# ARCADIA, THE BEAUTIFUL Bayon Nez Pique, Acadia, La., cor- and walked away again. Not a steer | ish, but not as pretty to the eye as | no hesitation nor clumsiness. Romeo

respondence: In Southern Louisiana would eat it. The colonists from the Calcasieu. The Calcasieu prairie is the is not permitted to decide whether to you may sit under an "umbrella tree," look at green roses and eat white cattle of these parishes corn and oats blackberries. You may watch the were an acquired taste. chameleon turn scarlet, blue, green, brown or gray, or hear the mocking bird pour forth its wild melody from in any kind of soil. The varieties of two-thirds the size of Connecticut. the roof of a veranda, or see a flight of white cranes descend, like great snow- able. They yield from 200 to 500 bushflakes, on a distant ricefield.

ablaze with scarlet leafage, out of they are thirty and even forty cents a

north inferred that to the horses and largest in the state-about fifty miles throw both arms around his aweet-

The bread fruft of Louisiana is the sweet potato. It will grow anywhere sweet potatoes are almost innumerels to the acre, and usually sell for This subtropical land, with its trees fifty cents a barrel or twenty cents a ghostly with Spanish moss, its bayous bushel, though in seasons of scarcity fifty or sixty feet above the gulf of

long and from five to forty miles wide. The parish itself, which is also the largest in the commonwealth, comprises 4,000 square miles, and is about

heart or only one, or which. Nor may

Juliet be shy or forward, yielding or

resisting, as she chooses. The director

will place their arms for them if they

do not themselves make a picturesque

exhibit of tenderness. And the kiss?

Shall it be delivered by the wooer on

the lips of the won, or on brow or

cheek? That question is considered

and settled. Are kisses on the stage

cept, maybe, once or twice, in order to

show the effect fully. An actress would

resent a real kiss at a rehearsal except

when necessary. For the satisfaction

of natural curiosity on that point it

may be told right here that most of

the kisses in the public performances

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

No Disgrace So Great as an Unpaid

Deht on New Year's Day.

Chinese, said to be the most complete

holiday season kept by any nation on

earth, is celebrated wherever a single

Chinaman is found, whether in Pekin or New York. It is a movable festival,

falling upon any date between Jan 21

and Feb. 19. Preparations for the great

holiday season begin weeks beforehand. The accumulated dirt of many

months disappears as if by magic.

Even the Chinaman himself passes

through the cleaning process, washing

his clothes and bathing his person-

the latter being a great event in the

lives of a few, since it occurs but once

a year. Buildings of every description

are elaborately decorated. Flowers

are in great demand, the favorite being

the Chinese narcissus. The prospect

of happiness for the year is believed to

be in proportion to the number of

flower-stalks produced from a single

bulb. During the closing days of the

old year Chinese streets present a busy

and animated scene. Shops are

The New Year's festival of the

of plays are actual kisses.

Here the land is firm and solid. In digging wells the farmers have to go deeper to find water than they do in Wisconsin. The land, which is now Mexico, was once its bed, and contains genuine? Well, not at rehearsals, ex-

a great deal of sand. The roads are sometimes dry within twelve hours after a semi-tropical rain. There is so little mud, except in proximity to rice marshes, that one may ride a bicycle along a highway covered with water. This is the upland, and yet it is the rice country. The explanation is simple. From a foot to two feet under the soil lies a bed of clay which is impervious to water. Wherever land lies in a shallow saucer shape, so that its edges are slightly higher than its interior, the falling rain will fill it to the rim and form a marsh, because the water cannot percolate through the underlying bed of clay and escape. In Louisiana you often will find the low grounds hard and dry and marches on

THRASHING RICE IN SOUTHWESTERA LOUISIAN

whose fire of color leaps the Louisiana red bird; its pale green prairies, its intense sunlight, orange sunsets, swift twilight and brilliant moonlight, is weird and enchanting.

It looks as if it had been borrowed from a fairy book and did not belong to geography at all.

It is midwinter, yet the door yards of Acadia, St. Landry and Calcasleu parishes, are abloom with roses. Christmas trees of live oak or holly or mistletone, still bright in the little farm houses, were dressed on Christmas day with the fresh flowers gathered out of doors.

The umbrella tree is common. Every farmer has half a dozen to lend. It is easy to borrow the use of one on a rainy day, and as it is chained to the ground by its roots no one ever forgets to return it. Its branches radiate from the trunk like umbrella stays. Its foliage forms a waterproof covering like an umbrella top. Its trunk is the handle. It will keep on entirely dry in a subtropical storm. In summer it affords a perfect shade from the sun. A tramp once explained his wanderings through Louislana by saying that he was a traveling tinker, mending umbrella trees.

The green rose, the only one I have ever seen, is not as large as the red rose, nor does it display its petals as fully, but it is distinctly a rose. If some northern floriculturist would develop this green rose further it might become a prized and unique bloom in the beautiful sisterhood of flowers. Boutonniers and bouquets of green roses might become a feature of St. Patrick's day in New York.

White blackberries are much esteemed in Acadia and Calcasieu, because they are superior in flavor to the black kind. Some regard them as a concession of nature to the color prejudice. They differ from the black blackberries mainly in complexion. In Louisiana is what popularly is known as the "dishcloth plant." produces a green pod, which yields, when opened, a large piece of cellular vegetable tissue, often used in kitchens as a "dishcloth." The native horses and cattle in this part of the state formerly lived on sweet potatoes, grass and hay. When northern farmers came here to settle they found that the Creole ponies would not eat corn or oats. Both remained untouched in their feed boxes. In some cases the native horses had to be starved for days before they would touch either.

bushel. They are the daily food of the farmers, and are fed to horses, cattle, swine and poultry. The Louisiana sweet potatoes are wholesome, but lack the fine flavor of those raised in Virginin. Irish potatoes are regarded here as a luxury, and the people have them on Sundays and holidays.

It is supposed generally in the north that Louisiana is a swamp country, a network of morass and bayou, and that there is little ground in its limits that is firm beneath one's feet. This is a mistake.

North of the Red river, in the northwestern part of the state, lies the famous hill country of Louislana. Here the land is upheaved in innumerable little mountains, which rise sixty or seventy feet above the surrounding landscape. The highest peak in the state is in this wild district, and it towers 150 feet above the gulf of Mexico.

The hill country might make the





the ridges. This paradox puzzled the | thronged with customers eagerly laynorthern soldiers who were on Banks' ing in large quantities of food, cloth-Red river expedition. They were in a ing and New Year's gifts. Debtors and country in which they were likely to creditors are seen hurrying to and fro, endeavoring to settle their accounts. The alluvial land which lies in the for according to a most commendable custom all debts must be paid or settled in some satisfactory manner before the New Year dawns. To meet these liabilities shopkeepers offer their "We are having a Louislana blizgoods at unheard-of prices, and families frequently part with odd bits of bric-a-brac, curious relics and valuable fallen to 70 degrees above zero." ornaments for a sum pitifully small. The children in the country go to No disgrace is equal to being found on New Year's morning with an unpaid In a debt. On the other hand, the creditor who fails to collect his debts at this time may not press them again for many months. He therefore pursues his creditor far into the night, continuing his search into the New Year's The well-to-do French farmer, with day, if necessary. This he may do if he carries a lighted lantern to indicate that he is still engaged in last night's business and has not discovered that the day has dawned!-Women's Home Companion,

## STATE MONEY COLLECTIONS.

### All County Treasurers Have Now Report ed to the State Anditor.

All the county treasurers of Nebraska have reported to the state auditor concerning the amount of state money collected as taxes and turned into the treasury during the year 1899. Douglas county heads the list, being credited with depositing \$164,994.37 with the state treasurer. The individual reports show how the money was apportioned and from what sources it was derived. For complling these reports the county treasurer of Douglas county was allowed a fee of \$2,881.32. the treasurer of Lancaster received \$1,805.32 and the treasurer of Hooker county for the same work was paid \$17.42. The treasurers of other counties received similar fee in proportion to the amount turned into the treasury. The following summary shows the amount paid by each county:

Adoms 3,909.67 Antelope Banner Blaine 2,699,26 1,567.32 19,008.62 llox Butte Boyd Brown Buffalo

8,923,5

5 201.50

Burt Butler -28,179.56 Cass Cedar Chase 36,631.7 Charse Cherry Cherry Cheyenne Clay Colfax Custor Dawes Dawes Dawes Dawes Douglas Douglas Dundy Fillmore Franklin Furnas Gage Gasper Grant Greeley Haulton 25,939. 25,812.5 13,052.5 9,666.1 17.741. 25,636,5 26,345,9 164,994,3 4.328. 26,515.5 13,103.7 18,020,9 48,939.5 2.658.7 10.697.4 12,049,25 27,919,55 24,289,75 15,801,65 Hall Hamilton Harlan Hayes Hitchcock 5,697.197,962.88 Hitchcock Holt Hooker Howard Jefferson Johnson Keurney Keith 25,404.6  $19,122,78 \\ 19,714,52 \\ 7,720,60 \\ 5,140,41 \\ 4,757,60 \\ 10,140,41 \\ 4,757,60 \\ 10,140,10 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\ 10,100 \\$ Keith Keya Paha Kimball Knox Lancoaster Lincoln Logan Loup Madbson Madbson 45,107.5 112,719,1 Madison Metrick Merrick Nance Nemaha Nuckolls Otoe Pawnee Perkins 36,682.8 1,174.65 26,812.93
40,403.9 Perkins Phelps Pierce Phite Polk Red Willow Richudson Rock Saline Sarpy Saunders Scotts Bluff Sheridan Sherinan Sherinan Perkins NO.2 KUNDED COLUMN AND A LOCK 16,135,221,128,3 23,462,03 21,952,67 16,197.7 30,748,57 15,711,89 32,506,56 3,679.14 28,855.02 12,077.95 9,997.03 Stanton 19,629,9 Thurston Valley Washington Webster Webster York 18,368,5 24,549.71 3,368.23 31,494.69

### PRICES OF STOCK INCREASE.

Enhancement of Value of Live Stock by Hundreds of Millions.

SOUTH OMAHA LIVE STOCK

SOUTH OMAHA LIVE STOCK. SOUTH OMAHA, Feb. 15.—CATTLE— Only a few feeders and stock cattle were in the yards, in first hands, as compared with the total receipts. There were enough however, considering the condi-tion of the market. Speculators had quite a good many cattle on hand. Still there was a fair buying demand and the most of the offerings changed hands in good season. Beef steers, \$1.5664.00; helfers, \$1.5664.75; builts, \$1.10974.10; recas steers, \$1.5664.75; builts, \$1.10974.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.5964.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.5964.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.5964.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.5964.00; HOGS—The general market could be been described as 25c higher. The hogs sold very largely at \$4.80, \$4.525 and \$4.85, as against \$4.77, \$4.80 and \$4.85, \$1.85 as against \$4.55, the top at \$4.90, the top, as against \$4.55, the top yesterday. SHEEP—Quotations; Good to choice

at \$4.90, the top, as against \$4.85, the top yesterday. SHISEP-Quotations: Good to choice fed yearlings, \$5.6075.75; fair to good year-lings, \$5.35975.70; good to choice wethers, \$5.35974.40; fair to good wethers, \$4.75975.00; good to choice fed ewes, \$4.65974.75; good to choice fed native lambs, \$5.75977.60; fair to good fed western lambs, \$5.75975.60; good to choice feeder lambs, \$4.75975.75; The market closed weak to l0c lower on lambs, and the pens were not cleared until after midday, as seilers were very backward about making sellers were very backward about making any concessions

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.-CATTLE-Fairly active and generally steady, including Texans, butchers' stock and canners; calves, lower; top. 57.50; stockers and feeders, about steady; good to choice, \$10976.60; poor to medium \$4.0094.85; mix-ed stockers, \$3.25973.89. HOGS-Average a shade higher; top. 55.05; fair clearance; mixed and butchers, \$4.8095.65; good to choice heavy. \$4.9549 5.66; rough heavy, \$4.99975.00; SHIFEP AND LAMBS-Strong; light, \$4.7549 4.8714; bulk of sales, \$4.99975.00; SHIFEP AND LAMBS-Strong; limbs, 10c lower; closing weak; native wethers, \$4.65615.75; jambs, \$5.0597.30; western weth-ers, \$4.65675.50; western lambs, \$6.0097.30. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

KANSAS CITY MARKET. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—CATTLE— Market shade better for best grades and other active and steady: heavy native steers. \$4.7565.40; lightweights. \$4.4065.00; stockers and feeders. \$2.2567.50; butchers' cows and heifters. \$2.0014.50. HOGS—Packing grades active and a shade higher: butcher weights, 5c bigher; heavy, \$4.75674.575; mixed, \$4.70674.55; light, \$4.50674.575; sized, \$4.70674.55; SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market ssteady to 10c higher; supply of killers short of demand; hambs, \$3.4066.55; yearlings, \$5.35 95.40; muttons, \$4.7565.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.50675.50; culls, \$2.00673.50.

### NEW YORK PRODUCE.

steady.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.-WHEAT-NO. 3 spring, 64268c; No. 2 red. 7015671c. CORN-NO. 2 334c; No. 2 yellow, 3215c. OATS-NO. 2 2314c; No. 2 yellow, 3215c. RYE-NO. 2, 2314c; No. 2 white, 258.09 2515c; No. 3 white, 251462014c. RYE-NO. 2, 5515c. BARLEY-NO. 2, 38643c. SEEDS-Flaxseed, No. 1 and northwest. D.60: prime timothy, 32.5215. PROVISIONS-Mess pork, per bbl. 59.85 710.90. Lard, per 100 lbs. 55.8215676.07. Short ribs sides (locse), 55.3966.15. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), 36.10976.15.

John Hyde, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has com-pleted his annual estimate of the number and value of live stock on farms. Returns from more than 50,000 correspondents show that on January 1 there were on the farms of the United States 13,537,524 horses, 2,086,027 mules, 16,292,360 milch cows, 27,610,054 other cattle, and 41,883,065 sheep. This is a decrease of 127,083 in the number of horses, of 48,186 in that of mules and of 384,171 in that of cattle other than milch cows. On the other hand, it is an increase of 232,245 in the number of milch cows and of 2,768,162 in that of sheep. The department has made no estimate of the number of swine, but will await the enumeration to be made by the United States census in June There has been an increase in value during the year averaging \$7.21 per head in the case of horses, \$6.80 per head in that of mules, \$1.94 per head in that of milch cows, \$2.18 per head in that of other cattle ,and 18 cents per head in thay of sheep. This reprethe year of nearly \$216,000,000, exclusive of a manifestly considerable, but not definitely ascertained, increase in the value of the farm animals of the United States during the last three years, exceeding \$570,000,000.

mountaineers of the Alps or the Andes smile, but it is as serious a fact in this state as are the Highlands in Scotland or the Catskill mountains in New York. This mountainous country is the lumber belt. It is full of sawmills, and turns out vast quantities of handsome yellow pine lumber for the nothern market.

In the southwestern part of the state lies the Acadian country. It is a land of beautiful prairies and of magnificent yellow pine forests, that in the distance look blue. This is the upland of Louisiana, the foothills of the little Switzerland to the north. It is the rice belt and cattle country of the state.

In Acadia the prairies are small, being ten or twelve miles long and five A northern farmer threw an ear of or six miles wide. They are girded corn among a herd of wild cattle. They | round by yellow pine forests, through came up to it, looked at it, sniffed it, which run bayous. It is a fertile par-

AN AFRICAN QUEEN AT HOME.



The accompanying illustration is der the name of Uhmiagovas. Swasifrom a photograph of the queen of land, by the way, is one of the most Swaziland, and shows her majesty sit- prosperous of the British dependencies ting in front of the samboti, or royal kraal, with a royal princise of the Swazis on either hand. This royal kraal is near Bremersdorp, and it is interesting to know that this is the along with the men, and both living first photograph ever taken of the on the fruits of their industry when queen, who is known to her people un- they have passed middle life.

in Africa, for, unlike their cousins, the Zulus, the Swasis prefer following agricultural and pastoral pursuits. They are a hospitable and democratic people, the women working in the fields cessories of glamour, practice a kiss fighting there seems plenty of oppor-

get lost.

Mississippi bottom seems to be plantations part of the time and part of the time Mississippi river. Swamps are not unknown there.

zard," said a northern settler in Calcasicu parish. "The thermometer has

school barefoot all winter. country school house, on a sharp midwinter day, there was only one child who wore shoes. All the children had shoes at home, but they did not care to wear them.

land by the league and cattle by the hundreds, with money burled in the ground or hidden in hollow trees or deposited in the bank, goes barefoot the year round, except when he visits the parish town. His winter dress is a straw hat, a calico shirt and a pair of blue cotton trousers. He goes without collar, cravat and shoes. His feet are as insensible to cold as are the hands of a northern man who never wears gloves. It is a common sight in Acadia, on a winter's day, to see a man from the north, in a heavy ulster, talking to a barefooted French farmer in his shirtsleeves.

Probably the school children here never saw a sled or a pair of skates. but it does get colder than 70 degrees above zero, for sometimes there is snow on the ground and ice strong enough to hold up the small children who slide on it.

Though the January suu is sometimes so uncomfortably warm as to make one move out of its rays, yet the air, owing to its high humidity, is often chill, and men accustomed to the sharp winters of the north find it uncomfortable to wear heavy overcoats in Louisiana all winter. To leave your winter clothes behind when you come south is a mistake. You will need them.

## STAGE KISSES ARE GENUINE.

And They Have to Be Sufficiently Fervid, Too.

They must have an impulsive manner. They must look sufficiently fervid, says the Ladies' Home Journal. It is a curious sight-that of two players getic of the many English noblewomen who are to express the ardent love which Shakespeare has written for his "Romeo and Juliet," but who at rehearsals, in modern clothes and no acas mechanically and unfeelingly as though it were-as it is then-utterly devoid of sentiment. There must be color and contains no clots of blood.

WIFE OF GEN. BULLER.

The accompanying picture is from the latest photograph of Lady Audrey Buller, the talented and gracious wife of the English general who has been fighting the Boers in South Africa.



an, for she has a daughter who has just made her debut into the London social world. She has, nevertheless, shown herself one of the most enerwho have been interesting themselves in alleviating the sufferings of the English sick and wounded at the Cape. Owing to the recent severity of the tunity ahead for all such relief work. Good meat has a reddish brown Total ......\$1,868,844.78

### State Capital Notes.

There is a constant demand from the government for trained civil engineers from the State university. This demand has been so great that several undergraduate students have left the university to accept positions in the field. Fred B. Ryon left recently for Havana, Cuba, to fill a position in the government corps of enginers. Several other students left last week for the Philippine islands.

Prof. Barbour of the State university has in his possession a letter written by King Charles I of England in 1644. The letter belongs to James Mitchell of Wilbur and is considered a very valuable relic. The paper bears the water-marks of the royal paper makers and is of excellent quality and almost natural in color. The handwriting is bold and almost as legible as printed matter. Librarian Barrett of the State Historical society is making an effort to secure the letter as a loan for the museum.

Prepare for Soldier's Body. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Feb. 16.-Drs. T. P. and J. S. Livingston have received a telegram from Quartermaster Long of San Francisco stating that the body of their brother, H. Guy Livingston, had been forwarded from there by express. Upon the arrival of the body here it will at once be taken to the home of his mother, Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, Rev. H. B. Burgess will conduct the funeral services in St. Luke's Episcopal church. Guy Livingston was a member of Company M. First Nebraska, and while with the Thurston Rifles engaged in battle at Manila was shot in the head and died.

#### Fever Closes Schools.

NORTH BEND, Neb., Feb. 16 .- The Board of Health has ordered the schools, churches and all other places of public assemblage closed on account of the scarlet fever. There have been about twenty cases. Most of the cases are mild, but the board wisnes to stamp out all traces of infection.

### Sam Pope Ends His Life.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 16-Sam Pope committed suicide at his father's home at Lewis, Ia., by sending a 44-caliber bullet through his brain.

Pope was well known in Fremont, having been one of the central figures in a shooting scrape on August 8, last, growing out of trouble with his gambling partner, Edward Jerome. On that date Jerome invited him to an upstairs room and without warning shot him six times.

### Fighting the Plague at Honolulu.

Consul General Haywood at Honolulu has sent the state department a very interesting dispatch on the methods adopted in that city to stamp out the bubonic plague. He says: 'The city has been divided into forty districts, and presided over by an inspector, who is responsible to the central committee for the health and perfect. sanitary condition of every house in his district. He divides his district into subdistricts so small that the inhabitants can be inspected by one man in an hour.

### Bryan Talks at Rateigh.

W. J. Bryan, accompanied by a committee of Raleigh citizens, arrived from Richmond. Short stops were made at Warren Plains, Henderson and Wake Forest, waere Mr. Bryan spoke briefly to large crowds. On his arrival Mr. Bryan was met by a large crowds. On his arrival in Raleigh Mr. Bryan was met by a large crowd. He was immediately dr.ven to a large tent, where he spoke for an hour and a half.

### Search for a Commissioner.

The only subject of discussion at the cabinet meeting Tuesday was that of the personnel of the Paulippine commission. It was stated that the president is in search of a southern ma as a member of the commission, that up to this time he has n cided to whom the place will ed. While the president wou appoint Senator Lindsay. that he would be of great the senate and it see probable that he will s not at present in cong