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LOUP CITY, NEB.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A civil service examination will be held at Kearney, Neb., October 4.

Carey W. Thorn of Cody, Neb., has been appointed a teacher in the Rosebud Indian school of South Dakota.

At Sydney, N. S. W., the assembly passed a resolution by a vote of 75 to 41 declaring a lack of confidence in the ministry.

The emperor of Korea has inaugurated a reform in dress, and has issued an edict that longer sleeves must be worn with long coats.

The navy department received word that the new battleship Kearsarge would be ready for her official acceptance trial about Sept. 22.

The last plague patient was discharged from the hospital at Alexandria, Egypt. Of a total of eighty-nine cases forty-three deaths have occurred.

It is said the Baron von Hammerstein Lexton, minister of agriculture, has been dismissed from office for the part he took with regard to the canal bill.

Consul Bedloe, whose status as the United States representative at Canton is in question, is in Washington to confer with the state department officials.

During the sham battle in the Pain spectacle, "The Battle of San Juan," at the state fair ground, in Columbus, O., Charles Krag, aged 19 years, spectator, was killed.

A. L. Bell of St. Mary's, Kan., has been appointed a teacher at the Hockbury Indian school, Arizona; Miss G. Vaughan, of Hutchinson, Kan., teacher at Sac and Fox agency.

Mrs. B. K. Bruce, widow of the late United States Senator Bruce, has accepted the position of lady principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

So far as known this is the hottest summer ever experienced in London. Meteorological records go back only twenty-seven years and show a maximum of 90 degrees in the shade.

Bids for the purchase from the government of the Industrial Christian home in Salt Lake City, Utah, were opened. Charles B. Titcomb of Salt Lake, for \$22,500, was the highest.

Harvey Murray, one of the most prominent attorneys in Missouri, died at Springfield, Mo., from injuries received in being thrown down a stairway by E. C. Mays, a wealthy farmer.

Rev. Mr. William Moffat, D. D., LL. D., for twenty-eight years president of Erskine college, at Due West, S. C., and for many years editor of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian, is dead.

At the Douglas county fair at Cambridge, Ill., lightning struck the north end of the grand stand, killing two men instantly, fatally injuring two more and seriously disabling six others.

Government officials of the Russian province of Kiev recently ordered the closing of thirty synagogues and schools at Berlicheff, center of the Jewish population of the southwest provinces.

Final returns show that Pleasant Porter, the progressive candidate, was elected president of the Creek nation by a majority of 1,000 votes, defeating ex-Chief Perryman and Second Chief McIntosh.

Lieutenant General Sir General Forrester Walker, who relieves Sir General William Francis Butler as commander of the British troops in South Africa, arrived at Capetown. He was given a splendid reception.

A dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle from Christiania says that Baron Vontell, a Russian, has purchased a sailing vessel and will undertake an expedition into North Polar regions next spring.

Iron and lake shipping men estimate the loss caused by the blockade of Lake Superior navigation through the sinking of the vessels Houghton and Fritz in the St. Mary's river will amount to over \$1,600,000.

John Y. McKane, formerly the political boss of Coney Island, and whose trial and conviction in 1894 for ballot box stuffing gave him national notoriety, is dying at his home in Coney Island of acute dyspepsia.

The Pittsburg Bridge company, and Charles M. Peasley, superintendent, were held responsible by a coroner's jury for the death of eleven men who were killed in the collapse of the arches of the coliseum building.

Governor Candler's Minute Men, a company of 109 officers and privates, composed of young men in Marietta, Macon and Atlanta, Ga., has made application with Secretary of War Root to be accepted as a company for service in the Philippines.

Senor Pulido, the charge d'affaires of Venezuela, in response to a cablegram sent by him, received a message from the foreign office of Venezuela saying: "The news of a new outbreak in Venezuela, published yesterday, is without any foundation."

Count Esterhazy, in an interview published, repeats his statement that he did everything by order of Colonel Sandherr, and his superior officers. He says he will reveal all after the trial at Rennes. Possibly he will go to the United States to lecture.

Preparations on a grand scale for the celebration of the national anniversary of independence are being made in the City of Mexico. Governor Martinez of Oaxaca has invited the Americans to take part in the independence day celebration, and they will erect a handsome arch, besides actively participating in the public manifestation of rejoicing.

Spanish is to be taught in three of Chicago's public schools. The idea from Superintendent Andrews, who advocated the teaching of Spanish after the conclusion of the war with Spain. Dr. Andrews held that a big opening showed itself for American youths in the new island possessions if they knew something of Spanish. Chicago is the first city to make provision in the public school system for the teaching of the Spanish language.

DREYFUS NET HOPEFUL

Not Uneasy Regarding Himself, as He Expects to Be Free October 15.

THINKS OF WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Madam Dreyfus Visits Her Husband, Accompanied by His Brother—Difference of Opinion on the Verdict—Colonel Janauat Declares Dreyfus Must Serve Full Ten Years.

RENNES, Sept. 11.—Dreyfus has borne the terrible shock with marvelous fortitude, one might almost say with unnatural calm. Yesterday he seemed stupefied when M. Labori communicated to him the verdict, but he has since rallied. He passed a quiet night and rose when his orderly brought his water at 5 o'clock this morning.

Mme. Dreyfus and Mathieu Dreyfus, his brother, visited him during the course of the afternoon, his brother subsequently leaving for Paris. The application to the court of revision was taken to him at noon by M. Labori's assistant and he signed it.

Today he has spoken little, though he has seemed in better spirits than might have been anticipated. The meeting with his wife was naturally very affecting, but both held up as well as possible. He said to her: "I am not uneasy regarding myself, as I shall soon be free, but I think of you and my poor children. They will be branded as the children of a traitor."

He is convinced that ten years' imprisonment to which he is sentenced will be wiped out by the five years of solitary seclusion he has undergone on Devil's Island, and he expects to be released by October 15, which will be five years from the date of his former condemnation. He is so sanguine that he has made an extraordinary request of his wife for a novel to read in the meantime, explaining that his mind is so shaken and weighed down by recent events that he expects to divert his thoughts and to get all the recollections of the past three months out of his mind. He thinks that reading a novel will afford the desired mental repose and keep him from brooding.

The correspondent of the Associated Press called upon Mme. Dreyfus after her visit to her husband and saw her father, M. Hadamard, who said his daughter was bearing up wonderfully well, considering the circumstances, but desired to remain undisturbed today, in view of the emotional strain of the interview. M. Hadamard said Mme. Dreyfus and the family were hopeful and looked forward to some favorable development.

"The verdict is an infamy," he said. "Captain Dreyfus is in poor health, as everyone knows. He has been extremely ill from the moment of his arrival in France. His health has not improved and the nervous effect of yesterday's terrible blow is bound to react on his general condition. His suppression of all outward depression is due to his almost incredible force of will, but it does not imply that he is insensible to the mental and physical torture he has undergone. On the contrary, the family just now see in his weak state of health and abnormal impassivity an ugly sign, and fear for him more than they care to express."

The town has been perfectly calm. There has not been a sign or a demonstration nor a cry for or against Dreyfus or the Jews heard anywhere. A number of people gathered to see Mme. Dreyfus visit the prison, but they were quite respectful.

The troops and masses of gendarmes who yesterday gave the center of Rennes the appearance of a military camp have vanished. There are hardly any gendarmes in sight, except near the Dreyfus residence, where a few are posted.

Burns the French Flag.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—When the news of Captain Dreyfus' fate reached Indianapolis Captain Wallace Foster, who originated the plan of floating the American flag over Indiana school houses, announced that he would have the flag of France burned in his public streets. Last evening a large crowd was drawn to his home, in North Capitol avenue, and, encircled by women, children, bicycles and buggies, the tri-colors were brought out and burned on the macadam boulevard. There was loud cheering as the flag, which Captain Foster had obtained at the World's fair, was reduced to ashes.

Yellow Fever Spreading.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 11.—One case of yellow fever in Jackson was reported to the state board of health Sunday. The patient is D. P. Porter, city clerk. Dr. Murray of the marine hospital service confirms the diagnosis and his report to Surgeon General Wyman says that the case is of a very malignant type. The patient is not expected to live during the night. It is expected many other Mississippi towns will quarantine against Jackson during the night.

More Volunteers Start Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—A cable dispatch has been received from General Oria, which says: "Newspaper-sold yesterday, 9 officers, 46 enlisted men, 464 discharged men, to civilians; party of enlisted men belonged to volunteer signal corps; remainder sick."

Root and Beverage Disagree.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The World, under a Washington date, will print the following: Senator Beveridge of Indiana left here yesterday afternoon, after having had four long conferences with the president on the Philippine situation. Secretary Root took part in the last conference and after it was over he and Senator Beveridge went away to New York together. It is said Secretary Root and Senator Beveridge were not in agreement on several of the fundamental points considered.

THE EXPECTED HAS COME.

Capt. Dreyfus Again Condemned as a Traitor to His Country.

RENNES, Sept. 11.—The expected has happened. Dreyfus has been condemned, but though a majority of those in the court room Saturday afternoon expected the verdict, they were completely stupefied when it was given.

The silence which prevailed in the room, when men turned pale and caught their breath, was more impressive than any other manifestation could have been. Maitre Demange sank back in his chair and tears trickled down his cheeks and Maitre Labori turned white as a sheet, while all around the court room looked at each other in silence. Positively the only sound to be heard was the rustling of papers from the reporters' benches as each press representative tried to be first to send the news.

As the audience left the court room fully ten or fifteen men were crying openly and the majority of those present walked quietly down the street for more than a block without speaking a word. It was like a funeral procession.

Meanwhile a tragedy was being enacted in the little room of the court room, where Dreyfus listened to the reading of the verdict. He had been told the result by his lawyers and had wept bitterly, but when in the presence of the officials of the court-martial he listened impassively to the sentence.

His wife, who was waiting in torture and suspense at her house, bore the news bravely and when visiting her husband in the afternoon showed the onlookers who were in the streets no sign of her suffering as she walked from her carriage to the prison.

Mathieu Dreyfus was not present in court in the afternoon, but visited his brother after the verdict had been rendered. He found him perfectly calm and without any manifestation of surprise at the finding of the court. The prisoner simply shrugged his shoulders, uttering an expressive "bah!" adding as he embraced his brother as the latter was preparing to leave: "Console my wife."

The text of the judgment is as follows: Today, the 9th of September, 1899, the court-martial of the Tenth Legion army corps, deliberating behind closed doors, the president put the following question:

"Is Alfred Dreyfus, brevet captain, Fourteenth regiment of artillery, probationer on the general staff, guilty of having in 1894 entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign power or one of its agents to induce it to commit hostility or undertake thereof by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the documents called the bordereau according to the decision of the court of cassation of June 3, 1897?"

The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and youngest in the last grade, the president having given his opinion last. The court declares on the question by a majority of five votes to two: "Yes, the accused is guilty."

HORSES AND MULES FOR ORIENT.

Government Will Send 3,000 Horses and Same Number of Mules.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The quartermaster's department of the army is paying especial attention just now to the transportation of animals, including cavalry horses and pack mules, to the Philippines. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of about 3,000 cavalry horses, including those of the Third cavalry and an equally large number of mules. Many of these animals are being transported by way of San Francisco, and the remainder are on their way to Manila by the Aleutian route from Seattle to Japan. The last named methods of animal transportation are somewhat of an experiment, and the result is being watched with considerable interest.

The department contemplates sending the entire Third cavalry to the Philippines over this North Pacific route. The men are on the steamer St. Paul and the horses on the steamers Garonne, Athenian and Victoria. The Garonne was the first to start from Seattle, and, according to advices received at the war department, arrived safely at Dutch harbor, one of the westernmost islands of the Aleutian group, on August 27.

Iowa Officers After Him.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—G. W. Nutt, an officer from Des Moines, Ia., arrived here today to take back Charles A. Spiegel, who is wanted there on a charge of arson. He was indicted last month, and was on bail on the charge, and also on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails, and it is alleged that Nutt positively identifies his men. W. W. Hartford, governor of the Tennessee state prison, Nashville, is here, to take back Dr. Foucher, an alleged escaped convict.

Esterhazy Will Reveal All.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Count Esterhazy, in an interview published here this morning, repeats his statement that he did everything by order of Colonel Sandherr and his superior officers. He says he will reveal all after the trial at Rennes.

Army Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Among the appointments announced in the volunteer army are the following: Washington—To be captain: James M. Ross, late captain Company A, Washington volunteers, Forty-fifth Iowa. To be first lieutenant: Roy S. Parker, late lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa, Forty-fourth.

At Large.—To be second lieutenant: Fred Douglas, late first lieutenant First Arkansas volunteers, Forty-fourth.

Our Insular Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The cabinet spent most of the session discussing the local governments for the Philippines after the cessation of hostilities. It was agreed that a system of government suited to Luzon would hardly do for the less advanced islands. Postmaster General Smith reported a rapid improvement in business in Cuba and Porto Rico was evidenced by an increasing demand for money order facilities and a surprising growth of postal receipts.

THE DREYFUS VERDICT

It is Expected Court Martial Will Find Accused Guilty.

HIS HOPE APPEARS VERY SLIM.

Wronged Captain Already Convicted in the Fears of Friends and Counsel—Labori Declares His Feeling that His Client is Worst, but Does Not Give Up the Fight—Caution Against Outbreak.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—That Captain Dreyfus will be condemned was the almost universal opinion heard in Rennes last night. Hitherto there had always been a divergence, but now both camps, the Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards, seem unanimous in the conviction that the verdict will go against him.

Upon just what this is based and the precise reason for the conclusion are a mystery, but there is no disguising the fact that from M. Labori down to the numerous Dreyfusards who crowd the hotels and cafes and who Thursday night were hopeful that Dreyfus would be saved, all seem now to agree that his last chance is gone.

The one source of hope is M. Labori himself, who said yesterday afternoon to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "We fear Captain Dreyfus will be condemned, but we do not intend to throw up the sponge. We shall go on fighting for him."

M. Jaurès, the socialist leader, and other prominent Dreyfusards, expressed a similar opinion. Excitement is at fever heat and nothing is discussed but the verdict of today. The military precautions are of the most elaborate character, and no attempt at disorder is likely to have the slightest success. Orders have been issued to repress the first symptom of trouble with an iron hand. A small anti-semitic meeting was held here in the afternoon, and the complete calm that attended it is an indication of a quiet day today. A strong force of gendarmes guarded the approaches to the building where the meeting was held, and their orders were to arrest the first man who raised a seditious cry. Nothing occurred. Indeed, the inhabitants of the town seemed indifferent and the neighborhood of the lycée and the prison is deserted save for a few gendarmes.

The news of the publication of Count von Buelow's speech in the Reichsanzeiger reached Rennes last night and is considered very important on the eve of a verdict, which in some quarters it is thought will be regarded as a slight by Germany, if it be a condemnation, as being tantamount to a public refusal to take the word of Emperor William, as his minister is merely his mouthpiece.

According to the latest report the verdict may be delivered between 3 and 5 o'clock this afternoon, the court adjourning after M. Demange's speech until 3 o'clock. There is some criticism of M. Labori's decision not to speak, the friends of M. Demange thinking it his object to escape his share of the responsibility in the event of a verdict of condemnation. M. Demange once having seen Dreyfus condemned under his own advocacy would naturally like M. Labori to share the criticism this time, especially as M. Labori has assumed such a prominent part in the proceedings.

GERMANY SPEAKS ONCE MORE.

Official Declaration Made Which Exonerates Dreyfus.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Reichs Anzeiger this evening in the official portion of the paper publishes the following statement: "We are authorized to repeat here with the declarations which the imperial government, while loyally observing the reserve demanded in regard to the internal matters of another country, has made concerning the French Captain Dreyfus. For the preservation of his own dignity and the fulfillment of duty to humanity, Prince von Munster, after obtaining the orders of the emperor, repeatedly made in December, 1894, and in January, 1895, to M. Hanotaux, M. Dupuy and M. Casimir-Perier, declarations to the effect that the imperial embassy in France never maintained either directly or indirectly any relations with Dreyfus."

Secretary of State von Buelow, in the Reichstag of January 24, 1898, made the following statement: "I declare in the most positive manner that no relations or connections of any kind ever existed between the French ex-Captain Dreyfus, now on Devil's Island, and any German agent."

Venezuela Disclaims Strife.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Neither the state department nor the war department has had any further advices from any official source regarding the impending revolution in Venezuela. The advices received at the Venezuelan legation here contradicting the reports of threatened trouble in Venezuela have been communicated to the two departments, but the Detroit man-while has sailed, and, going direct to La Guayra, there will be no opportunity to intercept it even if it were regarded as expedient to do so.

Cigarette Firm's Crime.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 9.—Charles Wilder, who seems to have been a student of dime novel heroism and a smoker of cigarettes, followed and shot Arlington Hughes, son of Judge Hughes, tonight, inflicting a wound in the abdomen which is pronounced fatal. Despite his wound Hughes held Wilder until help came. Wilder is in jail. He offers no excuse for following Hughes or for the shooting other than he wanted to know where Hughes was going. Judge Hughes went to Chicago yesterday and is supposed to be on a lake vessel unappreciated of the serious condition of his son.

Olympic Officers Dead.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 9.—Major General F. G. Slade, the officer commanding the royal artillery here, and the other military officers stationed at the post yesterday entertained the officers of the United States cruiser Olympia at dinner. The usual toasts were drunk and it was altogether a brilliant affair. Admiral Dewar was not present. Today Admiral Dewar inspected the United States training ships Saratoga and Alliance, and was handsomely cheered when leaving the vessels. The Saratoga sailed in the afternoon for Madeira.

THE DOVE OF PEACE.

It Now Hovers Over Old Oom Paul's South African Domain.

PRETORIA, Sept. 9.—The government has issued a formal announcement that its last dispatch was intended as an acceptance of the joint inquiry. The mistake arose through a confusion of ideas. Both President Kruger and Vice President Joubert declare that they are determined to work for a peaceful settlement.

In the read this morning debate was resumed on the concentration of British troops on the frontier and the stoppage of ammunition intended for the Transvaal. The house adjourned shortly before noon, after adopting unanimously the following resolution: "The volksraad having considered that friendly correspondence is still passing between the two governments, that the concentration of troops in great number near our border has a restless effect on the inhabitants of the state and that the Transvaal has lived in friendship and peace with all nations and desires to continue to live in such friendship and peace, now declares its regret at the fact of concentration, and expresses the opinion that in the case of eventualities which might lead to enmity or war between the two governments, the cause would not lie with the republic."

"As regards the stoppage of ammunition at Delagoa bay, the volksraad trusts that the government will act according to circumstances."

"The read further resolves to drop the matter of the concentration of troops on the border for the present, until the government shall supply further information to the read, although the information obtained is unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, with a result to the negotiations pending, the read declares itself determined in the meantime to maintain the rights and independence of the republic."

NEW MOVE BY THE FILIPINOS.

Aguinaldo's Congress in Extra Session Nominates Noted Conservatives.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—A Filipino who has arrived here from Tarlac says an extraordinary session of the revolutionary congress took place at Tarlac August 24. Aguinaldo presided and chose Mabini as president of the supreme court and Gonzaga as attorney general. They both represent the most conservative and temperate element.

Mabini, who recently resigned the foreign secretaryship, is the ablest man connected with the revolution. Gonzaga was the president of the last peace commission. The proceedings of the congress disproved the report that Aguinaldo had declared himself dictator.

A decree has been issued by the Filipinos compelling the resignation of all foreigners in Filipino territory. The Chinese, who are a large faction of the population, are considered foreigners, including those born in the Philippine islands. Applications must be made on stamped paper, which figures largely in all the business transactions of the insurrectionary government. This seems to be largely a scheme to tax Chinamen.

One Thousand in an Hour.

HURON, S. D., Sept. 9.—Attorney General Pyle and W. L. Miner of the Herald-Democrat, representing the committee to procure funds for bringing the First South Dakota volunteers from San Francisco to the state, started out yesterday afternoon to raise \$1,000, the amount apportioned to this county. In less than one hour the amount was ready and in bank subject to the check of the persons authorized to receive the money.

Duel Over Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—It was announced here today that as a result of newspaper polemics on the Dreyfus affair, M. Presseno, editor of the Temps, had fought a duel with M. Maurice Barrero. Four shots were said to have been exchanged with no result. The seconds of M. Barrero say the duel did not occur, as they withdrew their demand for satisfaction owing to the physical inferiority of M. Presseno.

Mr. Bryan Will Attend.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Brigadier General Ovenshine, who has just returned from the Philippine islands, called on Secretary Root and the president yesterday. He has been suffering from fever and has not yet recovered. He undoubtedly will be granted a further leave. He reports that General Lawton has suffered from chills and fever since he has been in the Philippines.

Yellow Fever Increasing.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 9.—Thirty cases of yellow fever have been reported during the last twenty-four hours, including two cases previously to date, so far as known, is 127. Two deaths have been reported during the last twenty-four hours, making the total number of deaths nine. The weather is still very warm and rainy and favorable for the spread of the disease.

Cuban Tobacco Raisers Protest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Mr. Quesada has sent to the president telegrams received from the tobacco raising interests of Cuba protesting against the proposal to admit Porto Rican tobacco into Cuba free of duty. It is understood that Secretary Root looks favorably upon the plan of admitting Porto Rican tobacco to Cuba as a relief measure.

Olympic Officers Dead.

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Free Clothing Catalogue.

Ready now, Hayden Bros.' clothing catalogue showing samples and latest styles and lowest prices. Mailed free on request. Send postal to Hayden Bros., Omaha, for prices on any goods you need. Make yourself at home in the Big Store when in Omaha.

The Long Island railroad has adopted the rule that passengers are to leave the cars by the front door and enter by the rear door.

"Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

MEXICO'S GAMBLER KING.

Pays \$1,000 a Day for License Fee and Has Made \$2,000,000.

Mexico has a Monaco which outdoes the sensational marvels of Monte Carlo, reports the New York World. This gambling palace is situated in the center of the city of Mexico, at No. 2 Gante street. Its proprietor and manager, Don Felipe Martel, is not only a self-made prince, but a phenomenal character.

For Don Felipe is not only the king of gamblers, but a devout churchman and the chief backer of the municipal treasurer. Mexico City is almost dependent upon this one citizen.

Martel was a rich man before the Mexican government decided to abolish gambling houses. Many influential Mexicans objected so seriously to the absolute stopping of their favorite pastime that the authorities thought they would achieve a clever compromise by demanding from every gambling resort a daily license tax of \$1,000.

No one supposed that the gambling spirit would be strong enough to rise above this obstacle. This proved to be the case and one by one the gambling houses closed their doors.

When the field was clear Don Felipe Martel approached the authorities with \$1,000 in cash and demanded a day's license. In a few hours his place was thronged. At a single stroke he had won the patronage of Mexico and his doors have never been closed since. The daily outlay of \$1,000 is not missed from the daily revenue of thousands.

It is not remarkable that Don Felipe's personal fortune should have reached \$2,000,000 in spite of the constant lavish expenditure. His chief establishment is as glitteringly appointed as a palace. Livered attendants and cigars are served at the host's expense. Mexicans find no amusement more alluring than a visit to Don Felipe's game table.

No Felipe's strong religious tendencies are so well known that nobody was surprised when he built recently in the village of San Agnel a church that cost more than \$50,000. The poor people of the vicinity and many of the rich as well have come to regard him as a sort of fairy prince. His own style of living encourages this belief. The Martel mansion in Mexico City is a magnificent affair, constantly filled with guests. A curious feature is that it contains forty windows—the number of cards in the Mexican deck.

Generous Chinamen.

Philadelphia Press: When contributions were asked in San Francisco to pay the expenses of the reception given to the returning California regiments it was noticed that the Chinamen were among the most liberal givers. Each one of what are known as the Six Companies contributed a liberal sum, the total from this source alone being \$4,782. This is much better than some American companies fully as able did. It is as gratifying as it is unexpected. The fact that the Chinese in California are willing to help glorify an American army returning from the Philippines so recently annexed to the United States proves that they can become Americanized as well as any other class of immigrants. It shows also that they are not averse to this country gaining a foothold in the Western Pacific ocean near to China. During the past ten years there has been an evident subsidence of the prejudice against the Chinese, which was once so strong in all the Pacific coast states. Part of this has come from the restriction on immigration, which has checked the rapid increase of Chinamen in this country. But a larger share has come from the demonstration that much of the opposition to the Chinese was based on false grounds. It has taken some years to make this clear, but it is gradually making itself felt, and the result is the better feeling between the two peoples.

The Baker boys of Kentucky, not caring to be killed in the feud in which they are entangled in Clay county, where they are largely outnumbered by the opposing faction, prefer to take chances with the Filipinos, who do not shoot as straight nor fight so hard as the Kentuckians. They have accordingly, enlisted in the Thirty-first volunteer infantry. This makes about forty bluegrass fighters—Hartfelds, Whites and Bakers—in the Thirty-first.

A Houlton, Me., man recently took a very good photograph with a simple pasteboard box and a dry plate. An aperture was cut in the box, over which was pasted a piece of black paper in which a small hole was made with the point of a pin. The box was then taken to a dark room and the plate securely fastened inside.

Pekin now has an electric railroad, running from the south gate of the city to the steam railroad station, and it is hoped that permission to enter the city itself may be obtained soon. The road is built by a German firm.