

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS

GRAND JURY AFTER MICHIGAN STATE OFFICIALS.

Rottenness Discovered in Nearly Every Department—Investigation May Clean Rascals Out.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 9.—The Ingham county grand jury, which created a series of sensations by bringing bills of indictment, charging several state officers with flagrant criminal offenses, has adjourned, the term of office of Circuit Judge Person, who summoned the jury, having expired.

In their final report to the court the jurors said: "Our entire session has been devoted to investigation of state and legislative departments. Certain offenses against the law have been discovered and indictments found. Other misdemeanors, partially examined into have not been fully investigated for the reason that to have done so would have required the abandonment of the cases in hand."

Judge Weist, successor to Judge Person, in discharging the grand jury, said: "I am convinced that much good would result if you might continue in session longer, but as the next term of this court opens Monday at Mason and you were called for the September term at Lansing to avoid any question as to the validity of your proceedings, I deem it best to discharge you."

As indicating that further investigations will be made by a new grand jury, Judge Weist said: "A coward has no business on the bench. A high duty devolved upon Judge Person, who called the jury. He met it. A high duty devolved upon you. You have met it. A high duty devolves upon me. To the best of my ability I shall meet it. With this matter in mind, I have nothing to do. It has not been entertained by this court and will not be for a moment."

The following are the persons who have been indicted and the offenses alleged:

Edgar J. Adams, speaker of the house of representatives, two indictments for bribery; William A. French, state land commissioner, offering of bribes; Charles H. Pratt, agent for a law book concern, offering of bribes; Representative D. Hudson Hammond of Pontiac, soliciting bribes; Fred A. Maynard, ex-attorney general, misdemeanor in retaining part of his chief clerk's salary; Will L. White, state quartermaster general, Colonel Harold J. Smith, assistant quartermaster, Arthur F. Marsh, assistant general and chairman of the republican state central committee, and Eli R. Sutton, regent of the University of Michigan and member of Governor Clegg's military staff, charged with alleged fraud and embezzlement in connection with the sale and purchase of military supplies. One or more persons besides Sutton were indicted, but their names are not positively known as yet. There will be arraigned on Monday. All the persons appeared for arraignment, excepting General White, who has departed. All the military men indicted were appointed as settled that the governor has no knowledge of the alleged frauds.

TWO MANY COTTON TAILS.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 9.—Cotton-tail rabbits abound to an extent rather alarming to fruit-growers, appearing to have multiplied amazingly within the past year. The open winter has caused a great deal of green grass to grow in all directions, so that the bunnies have browsing ground all over the country and for the present are not raiding the nurseries.

The damage they did last year, when the weather was bad, causes apprehension that in case a sleet and snow shall occur, they will raid the orchards and nurseries and cause a great deal of damage by chewing the hard around the roots of the trees. A party of hunters went out on the Bosque a few days ago and shot them in heaps and threw them into the stream as a means of ridding one district of them. The hunters say that after killing several hundred on Monday, they appeared as numerous as before the destruction began.

One gentleman here has written to St. Louis to ascertain if there could be money made by shipping them in refrigerated cars to the north. He says that entire carloads are loaded with cotton-tail rabbits by an organized hunt, driving them to a common center, where the manner in which mule-eared rabbits are treated in districts where they exist in such great numbers that it is necessary to destroy them.

MORE POLYGAMY AND SLAVES.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—In view of the fact that the rule of the sultan of the Sulu archipelago extends over the island of Sibutu, just seized by direction of Rear Admiral Watson, it is presumed by the authorities that polygamy is practiced there, as it is in other parts of the sultan's domain. While President McKinley distinctly declines to authorize or give the consent of this government to the existence of slavery in the archipelago, there is no doubt that slaves are held on Sibutu island, just as they are on Jolo and other islands, and that they will be given the privileges provided in the agreement between General Bates and the sultan, of purchasing their freedom.

WARNER IS A BANKRUPT.

New York, Jan. 9.—Hubert H. Warner, formerly a well known patent medicine manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,379,927; no assets. All the debts were contracted at Rochester, N. Y., prior to 1893, when he made an assignment. There are many creditors named in the schedule, scattered all over the United States. The debts are for notes, money loaned and services. There are thirty-three judgments against him. On the liabilities, \$1,291,631 are secured by mortgages, \$1,087,878 secured by notes of \$65,000, subscription of stock to the Seventh Star Gold Mining company, William Duff, assignee of A. G. Yates, \$44,885, in judgment; Lehigh Coal and Iron company, West Superior, \$66,927, on fifteen notes, \$100,000 bank of Toronto, \$73,832, two judgments.

GENERAL NEWS.

ST. PAULS PRO-BOER MEETING.

St. Paul, Minn.—A largely attended meeting of sympathizers with the Transvaal republic in the war in South Africa was held in this city tonight. Governor Lind and a number of other prominent speakers were heard and strong resolutions in support of the Boers were adopted.

CANADIAN'S MOBILIZING.

Halifax, N. S.—The Halifax infantry volunteers will leave this evening to join the Sydney artillery for the second South African contingent at Truro and go thence to Quebec to mobilize. Later the batteries will come to Halifax for embarkation.

RHODES HAS BALLOON READY.

London, Jan. 9.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes does not intend to fall into the hands of the Boers, if he can help it, not even if Kimberley is taken. People are not a little nervous on that score now, because they lack faith in General Methuen; not in his courage, but in his tactical powers.

The colonel, who, like Napoleon the Great, considers the worst which might take place in any situation in which he finds himself, has faced the possibility of the fall of Kimberley and tried to provide for his personal safety in that event, for he is only too well aware that the Boers were he to fall into their hands, would shoot him without mercy.

Mr. Rhodes' plan of escape is simple. He has a first-class balloon at hand, and should Kimberley fall the balloon will be ascending, with four occupants, and sailing away. Those passengers would be the colonel, Mr. and Mrs. Macgair and an expert aeronaut. Of course, it would be awkward if a wind from the south were to drive the balloon, Pretoria-ward, so it came eventually to earth in the enemy's country.

SYMPATHY FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

Yankton, S. D.—The Yankton city council has passed resolutions sympathizing with the Boers.

TOY EMINATE THE NEGRO.

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—At a conference of the leaders of the republican party (boer planters) branch it was resolved to put out a straight lily white republican ticket.

If the sentiment expressed can be depended upon, Mr. Thomas J. Woodard of this city will be nominated for governor. The lily white state central committee met for the purpose of calling a state convention.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 9.—Horace Partridge & Co., manufacturers and dealers in athletic goods and bicycles, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The firm is controlled by Frank P. Partridge, who said:

"No detailed statement of the firm's condition is expected for a few days, but it is expected the liabilities will reach \$100,000, with assets nominally the same. The direct cause of the failure was the financial stringency which made it difficult to secure loans."

DAIRYMEN IN CONFERENCE.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Representatives of the National Dairy union met here to outline a campaign in the interest of the passage of important food and dairy bills now pending before congress. The Grout bill, providing for an increase of 10 cents a pound on colored butterine, will be one of the measures considered.

STUCK IN QUICKSAND.

Cadiz, Ky., Jan. 9.—Thomas Collins, a young farmer living in Rockcastle, a village ten miles west of here, mysteriously disappeared from his home December 25, and no trace of him could be found until yesterday, when he was found dead on the banks of a creek, standing up to his knees in quicksand. The fall of the water disclosed his body, the water being very high when he sank.

MISS THOMAS WANTS \$100,000.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Miss Etta Thomas, a niece of General "Joe" Wheeler, began suit in the superior court here against William H. Fahrney, asking \$100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry. It is alleged that Fahrney, who is treasurer of a large pattern medicine manufactory, and reputed to be wealthy, has been engaged to Miss Thomas for over four years, but that recently he broke off the engagement on the grounds that his parents desired him to marry another woman. Miss Thomas' father is said to be the owner of large coal mines near Pma, Ill.

TRAIN FELL THROUGH BRIDGE.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Jan. 9.—The Wisconsin Central Railway company suffered a loss in Friday night's wreck that is estimated here at fully \$100,000. The through freight from Chicago, consisting of 28 cars, all loaded, and bound for the "Twin Cities," went through a bridge eighteen miles east of this city, and seventeen cars, with contents, were totally destroyed by the conductor and brakemen were not injured.

SENATOR JONES' DENIAL.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national democratic committee, emphatically denies the report that there is any disagreement between himself and William J. Bryan, in the following language:

"I have heard of this latest republican report and have been questioned by my friends and others as to its correctness. I wish to say that there is absolutely no foundation for such a report and that no disagreement exists between Mr. Bryan and myself. The whole thing is simply one of those periodical fabrications of the republican press, gotten up with the express view of sowing the seeds of discord in the democratic party."

STRANGE WILD ANIMAL.

Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 9.—The people of the Warren River church neighborhood in this county are greatly excited over the appearance in that section of an unknown sort of wild and ferocious animal. Many of the best known farmers have either seen or heard the strange beast, and say that nothing like it has ever been seen in that community. It cries like a human being in distress, and gives forth such a pitiful scream as to make the stoutest heart quail with fear. The farmers say it is a holy terror to pigs, lambs and calves.

Numerous efforts have been made to capture the beast, but they have thus far proved futile. The dogs have attacked it, but in a few moments have invariably come back, beaten and bleeding. The negroes in that neighborhood cannot be induced to come out side the house after dark under any circumstances.

BRYAN CLUB BANQUET

NEBRASKA TRAVELING MEN GIVE A FEAST.

Over 200 Guests From All Over the State Attended—Trust Question Receives Attention.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—The fourth annual banquet of the Nebraska Traveling Men's Club, held tonight, was in point of attendance, music, decorative effect, menu and toast list, one of the most successful and altogether pleasing of any ever held in Nebraska.

Over 200 guests from every section of the state were present. The large dining room of the Lincoln hotel, brilliantly lighted and richly decorated, was crowded to almost its full capacity with leading fusion politicians of the state.

The meeting of the state committee aided greatly to lend color to the occasion as a good portion of those in attendance remained to take in the banquet. The Nebraska Traveling Men's Club banquet does nothing by halves. It is a power politically, it shines socially, and it gives banquets that spreads its fame to far sections of the country.

Tonight, although some disappointment was felt over the inability of Governor Hogg, G. M. Hitchcock and C. S. Darrow to be present, the toast list was ample, both in quantity and quality, while W. D. Oldham was an ideal toastmaster, original, piquant and entertaining to a degree.

The banquet was preceded by an informal reception in the hotel parlors, at which Mr. Bryan, Governor Thomas of Colorado, and Cato Sells, the brilliant leader of the young democracy of Iowa, assisted. At 10 o'clock the guests repaired to the dining room, where, cheered, soured and invigorated by the splendid music of Hagnew's orchestra, they were securely disposed of the following menu:

New York Count, Olives, Celery, Consomme in cups, Fillet of Red Snapper, Sauce Genoise, Radishes, Potatoes Julienne, Braised Sweetbreads, and Pettis Pops, Serpentine Potatoes, California Crabs a la Provencale, Chicken Salad, Fusion Ice Cream, Assorted Cake, Fruits, Edam and Cream Cheese, Wafers, Coffee, Claret.

LIST OF TOASTS.

The toast list, as printed, here follows:

"Toastmaster, W. D. Oldham.

"Traveling Men," Hon. Ed. P. Smith: "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the union," letter to the music of the union."

"Nebraska," Governor Poynter: "The land of the school and the nurse of arms."

"Trusts," Hon. Fred Shepherd: "O, yet we trust that somehow good will be the final goal of ill."

"Missouri," Hon. Jas. A. Reed: "A land of my quest, are sorry for its Exodus ill."

"Government by Injunction," Hon. T. J. Doyle: "A long train of these practices has at length unwittingly convinced me that there is something behind the throne greater than the King himself."—William Pitt's speech, Mar. 2, 1770.

"The Press," Hon. Gilbert M. Hitchcock: "Here shall the press and the people's rights maintain, unawed by influence and untroubled by gain; here shall the truth be glorious precepts draw, pledged to religion, liberty and law."—Life of Storey.

"Army and Navy," Hon. C. A. Darrow: "Ex for war, I call it murder, there you have it plain and flat; I call it robbery, there you have it; here your testament for that."—Bigelow Papers.

"Currency Bill," Governor Thomas: "A thing devised by the enemy."—Ibid.

"The Unveiling of a Parallel," Hon. Cato Sells.

"Democracy," ex-Governor Hogg: "Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted."—Matthew v. 13.

"Mr. W. J. Bryan: 'I'm armed with more than a bullet, the justice of my cause are steel.'"

THE SPEECHMAKING.

After midnight, in a haze of tobacco smoke, through which peered from the walls the faces of Washington, Lincoln and Bryan on the one side, and President Patterson and ex-Presidents Whiting and Larch, of the club, on the other, the speechmaking began.

It was introduced by Mr. Oldham, who by a felicitous little address of welcome on behalf of the Traveling Men's Club, he stirred up the banqueters by alluding to Mr. Bryan as the king of all traveling men. He told how three years ago he himself met him here, where whooping things up for the gold standard. The republican party had reciprocated by throwing \$20,000 of them out of work through the operation of the trusts. The traveling men who went to Canton, O., in delegations in 1896, he declares are sorry for it now, and every member of the club applauded with a vehemence that evidenced the depth of feeling of commercial travelers against commercial and industrial combinations. Mr. Patterson emphatically denied the report that Mr. Oldham was received with a flattering round of applause.

Mr. Oldham said that when the commercial traveler adds to a sound line of goods a side line of democratic principles he becomes a public benefactor. The mention of principles led Mr. Oldham to declare that this year the democratic platform of 1896 will be reaffirmed.

DEMOCRACY DEFINED.

"We will distinguish, and we will teach our people to distinguish, between democratic expansion and republican imperialism. (Cheers.) Democratic expansion is bounded on the north by the constitution; on the south by the Monroe doctrine; on the east by the Declaration of Independence, and on the west by the ten commandments. This definition was so vociferously applauded that to almost compel an encore. Mr. Oldham's reference to Chapman Mailley as "a bleached and piebald political mountebank, a theoretician of the money trust, and a new face in the republican strategy board, against brought down the house."

Ed P. Smith, the first speaker, was then introduced as "a hero of the dark days of '94 and '95, when the democracy, between the rocks of gold monopolism and down-east mugwumpery, was struggling for the control of its own organization."

Mr. Smith, who responded to the toast, "The Nebraska Traveling Men's Club," complimented the organization by the statement that no agency had been more potent in building up the state than had the drummers. He was pleased to notice that they were becoming as much a factor in the political life as in the commercial world. Mr. Smith told of a drummer who heard him speak in 1896, and said afterwards that he always thought the democrats were blankety blank fools, and now he

knew it. "But that traveling man's house joined the trust since then," concluded the orator, and now he is out of the big classes and the masses are fool democrats as a rule. (Cheers and laughter.) Secretary Gage was named as "The Second Nick Biddle," who paved the way for the second Andrew Jackson, William J. Bryan of Nebraska." Mr. Smith concluded amid loud cheers.

GOVERNOR POYNTER'S TOAST.

Governor Poynter responded to the toast "Nebraska." The governor catalogued the many virtues and advantages of the state, not least among which he classed its recuperative powers. He told how Nebraska has risen superior to drought, famine and hard times to stand up to its hungry, orative effect, menu and toast list, one of the most successful and altogether pleasing of any ever held in Nebraska.

He extolled the truths of the Omaha populist platform and declared that its policies and its program of government were the only satisfactory solution of the great problem of transportation and transportation rates. The populists, he said, were ready to reaffirm those principles, and Mr. Shepherd declared that the republican party had done nothing under the present administration to earn the trust of the people. It had abandoned the money of the constitution, raised the old flag over the abhorred doctrine of slavery, reneged the old century doctrine that the end justified the means, followed old England in wars of aggression, rewarded incompetency and forgotten even the A B C of the great principles of the United States.

RAVAGES OF THE TRUST.

"It has come to be a general observation among the people of this country," said the speaker, "that whatever the reign of William McKinley may be, it is not a reign of law. For the trusts are not only opposed to the spirit of our institutions, but to the letter of the law as well. Yet they are getting on and waxing mightily, fostered and encouraged by the administration."

The trust, he showed, prevents competition, conduces consolidation. It goes into the shops and discharges workmen, it goes into the banks and discharges bookkeepers, it goes out on the road and lays off traveling men. It saves enough money in this way to lower, but instead of selling cheaper it sells dearer. (Applause.)

"Where an article of established use is under the control of a trust it is safe to say the trust will use its power for private gain."

Rev. Mr. Burgess of Plattsmouth was next requested to toast the banqueters who he is a democrat.

"I was born under the stars and stripes," responded Mr. Burgess slowly and impressively. "Being born under the stars and stripes is enough to make any man a democrat."

The sentiment evoked loud and prolonged cheering. He then touchingly enumerated the great basic principles of democracy, telling how they appeal to the down-trodden and oppressed and declaring that those principles would keep the people living a hope and an inspiration to those struggling toward the light. The reverend gentleman occasioned some hilarity by his ability to dig up reasons almost without number to account for his democracy. When he concluded there was not a man present but felt convinced that there were plenty of reasons why every man, woman and child in the civilized world should be a democrat.

GOVERNOR THOMAS' TOAST.

In introducing Governor Thomas of Colorado, the toastmaster glowingly eulogized the great "Centennial state."

Governor Thomas was characterized as a "great, old democratic war wolf, a monument to the state of Colorado; greater even than the sun-kissed and cloud-enriched Pike's peak."

Governor Thomas received a genuine ovation, rising to its feet with shouts and waving handkerchiefs as Colorado's executive arose to respond to the toast, "The Currency Bill."

The currency bill now pending before congress Governor Thomas characterized as the last step toward a goal long striven for by the financial highway-men of the world.

Governor Thomas strikingly recounted, step by step, the onward march of the financial conspiracy that ever since the resumption of specie payment has been making for the annihilation of the people of the United States. He told of the cunning, the perseverance, the craft and unwavering energy with which the conspirators have been plotting to rob the government of the power to issue and control the money volume, and transfer this attribute of sovereignty to the money changers of the country.

The present currency bill, he denounced as "an invention of the common enemy of this country, containing within its folds a greater evil than the demonetization act of 1873." He told of the professed republican desire for "flexibility" in the currency. "Flexibility and contraction," he said, "are synonymous terms in the republican financial vocabulary. (Cheers.) He pointed out that the only method in which, under the bill, the currency could expand, would be by an increase of the national debt, as the greenbacks are to be replaced by bank notes based on government bonds.

The day that this government surrenders its power to the national banks is the day from which shall date the decline of this great republic," he declared, "unless the people right in righteous wrath to scourge from the earth the party guilty of their betrayal." (Cheers.)

Secretary Gage came in for a scathing exhortation for his subservency to the money trust and for his favoritism in defiance of the constitution, to which the State Oil City National Bank of New York.

the monkey, the cat and the chestnuts. Mr. Sells speech was a masterly and logical exposition of the content of the bill, classing and the masses and the cunning with which the former strive and too frequently succeed in deluding the latter.

MR. BRYAN CLOSES IT.

At 3 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, Mr. Bryan, the last speaker on the toast list, was introduced and was received with prolonged and repeated cheers.

Mr. Bryan said in part: "We are now near enough to the national convention to feel that there will be no considerable opposition to the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. The last elections destroyed the last hope of those who sought to modify or subtract from the creed enunciated at Chicago in 1896. The republican party has been driven under the lash of the financiers to the open espousal of the gold standard and, spurred on by the national bank corporations, it has avowed its purpose to drive the greenbacks out of circulation and substitute a bank note issued and controlled by the national banks."

The democratic party still contends for the restoration of bimetallicism at the ratio of 16 to 1, the only ratio advocated by those who believe in the double standard; it also contends for the greenback as against the bank note.

The members of this club were opposed to the money trust in 1896, and they are not surprised that the vicious trust principle has been extended to industrial combinations which have in three years thrown out of employment large numbers of commercial travelers. The democratic party will deal with the trust question, not in glittering generalities, but in specific terms, and will invite the support of all those who are opposed to the domination of private monopolies."

Mr. Bryan discussed the trust question at some length, and then, taking up the subject of imperialism, said: "Commercial travelers who sought the extension of trade by peaceful and legal means will not lend their support to the imperialistic methods employed in the furtherance of conquest. The commercial travelers have been eminently successful as a persuader. He will not substitute violence for peace."

THREE PARTIES AGREE TO IT.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—The democratic state central committee this afternoon decided that the delegate convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the national convention be held in Lincoln on March 19, next, the basis of representation to be the same as before.

The meeting was one of the most fully attended and enthusiastic of any held in years, every member of the committee but two being present, either in person or by proxy. The committee by unanimous vote and with great emotion decided that the delegate convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the national convention be held in Lincoln on March 19, next, the basis of representation to be the same as before.

The following resolutions, which were adopted by a vote within one of being unanimous, after a debate which at times verged on the acrimonious:

"The state committee of the Nebraska democratic, voicing the sentiment of its authority, views with admiration the remarkable and so far happily successful efforts of the people of the Boer republic to repel the invasion of their country by the British forces, and to that brave people, struggling for the right to govern them, the committee will preserve their republic, we extend sincere sympathy."

This resolution was bitterly opposed by J. H. Harley of Lincoln. Mr. Harley thought the resolution would antagonize 5,000 Canadian-born residents of Nebraska. He thought it was cowardly, because it did not also express sympathy for the Filipinos. He declared that there were two sides to this Boer question anyhow.

Mr. Harley's speech occasioned a storm of protests. J. O'Connor of Lincoln declared that he was one of the Canadians in Nebraska, and the resolution could not be made too strong for him. He believed that 4,999 out of the 5,000 were in sympathy with the Boers.

Judge Howard, Mahoney of Greeley and several others then engaged in a running debate with Mr. Harley, and valiantly defended his position, and recorded a resounding "no" when the resolution was put to a vote.

SESSION OF THE POPULISTS.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—The populist state committee in session this afternoon decided to hold their state convention for the election of delegates to the national convention on March 19, this action being taken after consultation between committees representing the two leading fusion parties, and acquiesced in by the silver republicans.

Secretary Nelson gave to the press the following transcript of the action of the committee:

"Conference of the members of the populist state central committee, for discussion of matters of interest to the party and to fix time and place of holding state convention for naming delegates to the national convention."

"Decided to hold convention at new auditorium, Lincoln, March 19, beginning at 6 p. m. Basis of representation to be same as used for convention in August, 1896."

BEG FOR CUP OF WATER

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Related Letters Tell of Conditions as They Exist in South Africa Scarcity of Water.

London.—(Special.)—The men were prowling around the engines in line, offering the drivers fabulous prices for a cup of water, writes the Globe correspondent, at the close of the battle of Enslin, but it was useless. The drivers had been threatened with court-martial if they supplied any, as there was great difficulty in keeping sufficient supply for the engines. "I saw one soldier lying flat on the line under an engine catching a few drops in his mouth from a steampipe."

Such extracts as this from the mailed descriptions of the fighting in South Africa give some faint idea of the conditions under which it is being carried on. But what the men are by the time they appear in English papers they throw much needed light upon the campaign, so barrenly reported over the censored cables.

The heat that drove British soldiers to drink gratefully from the exhaust pipe of an engine after seven hours' fighting at Enslin, where they lost 173 killed and wounded, has proved a serious factor in the care of the wounded. Surgeon Makins, formerly of St. Thomas' hospital, writes under date of the 16th hospital at Orange river:

"During an eight days' stay some 600 wounded men have passed through the hands of the Royal Army medical corps here. One night alone 300 patients arrived from the fight at Modder River. Yesterday the thermometer registered 125 degrees Fahrenheit in some of the tents. This journey from here to the base hospital at Wynberg, which takes twenty-eight hours, emphasizes the difficulties due to the length of the line of communication."

The large majority of the wounds have been inflicted by the Mauser or Lee-Netford bullets and a small proportion by Martini bullets and large projectiles. These present a Boer deference to the Lee-Netford as a 'gentlemanly bullet,' and this remark is equally applicable to the Mauser. The wounds made by them are small, clean and little disposed to suppurate. These bullets met with have been little deformed unless they have struck stone before entering, and I have seen no single instance which would suggest the use of either flattened or so-called explosive bullets among the wounded here."

LION TAMERS AWFUL DEATH.

Clawed to Pieces by the Fierce Beast.

Vienna, Jan. 6.—New Year's day was ushered in by a terrible tragedy at the Vienna Zoological gardens. Just as the visitors began to enter the place there were the wildest shrieks, followed by horrible groans, from the lion house. These presenters of the roaring of the lions and the frightened cries of every bird and beast in the gardens, making an indescribable din.

Horse Meat Butcher Kraus was the first to reach the lion house. There he found the keeper, Radowsky, lying on the floor under the claws of Sara, a full grown and savage tempered lioness. Kraus fearlessly rushed into the cage, armed with a pointed iron rod, with which he ineffectually strove to drive Sara from her prey. While he was thus engaged the other keepers saw to their horror five other lions drawing around Kraus, who had barely time to get out before they set on him. Several rods were now pushed into the cage to frighten the lions from the body of Radowsky, which they had begun tearing in all directions, his clothing being quickly torn into ribbons. His cries had now ceased and the unfortunate man was already dead. While Sara furiously roared and clawed at the lion, the other lions greedily licked up the blood and devoured the strips of flesh torn from his body. All the beasts were inside to blows and jabs from the outside. A hose was now turned on, but the lions were drawn into a tangle of legs, heads and lashing tails around the body of their victim. It seemed impossible to prevent them from eating the body altogether until firebrands of straw were pushed thro' the bars.

At the sight of these lions drew back roaring madly, and what remained of the body was dragged from the cage. It was a revolting sight, being a mass of blood and ragged clothes. On examination it was found that the body and arms were drawn out, broken, showing the frightful violence of the first attack.

Radowsky had been training himself as a lion tamer. He told his wife he had found a method of cowing lions which made him his prey. While Sara, he was evidently practicing this plan with only a broom handle to protect himself when he met his death. He had reared the other five lions himself and played with them like dogs.

BARBER AN AVENGER.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 9.—The day before Christmas, Ernest Carheart, the barber of Chemung, a noted mining camp, shot and probably mortally wounded Chris Manning, mining operator, who had been developing properties for a couple of years. Last summer Manning sold out for \$50,000, received a large payment down and returned to the camp late in the fall to make some additional locations. The day he was shot he went to be shaved.

Carheart had been in the camp only a short time. He removed part of Manning's beard. Then he went to the back of the shop, procured a revolver, and, returning, shot the man in his chair.

In explaining the act, the barber said that years ago he and Manning lived in Dresden, Me. There Carheart married and Manning, he charged, alienated the affections of the wife and eloped with her. The two men did not meet again until Manning went to him to be shaved. Both men had changed in appearance and neither knew the other was in that locality.

As Carheart removed the beard he recognized Manning. Without saying a word he secured his revolver.

"Chris Manning, I'm going to kill you," he shouted, firing almost instantly.

When Manning was told of Carheart's story, he denied that he had ever run away from Carheart's wife, but admitted that the woman he had married and who is now dead, was once Carheart's sweetheart.

Washington, D. C.—President McKinley made the statement in an interview with Delegate Flynn that he had no choice for vice president. The only suggestion the president offered was that a man be nominated who is big enough to be president.