.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 11.-The Rt. Rev. Talbot, D. D., LL. D., was this evening elected bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania. ballots were necessary to a choice. Dr. Talbot is at present misionary bishop of Wyoming and Idaho.

Among the clergymen mentioned for the bishopric were Rev. Dr. A. Mackey Smith and Rev. Dr. R. H. Mc-Kim, both of Washington; Rev. Dr. Bodine of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Stone of Chicago, Rev. Dr. Swentzel of Brooklyn and Rev. Rogers Israel of Philadelphia.

.The run eventually narrowed down to a contest between Bishop Talbot and Dr. Smith, and on the fourth ballot the election was made. Bishop Talbot received eighty clerical and 130 lay votes, to thirty-five clerical and five lays cotes for Dr. Smith. election of Bishop Talbot was then

Lincoln Takes Pullman's Place. CHICAGO, Nov 12 .- A meeting on the directors of the Pullman Falace Car company was held today. Robert. T. Lincoln was elected a director. The most important action was the pointment of an executive committee. consisting of E. H. Hulber of New York and Marshal Field and Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, which will have charge of the general affairs of the Robert T. Lincoln was company. elected chairman of this committee The election of a president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George Pullman was postponed. Today's action, however, practically makes Mr. Lincoln president of the Pullman com-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11 .-Peru has taken steps to secure whatever advantages may be reaped under the reciprocity clauses of the new tar-The minister from that country, Dr. Euguren, with his recretary of legation, called at the department of state today and broached the subject to Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day.

## Concessions on Freight Bates.

OMAHA, Nov. 12 .- The Department of Transportation has received official notice from Chairman Midgley of the Western Joint Traffic bureau that at the meeting held November 2 it was decided that lines in the association including twenty-three roads in the middle states, would extend to the Transmississippi Exposition the same rates granted to the World's Fair.

James H. Wear of St. Louis has heen elected permanent captain of the freshman eleven (Yale). He is a half-

### THE END VERY NEAR.

DURRANT IN THE VALLEY AND SHADDOW OF DEATH.

He Receives His Second Sentence-The Murderer of Blanche Lamont Must at Last Pay the Penalty-Only Two Days to Prepare for Eternity - Execution to Take Place Friday.

But a Short Time to Live. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.-William Henry Theodore Durrant, the young medical student condemned to death for the murder of Blanche Lamont and who is undoubtedly the murderer of Minnie Williams in this city in April, 1895, was brought over from San Quentin prison yesterday, and upon being taken before Judge Bahers shortly before noon was sentenced to be hanged on Friday morn-

ing next. Cleanly shaven, with the exception of his moustache, which has been allowed to attain a luxuriant growth during his sojourn in the prison; attired in his best suit of clothes, over which he wore a faultlessly fitting overcoat, light in color, Durrant made a conspicuous figure on the train and ferry boat. His reappearance in public

was the signal forthegathering crowd. Durrant was taken into the reporters' room adjoining Judge Baher's and remained there until the hour for hearing the case arrived, which was 11 o'clock.

Promptly at the appointed hour Judge Baher called upon Durrant to stand at the bar. The defendant's attorney interposed an objection to the proceedings upon technical grounds, which was, however, overruled.

"William Henry Theodore Durrant, stand up," ordered the court. The young murdered stood up and then his marvelous self-control asserted itself. He looked infinitely cooler, wonderfully better than he did in the anteroom. He was deadly pale, but calm and self-possessed. He faced the judge without flinching and listened intently to the judge's words.

Judge Bahers reminded him that on December 6, 1895, the judgment of death was pronounced upon him for the murder of Blanche Lamont April 3, 1895, and that judgment still mained in force. An appeal to the state supreme court had been dismissed and a writ of habeas corpus denied in the United States court and the refusal affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, the highest tribunal of the land. His honor quoted section 1227 of the penal code, providing that if for any reason judgment of death still in force and effect remains unexecuted, the court shall, on motion of the district attorney, appoint a time for the hearing of any legal reason existing for the noncarrying out of the judgment, and in the event of finding that so much reasons existed, shall proceed to appoint a time and place for the execution.

The district attorney has made such motion," said the judge, "and I have summoned you here today with your counsel to state any legal reason you may have to show cause why this judgment should not be executed. I

am ready to hear you." The defendant's attorney again entered the technical objection to the proceedings, and the judge after listening to all they had to say swept their protests aside and pronounced judgment slowly and impressively, ordering that the young defendant, standing alone in the crowded court room, be hanged on Friday, November 12, between the hours of sunrise and noon. As the words "Friday, November 12" left the judge's lips a murmur of horror rang through the room. short days to prepare for death after two years of false hope and encouragement! Women hid their faces, while men craned their necks to see how Durrant would take it. He expected it; he never flinched. As the date of his doom was pronounced just the suspicion of a sneer appeared on the corners of his mouth. It was the expression of one who would bid deflance to the last, and when all was over and the officials began to clear the court room he resumed his seat and chatted unconcernedly with his

father and some friends. Protecting the Cattle Interests. SPRINGFIELD, III., Nov. 11 .- Colonel C. P. Johnson of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards, today called a conference of live stock sanitary boards and state veterinarians of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky. Tennessee and Arkan sas at the Planter's hotel, St. Louis December 2, for the purpose of agreeing upon a quarantine line with reference to Arkansas and Tennessee on account of southern fever, to be established for 1898, and to request the secretary of agriculture to co-operate in the establishment of such a line as shall be decided upon. It is hoped that at the conference between the the northern states mentioned a line can be determined that will be absolutely safe to cattle interests in the northern states without doing any injustice or creating unnecessary hardship upon cattlemen of the southern states involved. A majority of the states included in the call have signifled a desire for a meeting and their

intention of attending. Salishury May Yet Resign. LONDON, Nov. 11.-The Financial Post professes to know that the marquis of Salisbury, premier and secretary of foreign affairs, is about to resign the foreign secretaryship in favor of the marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, retaining, however, the premiership.

## Average Vield of Curu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11 .-The crop report of the statistican of the department of agriculture issued today gives 23.7 bushels as the average yield per acre of corn, according to the preliminiary returns of the department's correspondents. The correspending preliminary estimate last year was 27.3 bushels and that of 1895 26.2

Herr Most, the loud-mouthed ausrchist, made a wild talk in New York tu memory of the Haymorket "mar-

#### A NEW SEAL CONFERENCE.

At the invitation of the United States a conference on the fur seal question will be held at Washington in October. The United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan and Canada are expected to be represented.

The purpose of the conference is to consider the reports of the British and American experts upon the present condition of the seal herds, and to draft measures for their more effective protection. The powers of the conference are not final; but its conclusions will be referred to the respective governments as a basis for an international agree-

The conference will not reopen the question of exclusive jurisdiction in Bering sea, which was decided against the United States by the Paris tribunal of 1893. Neither will the conference have anything to do with the amount of damages which the United States should pay Great Britain for unwarranted seizures of the vessels of British subjects. That question was not adjudicated by the Paris tribunal, but it is in process of settlement by a commission appointed by Great Britain and the United States.

It is with the question of pelagic or deep-sea fishing that the conference will deal. While the Paris tribunal decided that the United States had no exclusive rights in the seal fisheries except on the Pribilof Islands and within three miles of them, it established a protected zone sixty miles wide around the islands, within which the taking of seals was at all times prohibited; and it forbade sealing in any part of the North Pacific or Bering sea between the first of May and the first of August in each year. If these prohibitions were observed, there would be little danger of the extinction of the herds. But there is a large destruction of seal life in violation of these conditions. During the breeding season the seals swim northward to feeding grounds at a long distance from the islands. They follow a narrow route, which makes it easy for the pelagic sealers to intercept them. Most of the seals thus taken are females, and their capture involves a double waste of life.

That the continuance of these practices threatens the seals with extinction is not seriously questioned, though British and American experts differ in their estimates of the rate of diminution. For several years the United States has tried to secure from the British government more effective co-operation in the enforcement of the decisions of the Paris tribunal, for the protection of the seals.

This season, as in previous years. both American and British vessels have patrolled Bering sea to prevent illegal sealing; but there is need of a more exact knowledge of the situation, and of an agreement on whatever measures may be necessary to meet it.

## Umbrellas in England.

In England of course the umbrella is much more in necessary evidence than with us, and a part of house-furnishing absolutely and constantly required. Yet, it always strikes the American mind as odd to see how many umbrellas are given as wedding presents. Every British bride has any number among her gifts.-New York Post.

## MEN AND WOMEN.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has accepted an invitation to be present on Nov. 4 next at the opening of the extension of the railway to Bulawayo.

President Kellogg has been given full executive control of the University of California. Heretofore responsibility was divided with a committee of the

Mrs. Gladstone always selects her husband's attire for the day, and in particular arranges for his buttonhole bouquet, in which matter he is most fastidious.

Emperor William has begun at Berlin the practice of keeping the Lutheran churches of the city open throughout the day and on week days. Until now only the Roman Catholic churches have been left thus open to stray wor-

shipers on week days. Benjamin W. Clark of Manchester. N. H., who has been appointed consulat Pernambuco at a salary of \$2,000, is the youngest son of the late Daniel Clark, who was United States senator from New Hampshire and judge of the United States circuit court for many

Count Tolstoi says the British and the Zulus are the two most brutal races on earth. In a recent interview, which is recorded in a Russian paper, he has again stated his strong objection to Wagner, whom he looks upon as decadent. Further, he says that he is not comprehensive to common folks.

Mr. Harmsdorf, who defrayed the ex- and Russia. penses of the Jackson expedition in Franz Josef Land, has declared that he will send two ships to the aretic regions next season, and keep an expedition on the arctic regions till a complete map can be made of all the acessaible parts of the north polar world. The Jackson expedition cost him \$200,-

The last survivor of the old band of abolition agitators is Parker Pillsbury. who lives at Concord, N. H., and is still in comparatively good health, at the age of 88, his birth year having been the same as that of Lincoln, Gladstone and Darwin. Mr. Pillsbury's wife, whom he married in early manhord, is since he left the minist-v.

## CAPTURED A TURKEY.

AND THE RAMROD OF A MUS-KET WAS THE TOOL.

Billy Edwards' Bright Scheme A Soldier Boy Improved a Tempting Opportunity-No Investigation Was Ever



OWARD the close of the year 1861 the 75th New York volunteers, a newly recruited regiment from Cayuga and Wayne counties, was put on board a steamer in New York Harbor and sailed for Santa Rosa Island, at the

mouth of Pensacola bay, says the New York Tribune. The boys had got somewhat used to army fare by this time, but it was not what they were accustomed to at home and it is not to be wondered at that they occasionally hankered after the fleshpots of Egypt. Time hung rather heavily on the hands of these young warriors for a few days, because there was no guard mounting. drill or dress parade on shipboard. They wandered about curiously, so far as the discipline and usages of the occasion would allow; closely observing the architecture and other naval features of their floating abode. There was a mischievous fellow in the regiment who, for convenience, may be called Billy Edwards, although that was not his name. One day, while prowling about on deck, Billy and some of his companions detected an odor pleasantly suggestive of viands in process of preparation for the table. Following the clew afforded by their

noses they soon ascertained that a tur-

key, designed for the officers, had been roasted in the cook's galley. Pursuing their investigations still farther, they found that this well-stuffed and glistening bird was exposed to view almost directly under a skylight in the deck on which the soldiers were at liberty to stroll. Whereat their mouths watered and covetous impulses inspired them. Then an idea took procession of Billy. Dashing away with such haste as was possible, he rushed down the companionway to the quarters temporarily occupied by the men, got possession of the ramrod of a musket, adjusted to the end of it the screw employed in drawing a charge from a loaded gun, and then returned to his recent post of observation. He had not long to wait for his opportunity. The turkey still reposed, in blissful unconsciousness of the impending change in its destiny, where it had been a few minutes before. A close watch was kept on the cook. Suddenly, just as the latter's back was turned, the ramrod was thrust down at arm's length, inwhich entangled it in the hot, savory flesh. Gently at first, and then more rapidly, the rod was drawn upward. tors escaped without interference. The meal which they enjoyed in private that day was a memorable event in their careers. The capture of Port Hudson was nothing to it. What the cook said when he discovered that the bird had flown is not on record. He may have had his suspicions, but he could not trace the thief. And it is probable that neither the officers of the regiment nor of the vessel deemed it judicious to investigate the affair thoroughly.

# WOMEN IN UNIVERSITY LIFE.

Germany. Austria and Russia Only Great Countries to Discourage It.

One of the reports of the educational department in England has a special table devoted to the subject of the admission of women to university life. Inquiries have been instituted as to the arrangements made for women students at 162 of the universities of the civilized nations in both hemispheres, and 139 replies were received. The questions asked were: Are women admitted as members of the universities? Are they admitted on the same terms as men? Are they admitted to lectures? Are they admitted to examinations? Are they eligible for university degrees? It is significant of the advanced liberalism of Scotland and Wales that their five universities have no answer but "Yes" to make, save as regards certain medical courses in the north country. Australia, Indic and Canada also answer "Yes," and Toronto proudly says, "No advantage is granted to men which is not open to women." New Zealand gives practically the same reply. France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Greece, Italy, and of course the United States have almost unbroken columns of "Yes." The great sinners of Europe are Germany, Austria

## A Dried Up Lake.

A take near Morritton, Ark., dried up a couple of years ago, leaving a rich deposit of soil ten feet deep. A portion of it was planted with corn this year and it will yield 200 bushels to the acre. The corn, so the story goes, was sown broadcast, like wheat, and same up so strong and thick that a coon which recently tried to make its of loyalty. - Minneapolis Times. way through the stalks was unable to extricate itself, and was captured.

Earrings have never been so fashionable in England as ir foreign countries. but they are worn more now than at also still living. It is fifty-eight years any other time in the history of EngCURED BY EXPERIENCE.

Boys Are Not Going to Why the Alaska.

A story was told on the dock recently in Seattle of three young men who were cured of the Alaskan fever in a very practical manner, says the Post-Intelligencer. They had concluded that they would go on the Al-Ki, and had purchased their berths. "Now, you boys," said the aged adviser, "want to remember that it's pretty cold up there. It's pretty low temperature here today. but nothing to what you'll find on the Yukon. Now, let me advise you. Before going to that country you would better have some experience. You may not like it, and then you will want to come back. To-night promises to be pretty cold. I have a tent at my house that I used when in Alaska. You boys take the tent out on Queen Anne hilland sleep in it tonight. It is now 10 o'clock. Don't eat anything until about 8 oclock this evening. Then build'a fire in your tent, cook some beans and bacon, fix up some unsweetened black coffee and make a meal. Until bedtime sit around the fire smoking and chewing tobacco and playing cards, and then fix up a rough bunk on the ground and sleep until morning. If you enjoy it, go to Alaska; if not, stay, at home." The boys caught up with the idea enthusiastically, and promised to carry out the programme. Whether they did or not is not known, but yesterday morning three miserable looking boys canceled three tickets on the Al-Ki, and as they humbley left the steamship office one was heard to say: "Do you suppose it really gets that cold in Alaska?"

#### DINING AND FEEDING.

American Table Manners Not So Open

to Criticism as Formerly. It has been conceded that the degree of civilization a people has reached may be accurately measured by its dietary, says the Woman's Home Companion. Now, some one has said that 'the American feeds, the Englishman devours, the Frenchman dines." In view of this statement one wonders what the English have been doing through the centuries to have advanced so little. We do not pretend to answer for them, but would say for ourselves, we have been hewing our way through forests, pioneering in every direction, in every sense-ample apology for feeding instead of dining. But of course it was a Frenchman who made the declaration, and of course he made it long ago, when, mortifying though it be, honesty compels us to acknowledge that we may have been , guilty. Times, however, and conditions have changed, and not even the most bigoted Frenchman will refuse to admit that when the American has reached the dining point he will have more to dine upon than any other man in the world. The culture of man in America will demand all the art in serted in the breast of the bird and his cuisine that France has by study given a vigorous rotary wrench, evolved, with the added merit of honesty in his food, the disguises incident to poverty of material not being a necessity. There is no department of bringing with it the precious load. The supply in which we have not the adturkey was enveloped in an overcoat vantage and we are learning to use our and Edwards and his fellow-conspira- materials as rapidly as we have been obliged to learn all other things.

> Twenty-Two Funerals in One Family. Lewis Weaver, who lives in Mount Pleasant township, Pa., has just buried his second wife. Mr. Weaver has had twenty-two funerals in his family, having buried two wives and nineteen children. He has eight children living, making twenty-seven in all. He is a shoemaker, and is about 70 years old. The wife just buried was 45 years old.

## DISCIPLINE AT FORT SHERIDAN

And yet Weyler is called a brute .-Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Captain Lovering would make a star coach for a professional football team. -Omaha World-Herald. The military post of Fort Sheridan

seems to be in urgent need of a civic federation.-Milwaukee Sentinel. Dragging a man by a rope tied to his heels does not seem to be the best

method of enforcing army discipline. -Dubuque Herald. The only remarkable thing in connection with the latest sensation at Fort Sheridan is that nobody was kill-

ed.-Washington Post. The organization of a "Society for the Civilization of the United States Army Officers" seems a need of the

hour .- Des Moines Leader. Perhaps that private soldier who was dragged by the heels at Fort Sheridan was merely being put in training for a military football team at that post.

Springfield, Ill., Journal. Even the brutal Weyler will have the right to point the finger of scorn at the American people and call them hypocrites if they permit such out-

rages. - Minneapolis Tribune. We hope the story of the maltreatment of the private soldier in the regular army at Chicago has been exagcerated. If it is literally true, we have no reason to cry out against the brutality of German officers. Buffalo Ex-

ргени. The rack and the thumbscrew should be made a part of the equipment of Fort Sheridan. Dragging a man by the heels and prodding him with a swort is too awkward a method of enforcing discipline and inculcating sentiments

The offer who approves this outrage. expresses himself as perfectly satisfield. The victim was insubordinate. He refused to perform some allotted labor, therefore he was treated with a savagery that would not be dreamed of for a day in Turkey .- Philadelphia Philippin.