

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM

TELLS THE TRANSVAAL THAT IT IS WAR OR RETREAT.

Situation Has Now Reached Critical Stage and May Result in Hostilities at Any Time.

London, Aug. 15.—It is but a short step from the momentous reference to the Transvaal in the queen's speech at the prorogation of parliament and the final statement in the house of commons of the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, the last governmental utterance of the session, to a declaration of war, and it cannot now be long before the issue is known. When a minister speaking through the mouth of the sovereign declares the position of the queen's subjects in the South African republic "is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa," it means no soothing words to explain that ministers there explicitly declared that the Transvaal must submit to the demands made in the queen's name or accept the consequences. It is impossible to suggest the suggestion of Michael Davitt and T. P. O'Connor, Irish nationalist members of parliament and others, that the ministers are merely conducting a great game of bluff, and it may be taken for granted that failing the acquiescence of President Kruger to the British demands, they mean to compel acquiescence at the point of the sword.

ASK US TO SYMPATHIZE.

A high official of the colonial office, speaking to a representative of the Associated Press, said: "Surely the Americans realize that their sympathies and interests are with Great Britain over the Boer question. There are large numbers of American outlanders, and it is to their benefit as well as to British interests that the war be carried out. The course of Mr. John Hayes Hammond, the American engineer who was imprisoned in the Transvaal, ought to bring the situation home to the Americans."

"We fully understand the underlying sympathy of the United States for all republics, but the protection of interests, whether British or American, ought to have nothing to do with the republic principle."

The Irish element in parliament, some persons say, continues its best efforts to embarrass the government negotiations with regard to the Transvaal. The United Irish league, at a meeting held in South Mayo this week, after a speech by Mr. Michael Davitt, passed resolutions of sympathy with the Transvaal. "In its courageous opposition to the dishonest attack of Rand capitalists and their allies in the British ministry."

SEEKING A COLONIAL POLICY.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns that the state department at Washington has been making inquiries of the British colonial office regarding the government of the British colonies in the east, with the supposed view of the possible adoption of British methods in the Philippines. The American policy is being watched interestedly by the British authorities. An official of the colonial office expressed the belief that the United States will have to establish its civil service before it can obtain any degree of efficiency in the Philippines.

WILL HAVE A BIG FEAST.

First Nebraska Boys to Enjoy a Few Luxuries.

Camp Poynter, Presidio, San Francisco, Aug. 15.—Preparations for the farewell to soldier life in a way that will be remembered as its stirring events in the field are now filling the minds of the first Nebraska boys. After the three weeks' rest here with but little to do save the making of records, the soldiers are in a mood for "blow out" as heroic as their battles.

It is now quite sure that the company records will be about all finished by the coming Tuesday, thus releasing captains and sergeants from their clerical work, with the result that something will probably happen when they get their heads together.

Company I of Bennett has taken the initiative in voting to have a swell farewell banquet the coming week. First Sergeant Hammond, Corporal McCarthy and Privates Andrews and Dean have been elected the committee on arrangements.

It is planned to go to a big downtown hotel or restaurant and enjoy a menu that will include everything from "slungullon" to humming birds' tongues. Every man from captain Cosgrove down to the Z's among the privates must make a speech.

Several other companies are taking up demonstrations of one kind or another. In explanation of the extravagance in which the companies are making plans, it may be stated that every company has on hand what is known as a "company fund," which by law must be spent only for commissary supplies, or company property, and any money or property left on hand upon the disbandment of a company reverts to the government.

So the men regard it as a religious duty to see that nothing is left but pleasant memories of the company funds on the last day.

Company L has a serial program of jolly events, and will go on an excursion to Mount Tamalpais one day this week. This will be an all-day's outing to the aristocratic resort across the bay. Peddlers and canvassers make every hour of daylight active in camp. They are of both sexes, have an abundance of gall and try to sell everything within the catalogue of a department store.

A fat old Chinaman with a catarrh curdles the rear guard of the invading army today.

One company has made this proclamation to the hungry horde: "No gold bricks bought here. Apply to the government."

Another has this sarcastic request: "All solicitors please leave business cards."

MEMBER OF FIRST DIES.

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 15.—Martin L. Halverson, private in company E, First Nebraska volunteers, died in the Port Leavenworth hospital Saturday night of chronic dyspepsia. He had been in the hospital for several weeks, ever since his return, as an invalid, from Manila. Nothing is known as to his relatives. His remains will be interred in the national cemetery with full military honors. If relatives are located later, the remains will be exhumed and disposed of according to their directions.

CONDENSED NEWS NOTES.

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum has announced his intention of visiting America.

Sixty-nine counties in Kentucky appointed delegates to the anti-Goebel convention to be held at Lexington.

Miss Alice Newcomb was held up and robbed in the center of Chicago by Henry Lewis, a negro, who was captured.

The New England Bimetallic league is arranging for a meeting of the silver leaders of the country at Crescent Park, on Narragansett bay, September 2, 3 and 4.

Banff Springs, N. W. T.—Senator Beveridge of Indiana has arrived at this resort and is taking the hot baths.

Vancouver, B. C.—Advisers from Honolulu by the steamer Mlivera were that the Hilo volcano is making things decidedly interesting for everyone in Hawaii.

Bowling Green, O.—The jury in the case of John Zeltner, on trial for the murder of Attorney Westenhaver, has brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

Chicago, Ill.—The dead body of Dr. G. M. Hayes of Hayti, Mo., was found lying on the floor of his room at the Tremont house. Heart disease is said to have been the cause of his death.

Louisville, Ky.—Fire destroyed the grand stand of the Louisville Baseball club. The fire originated from a live wire. A temporary stand will probably be erected. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$3,000.

Bremen, Me.—Mabel and Lizzie Weston, aged 18 and 19 respectively, and Lizzie Dene, aged 19, daughters of farmers in this town, were drowned while bathing.

Chicago, Ill.—In the storm which swept this city Thomas A. Edwards was drowned. Stanley E. McGraw, his companion, was rescued from the overturned sailboat over a mile out in Lake Michigan.

Seattle, Wash.—William Armstrong, who is wanted in Chicago on a charge of jury bribing, was remanded to an agent of Illinois by Judge Jacobs of the superior court. Armstrong was given ten days to perfect an appeal to the state supreme court, pending which he will remain in the custody of the sheriff of King county.

New York.—The American line steamer St. Paul, Captain Jamison, from Southampton and Cherbourg, arrived here after a passage of six days, nine hours and thirteen minutes, lowering her own record between Cherbourg and this port by nearly two hours. Among the passengers on the St. Paul were ex-Speaker Thomas H. Reed, Senator W. J. Sewell of New Jersey, Richard Croker and Daniel Frohman.

GROW CHEER DREYFUS

STIRRING SCENES AT THE TRIAL OF FRANCE'S PRISONER.

Former Minister O. War Is Jeered and Hooted by Excitable Frenchmen.

Rennes, Aug. 15.—M. Casimir-Perier gave to the court martial a history of the Dreyfus case. He spoke in an emphatic manner, with strong emotion, and often in a strong tone of indignation. He appeared to greater advantage than that I ever remember to have seen him before.

M. Casimir-Perier declared that he would not leave the court until the imputations against him were cleared up. His eyes were somewhat staring and not all observant or expressive of his feelings, unless of anger, but he looks like a man who had a grandfather who has filled high situations and who stands uncommonly well with his banker. Refinement and delicacy are wanting. He is not a high-born gentleman, but the son and grandson of pre-eminently successful bourgeoisie of whom he is so proud.

His testimony was a little rude in answering the formal questions as to his name, age and profession. When the president of the court said: "Tell what you know of the Dreyfus affair," M. Casimir-Perier seemed unable to speak. As a matter of fact the blood rushes to his heart whenever he is deeply moved, paralyzing for a short time the organs of speech.

General Mercier was allowed to sit while giving his deposition, if long-winded, but explanations and remarks were not allowed. He is of quite another type from M. Casimir-Perier. His full dress uniform failed to make him look soldierly. He has the carriage and countenance of a trickster. Esterhazy is like a brigand. Mercier is like a dishonest grocer who adulterates his goods. His eyes are mere slits surrounded with puffy flesh. They peer suspiciously and reveal nothing that is going on behind them. The instinct of self-preservation and the small, mean passions that minister to it are alone expressed in his withered countenance. He spoke for hours in a scarcely audible voice. There was hardly anything in his deposition beyond the one capital admission that he sent secret documents to Colonel Maurel with a not strict order, but an implied order, to show them to the other judges of the 1894 court martial. Apart from this admission his deposition, like that of General Rogee before the court of cassation, was full of innuendo, or perhaps, and "it is not impossible," or "I may be," and such like verbal ambiguities.

TESTIMONY CARRIES NO WEIGHT.

Falling to demonstrate the guilt of Dreyfus, General Mercier turned toward the prisoner at the conclusion of the dullest speech I ever heard and with Peckaniffian softness, he, appearing to beat time on his knee as he spoke, said: "If the slightest doubt of the justice of the 1894 sentence, I would now say to the prisoner, 'Captain, I have wronged you.'"

Dreyfus for the first time burst the bonds of his strict self-control. The blood rushed into his face, and, standing to his feet, he cried: "But that is what you ought to say!"

This brought down the house and the bar, the press and the public applauded. Dreyfus stood up while the "bravos" were being shouted, quivering with anger. Then the crowd returned and he sat down rapidly in the square military position he thinks respectful to the court.

General Mercier's deposition was in such contrast to the graphic, powerful story of M. Casimir-Perier, which had throughout the ring of truth, that the general was hooted as he left the stand. He and M. Casimir-Perier will be confronted on Monday. I pity him. Think of a sorry, stunted horse, only good for the hackney, set to fight a lion. Monday's proceedings will be sensational; today's were thrilling, a sign that the tide is on the turn.

The officers who judge Dreyfus may have, for decency's sake, acquit him, but they will do so reluctantly and with hearts filled with gall. They are not to be coerced by the evidence, but it may, and I believe will, overbear them.

JAMAICA TREATY A SECRET.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The chamber of commerce here has received a communication from John A. Kasson, one of the commissioners appointed to arrange a reciprocity treaty with Jamaica. Regarding the treaty he says: "The treaty, although signed by the president of the United States, does not become operative until ratified by the senate. There is no public knowledge of its provisions now, hence no intelligent foundation for the assertion that the treaty is antagonistic to the interests of the United States. Personally I do not consider it so."

BANK TELLER SUICIDES.

Middletown, Conn., Aug. 15.—Leonidas Darrington, teller of the Citizens' National bank, was found dead beside his desk in the bank. A revolver was lying on the floor. There was no evidence of an attempt at robbery, and it was plain that he had committed suicide. Darrington's accounts with the bank are straight. Despondency over poor health, it is presumed, led to the suicide.

RACE TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

Belle Buckle, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Much feeling between the races has been aroused by the lynching here of the negro Will Chambers for assaulting a 14-year-old white girl, John Mosely, another negro, was killed while resisting arrest. Jim Dean, a companion of Mosely, was wounded. The whites are asked for guns and ammunition from Murfreesboro, fearing more trouble.

MINUS WHITE.

Minus White of Twenty-second street and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, a gayly dressed colored man, created quite a sensation in North Penn village by displaying a roll of notes, which appeared to amount to nearly \$2,000 and frequently pulling a \$2 or \$5 note from the bunch and lighting his cigar with it. At the Lehigh avenue station it was found that with the exception of \$3 in genuine \$1 bills, the supposed money was counterfeit notes, which White had found in an old house in the neighborhood.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.

Secretary of War Considering Another Call For Troops.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Secretary Root has under consideration the question of calling for volunteers. While he has not decided definitely to do so, preparations are being made for the call should it be decided to issue it when the thirteen regiments now being organized are completed.

It is said that additional troops may be needed to relieve those who have served some time in the tropical countries. It is also suggested that it may be deemed advisable to increase the army of General Otis.

Secretary Root has under consideration suggestions from General Brooke for bringing home some of the troops now in Cuba. It has been practically determined to have five battalions sent to the United States.

WILL HOLD ALGER'S ORDER.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Inspector General Breckenridge had a brief interview with Secretary Root today upon the subject of his bureau. An important feature of the interview was a statement by General Root upon the matter of the inspector general's department which was signed by General Alger on July 31. Secretary Root said that it had not yet issued from the department and would still be subject to careful consideration before it was issued.

General Breckenridge submitted to the secretary a statement showing the custom in other armies and what had been the custom in our army up to the present time. Another statement showed the position of General Breckenridge in the matter of inspection, pointing out the methods he had adopted and making suggestions. Secretary Root will take up the whole subject at a later date.

TORTURED THE PRISONERS.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 15.—Governor Sayers has received a telegram from W. N. Harns, an attorney of Hidalgo county, reporting inhuman treatment of Mexican prisoners in the county jail there by the sheriff and his deputies. The telegram alleges that the five Mexican prisoners who have been naturalized as American citizens were arrested there last Monday and thrown into jail by the sheriff without stating what crime they were charged with. Since that time none of their friends nor anyone else has been permitted to see them until today. A young attorney who had been engaged by their friends to represent them had an entrance to the jail. There he found a terrible condition of affairs. The five Mexican prisoners presented an awful sight with all the flesh torn off their necks and their bodies covered with cuts and bruises. He reports that one of the Mexicans had been hung by the neck until life was almost extinct in the hope of forcing a confession from them but as to what confession was to be no one knows as yet.

The attorney asked the governor's intercession in behalf of the prisoners, and the governor at once ordered the district attorney of that district to be present Monday at their examination trial. He also ordered rangers to the scene in case their services were needed, to protect the prisoners, as the sheriff seemed to think it would be necessary. The report says that the sheriff and his deputies took the prisoners out at night and subjected them to all these tortures in the hope of extorting a confession from them.

FINAL DETAILS OF CUBAN CENSUS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—A conference was held in the office of Secretary Root at which the final details of the proposed Cuban census were agreed upon. Those present were: Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, Victor H. Olmstead of the labor bureau, who is to be the director of the census; General J. P. Sanser, who is to be the board of trustees; the war department in the work, and Senator Quesada and other representatives of the census.

The conference was brief. Secretary Root informed the Cuban representatives that their appointment as supervisors as made by General Brooke will be ratified and that commissions would soon be issued to them, and also to the enumerators to be chosen. He also informed them that the rules would be under order to be prescribed by himself.

The blanks for the census have already been prepared. They are in Spanish and show the facts to be covered.

A very complete school census will be included and advantage will be taken of the opportunity to secure information concerning the agricultural condition of the people. There will also be a careful view into nationality, with a view of ascertaining whether the farmers are Cubans or Spaniards.

SOUTH DAKOTA ROBBERIES.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 15.—The federal authorities here were advised that parties who were arrested at Huron on suspicion of having been implicated in the robbery of the postoffice at Artestian last Monday night have been released, as they conclusively proved their innocence.

Secret Service Agent Woods arrived here from Washington and will spend some time in South Dakota, endeavoring to capture and break up an organized band which during the last few weeks has robbed a large number of postoffices in this state.

Christopher Christianson, a life prisoner in the Sioux Falls penitentiary, made a desperate effort to commit suicide. He obtained a piece of window pane and when the other prisoners fled out of the room for dinner he hung himself. He was almost immediately missed and discovered before life was wholly extinct.

The state supreme court has granted a writ of error and probable cause in the case of John Hellekson, a prominent stockman of Lyman county, who was recently convicted of cattle stealing and sentenced to a term of two years and three months in the Sioux Falls penitentiary, and Hellekson was released and taken back to Lyman county for a new trial.

"We are so happy!" she whispered. "Yes, my darling!" he answers. "A sigh butters her gentle bosom. 'Do you know?' she falters, 'our great happiness frightens me? It almost makes me think the opal in my engagement ring is paste!'"

In the clearest, brightest day, the air holds the material of clouds, which at the first chill breath gather and overcast the sun.—Detroit Journal.

WAR ON THE TRUSTS

ATTORNEY GENERAL AFTER THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Proposes to Drive the Octopus From the State of Nebraska—Other Trusts Also.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 15.—The anti-trust law that has been operative in Nebraska since July 10, 1897, has been invoked by Attorney General Smyth in a suit that he has filed in the district court of Douglas county, in which he asks that the Standard Oil company of Indiana be restrained from doing business in this state. The petition is a voluminous document that deals at length with the nature and manner of organization of the defendant corporation and points out in detail the methods by which it is alleged to violate the law. It includes a list of all the minor corporations that united to form the trust, a copy of the original trust agreement and reproductions of various resolutions and amendments since adopted by the aggregated corporation.

According to the showing thus recorded the company was organized under the laws of Indiana June 18, 1899. Under its articles of incorporation it was formed for the purpose of manufacturing the products of crude petroleum, to transport and sell the same and to erect such buildings and construct such machinery as was necessary to carry on this business. It is declared that the company has conducted this business in Nebraska for several years past, as well as engaged in the illegal pursuits on account of which the action is brought.

It is represented that in January, 1882, the corporations, limited partnerships and others interested became parties to the trust agreement in violation of law and have since acted under the agreement. The parties interested in the agreement are enumerated at length in the body of the document, which provides that each corporation shall be known as the Standard Oil company of whatever state it was incorporated in and that all the partnerships, business and property of each concern shall be transferred to the Standard Oil company of that particular state. In consideration for this transfer it is provided that the central organization shall transfer to each party an amount of the capital stock of the Standard Oil company equal to the value of the property that it has transferred to the trust. The affairs of the corporation are to be managed by a board of nine trustees to be elected for three years by the holders of trust certificates. The original board of trustees consisted of J. D. Rockefeller, O. H. Payne, William Rockefeller, J. A. Bostwick, H. M. Flagler, W. G. Warden, Charles Pratt, Benjamin Brewster and John D. Archibald. Each trustee is entitled to a salary of \$25,000 a year and the president of the board may receive \$30,000.

In a subsequent agreement it is suggested that, since it does not appear advisable that all the companies should transfer their property to the trust at that time, the trustees be given authority to exercise their discretion in the matter and that each subordinate company remain in existence until the trustees decided that it was expedient to receive it into the trust.

PLAN WAS CARRIED OUT.

Continuing, the attorney general alleges that the Indiana concern—that is, the defendant in this case—was organized under this trust agreement, that its stock was transferred to the trust and that it received in return an equal amount in par value of the trust certificates. Consequently the board of trustees had and controlled the bulk of the stock of the Indiana company and was able to dictate the selection of its board of directors. The trustees also received the dividends that were paid on the stock held by them and from the proceeds of dividends received from this and the other companies that belonged to the trust certificates were paid.

The trust was managed in this manner until March 21, 1892, when, at a meeting of the board of trustees at New York, a resolution was passed that apparently contemplated the dissolution of the trust. This resolution provided that the affairs of the organization should be wound up by the trustees, that all property held by the trust except stocks of corporations, should be sold at private sale and the proceeds distributed to holders of stock certificates according to their respective interests. The stocks were then to be distributed among holders of trust certificates by calling in the certificates and returning the stocks that had been originally turned in to form the trust.

The attorney general asserts that this resolution was merely calculated to effect the purpose of preserving the trust, and under the guise of liquidation in order to stave off the litigation tending to have it declared illegal; that all the trust stock that was not required to take up these certificates still remains in the hands of the trustees and that the trust assets transferred back to the defendant company on its books, again passed into the hands of the trust by assignments of legal title and the trust still controls the affairs of the company.

WHO COMPOSE THE TRUST.

On this showing it is contended that the affairs of the Standard Oil company of Indiana are still dominated by a trust and that this trust will continue to illegally control them. The trust is composed of the following separate and distinct concerns, each of which is under the management of a board of trustees practically as completed in the original trust agreement: Anglo-American Oil company, limited, Atlantic Refining company, Buckeye Pipe Line company, Eureka Pipe Line company, Forest Oil company, Indiana Pipe Line company, National Transit company, New York Transit company, Northern Pipe Line company, Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas company, Ohio Oil company, Solar Refining company, Southern Pipe Line company, South Penn Oil company, Union Tank Line company and the Standard Oil company, respectively, of Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York and Ohio.

The further contention of the state is that the purpose of this trust is to create and carry out restrictions in trade, to increase or diminish the price of petroleum and its products and to prevent competition in the manufacture, sale and purchase of the commodity. It is alleged that the defendant company is bound by its trust agreement not to sell the product below a certain figure and that it is engaged in a conspiracy against trade and business in violation of the laws of Nebraska.

It is asked that service may be had on any other of the companies concerned in the trust and that they, as well as the defendant company, be prohibited from doing business in Nebraska.

IOWA NEWS.

Lemon Broc's circus was in Dubuque, and when it left town a dozen youngsters were missing.

It is said one of Sheldon's city fathers sold the hay from the cemetery and appropriated the proceeds.

Waterloo invited Dewey to its street fair, and now Dubuque has sent an invitation to McKinley to its carnival.

Three little Mount Pleasant girls have six engagements to ride at fairs this fall. They are advertised as "The Little Rough Riders."

Mrs. George W. Bemis, wife of a former state treasurer of Iowa, died recently at Lake Okoboji.

The city of Iowa Falls has struck a bountiful supply of water in the well recently put down at the waterworks pumping station.

Mrs. Marion Ames has commenced a suit against the Waterloo and Cedar Falls Rapid Transit company for \$10,000 damages, due to the death of her husband, who was struck by an electric car July 6.

James F. Howard, now a resident of Chicago, but formerly a prominent attorney of Webster City, has been disbarred from practice in Iowa on account of his connection with the famous Olmstead case.

Clarence E. Hill, son of General Superintendent Hill of the Rock Island road, had his foot crushed at Cedar Rapids by falling under the cars. He is employed by the H. C. R. & N. road.

Miss Clara Louise Gibson of Marion has won the first scholarship of the year in the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and is also the first scholarship ever given to a pupil west of the Mississippi river.

A barn in Grant township, Kosuth county, was struck by lightning, and one horse was killed outright, while three others were deprived of their hearing. The horses are still deaf, although it is the opinion of those who claim to know that they will eventually recover.

The eleator at Cumberland on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was completely destroyed by fire, and it was only owing to a heavy fall of rain that part of the town did not go with it. The loss was \$5,000, with insurance of \$3,500.

State Veterinarian Gibson slaughtered at the local packing house thirteen finely bred cows, one bull and three calves from the Chickasaw county poor farm, all in advanced stages of tuberculosis.

A rain very much in the nature of a cloudburst occurred in the vicinity of Griswold. A mile from that place 200 feet of Rock Island track was washed out, preventing the branch train from getting in there until the next afternoon.

Captain W. T. Rigby has given up his home at Mount Vernon owing to the fact that the pressure of his duties as president of the Vicksburg military park commission requires his presence on the lower Mississippi about three-fourth of the year. Mrs. Rigby will accompany her husband to the south.

A horse ran away with a buggy containing Miss Emma Boyd of Ira, and Mrs. Theo Young and two children, down the steep hill leading into the town of Colfax. One lady had her ankle sprained and the others were bruised considerably, but no bones were broken. The hill is very steep and long, and it was indeed fortunate that no worse accident occurred.

Nelson Carpenter, the 17-year-old son of L. C. Carpenter, a farmer living south of Clear Lake, committed suicide Saturday afternoon in a fit of despondency over continued ill health. Young Carpenter had been a close student at the Clear Lake High school and it is thought that over-study had undermined his health and brought on a mental aberration. He used a shot gun to blow off the top of his head.

E. B. Woodruff of Knoxville is seeking to secure fitting recognition of the exceptional services of his son in Luzon. Fred P. Woodruff is a sergeant in company D of the Fifty-first Iowa, and he received special commendation for his valor and discretion on June 15 last, when his company was attacked by the Filipinos at San Fernando. The captain being ill and both of the lieutenants being on detached service, the command of the company devolved upon Sergeant Woodruff, and he acquitted himself more than creditably. A commission in the new volunteers would please the sergeant's father.

A wild boar has been imported direct from Africa by John Delaney, a wealthy farmer at LeMars, for the purpose of improving the stock on his place. The jungle pigs are free from disease and it is Delaney's belief that by cross-breeding he will make his herd immune from cholera. His experiment is being watched with the greatest interest by the farmers of the state. The animal on Mr. Delaney's farm differs in many respects from both the wild pig of India and the comparatively well known boar of our country. It is of the toe variety. Its hoof is solid and round like that of a horse. It is much less leggy than the Indian pig, and has a stocky and promising body. Its head is long and its snout peculiarly long and blunt. There is a callous protuberance on the upper side of the snout, not unlike a sprouting rhinoceros horn. The tusks are not yet developed. The animal is a little over a year old and weighs 500 pounds. It is expected that at full growth it will balance between 700 and 800 pounds. The first four families sired by the African have just been littered. The young swine, about forty in number, bear strongly the characteristics of the boar. They are all of the one-hoofed variety.

Washington, D. C.—Major Charles E. Kilbourne, paymaster of the army, has been appointed to duty as treasurer of the Philippines and the island of Guam. All moneys of the civil government of the islands will be placed in his hands.