

NEBRASKA NEWS.

E. J. Burkett, republican candidate for congress in the First district, has announced that he has selected Ed R. Sizer of Lincoln as chairman of the congressional committee.

Bicycles frightened the team of William Gelbart at Seward, causing them to run, and the occupants of the wagon were thrown out. Mrs. Gelbart sustained severe injuries on her back, and it is feared that she is injured internally.

Henry Mowrer, a farmer living west of Lyons, employed a stranger to work for him by the month, who gave as his name C. A. Carpenter of Omaha. When Mr. Mowrer went out to do his chores Mr. Carpenter was found missing, and so was a span of his best horses and a saddle.

George Zinnmaster, a laborer, was brought into justice court at Tecumseh on the charge of selling mortgaged wheat, the Chamberlain bank being the complainant. Zinnmaster was bound over to await trial in the district court, bond being fixed at \$200. He could not furnish bail.

Jack Nye, a farmer living northwest of Decatur, was held up on the outskirts of that city by two unknown men, while on his way home. Nye held his money, a \$20 bill, in his left hand while the robbers ransacked his empty pockets.

Edgar & Fladman's general merchandise store at Mead was entered by thieves on the night of the 11th and over \$50 worth of dry goods and shoes taken. The firm said nothing about the loss until now, in hopes of tracing the robbers, but have been unsuccessful.

Joseph Chapek, a Bohemian inmate of the county poor farm of Cass county, committed suicide by hanging himself at the farm. Chapek formerly resided in Loup county and was found on a sand bar near Oropolis a month ago unconscious from the effect of heat, and was brought here and given assistance. It is said his wife drove him from his home in Loup county.

Harry Getchell, alias George Smith, plead guilty to stealing a valuable team from J. W. Miller, a York liveryman, in the county court. A woman named Rose Hassell voluntarily entered a plea of guilty as an accomplice. Both were held under a bond of \$500 to appear in the next term of district court to receive sentence. A special session may be called to settle this case.

Friday evening Henry Holsted, aged 8, and his little brother, children of John Holsted, tailor, went out after the cow. Between their home and the pasture is a sand bank where they stopped to play and gather pebbles for their slingshots. The bank caved suddenly, burying Henry, the oldest boy, and almost covering the younger, who, however, managed to extricate himself and give the alarm. When help arrived the boy was dead. The sand bank lies some distance east of Stromsburg and the younger boy was so seriously injured that it was with great difficulty he dragged himself to his home to give the alarm.

The Omaha & Republican Valley railroad and the other branch lines of the old Union Pacific were sold on the first and second mortgages at Lincoln and were bid in by the reorganized Union Pacific company for \$770,000. The lines sold include the one from Valley, Neb., to Manhattan, Kan., and the branches running north and west from Columbus an drand Island, making a total of over 450 miles of road. The sale on the extension mortgage of the Valley-Manhattan lines was held and the bid was \$20,000, made by Judge W. D. Cornish of the Union Pacific company. The second sale was held at 2 o'clock and included the entire branch system in the state. The sales were conducted by Special Masters Alexander, Donnell and Abbott. Among the prominent railroad men present were W. D. Cornish, vice president of the Union Pacific; Messrs. Sargent and Greer of Boston, representing the American Trust company, and W. R. Kelley of Omaha, attorney for the Union Pacific.

Rice Bros. & Nixon, a live stock commission firm in Chicago, has brought suit against Walter J. Perry, formerly manager of the South Omaha branch maintained by the plaintiffs, and the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland, to recover \$13,511.70 alleged to have been embezzled by Perry while in charge of the South Omaha office. The petition sets forth that Perry was manager of the latter office from July 25, 1895, to December 31, 1897, and was entitled to a salary of \$100 per month, his traveling expenses and a division of the profits on an agreed basis. It is alleged that during the period he was in charge of the office he used the money of the firm to carry on speculation in live stock under the assumed name of Jim Jones, and that he also charged up items against customers of the firm which were false and manipulated the books in various ways, making it appear that he was entitled to more money than was really the case. The amount thus lost by the firm is placed at \$13,511.70. The Fidelity and Deposit company furnished a bond in the sum of \$10,000 to the plaintiff, guaranteeing his faithful performance of duty, and suit is brought on their bond and also against Perry individually.

LAST FIGHT OF THE SPANISH WAR

Dewey Opened the War in the Philippines with a Victory and Closes It with Another.

Story of How the Americans Swept the Trenches of the Enemy and Carried the Flag Into Manila.

Manila.—Special.—Manila has fallen. The Spanish capital of the Philippines is fully occupied by American troops. The fleet under Admiral Dewey opened the engagement at 9:30 Saturday (August 13) morning, the flagship Olympia firing the first shot and being closely followed in succession by the Raleigh, Petrel and Callao.

The Callao, which is one of the gunboats captured by Dewey from the Spaniards, showed great daring in the action. She approached within 800 yards of the Spanish forts and trenches at Malate and did grand work driving back the Spanish forces.

The firing by the fleet continued one hour and the Spaniards then retreated from Malate, where the fire was centered. Our land forces followed closely upon the retreating Spaniards, advancing within full sight of the warships. I watched the naval action from the bridge of the Charleston until General Merritt's boat returned and signaled that surrender was certain.

I then went aboard a troopship and entered the captured city, ahead of the general's guard. No attempt was made to molest any one. The Spanish behaved admirably after the surrender. The final conference to arrange terms of surrender was held at the palace of the governor general at 4 o'clock.

General Jaudenes agreed to surrender with few conditions, the principal one being that the Americans should agree to protect the Spanish. The flag was raised at 5:40 by Lieutenant Brumby of the Olympia, Lieutenant Forey of the Second Oregon volunteers, Barry Baldwin, myself and two seamen. There was great bewailing among the Spanish women, but the men accepted their defeat stolidly and with apparent indifference.

The band of the Second Oregon, while marching into the city, saw the flag flying and played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the fleet saluted.

As fast as the Spanish troops were relieved by the Americans they marched in and delivered their arms. All were turned in except those of the soldiers in the trenches north of the city, who were left there to stand off the insurgents.

The total number surrendered exceeds 8,000. The arms include 2,000 new Mausers, 5,000 old Mausers and many Remingtons.

There was an unlimited supply of ammunition. The Second Oregon regiment, Colonel Somers, landed as the governor's guard and now occupy the palace. The balance of the First and Second brigades are policing the city and occupying the defenses.

The insurgents are threatening in the outskirts. There is no danger. Our force is ample. The city is remarkably quiet. Last night the troops were camping at all the bridges and approaches. The American and Spanish officers on parole dined at the same cafes without class distinction.

Dewey deserves untold credit for the result of the negotiations. The fleet did the city no damage.

ADVANCE ON MALATE.

In the land attack, the forces under Anderson advanced to Malate from the south as Green, in command of the First brigade, left. McArthur of the Second brigade was on the right of the line and covered two miles. The Spanish made a hard fight against the right and left wings, but after firing a few volleys they were forced to retreat inside the Malate fort. Thence they were driven out by the firing ships, the Callao doing deadly work with her machine guns.

The Americans took the magazine of the fort and advanced along the streets of the suburbs, although under fire from sharpshooters hidden in and upon the houses.

The Second battalion of the First California, under the personal lead of Colonel Smith, led the advance into the city, followed by the rest of the regiment, and then the First Colorado drove back the Spanish stragglers.

Major Moses of Colorado raised the flag over the Malate forts. A company in the First Nebraska did effective work with gatlings, covering the charge of the Third regulars. The Astor battery charged and captured a blockhouse with revolvers, near Passas.

The natives attempted to break through the lines and enter the city, but were held in check. The Spaniards burned the transport Cebu and sunk their gunboat Bulacan and several launches while the terms of surrender were being negotiated.

WILLIAM LEWIS KILLED.

The loss yesterday was eight killed and thirty-four wounded. William Lewis of the Nebraska regiment was killed on the night of the 3d and five were wounded at the same time. On the night of the 5th Clement Hauer of the Twenty-third regulars and Robert McCann and Samuel Howell of the Fourteenth regulars were killed and eight were wounded.

Captain Rechter of California died on August 4. Charles Winfield of the Third regulars died on August 2. Geo. Perkins of California died on August 7 of pneumonia. Edward O'Neill of California died from accidental shot wound and William Robinson of the hospital corps died of typhoid fever.

The Spanish loss yesterday is estimated at 150 killed and 300 wounded. Aguinaldo has addressed a letter to

Consul Williams, stating that he personally would be satisfied with the American promises, but he feared he could not hold his allies between the lines. He asked for a direct statement of what America would do.

The Spaniards assert that the insurgents made offers of an alliance with them, but the Spaniards were too suspicious of their intentions to accept.

Among the killed yesterday were: John Dunsmore, First California; Augustus Thollen, Twenty-third regulars; Archie Patterson, Thirteenth Minnesota.

The seriously wounded included Captains O. Seeback and T. Bjornstad of the Thirteenth Minnesota. Hong Kong.—Special.—Manila was surrendered after a nominal defense Saturday, August 13. The American flag now flies over the capital of the Philippines and this was accomplished without great expenditure of life. I was one of the first who traversed the wall of the city. I have returned to tell the story.

Foreign warships with refugees moved out of the harbor on the morning of August 9. A small party of foreigners, chiefly British, remained in the suburban portions of the city.

The Concord and Petrel lay off the mouth of the Pasig in such positions as to prevent any vessels from escaping, but no action occurred until August 13, the delay being allowed the American troops to extend their front on the right of the line. Frequent visits by the Belgian consul, meantime, to General Merritt and Admiral Dewey led to the rumor that terms of surrender were being arranged.

Our fleet began to move in at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. Dewey's Olympia led the fighting line as of old. Above her and from the ship following flew the American flag. The Olympia opened with her eight-inch guns at 9:35, the first four shells being directed against Malate fort, called San Antonio de Abad. All of the first shells fell short, a passing rain squall making it difficult to get the range properly and to observe the results of the shots. The Raleigh, Petrel and Callao, Lieutenant Tappan commanding, and the launch Barcelona riding in the heavy surf close in shore, pouring their fire on the enemy's riflemen.

There was rifle fire in reply and the Callao was struck. She was not damaged. The Herald launch followed in close behind through the surf. The general signal to cease firing was hoisted at 32 minutes past 10. Our infantry was seen a few minutes later moving forward toward the Spanish intrenchments. Their advance was made under cover of a heavy fire from the Utah battery. With colors flying and bands playing the troops moved swiftly along the beach. There was a creek to be forded. They plunged into it and were soon across.

Once over they deployed in skirmishing order along Malate, keeping up a heavy rifle fire and finally halting on Runeta. As far as I could see the resistance made by the Spanish troops was stubborn in the extreme, at least for a nominal defense.

Flag Lieutenant Brumby went ashore about noon in the Belgian launch, accompanied by Inspector General Whittier, to find and interview General Jaudenes and discuss the terms of capitulation.

SPANIARD AT CHURCH.

General Merritt was present to discuss settling the terms. General Jaudenes was found after considerable difficulty. He was finally found in the security of a church, flanked with women and children.

Flag Lieutenant Brumby was forced to speak sharply and peremptorily to several officers before he could find the governor general.

Subsequent proceedings regarding the terms of surrender were conducted in the municipal buildings, the governor general consenting to leave the church after a brief conference.

The terms are briefly these: Capitulation of the Philippines, officers allowed to retain their swords and personal effects, but not their horses during their stay in Manila. (This was considered a parole, but it is not exactly so.) Prisoners of war surrendering their arms will have necessary supplies provided from the treasury. When that is exhausted the Americans are to make provision. All public property is surrendered. The future disposition of the Spanish troops who surrendered is to be determined by negotiations between the two respective governments. Arms may be returned at General Merritt's discretion. Banks will continue to operate under existing regulations, which are subject to change by the United States government.

WEEP AS FLAG DROPS.

Lieutenant Brumby immediately after the terms of capitulation had been signed hurried off to lower the Spanish flag—in reality to lower all Spain's flags in the Philippines by taking down one. He was accompanied by two signal men from the Olympia. This little party found its way after considerable difficulty into Fort Santiago in the northern portion of the walled city. There was a large Spanish flag flying there. Grouped about it were many Spanish officers. Brumby's presence attracted a crowd from the streets.

They blessed as he approached and hailed down the flag. Then the stars and

stripes rose in place of the other. Many of those present wept bitterly as the flag of the victorious stranger climbed into place above the fort. Fearing that the crowd might lower "Old Glory," Lieutenant Brumby asked an American infantry officer to move up a detachment to guard it.

Fortunately he met a company coming up with a band. The infantry presented arms and the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," which lent some eclat to the ceremony.

The conduct of the Spaniards was disgraceful after the capitulation. The gunboat Cebu was brought down the river with the Spanish flag flying and was set on fire at the mouth of the Pasig. A party of Americans boarded her and hoisted the stars and stripes. They tried fruitlessly to save three launches and several boats, which were also destroyed.

INSIDE THE CITY.

Landing soon after General Merritt, I traversed the walled city. I found both the inhabitants and the soldiers looking remarkably well, considering the fact that they had been reported to be starving. Many were well pleased that the capitulation of the city had been agreed upon, as a bombardment of the city proper must have been attended by severe loss of life among women and other non-combatants.

Our troops quickly occupied the city and on both sides of the Pasig, sleeping in the streets throughout the night of August 13, which was a wet one and made the strange conditions doubly disagreeable. Yet the conduct of the American troops was beyond praise. It was simply admirable. They fraternized good-humoredly with the Spaniards and the natives.

A group of regulars squatted in Escolta street, one of the principal business thoroughfares, edifying the great crowd which had formed about them with tuneful plantation ditties.

Our ships which were engaged, cruised freely at dead low water inside a line which on a British admiralty chart is marked "three fathoms," although the Olympia was drawing twenty-four feet. As a matter of fact her navigator, Lieutenant Calkins, during her stay here carefully surveyed the water along the city water front. The Callao went within rifle range while covering the flank of the troops as they advanced.

MONTEREY ONLY BLUFFED.

The services of Lieutenant Tappan, who is her commander, will doubtless receive special mention in future. The Monterey was not called upon to try her guns during the bombardment, but undoubtedly her presence and the boldness with which she was navigated within easy range of the city had considerable influence on the Spanish in their decision to capitulate.

The insurgents on August 14, the day after the surrender, entered some Spanish trenches on the outskirts, but were repulsed. General Merritt notified them that they will not be permitted to come inside the city. It is probable that the Americans will now deal with the insurgents unless an amicable arrangement is arrived at soon. The terms of capitulation were signed by the American commissioners, General Green, Colonel Whittier, Colonel Crowder and Captain Lawbecton, and the Spanish commissioners, Colonels San Jose Maria Laguen, Felin Don Carlos Reyne and General Don Nicolas de la Penya Cuellas. H. M. S. Immortalite and "Phegans, whose commanders kept them in motion, watched the fight from favorable positions.

After the American flag was hoisted the German warship Kaiserin Augusta slipped out, presumably bound for Hong Kong, without the courtesy of offering to carry dispatches from Manila. The Americans moved out of camp early on the morning of August 13, General Anderson directing the operations. General Green, with the left wing, swept along the trenches before Malate, General McArthur led the right wing, with the Astor battery which took up a position at the right of the Pasig and did gallant work.

One instance of this was when a Spanish blockhouse was carried by men using their revolvers. The only rapid fire gun on the line was silenced by this gallant advance. Three men of the Astor battery were killed.

AWAY FROM DEWEY.

The hardest fighting of the day was done at a point on the right wing, where the guns of the fleet under Fighting Dewey could give no assistance. After the fleet had raked the position at Malate the Colorado, supported by the Eighteenth regulars and the Utah battery, swept it with the deadliest of fires. The Spaniards fell back before the charging Colorado, who followed them closely, giving them no rest until the position was ours and the American flag was raised by the Californians, who had been charging with the Colorado.

The Californians, who were subjected to a galling fire from Spanish sharpshooters in houses on the right, moved past the Colorado into the suburb of Ermita, where the Spaniards had erected street barricades. Once Calle Real was cleared the attack was virtually over.

About noon a white flag was flying over the city walls. The Californians advanced at a double across Luneta, as General Green and his staff arrived to receive the error. By some error, while the troops were standing at rest, Spaniards in the walled city fired, fatally wounding Privates Dunsoupe and Lamerson of the California volunteers. Our casualties were eight killed and forty wounded. The Spanish loss is estimated at 120 to 600 killed and wounded.

The Americans captured 11,000 prisoners, 7,000 being Spanish regulars; 20,000 Mauser rifles, 2,000 Remingtons, eighteen modern cannon and many of obsolete pattern.

REMARKABLE LETTER CHAIN

How a Young Girl's Patriotic Appeal Was Answered.

Into the boundless ocean of American patriotism a thoughtless girl with faith in human nature, hope for the cause of Cuba Libre, and charity for the wounded United States soldiers cast a dime. At first only a faint ripple appeared on the surface, but quickly it increased to a tiny wave. Gradually the wave swelled until it became a mighty surge, only to grow quicker still into a raging torrent.

And the dime! It first became only a dollar. Then it grew to hundreds. Soon it expanded to thousands. And it is still expanding.

For, in blissful ignorance of what it meant, she had run foul of "geometrical progression," and geometrical progression is a thing which makes all other wonders of the world look small.

Miss Schenck of Babylon, L. I., and her endless letter chain threatens to become one of the famous incidents of the war with Spain. Letter chains are not strictly a novelty. But never before did any one find a plea so strong as hers. For she appealed to the patriotism of the American people, and asked them to care for sick soldiers, and so sowing the wind, reaped the whirlwind of which she had not dreamed.

She intended to carry the chain to 100. By last Monday it had reached twenty, and a letter of that number had been received. If the chain had been nowhere broken before reaching No. 20 Miss Schenck would have received somewhat over 1,000,000,000,000 letters. She did not receive any such number, for to reach it each person in the United States would have had to write to her some 12,000 times.

The letter which Miss Schenck sent out read as follows:

"The ice plant auxiliary in connection with the National Red Cross being in need of money to supply the ambulance ships, a chain has been formed to collect some, and if you, on receiving this, will make four copies and send them to four of your friends you will greatly help the wounded soldiers. When you have made four copies please return this letter to Miss Natalie Schenck, Babylon, Long Island, with 10 cents enclosed." The number starts at one and ends at 100, so that the person receiving the latter number will send 10 cents to Miss Schenck, same address, without making copies. Please number the head of each copy and make them exactly like this one, only number the next highest number and sign your name and address to each copy. Please make no delay in sending out copies, and above all, do not break the chain that means so much to our brave soldiers on land and sea."

In placing the limit upon her chain Miss Schenck made her great mistake. She is not much past the time in life when girls are supposed to be "doing their examples" on their slates, but even in that short time her knowledge of geometrical progression had grown decidedly rusty. Had she stopped but a moment to figure she would have discovered that if her chain ran through only twenty series the number of letters due her would increase as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Series number, Total letters, Total value, Total value in dollars.

Now, supposing each recipient of a letter continued the chain and sent her 10 cents as requested, the ice fund would be \$109,951,162.770.63 richer for her pains.

And this vast sum, multiplied by four, its product increased by four more at every jump between series 20 and series 100, would result in a final sum ample to buy all the available land on the surface of the earth. It is useless to consider the computation. Almost before this remarkable chain began, the figures lost themselves in their own greatness and grew to mean nothing. We might as well attempt to estimate the number of grains of sand beneath the sea.

Within three days Miss Schenck received the expected four answers to her letters, each containing a dime which she had requested. The following day about sixteen more came and she was pleased with the result of her experiment. As the following day her mail comprised almost sixty-four letters she felt relieved, for now she knew her project was an assured success. The next day, when the letters numbered nearly 200, she gave up walking to the postoffice and began to make the trips on her wheel with a market basket. By this time Postmaster Dowden began to grow uneasy, and Miss Schenck decided that it would be best to tell her family of her patriotic scheme. Within ten days letters addressed to Miss Schenck jumped from 2,000 to 6,000 a day. Then they rose to 15,000 a day, and at last reports the end seemed further away than ever.

How about the postoffice and its overworked postmaster? The office is one of the third class, and the government official in charge is allowed only one assistant. Additional help he is forced to hire from his own pocketbook. From a tiny beginning he found himself working on Miss Schenck's mail all day long. It soon outstripped both him and his assistant, and an urgent call was sent to the patriotic citizens of Babylon to rally to his assistance. Many turned in to help him, but he cannot begin to keep up with the increase.

"It is awful," he is reported as saying. "I don't know where it will end. In a few days, if the growth of Miss Schenck's mail increases regularly we will have to run extra mail cars from New York."

Six thousand letters yesterday, 15,000 today, 40,000 next day, almost 100,000 the next! Why, it is horrible, and the

government hasn't made any effort to help me out!"

The mere handling of Miss Schenck's patriotic mail is not all of Postmaster Dowden's troubles. He is being stormed by letter writers from all over the country and Canada wanting to know all about Miss Schenck's endless chain scheme, and demanding full particulars about the young woman's social standing and financial integrity. Most of these letters contain stamps for reply, and unless the postmaster answers them individually he is placed in the embarrassing position of being accused of confiscating the stamps. Postage sent for this purpose has already yielded the government \$500. To treat everybody fairly the postmaster has had a stamp made bearing the words: "Schenck letter O. K.," and sends each letter of inquiry back to its owner bearing that label.

Notable people are caught in the coils of the endless chain, and letters from prominent men and women are being received in large numbers. Miss Schenck has received one from Mrs. McKinley containing a dime. Another is from Mrs. James A. Garfield. President McKinley found time to get in the list with his dime, and former Vice President Levi P. Morton promptly forwarded his dime, as did every member of his family.

Meanwhile the ice plant auxiliary, the beneficiary of this remarkable project, is by no means getting the worst of it. Early last week \$900 was turned over to its treasurer, and on succeeding days \$500 more was secured. The sum may serve to show the enormity of Miss Schenck's mail. Granting that every letter contained the dime asked for, it would require 14,000 letters to make up the sum. But it is estimated that only one letter in five contains money. Therefore, carrying out the computation, the present contribution to the ice fund is made up of the gleanings of a little correspondence of 70,000 letters. To convey these letters to Babylon the government has received the sum of \$1,400 in postage stamps alone.

These brief computations were received last Wednesday, when the mail which poured into the Morgan house at Babylon, L. I., was still small enough to be

It is obvious that the figures given are a mere bagatelle when compared with what will be received during the coming week, unless the strenuous efforts being put forward to break the chain succeed. Miss Schenck has advertised in the eastern papers asking her patriotic correspondents to desist in the name of peace and harmony. If they fail to do so, the combined daily mail of Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia will be less than the train loads of missives which will pour into Mr. Morgan's summer home. Indeed, the situation may become so grave that the government will be forced to intervene to check the ceaseless flood.

A few moments' practical test with figures will quickly show the awful possibilities which may lie in store for Miss Schenck. Suppose an attempt was made to calculate the amount of money that would be collected by the series, if the chain was allowed to run its course. By the time the calculation reaches the twenty-fifth series the figures grow appalling. Counting alone the letters numbered twenty-five, at ten cents each, the sum of \$112,671,532,388,966.40 would be received, providing the chain was not broken. Supposing, again, the earth's population to be 4,000,000,000 people, each person would receive about 250,000 letters numbered "25," and would be compelled to write 1,000,000 each, labeled "25." With the money derived from these sent back to Miss Schenck, the originator of the scheme, reckoning current prices of ice without discount, our valiant soldier boys in Cuba would find themselves in possession of a solid glacier ninety-five miles wide and two miles deep.

The foregoing deduction will be sufficient to illustrate the endless possibilities which await Miss Schenck. With the chain only one-fourth run out the results are ridiculous. Continuing through the chain in geometrical progression natural conditions quietly enter to interrupt the continued computation. With the figures representing the seventy-fifth chain it is doubtful if a single sheet of paper could be found large enough to hold the result, and to obtain these results would require the forfeit of valuable years of a man's life.—Philadelphia Times.

There are not only pecuniary and constitutional difficulties in the way of abdication. The queen, however, is not only queen of Great Britain and Ireland, she is also empress of India, reigning sovereign over more Moslems than the grand Turk, and of more Africans and Asiatics than any other civilized monarch. Abdication would be misunderstood by most, misrepresented by some, and resented by all of them. Death they know; a living ruler they understand. What is abdication to the border tribes of the Hindoo-Koosh, to the lake-dwellers of Nyassaland, Uganda, or the fierce tribesmen of the South? From an imperial standpoint a sceptre dropped from the hand of the great white queen can be borne aloft in her lifetime by no successor. In many parts of the world the British raj is personified in a little lady who, sixty years ago, said to those who told her that she was a queen—"I will be good." In some parts of India she is actually worshipped as a goddess. In her lifetime the native races of the empire will either look to the queen as a ruler, or they will assume that something has happened that saps and neutralizes the British power. These imperial considerations as to the effect on Asiatics and Africans were also in the minds of the ministers when they unanimously refused to advise the queen to rest from the crushing burden of the crown.