PURSUIT CONTINUES.

OTIS REPORTS YOUNG CLOSE ON TRAIL OF AGUINALDO.

Says That Negros Revolt is of Minor Importance and That Insurgents Are in Flight.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The war department has received the following from General Otis:

Manila, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Young at Vigan says escaped Spanish prisoners report four hours' engagement on the 3d inst. between his troops and Aguinaldo's guard near Cervantes, 50 miles southeast of Vigan, with heavy loss to enemy, who is being pursued. Our loss, one killed, six wounded. Inhabitants of their own accord joined troops, repairing trail and carrying subsistence. Have pushed column to San Jose, south of Bangued. Howse's column on rear trail. Batchelor's battalion, Twenty-fourth, out of reach north of Bayonbong, evidently descending river. Natives report fighting occurred twenty miles north. Navy reaches Aparri tomorrow; column of MacArthur's troops, Twenty-fifth, reported near Iba, west coast Zambales; Grant's column near Subig bay; Lawton in Bulucan province today with sufficient troops to overcome opposition and scatter enemy."

It is probable that the troops which engaged Aguinaldo's guard are Hare's command, as he was reported to be close in the insurgent leader's rear.

General Otis cables as follows, regarding the revolt in Negros:

"Information received that Negros revolt of minor importance; Byrnes in rapid pursuit of disaffected party; Hughes in mountains Panay en route to Capiz."

WILL THE GOVERNOR FIGHT.

Kentucky's Executive and Judge Tarvin Exchange Compliments.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12.—Will Governor Bradley, he of the mild manner and benevolent face, fight Judge Jas P. Tarvin of Covington, who has vice presidential aspirations? That is the burning question in Kentucky, and it grew out of the burning of a negro, which Governor Bradley says Judge Tarvin could have prevented, and which the judge says the state officers are censurable for not preventing.

The governor wired the judge, when he read the latter's strictures, and got this reply:

"The penalty given Coleman may be considered just, but the failure of the state authorities to protect him after he was in custody was wrong, and any citizen has a right to question. The fact that he was a negro, hardly above a brute, is only more reason for protecting him. If your telegram means fight I have the choice of weapons, and choose cannons, you to stay at Frankfort and I at Covington. Please don't send the militia."

The governor, commenting on it, said:

"The dispatch is characteristic of the man. If the penalty given Coleman by the people was just, why should Tarvin object? As to his proposition to remain in Covington and fight a gentleman in Frankfort, persons who know him well will be astonished to learn he is willing to fight, even at that distance."

The governor closes his statement by saying

"As governor, I have done everything in my power to protect human life and enforce the law. If I had known, as Judge Tarvin knew, that this man was about to be taken to his death at the hands of a mob, I would not have kept a cowardly silence, as he but would have protected him. Ever since Judge Tarvin was seized with the insane thought that he was vice presidential timber, his friends have kept constant watch on him. This last effusion is additional evidence that he is irresponsible."

Statement From Roberts.

New York.—(Special.)—The World publishes the following signed statement from Congressman-elect B. H. Roberts:

"The action of the house in my case was not a surprise to me. The whole matter was evidently prejudged and the minds of the members made up to follow the course that had been outlined. When the question comes to be considered by members of the house after the pressure of public opinion is removed, I think the case will stand as a vicious violation of the well established precedents which have fixed the rules of the house.

"The foundation is now laid for confusion, chaos and revolution in the organization of the house and the rights of members therein. A precedent has been established which will yet excuse the same denial of rights to a Roman Catholic or a Presbyterian, an agnostic or any one who may be unfortunate enough to stand under condemnation of a public sentiment lashed into a frenzy by misrepresentation and falsehood, as in my instance. I was met at the very bar of the house and denied the protection granted by the rules of that body and the constitution of the United States, because I was a member of an unpopular church, against which there rests a sectarian hate."

Open Door For China.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—The various publications coming from European sources, touching the decision of the powers to meet the United States' request for a formal written undertaking to maintain the "open door" in China, are giving satisfaction to the officials here as indicating the success of this important diplomatic negotiation. However, it may be stated the responses of the European governments have not yet reached the state department. It is realized thoroughly that in a matter of this importance the negotiations must be conducted with the greatest circumspection and deliberation. Hence it is no matter for surprise that the responses have not yet been received. It is hoped that the final success of the negotiations can be communicated to congress in the shape of a special message from the president, accompanied by an explanatory statement from Secretary Hay soon after the holidays.

Little Rock, Ark.—A stir has come in Arkansas political circles by the announcement that Governor Dan W. Jones, who is candidate for the United States senate to succeed Senator Berry, has come out strongly in favor of expansion. He has heretofore been considered an opponent of that policy along with Senator Berry, who is a candidate for re-election.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bonds purchased under Secretary Gage's offer, now aggregate $18,981,650.

Eastern capital is seeking to consolidate the rice milling industry in Louisiana.

Royalties were paid on 20,000 ounces of gold in the Atlin mining district the past year.

The Indiana glass factories have discontinued the employment of girls to replace boys.

The Edison and Columbus electric light companies of Columbus, O., are to be consolidated.

The Champion Copper company is a new concern at Houghton, Mich., capital stock $2,500,000.

Cotton mill employes at Adams and North Adams, Mass., will receive a 10 per cent raise December 11.

Appraisers have been appointed to agree on values on the large southern ranches, preliminary to trust formation.

A meeting of miners' officials in the districts between Shamokin and Mount Carmel, Pa., has been called.

The Virginia joint democratic caucus has nominated Thomas Martin to succeed himself as United States senator.

The Indiana attorney general holds that assessment insurance companies cannot insure persons under 21 years old.

The Chicago Great Western has declared a semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on preferred, payable January 31, 1900.

Dr. Elliott, state veterinarian, reports that a bunch of twenty-five cattle have died recently from Hydrophobia in the vicinity of Clark. The cause of the epidemic has not been ascertained.

In the application for admission to the bar of S. M. Howard of Gettysburg, who has been before the court numerous times on charges filed by R. B. Fiske and O. E. Messick of ettysburg, the court at Pierre appointed J. H. Buttum, Frank Turner and D. R. Latham of Faulkton as referees to examine into the charges before any further action be taken by the court.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. P. M. Rixey, the physician attending Captain Wood and Lieutenant Brumby, reports the condition of both officers to be as favorable as can be expected at the present stage of typhoid fever.

Washington.—Archbishop Chapelle, the papal ablegate to the Philippines, has sailed from San Francisco on the transport Sherman for Manila.

The Sherman also carried out the field staff and four companies of the Forty-ninth infantry and a number of unattached officers and men going to join their commands in the Philippines.

Ferdinand W. Peck declines re-election as president of the National Business league, owing to the approaching Paris fair.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—Articles of incorporation of the Waters-Garland company have been filed in the county clerk's office. The concern will manufacture and sell mill supplies, woollen yarn and fabrics and other atricles. The capital stock is placed at $60,000, divided into 600 shares of $100 each. The incorporators are William Garland, Charles Minott and E. B. McWilliams.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Post says: The Danish government has made another effort to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States. The proposition was laid before the state department by a representative of the Danish government and the matter is now under consideration. The American embassy in London is assisting in the negotiations. The price asked for the islands is $3,000,000.

East Northfield, Mass., Dec. 12.—The family physician of D. L. Moody, after a consultation, has issued a bulletin to the effect that Mr. Moody is suffering from a weakened heart, the weakness causing dilation, and that his condition is due to overwork. His ailment has caused physical depression, but the patient is able to dress and walk from his bed to a chair. He suffers at times from breathing. Mr. Moody will eentually recover. He sees no one but the physician and the family.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12.—No tidings from the Canadian steamer Niagara, supposed to have foundered in Lake Erie in the gale of Tuesday with a crew of sixteen men, have been received. Haines & Co., consignees of the Niagara's cargo of shingles, said that they had practically abandoned hope for the vessel's safety. The Niagara was insured for $8,200. The vessel's cargo was valued at $24,000 and was uninsured.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 12.—It is reported here that all of the big cotton gin manufacturing concerns of the country will form a combination or have already done so. Among the concerns said to have entered the combine are the Munger company of Dallas, Tex., said to be the largest in the world; the Northington-Munger-Pratt Gin company of Birmingham, Ala., and the Daniel Pratt Gin company of Prattsville, Ala.

Boston, Mass.—Considerable heat has been developed in the municipal campaign by the publication of the statement of J. R. Murphy, the defeated mayoralty candidate in the democratic convention, to the effect thot General P. A. Collins, the nominee, was chosen by fraud and that Mr. Murphy will vote for ex-Mayor Hart, the republican nominee.

The state treasurer has received $1,982, which was left in the hands of the transportation committee after paying all the transportation of soldiers from San Francisco at the time of the muster-out. This, added to the fund which remained in the treasurer's hands, leaves a balance of $3,071 in the transportation fund to be paid to those who returned to the state at their own expense prior to the muster-out. There are other moneys in the hands of the committee which are to be added to the cash in the hands of the treasurer, which will give each of those who paid their own expenses about $40. The regimental standard and several captured rifles, property of the First South Dakota volunteers, have been received and placed in the office of the adjutant general for safe keeping.

London.—The British steamer City of Worcester, Captain Jones, from Nyborg, is ashore at Craster, south of the River Tweed, and will probably become a total wreck. No lives were lost. The City of Worcester is a steel vessel of 1,553 tons, built in 1891, and hails from West Hartlepool. The British steamer Forestbrook, which arrived at Bremen on December 2, from Savannah, reports that her captain was lost overboard while on the voyage.

Baltimore, Md.—Samuel E. George, a member of the firm of P. T. George & Co., made an assignment today for the benefit of his creditors. N. Winslow Williams was made trustee. Mr. Williams, as trustee, gave bond for $40,000, this amount being twice the estimated value of the estate, which is $20,000. Mr. George's liabilities are believed to be in the neighborhood of $300,000, although no definite statement has been made.

Sir George Stewart White is still more than a match for his foes at Ladysmith. Much firing was heard from the besieged town in the early part of the week.

LADYSMITH HOLDS OUT

BOERS SEEM UNABLE TO FORCE WHITE TO CAPITULATE.

British Make a Sortie in the Early Morning and Capture a Hill From the Burghers.

Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, Friday, Dec. 8.—The British troops made a sortie between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. They crawled up a ravine and stormed and carried Lombard's Kop, which was held by the Boers and on which were placed a Cruesot gun and a howitzer. These guns were destroyed with dynamite. The English captured a Maxim gun and then retired.

The Lancers, Hussars and Guards made a sortie west of Ladysmith at daybreak, under cover of a heavy artillery fire, which the Boers returned briskly. The British afterward returned to Ladysmith. The Boer losses are reported to have been slight.

A strong burgher column has crossed the Tugela river at Colenso with the object of attacking the British Estcourt column.

London, Dec. 12.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Friday, December 8, says 3,000 British troops, preceded by an armored train, are advancing qn Colesburg from Naauwpoort.

London, Dec. 12.—The scare caused in London by the report that the Boers had cut the telegraph wires in the rear of General Methuen's army and had blown up a section of the railway has been abated by telegrams received from General Forestier-Walker, in which he says that he has reopened telegraphic communication and that the Boer detachment, which cut the telegraph wires, was simply a raiding party. The dispatch from General Walker says:

"Telegtaphic and railway communication to Modder river has been reopened. A battery of field artillery and a battalion of infantry were dispatched from Modder river against Commandant Prinz Loos' force of 1,000 Boers, with one gun, who had destroyed the railway. Our losses were fourteen in wounded.

"Belmont has been strengthened by infantry and two guns, and a cavalry regiment and troops from Naauwpoort occupied Arundel Thursday.

"The enemy's forces near General Gatacre were reported as follows: At Dordrecht, 800; marching from Jamestown to Dordrecht, 700, with six guns; at Stormberg, 1,500; at Waterfall, a large force, strength unknown; at Molteno, about 400.

"Lord Methuen reports casualties December 6 on patrol duty as follows:

"Missing—Lieutenant Tristam and 4 men of the Twelfth Lancers; wounded, four men."

Though this raid seems to have been unimportant in result, it shows that the Boers are still undaunted, and the ease with which the raiders accomplished their work is evidence that Methuen's force is as yet far from being adequate to attempt the relief of Kimberley. Other dispatches state that reinforcements are being rapidly pushed to the Modder.

Some interesting light is thrown on the position of affairs along the western frontier by a dispatch issued by a Boer agency in Berling. The dispatch says:

"Commandant Prinz Loos' force is near Jacobsdaal, between Modder river and Riet river. General Cronje is still on the north bank of Modder river, his rear being protected by fortified positions at Spytfontein. The hills between Modder river and Spytfontein are occupied by Boers. Commandant Delarey's force is stationed between Gras Pan and Honey Nest Kloof."

If this Berlin dispatch be correct, and it is especially significant when judged in connection with General Forestier-Walker's advices to the war office, there must be some 15,000 Boers around Lord Methuen, who is believed to have 11,000 men. Kimberley, however, possessing an armored train, can materially assist Methuen by harassing the Boers from the rear.

BOMBARDMENT MORE SEVERE.

Feeling in Ladysmith, However, is Cheered by Reports of Disaffection Among Boers.

Ladysmith, Natal, Dec. 7.—By native runner to Frere Station: The bombarding by the Boers has become heavier than ever.

We ascribe this to events occurring in the direction of Colenso (the advance of the British relief column), of which we have little knowledge, and we suppose that the increased shelling is the forerunner of important action of some sort in the next few days.

The British troops are well and ready for any emergency—the sooner the crisis comes the better they will like it.

There has been a renewal of the practice of "sniping" pickets, which lately was in abeyance.

Last night the Boers attempted to cut off a patrol of the Nineteenth Hussars on the Helpwakaar road. The reply was vigorous and the Boers suffered. Several wounded and two dead were found and probably more will be found today. I was observing just now a considerable movement of the Boers—westward probably—and was called away to watch a new movement in the Boer camp. Much in the Boer movements is unintelligible here, but may be explicable elsewhere in the light of the news from Estcourt.

The intelligence department is extremely reticent about news from General Clery's column, but regular communication has been established.

The Boers spent Thursday in shelling the town, especially the hospital in the town hall in the afternoon. One shot killed and wounded nine men. Twelve hospital orderlies are now wounded. This firing was deliberate, because General White had warned General Schalkburger, the Boer commander, that the town hall was used as a hospital. The warning only produced further ire.

The hospital has now been removed to a sheltered position.

The Boers' new gun on Middle hill has done no damage yet. It has been fired only at irregular intervals, and now its fire has been restrained.

The newest gun of all put twelve shells into the Light Horse camp this morning and six of them exploded. Many narrow escapes occurred.

Another new gun, a six-inch Cruesot, mounted on a hill considerably this side of Lombard Kop, commands the whole town and camp and is fired with remarkable accuracy, but luck is still on the British side, and it has done little execution, though there have been numerous escapes.

Two old 6.3-inch Howitzers have been doing effective work, being extremely well handled.

Other Boer guns are equally active, especially those in the northwest, except the Creusot on Umbulwana. The suspicion is growing that "Old Long Tom" has been definitely knocked out. It has lost two wheels and the muzzle was bent by a shot from a naval gun, which, at the same time, killed five men.

The British artillery has also smashed a Howitzer on Surprise hill.

In the last two days I have seen several convoys of herds of cattle trekking (migrating) toward the Free State. Natives report a thousand cattle behind Umbulwana.

The Boers are reported to be growing discontented. Natives says that 200 men recently attempted to return home without permission.

I fancy that discipline among the Boers is going to pieces, owing to the large losses. JOHN STUART.

Editorial Note.—It is true that General White notified General Schalkburger that the town hall in Ladysmith had been turned into a hospital, but the Boer commander warned General White to remove the hospital from the town hall, which was directly in the line of his fire, to a neutral point, where the sick and wounded would not be exposed. General White seems to have been slow about heeding the warning

TWO BATTLES LOOKED FOR.

Buller and Methuen Exected to Do Something Now.

London, Dec. 12.—While so far as the actual British advances are concerned the dispatches show little change in the situation, the authorities anticipate, from the announcement that howitzers and cavalry had reached General Methuen, and General Buller has received the heavy artillery for which he was waiting, that the advance will be no longer delayed. News of important battles by both generals is expected soon.

The fact that General Buller has ordered 200 stretcher bearers from Pietermaritzburg to assist the regular ambulance corps indicates that he anticipates sharp fighting.

The latest pigeon from Ladysmith furnished General Buller with an important map sent by General White, presumably showing the disposition of the Boer forces and the vulnerable points.

The engineers at Frere camp have done a good week's work in completing the trestle bridge 200 feet, and an armored train is now repairing the line in the neighborhood of Chiveley.

The news from Cape Colony is not satisfactory from the British point of view. Some small skirmishes have occurred at various points and at Queenstown a quantity of rifles and ammunition, including dumdum bullets and Martinis, belonging to the disloyal Dutch, have been seized.

The latest advices from Stormberg indicate that the Boers' position is exceptionally strong.

BOER WOMEN ARE UNEASY.

Said to Have Little Faith in Official Reports of Casualties.

British Camp at Frere, Natal, Headquarters General Hildyard, Dec. 7.—Natives from the region of Ladysmith report that many women, dissatisfied with the official report of killed and wounded, have arrived at the Boer camp and insisted on seeing their husbands, sons or other relatives. This may account for the rumored dissensions among the Boers.

There was heavy firing at Ladysmith early this morning.

A patrol of Natal Carbineers with a provost marshal has just captured four noted Dutch farmers named Osthuisen, and found in their possession much loot and furniture. The patrol was fired on by six Boers, whose horses they captured and shot, but the Boers, disappearing in a donga (ravine), were lost.

The British troops in camp here are well, but the heat is intense.

BULLER ON BOER LOSSES.

London.—(Special.)—The war office has received the following telegram from General Buller:

"Pietermaritzburg, Tuesday, Dec. 5.—It is very difficult to make any statement in regard to the enemy's loss. For instance, at Belmont eighty-one of their dead were accounted for. There is every reason to believe that the enemy's loss in the fight at Ladysmith, November 9, was over 800 killed and wounded. Information from a trustworthy Boer source shows that at Hildyard's fight, November 23, the enemy lost thirty killed and 100 wounded. It is impossible to say how far these numbers are correct, but it is evident the enemy does not admit a tenth of the losses suffered. Intercepted dispatches to Joubert from a commander show that even the official dispatches contain decidedly inaccurate information in this respect.

Negroes to Go to Hawaii.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 12.—J. O. Leftwich, an intelligent negro, and federal receiver for public moneys in Alabama, left this week for Hawaii and Samoa to investigate the conditions there with reference to the proposed emigration of southern negroes. He goes as the agent of his race and a large sugar producing syndicate, which has made substantial investments at the islands. The syndicate has experimented with native labor, with Chinese and Japanese, but without good results, and have decided that the southern negro will suit their purposes. Leftwich, enjoying as he does the respect and confidence of his race, was selected as a proper person to investigate the proposed scheme. He states that the plan contemplates the removal of many thousand of negroes to the islands.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 12.—The jury in the John T. Carlisle murder case returned a verdict of murder in the second degree; punishment, ten years in the penitentiary. The one juror who held out three days for acquittal on the ground of insanity finally compromised on the verdict as indicated.

John T. Carlisle, a native of Randolph county, Missouri, and a cousin of John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, shot Prof. William Pipscomb of the Dallas High School to death in the Central Christian church of Dallas on the night of July 10 last.

New York Times: Posted in front of an uptown church is an announcement of certain lectures soon to be delivered there. Beneath the lecturer's name and the subject he is to discuss appear these slightly enigmatic and mildly amusing words: "Admission free; voluntary silver." Only a small amount of study is needed to reveal the meaning of the queer line. Admission to the lecture is free, but people who enter are expected to pay something after they get there, and the something to be satisfactory, must be more than a cent or a nickel.

THE SEATING OF QUAY

LIKELY TO ESTABLISH A PRECEDENT FOR OTHERS.

Three Other States Would Name Unelected Senators--Washington Gossip.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Very little, if any, doubt is entertained that the senate will seat Senator Quay on the certificate of appointment from Governor Stone of Pennsylvania. The committee on elections is expected to report favorably on his case. A canvass of the senate shows that thirty members now holding seats have previously voted in favor of seating applicants for admission on a certificate of appointment. Besides these there are sixteen other senators who are expected to vote to seat Senator Quay, making a total of forty-six, leaving forty in the negative. It is said that the Corbett case established no precedent because of features that should not enter into consideration here. In that case the vote was 19 to 50 against seating Mr. Corbett.

If Mr. Quay is seated the case will doubtless be accepted as a precedent for seating gubernatorial appointees, although the senate might refuse admission to some one else because of some difference in the case. California, Utah and Delaware lack representation of one senator in the United States senate because of the failure of their legislatures to elect, and in case Mr. Quay is seated thethe governors of these states will undoubtedly make appointments, provided action is taken before the legislatures of these states meet again.

Whatever congress may gain by the expulsion of Brigham Roberts, it cannot be denied that it will lose a first-rate orator and debater. His presentation of his case in the house Tuesday was an exceptionally able one, considering that he was limited in time, that he was new to his surroundings and that he was practically one man boldly exposing himself to the wrath and indignation of the whole people. There was no sign of nervousness throughout the ordeal, which must have been trying in the extreme; no tremor or evidence of faltering. He argued his case in a clear, forceful way, confining himself carefully to the parliamentary aspects of the same and only momentarily adverting to the personal side of the controversy.

His most striking effect was achieved when he read from the circular of the Anti-Polygamous league, addressed to persons who were asked to secure 2,000 signatures to the petitions, praying for his expulsion from congress. He first called attention to the 7,000,000 names secured by his opponents, to which he would reply only by reading from the printed circular of the league. When he read that part in which the recipient is directed to circulate the petition is directed to circulate the petition especially among "the young people," and the instructions are: "No matter whether they have signed other Roberts petitions," his voice resounded with powerful intonation through the crowded hall and produced an instantaneous uproar of applause on the floor and among the lookers-on, the clapping extending to the press gallery, where every correspondent was in his seat.

The impression made by Roberts may be summed up in saying that his demeanor was faultless, his bearing earnest, his remarks cautious and politic, but on the whole betraying the character of a man who possesses no great amount of sentiment and in whom great will power dominates every fiber and subdues every nervous weakness, physical and mental. Withal he has a strong physique, a determined face, rendered striking by a large jaw, and a splendid voice, capable of every modulation and completely under the control of a well-balanced oratorical faculty.

Mr. Broisius of Pennsylvania, chairman of the civil service committee of the house and the leading champion of civil service in congress, has introduced a bill providing for the retirement of government employes in the classified civil service. It is practically a bill for civil pensions, but the money to carry out its purpose is to be furnished by the beneficiaries themselves. In brief it provides for a deduction of 2 per cent from the monthly salary of each employe in the classified service of the government. This is to begin with July 1, 1900. The fund is to be held in trust by the secretary of the treasury and is to be expended for the retirement of employes in the civil service and certain expenses in connection therewith.

First—Every person in the classified civil service who shall have been employed in the civil service for a period of twenty years and who shall have become physically or mentally disabled for the performance of his or her ordinary official duty may be retired on his or her application, or may be compulsorily retired, and when retired shall be entitled to receive from the said fund the retired payment hereinbefore provided; Provided, That the said period of twenty years shall be computed from the original employment of such persons in the civil service of the government, whether as a classified or unclassified employe, and may include service in one or more departments of the government, and periods of service at different times, with an interval during which such person was not in the service, may be computed together so as to constitute a total service of twenty years: And provided further, That in cases of mental disability and application for retirement may be made by the next friend or guardian of any person who shall be declared non compos mentis.

Second—Every person in the classified civil service who shall attain the age of 60 years and shall have been employed in the civil service for a period of thirty years may be retired upon his or her application, and when retired shall be entitled to receive therefrom the said fund the retired payment hereinbefore provided. That the said period of thirty years shall be computed in the same manner as herein provided for computing the period of twenty years in the preceding paragraph.

The unexpended balance of the money in hand is to be invested in interest bearing bonds. The bill proceeds as follows:

"The third condition provides for the compulsory retirement of employes 70 years of age and having served thirty-five years. Application for voluntary retirement must be made to the civil service commission and special protection for the government is provided against any responsibilities.

"That any employe of the classified civil service who shall be discharged from his or her position or who shall die before becoming eligible for retirement under the provisions of this act shall have refunded to him or her or shall have paid to his or her estate the amount of pay withheld during his or her term of office, and if any person shall be removed from office after becoming eligible for retirement and before being retired under the provisions of this act, the right of such retirement shall not be affected by such removal.

"That on and after July 4, 1904, the employes in the classified civil service of the government shall be retired from duty as hereinafter provided, and when so retired shall be entitled to receive from the said civil service retirement fund, in monthly payments, an annual retired payment equal to 75 per centum of the highest pay received at any time while in the civil service of the government."

TAYLOR WINS OUT.

Declared Elected Governor of Kentucky Over Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12.—At 9:45 Saturday mornig the election certificate of W. S. Taylor was signed by the election commissioners, and he was declared to be governor-elect of Kentucky. The official figures filed with the secretory of state are:

Taylor, 193,714.
Goebel, 191,331.
Taylor's plurality, 2,383.

The operation which ended for the time being at least, the bitterly fought gubernatorial contest was conducted in the simplest manner. The majority opinion of Commissioners Pryor and Ellis and the minority opinion of Commissioner Poyntz, which were published, were not read, as was the original intention. The three commissioners walked first to the office of the clerk of the supreme court, where they filed two opinions. Then then passed into the office of the secretary of state. Clerk Chenault of the board of commissioners read the figures showing that the republican candidates for office on the state ticket had received the largest number of votes and then certificates of election were signed at once, that of Mr. Taylor being first on the list.

All three commissioners were apparently in good humor.

The certificates, as soon as signed, were filed with the secretary of state and commissionrs were issued to the elected men at once by Governor Bradley.

Commissioner Ellis discusses the decision freely.

"Speaking for myself," said Mr. Ellis, "I say frankly that I did not like to do this thing, but under the law and the evidence there is nothing else I can do and be an honest man."

"Why, I am an original Goebel man. I was a Goebel man long before he received the nomination, and I am a Goebel man now and a Goebel partisan. It would give me greater pleasure than I can express to be able to declare for the democrats in this thing, but I can't do it. The proceedings before the board were so overwhelmingly in favor of the republicans, and they had so much the best of the argument that it is almost idle to discuss the affair."

Mr. Goebel was apparently in the best o humor after being told that Mr. Taylor's certificate had been signed. He laughed and shook his head when asked if he had anything to say.

"Not a thing; I am not talking."

"When will you make a contest?"

"I have not decided yet, and I, of course, cannot discuss it when I do not know it myself."

HOW GAGES PLAN WORKS.

Government Bonds Go Up Under Reports of Scarcity.

New York, Dec. 12.—United States government bonds touched last week the highest price of the year. Saturday's quotations were from one-eighth per cent higher for the 3 per cent bonds to 1 3-4 per cent higher for the 4 per cent bonds of 1895, than a week ago. It became known today that several of the large insurance companies, seeking to do business in Cuba, had made heavy purchases of the bonds in the last week or ten days. Each company's deposit represents holdings of $100,000 each in the various issues, and this with demands from other quarters, has had an important influence in raising the price for securities above the rates named in the treasury circular. One of the most important bond houses pointed out today that the government issues were always in demand at this season because they were exempt from taxation and persons by buying the bonds could easily effect a transfer of their funds so as to escape the ordinary charges. Since the government's purchase had lessened by $18,000,000 the supply of such securities, the price naturally advanced as the demand increased.

TALK ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Louisa J. Cabel of Lowell, Me., is a justice of the peace, prosecutes pension claims and manages a farm and conducts an express business.

The queen of Portugal, who is said to have taken up medicine as a fad, became so interested in it that she completed the course and took the degree of M. D. She is now the chief physician of her husband, herself and her children.

Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, besides being a queen in her own right, is one of the most wealthy princesses of Europe. When her father, the late King William III, died he left her a large private fortune, which, during her minority, has been steadily accumulating.

Mme. Algeria de Reyna-Barrios, widow of President Barrios of the Guatemalan government, is about to go on the stage as an actress. She must now earn her own living, as the $10,000,000 estate left by her husband was seized by creditors when the president was assassinated in a revolutionary riot.

Miss Bertha E. H. Herbert, who was the first woman school commissioner ever elected in Westchester county, N. Y., makes a statement of her election expenditures amounting to $325.61, in which she states that $10.50 was expended for cigars and $34 for campaign buttons.

Miss Eva Marshall Shontz, president of the American Young People's Christian Temperance Union, is known as the Jeanne d'Arc of the temperance movement. She is possessed of an intense personality and endowed with oratorical ability and has succeeded in arousing a great deal of enthusiasm among her young followers.

Miss Lillian Tracey of Troy, an employe in a collar factory, finding when her trial for slander was called that her lawyer was too ill to appear and that she could neither get another nor secure a postponement, decided to try her own case. She did so successfully, cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution so clearly that she was acquitted promptly.

Mrs. W. K. Clifford, the English novelist, writes a great deal of her work at night, but once confessed to Prof. Huxley that she very foolishly gets scared when every one has gone to bed. "I always hear burglars moving about," she said. "So do I," said the great man, instantly. "When I am at work nights I can see them watching me through the crack of the door."