

# A REPUBLICAN SAND STORM BLOWS OVER

## A VILE ATTEMPT TO BESMIRCH EX-GOVERNOR SILAS A. HOLCOMB'S SPLENDID RECORD.

### The Chronic Leaches who Have Been Pried Loose From the Administration Crib Adopted Desperate Tactics to Divert Public Attention From the Real Issues Involved in the Campaign.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 18.—In this campaign the "special pleaders" are up to their old tricks. Fearing Holcomb's candidacy, the republican state central committee thought to sidetrack him before the conventions were held; and they attempted to breathe life in a senate investigating committee, which had been a lawful body with full powers to act so long as the senate was in session, but which ceased to have such powers on the 31st day of March, 1899, the day the legislature adjourned.

### BOGUS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

It needs no constitutional lawyer to understand that while in session, a legislative committee of any kind needs no written law to authorize its actions—each body is popularly said to be a law unto itself, restricted only in its actions by the state constitution and our national laws and constitution; a legislative committee represents the body creating it, its members are a part of the body creating it, and it must report its actions, if any, to the creating body before that body ceases to exist. There are state senators now, but there is no state senate—it ceased to exist on the 31st of March, and no body but Governor Poynter can call it back to life between now and the first Tuesday of January, 1901.

There was no bill or joint resolution of both houses duly passed by the legislature, and signed by the governor (or passed over his veto), which authorizes Messrs. Prout, Locke and Van Dusen to investigate certain state officers—nothing but a senate resolution, which, regardless of what might be said therein, had the force of law only while the senate was in session. Certain formalities are necessary in enactment of laws and these were not complied with in the case of the Prout-Rocke-Van Dusen resolution. Governor Poynter knew this committee had ceased to exist as a legal body when he vetoed the \$5,000 appropriation to pay its expenses. The honorable senators composing the quondam investigating committee also knew they had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers and records; knew they were not a senate committee when they demanded (with a big "D") of Secretary Porter a room at the capitol, and Porter met this too.

### HANNA TACTICS ADOPTED.

But Chairman Schneider thought he knew a good thing when he saw it. Mark Hanna had been fairly generous, and, if the state, thanks to Governor Poynter, couldn't be held up for the expense, why shouldn't the state central committee assist the functionary senate committee? The bold senator from Beatrice, with the E'kam Browne voice, believed it would work like a charm, if the state central committee would stand the expense; Father Rocke was dubious, but, when the committee stood in the way if any good to the republican party might come of it; and Van Dusen had lived long enough in Omaha to do any partisan thing.

And so the committee, long dead, was resurrected by a liberal draught from the barrel of Hanna, with, perhaps, occasional sips of spirits frument.

### HEARD UP FOR SOMETHING TO DO.

But there was nothing to investigate. It wouldn't do to pry around the state treasurer's office—Meserve had his office ready for an investigation any business hour of any business day; and, besides, the honest man, perhaps, even then checking up the treasurer's books, later finding them correct to a cent. It wouldn't do to investigate the supreme court any more—that confounded Omaha printer, Burgess, had wormed a most damning question out of Judge Norval during the house investigation. Cornell had passed unhurt through a very searching investigation. Uncle Jake had been too industrious in leasing and looking after the state school lands, and wouldn't do to investigate them. The secretary's office was never in better shape—an investigation of Porter wouldn't make very valuable republican campaign thunder.

### MUD BATTERIES AGAINST HOLCOMB.

"No," they said, "it's Holcomb's hide we want hung on our back fence; we must get him skinned before convention time. He must not be nominated. He's like the First Nebraska, when he starts, all hell can't stop him. Maybe we can throw enough mud on him that the fool pops will be afraid to nominate him."

But there wasn't an act of Holcomb's, public or private, that an investigation would throw any new light upon. The people everywhere, regardless of politics, knew his official acts were pure. His friends knew him to be strictly honest and upright in all things. Every man who ever looked in that big, open, manly, frank countenance knew Holcomb to be an honest man. His administration as governor had been like Caesar's wife, absolutely above suspicion. The people knew what his public acts had been and they approved them. A few democrats and populists on the state were bitter against him because the pie counter was not long enough to admit them—but even they, in their bitter moments, would always freely admit that "Holcomb's honest." What could the "smelling" committee do?

### THE WORK OF AN ARTISTIC LIAR.

Nothing without assistance. Every one of the committee are rather matter-of-fact; and it required a high order of imagination to create what the committee needed. In the campaign of 1897, when Hayward and the state central committee met and in bitter anguish exclaimed, "What shall we do to be saved?" they found, in the person of the Omaha Bee's Lincoln correspondent, a man who, to parody the words of Will Carleton, "knew how much to know, and knew how to not know too much." The wonderful array of lies, twisted figures and figures cast never intended, which this respondent arranged, and which Judge Hayward used in his speeches opening the 1897 campaign, were indeed unique. Of course they fell flat on the ears of well informed men and women, but there is a class of men who believe in the plan of "smelling" Holcomb. He could do it, though through the records often and when that Governor Thayer had approved the first appropriation ever made for the "smelling" committee, and drew the entire appropriation and used it in part payment of the expenses of a house. He was a man who had approved an appropriation for a house and used

part of it—when Thayer was not drawing both it and the gubernatorial salary. He knew that Governor Crouse, evidently unrepentant in his strict construction ideas, had vetoed a house report appropriation on constitutional grounds. And he knew that Governor Holcomb had approved and used part of two appropriations for house rent—being the only governor to consider the appropriation to mean strictly what it purported to be: an appropriation to provide a residence for the governor and his family during his term of office, and not as an increase of salary. Ah! Here was the place to pierce the Holcomb armor! The "smelling" committee's association with Simon in their rebash of the recount matter was a disgrace even to the members of that committee—and it's pretty hard to contaminate prehistoric hen fruit. "Yes, that house rent is a good point," he told the committee; "it will look like petty larceny, the way we'll tell it, and you know the world despises a petty thief."

### DOCTORING UP POLITICAL BUNCOMBE.

So witnesses were called and the bald-headed gentlemen with the E'kam voice would allow nothing told except what he wanted told. It wasn't a matter of telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—the "smelling" committee didn't want the whole truth; they feared it. And a plain statement that Holcomb had made repairs on the rented property to cover the difference between the \$30, \$40 and \$45 a month he paid the landlord and the \$50 a month he drew for several months at first was garbled into the statement that he drew \$50, paid out \$30 and pocketed the balance each month. Of course, Governor Holcomb's statement to the press sets all doubts at rest—and his landlord concurs in the statement; every cent drawn from the house rent appropriation was paid out in procuring a residence during his term of office. Governor Thayer did not pay out a cent for house rent of the first appropriation of \$2,000—did he simply steal that amount?

### THE HOUSE RENT BUSINESS EXPOSED.

Look at the amounts drawn from the house rent appropriations by the different governors:

The 1889 appropriation of \$2,000 was drawn April 18, 1889, in one warrant by Governor Thayer.

The 1891 appropriation of \$2,000 was drawn as follows:

John M. Thayer	\$ 500.00
James E. Boyd	1,250.00
Lapsed	250.00
Total	\$2,000.00

The \$250 which lapsed was that portion of the appropriation which was unused in January, 1893, at the expiration of Governor Boyd's term. Governor Crouse believed a house rent appropriation to be unconstitutional, and, hence, could not use it.

The 1895 appropriation of \$1,500 was drawn as follows:

Anna E. Crandall	\$ 300.00
Silas A. Holcomb	850.00
Lapsed	190.00
Total	\$1,500.00

The amount drawn by Mrs. Crandall was for rental of the house Governor Holcomb first lived in, but, after moving to another residence, the warrants were drawn in his own name.

The 1897 appropriation was drawn as follows:

Silas A. Holcomb	\$ 901.30
S. A. Wilson	192.40
Lapsed	214.30
Total	\$1,500.00

The amounts paid to Wilson were for house rent for Governor Poynter.

### HOLCOMB HANDLED THE APPROPRIATION HONESTLY.

The amounts used by the different governors may be summarized as follows:

Gov.	Per Mo.
Gov. Thayer, 24 months	\$83.33
Acting Gov. Thayer, 6 months	33.33
Gov. Boyd, 18 months	33.33
Gov. Holcomb, 45 months	51.12
Gov. Poynter, 3 months	61.12

Do you wonder that republicans howl at Holcomb's house rent? The simple fact that all the money drawn by Holcomb for house rent (\$2,303.30) during a four-year term is but little larger than that drawn by Governor Thayer, all in a lump in advance, too, during a two-year term, ought to convince any thinking man that all this republican howl is simply "special pleading."

### TRYING TO HIDE THE REAL ISSUES.

They want to divert attention from the main issues. It is the fluttering of a wild bird to save its nest. They don't want public attention directed toward the supreme court. They would rather not hear about their record as executive state officers. They want the Philippine war unnoticed from the standpoint of humanity; if you can't wrap the flag around you and talk of "benevolent assimilation," for God's sake keep still. They don't want much said about that Sulu treaty and McKinley's official recognition of slavery and polygamy. They like to cry "prosperity," pointing to overflowing banks (the overflow is mostly wind), but would rather not talk about the sale of the Burr Block at Lincoln.

Hence, they resort to "special pleading" to obscure the real issues. There is nothing in their "smelling" committee's report that can hurt a hair of Holcomb's head—and they know it. But like the devil fish they delight in squirting a lot of blackened water all around them in order the better to escape in the blackness.

CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE.

"Though not so numerous as formerly, 'round-the-world' letters continue to crop up at intervals," says the September Ladies' Home Journal. "They also have a request to return to the writer after they have made the tour of the world, a list of the principal cities through which they are desired to pass being also given, coupled with a modest request to each postmaster to stamp carefully the date of arrival at his office. Many years ago letters of this sort did occasionally make the circuit, and curious looking specimens they were, indeed, but postmasters in the United States are now prohibited from forwarding such matter."

# SHE IS A GOOD FARMER.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The new women of Wisconsin lift their bonnets to Mrs. Adda F. Howie. As the mistress of Sunny Peak farm, near Elf Grove, she has made a remarkable record of success in breeding blooded stock. Far and wide is the professor of agriculture in the state university, to the farmers who attend the farmers' institutes; indeed, to all interested in the development of fine cattle—Mrs. Howie is known for her work.

Farming undertaken as a diversion, has become a source of enthusiasm. Mrs. Howie inherited the farm 25 years ago. The land was good, but Mrs. Howie's last thought was that of living on the place. For years she rented it and lived in fine style in Milwaukee. She wrote a clever book and charming verse; she lived in the atmosphere of clever people and enjoyed it thoroughly until her son had finished his course at the University of Wisconsin.

Then came a change. The young man had studied agriculture in the university and returned absorbed with the fad of scientific farming. To gratify the boy's whim Mrs. Howie moved to the University of Wisconsin. She has a beautiful town house in Milwaukee. The boy had grown tired of the life of a gentleman farmer with his mother's enthusiasm was fairly agone. Within five years she has done wonders. She has raised prize-winning cattle, calves that have sold for \$300 each; she has won many premiums with her butter at county and state fairs and has aroused the envy of half the housewives in the state.

The buildings on Sunny Peak farm are marvels of cleanliness and complete in every detail of modern improvement. The big red barn built by Mrs. Howie's grandfather years ago has been turned into a stock barn and christened the "Jewel Casket." Within it is whitewashed walls, stalls, and roof. The stalls extend from a broad aisle, each with the name of its occupant and registered number painted overhead. There is a sink with roller towel and cakes of soap and bottles of ammonia for the use of farm hands, who are compelled to scrub before milking.

After the herds are turned out in the morning the barn is carefully swept, and twice a week it is scrubbed. The cows are brushed and curried like thoroughbred race horses.

The pigpen, where the imported Tamworths and Yorkshires are found, is quite as interesting as the barn. Over the door is the name, "McFadden's Row," and under the hen house, "Old Ladies' Home."

"It certainly is hard work," Mrs. Howie said. "No woman who cannot get down on her knees and scrub the floor when necessity demands has any right to expect success stock-raising. And you have got to love it or you will not make it a success. I'm a farmer. You could not say anything that would please me more than that. I don't mind being called even a country jail."

How long she has been a lecturer at farmers' institutes and to contribute to stock journals. She is a familiar attendant at the fairs, and her opinions upon stock raising are eagerly sought and carefully followed by many leading stockmen.

### FATE LIKE POMPEII'S.

Santa Fe, N. M.—New Mexico has its Pompeii and its Herculaneum; it has its Vesuvius and its extinct Etna. It has a most interesting region of Central Asia and of Egypt.

Not far from Santa Fe, in Santa Clara canyon, there are buried the remains of a city of cliff dwellers, older perhaps than Rome. Rev. F. S. Madden and a party of scientists here attended systematic excavation, and during the last week they have dug out two rooms of a communal building 300 by 400 feet, three stories high, containing at least 2,000 rooms.

The rooms for beds are excavated showed that the cliff dwellers deserted the house in great haste. They left many articles of interest behind which they would assuredly have taken along if their leave-taking had been less precipitous.

The abundance of turkey and dog bones showed that those animals were kept in the house. Attached to each living room in the communal building are small turkey corrals 4x4 feet and connected with the living rooms by low archways just high enough for a turkey to slip through. In the burial places the remains of the ancient race are invariably found covered with turkey and dog bones. The bodies are buried in a stooping position, with the head between the knees and the feet of all bodies pointing to a common center.

The most important find made by Rev. Mr. Madden was that of nine skeletons, whose formation indicates that the ancient cliff dwellers were not Indians, but were allied to the Caucasian race. The forehead of the skulls is well formed, while the posterior part of the head is almost flat. In the course of evolution the incisors of the cliff dwellers were transformed into the slender fangs of the cliff dwellers were evidently vegetarians. In their houses are found corn, and they evidently grew and smoked tobacco. Some skulls that were found in the cliff dwellings on the Gila had long red hair.

The reason for the desertion of the Santa Clara cliff dwellings is found in the immense stream of lava which poured forth from a crater only a few miles from Santa Fe, and covered many square miles with lava and ash. It must have been a volcanic eruption, similar to that which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, which caused the cliff dwellers to flee from their homes.

According to Rev. Mr. Madden the dwellings were deserted at least 2,000 years ago. The cliff dwellers were giants in their day, for one of the femurs that he picked up measured twenty inches and must have belonged to a man between seven and eight feet high.

We never loved a tree or flower but that the rolling stone gathered no moss. Our jokes fall flat, stale and unprofitable while our noses and sober efforts evoke the most enthusiastic outbursts of merriment. When we expect to split a side we break a heart, and when we would call up the tender tears from the heart of pathos wild and woolly outbursts of laughter smite upon our delicate and sensitive ear. When we try to preach a sermon we are mistaken for a jester, and when we seek to rival Josh Billings, Talmage grows jealous.—Dyersburg, Tenn., Herald.

I am in receipt of letters constantly from ministers seeking charges, and the suffering and anxiety they disclose in appealing for a necessary boon of elementary human sympathy that something must be done. Only the most callous could refuse, and I am convinced that the ministry will act when they see that it is in their power to right the wrong.—A Congressional Member in the Hartford Courant.

# PLAN TO ORGANIZE YOUNG MEN'S AMERICAN CLUBS

The following plan for the organization of fusion campaign clubs for the state was adopted by the state conventions at Omaha.

The members of the committee appointed to draft the plan were V. O. Johnson and J. A. Maguire of Lancaster county, N. H. Rhodes of Thayer, and W. Rose of Nance county. The plan:

### CONSTITUTION.

Name—This organization shall be known as the Young Men's American club and shall consist of precinct clubs, county leagues, and a state league.

Style—The name of the precinct organization shall be the Young Men's American club of ——— precinct (or township), ——— county, Nebraska.

Object—Its object is to concentrate the courage, intelligence and patriotism of the young men of the reform elements of Nebraska into a force making for a just and honorable solution of local, state and national problems, and an honest administration of public affairs.

Its further object is to educate Nebraska citizenship in the science of government by means of literature on pending questions and by lectures and public discussions under the auspices of the club.

Principles—We lay down the following cardinal principles of good citizenship: "The Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States first, last and forever."

Every citizen, irrespective of race, nationality, religion, wealth or occupation is entitled to the equal benefits and the equal protection of the laws of his country and should bear his proportionate share of the burdens of government.

The welfare of the country is a superior consideration to the interests of any political party or any private citizen.

The ballot is mightier than the pen or sword." The citizen who neglects to vote is not a patriotic American.

A political organization should require of its representatives in office the same high standard of official honesty that it requires of its opponents.

Platform—We are in favor of an American financial system and declare our unwavering allegiance to the cause of bimetallism.

We are opposed to an un-American policy of imperialism. We deprecate the sacrifice of American blood to subjugate and control without its consent an alien and distant people.

We denounce the policy of giving direct and substantial support it has given to the formation and development of great monopolies while pretending to benefit the laboring classes, by trust-breeding tariff legislation.

Obligations—We, the members of this club, active and honorary, do severally and individually pledge our patriotism that on every election day we will devote our time, or as much thereof as is under our control, to the welfare of our country by casting our ballots (if voters) in behalf of the above principles and by a united and systematic effort to bring out a full vote in their support.

We further pledge our attendance upon and participation in the primaries of some political party.

Membership—Any man between the ages of 18 and 40 inclusive may become an active member of this club on the recommendation of three active members, by paying the prescribed dues and subscribing to this constitution.

No person, once an active member, shall cease to be such by reason of passing the age limit for admission.

Any person eighteen years of age or older, not eligible to active membership, may become an honorary member, paying the prescribed dues and subscribing to this constitution.

Honorary members may have the privilege of the floor, but shall not vote.

Officers—The officers of this club shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer. They shall be elected from the active membership at an annual meeting called at the direction of the president of the state league prior to the primaries of the political parties represented in the club.

Executive Committee—There shall be an executive committee consisting of the president, secretary, treasurer and five others, not more than three of whom may be elected from the honorary membership of the club.

Duties—The duties and powers of the officers and executive committee shall be such as usually devolve upon those positions. The secretary of the club, when requested by the secretary of the county league, shall certify to him on blanks provided for that purpose the membership of the club.

Quorum—One-fifth of the active membership shall constitute a quorum.

day. All moneys obtained by subscription, dues or otherwise shall be placed in the hands of the treasurer of the club, who shall pay out the same only on orders of the executive committee, signed by the president and secretary.

Rules—Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern in parliamentary matters.

Amendments—This constitution may be amended by a majority of all votes cast at any meeting of the state league.

County League of Young Men's American Clubs—Organization—The County League of Young Men's American Clubs shall consist of the various precinct clubs. At its meetings the several clubs shall have a representation proportioned to the number of its active members. No proxies shall be allowed but the delegates may cast the full vote of their respective clubs.

The county leagues shall hold annual meetings at the time determined on by its executive committee, at which meetings an executive committee shall be elected whose qualifications, powers and duties shall correspond to those of the officers and executive committee of the precinct clubs.

The Nebraska League of Young Men's American Clubs—The state league shall be organized and conducted in a manner similar to the county leagues.

Emergency—The officers and executive committee of the state and county leagues for the years 1899-1900 shall be selected by the chairman of the state and county central committees respectively of the reform parties.

### TWENTY PLANKS OF BRYAN.

1—Most of our trouble comes from forgetting that every public officer is a hired man.

2—The man who puts his party above principle does not deserve to be called wise.

3—Your cause is not tied to a man. We have lifted principle above men.

4—I say, first, let the government issue all money, drive the banks out of the issuing business. Then we can settle whether it shall be redeemable in coin or not.

5—I intend to advocate the income tax until the constitution is amended to authorize it so that no judges, no nine nor one, can build a bulwark around the rich and throw the burdens of the government on the struggling poor.

6—When you call up the question of government ownership of railroads, I will tell you, get ownership of you can, but if you cannot, get government control.

7—I want this district to declare that the principles for which Bland fought are as popular as ever.

8—The republicans have put the dollar before the man.

9—No tomb, be it ever so strong, can imprison a righteous cause.

10—All trusts are corporations and creations of law. What law creates, it can regulate or crush.

11—God made man. We looked upon God's work and made a fictitious person called a corporation, 10,000 times greater than the individual. Man-made man shall have no rights more sacred than God-made man.

12—The money trust is the biggest. Why let it alone and go out to fight the toothpick trust?

13—Monarchy is force, a republic is consent. Do you believe in force or consent?

14—Back of the imperialistic policy is the desire to make money. Instead of "duty," or "destiny," the word should be dollars and cents.

15—You cannot insure Christianity by hypodermic injections of cold lead.

16—If we shoot the gospel in the Philippines it won't be long till we will be shooting our own particular brand of Christianity into every one differing from us.

17—Philanthropy colorforms the conscience, while the 5 per cent picks the pockets of the conquered.

18—We have tried to buy the Philippines? Then we will have to tax them more than Spain ever did in the height of her tyranny.

19—Who will pay for this? The Philippines? Then we will have to tax them more than Spain ever did in the height of her tyranny.

# UNDER BRITISH FLAG

## OUR HEROES PACKED IN SHIP LIKE CATTLE.

### Over Four Hundred Appeal to British Authorities For Relief—U. S. Troops Under Foreign Flag.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The Army transport Tartar, which is reported detained at Hong Kong by the British authorities, was chartered by the United States and is owned by the Canadian Pacific Steamship company. She sails under the British flag. It is said that under these conditions she is subject to the British navigation laws, as being chartered by the United States does not entitle her to American registry. The British consul can determine whether she complies with the British navigation laws, and if she does not, she has authority to unload.

Kansas City, Mo.—The following cablegram has been received by the Star from its special correspondent on board the Tartar, at Hong Kong, dated today: "Tartar, having on board the Twentieth Kansas regiment, has been regular clearance. Four hundred regulars on board the Tartar have made complaint of overcrowding. No serious sickness."

Washington, D. C.—A private cable message from Hong Kong says that complaint was made by the 400 discharged regulars on board the Tartar of overcrowding, whereupon clearance was refused.

The Twentieth Kansas volunteer infantry, with General Funston, is aboard the Tartar, but it is understood that the volunteers make no complaint and are anxious to have clearance granted the ship in order that they may proceed homeward.

It is stated at the war department that the Tartar matter had been referred to Ambassador Choate, which makes an international question of it. The contention of the war department is, that, notwithstanding the Tartar flies the British flag, the assumption of British authority over her is unauthorized, as she is chartered by the United States government.

The Tartar flew the British flag while she was being loaded with American soldiers and munitions of war at the government wharf in San Francisco, preparatory to her trip to Manila. When she steamed out of the bay American soldiers gathered along the rails to bid a last farewell to home shores from under the lion and bars of England, while the course of the vessel was directed by officers who owe their allegiance to the British empire.

A member of the World-Herald staff in San Francisco at the time heard many comments upon the peculiar circumstances of the vessel's departure. Although the nationality of the ship was generally known, no one seemed to be able to furnish a satisfactory explanation of why she had not raised the United States flag after being chartered by this government.

Even at that time wise heads predicted a number of complications that might arise, some of them involving nice little points of international law. Among these it was said that if Germany were aching for a pretext to take a hand in the Philippine situation this incident might furnish her with an excuse to charge a violation of a violation of neutral rights. Interference on the part of English authorities in foreign parts, however, did not seem at all to be apprehended by those versed in the laws of the sea.

The Tartar is a ship of about the same tonnage as the Hancock, which was ordered by Colonel Pope, chief quartermaster at Manila, to be loaded with not more than 1,000 men on her return trip to the United States.

### VANDERBILT'S WILL.

## Estate Not Less Than One Hundred Million—No Discrimination.

New York.—(Special.)—Cornelius Vanderbilt died suddenly Tuesday morning. He had been under the shadow of death for several years and was one of the most methodical of men. He left a carefully drawn will, but its terms are not known. His friends think it will make provisions for the charity in which he was interested, with a valuation of the estate's value is less than \$100,000,000. If this fabulous wealth was reduced to corn at 20 cents a bushel there would not be enough railroad cars in existence to haul it to market in a month's time.

There had been a reconciliation between Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and his parents, who opposed his marriage with Miss Grace Wilson, and it is doubtful if discrimination will be made against him. On the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt his brother, William K., becomes head of the family and will make arrangements for the funeral and will see to the probating of the will.

Mr. Vanderbilt's death will force the retirement of the large Vanderbilt family connections from any participation in the social doings of the fashionable world for some time to come and will also close to the members of the gay world several of the largest mansions in New York.

The funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt is to be held at 10 o'clock Friday morning in St. Bartholomew's church, in which Mr. Vanderbilt was a pew holder. The service will be conducted by Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the rector. Bishop Potter will be present. The clergy of the church will assist the rector. Dr. Green will be at the Vanderbilt residence at 9:30 o'clock to conduct a short service of prayer before the church service. The main body of the central aisle is to be reserved for the members of the family and the associates of Mr. Vanderbilt in various business and charitable institutions in which he was interested. The pews opening on the two side aisles will be open to the general public. There will be no tickets of admission.

As the body is carried into the church the organ will play Chopin's funeral march. The following named honorary pall bearers will walk behind the coffin: John Hone, George H. Fearing, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. B. Ledyard, Frederic Bronson, Samuel F. Barger, W. Bayard Cutting, George A. Crocker and George MacCulloch Miller.

The music at the church will be furnished by sixty voices. Immediately afterward the body will be taken to the foot of Forty-second street, where a boat is to be in waiting to take the body to Staten Island for burial at Newdorp.

There has been no word from Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was cabled at Yokohama, Japan.

"Mr. Vanderbilt's death will have no effect on the Vanderbilt properties," said Mr. Depew. "William K. Vanderbilt, with his brother's consent, took his place at the head of the properties two years ago."

"The friends of the family are yet in ignorance of the provisions of the will."

### An Ancient Saw.

Saws were used by the ancient Egyptians. One that was discovered, with several other carpenter's tools, in a private tomb at Thebes, is now preserved in the British museum. The blade, which appears to be of iron, is ten and a half inches long, and an inch and a quarter broad at the widest part. The teeth are irregular, and appear to have been formed by striking a blunt edged instrument against the edge of the plate, the bur, a rough shoulder thus produced, not being removed.

A painting, copied in Rosellini's work on Egyptian antiquities, represents a man using a similar saw, the piece of wood he is cutting being held between two upright posts. In other representations the timber is bound with ropes to a single post, and in one, copied by Rosellini, the workman is engaged in tightening the rope, having left the saw sticking in the cut.

In an engraving given in the third volume of Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians," a saw is represented of much larger dimensions, its length being, by comparison with the man, not less than three or four feet. It does not appear that the Egyptians used saws worked by two men.