

CONVENTION MEETS IN CHICAGO JUNE 21

National Committee Votes for the Windy City by a Big Majority.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

Representatives of the Candidate Cities Presented Their Cases, Then the Committee Took Ballots in Secret.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Chicago was selected as the place for holding the next republican convention by this vote:

Chicago, 43.
Pittsburg, 7.
St. Louis, 1.
The committee fixed June 21 at noon as the time of the meeting of the convention.

At 1:40 the committee adjourned to meet in Chicago at the call of the chairman.

Washington, Dec. 14.—When the republican national committee resumed its session today communications were read from the federal and republican parties of Porto Rico, both claiming representation in the committee. Two Porto Ricans representing the republican party addressed the committee and the matter and it was referred to the executive committee. The question of selecting a city in which to hold the next convention was then taken up.

Oratory for the Cities.

L. P. Raymond, James J. Sheridan, George B. Peck and others spoke on behalf of Chicago.

Mayor C. P. Walbridge, Representative Frank and Walter E. Stevens, secretary of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, presented St. Louis' advantages as a convention city.

Senator Penrose and Representative Dalzell urged the location of the convention at Pittsburg.

The committee then went into executive session to ballot on the time and location of the convention.

The offers made by the cities to pay the expenses of the convention were \$40,000 by Chicago, \$75,000 by Chicago and \$100,000 by Pittsburg. The committee on arrangements for the convention are: Senator Scott of West Virginia, chairman; Senator Hanna, Postmaster General Payne, Harry S. New of Indianapolis and R. B. Schneider of Nebraska.

Congress Will Adjourn June 1.

The decision to have the convention June 21 creates considerable talk about the capitol as to the probable date for adjournment of congress, and the fact developed that there has already been more or less exchange of views among leaders of the house on the question.

Opinion is quite general that it will be possible to conclude the session by June 1. Leaders count upon Speaker Cannon to press appropriation bills in the house, and the feeling is that aside from these and action upon the Panama and Chinese treaties there will be little legislation.

Yesterday afternoon the committee called on the president at the White House in a body. The exchange of greetings between the president and committee was most cordial. A group picture of the committee was taken on the White House porch, in which the president and Senator Hanna occupied the foreground.

It was 2:30 p. m. when the committee was assembled and proceeded to the White House. After waiting a few minutes in the green parlor, the president entered and was heartily greeted by the committee. Chairman Hanna said, as he took Mr. Roosevelt's hand:

Mr. President: I have the honor to present to you the members of the national republican committee. In my experience with this kind of men I have found them all true, loyal republicans, ready to support the principles of the republican party at all times.

President Roosevelt replied: It is a peculiar pleasure to me to greet here the men to whom not merely the party has owed so much, but the country has owed so much in the immediate past, and the men to whom both party and country will owe so much in the immediate future.

This sentiment was applauded by the committee.

"You had better pass around the room, Mr. President, and shake hands with each one," remarked Senator Hanna.

"All right," responded the president, "I was just wondering which was the best way to get at them."

"You will have no trouble in getting at these fellows," responded Senator Hanna, "they are all anxious to see you."

As the laugh subsided the president remarked, bowing to Senator Hanna: "I have sat at the feet of Gamaliel."

Secretary Heath did not accompany the committee to the White House.

WORK FOR COUSINS.

Iowans Believe He Will Be Chairman of the Convention.

Washington, Dec. 14.—National Committee man Hart and the friends of Congressman Cousins on the Iowa delegation have been doing effective work in behalf of Mr. Cousins for temporary chairman of the republican national convention. They feel sure that his selection is assured. The discussion of the temporary chairmanship now is of course informal as final action will not be taken until the convention. The selection of Mr. Cousins is being questioned, but he declares himself a Roosevelt man. McKinzie of North Dakota, and the South Dakota committee man, have also come out strongly for Roosevelt. Shevlin of Minnesota is not at the meeting and it is hinted he is aggrieved at the president. Vice presidential talk is for an Illinois or Indiana man. Hart favors Fairbanks of Indiana.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS.

Reply to Japan's Proposals Is a Modified Acquiescence in the Demands of the Japs.

Tokyo, Dec. 12.—Russia's reply has been received and the Russian minister informed. Premier Katsura yesterday said that Russia entertains Japan's proposals, probably with some modifications.

MINISTER TO PANAMA.

W. I. Buchanan, a Former Resident of Sioux City, Is Named by Roosevelt for the Place.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The president has selected W. I. Buchanan of New York to be the first United States minister to Panama.

Later the president sent to the senate Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and also that of Thomas J. Akins of St. Louis as assistant treasurer of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan's selection was brought about by the desire of the president to secure, during the crystallization of relations between the United States and Panama, the services of a trained and experienced diplomat, having special reference to his knowledge of the Latin-American races. By reason of long service as minister to Argentina Mr. Buchanan fills that description. It is understood his assumption of the duties is not to be permanent, for he sacrifices large business interests to undertake the work.

Selected as the Best Man.

Hon. W. I. Buchanan's selection as minister to Panama is another evidence that President Roosevelt is looking for the best men for the places. Mr. Buchanan is a democrat, but he is acknowledged to be the greatest living expert in politics, affairs and intricacies of South American diplomacy. He is the most popular diplomat who ever held a diplomatic post in South America.

He was appointed first by Mr. Cleveland as minister to Argentina; then reappointed by President McKinley because American business interests and the South American people alike desired it; resigned to return to America because of Mrs. Buchanan's health; became director general of the Buffalo exposition and made an immense success of it so far as concerned his responsibilities; was invited and urged to become director general of the St. Louis exposition, and declined because some of the conditions he made, concerning the exclusion of political favoritism, could not be met.

Then he became foreign diplomatic agent of the New York Life Insurance company.

A great insurance company is almost as big a concern as a national government, and in his position with the New York Life Mr. Buchanan has been a sort of ambassador to the insurance bureaus of foreign countries. He has spent much time the last year in London, Berlin, Paris and other continental capitals, and also in the South American countries.

Mr. Buchanan is an Iowa man and a Sioux City man. Born in Ohio—a fact that his office-holding career eminently testifies—he came to Sioux City with his brother-in-law, J. K. Prugh, in 1882, and was a partner in the crockery and glassware business of J. K. Prugh & Co. In the twelve years he lived in Sioux City, without realizing it, he was laying the foundations for his later career, for he was one of the leaders in making Sioux City's corn palaces. He was director general of more than one of those unique and unparalleled exhibitions, and in that capacity proved himself a wonderful executive.

Beginning of His Career.

In 1882 he was appointed world's fair commissioner for Iowa by Governor Boies, through the efforts, especially of Hon. J. S. Lawrence, then senator from Woodbury county. This opened the straight path of opportunity. Director General Davis, Potter Palmer and other managers of the Chicago exposition liked him from the start. He was made chief of the department of agriculture and forestry. In that capacity he accomplished wonders in aiding introduction of American agricultural implements in other countries. As a result of this work he was taken up by the agricultural implement makers who wanted just such a man in South America to help extend their business there. Their backing was chiefly instrumental in getting him appointed minister to Argentina.

In Argentina he did more than anybody had expected of him. He learned French and Spanish at once, becoming an accomplished scholar in both. He is 49 years old.

For a Permanent Government.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The state department has been informed that final steps have been taken for the formation of a permanent republican government in Panama. It was through the dispatch from Consul General Guder, dated Panama, today, as follows: "Election for a constitutional convention is called for January 4. The convention meets January 20."

Western Fruit Growers Meet to Formulate Grievances Concerning High Freight Rates.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 14.—Plans to consolidate the fruit jobbing houses in the territory bounded by Chicago and Denver, St. Louis and Winnipeg were discussed by the Western Fruit Jobbers' association, which convened here today. It is proposed to combine houses in the smaller cities, giving to one the business which at present half a dozen handle. In larger cities more than one house may be necessary, though the number will be limited. Loss in transmission is the reason given for the proposed consolidation.

FILING SOME KICKS.

Judge Enjoins Employer and Organizations From Unionizing Shop.

New York, Dec. 14.—Following an agreement made with the local Electrical and Stereotypers unions, the United States Printing Company of Ohio, a corporation doing business in Brooklyn, that after January 1 it will retain only union men in its employ. Justice Marean in supreme court has granted a temporary injunction restraining the company from discharging its non-union men. An order is issued against the company and the electrotypers and stereotypers, directing them to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

BLOW AT UNIONS.

The complainants allege conspiracy to make the shop a union concern. Justice Marean's decision is sweeping, and restrains the unions from organizing a strike against the company, picketing, boycotting or in any other way interfering with its business.

Fined the Union.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—A fine of \$1,000 was imposed upon Franklin union No. 1 of proseeders by Judge Holdom today. The court found the union, as a corporation, guilty of contempt of court for violating an injunction restraining it as an organization from interfering with the business or employes of the Chicago Typothetae. The judge's action creates a precedent, it being the first time in the history of unionism in the United States that a union has been fined as a corporation. Appeal was taken from the decision.

ADMIT MAGNITUDE OF LAND FRAUDS

Secretary Hitchcock Expresses His Real Views in Inconspicuous Way.

20,000 ENTRIES BOGUS?

That Number, Anyhow, Are Under Suspicion and in Process of Investigation, for Which Much Money is Needed.

Washington, Dec. 16.—What Secretary Hitchcock really thinks about the magnitude of the public land and timber frauds has appeared in a way least expected. The secretary gave out a statement several weeks ago declaring that the reports were, in some respects, grossly exaggerated. Now his views of the seriousness of the situation have appeared in an unobtrusive place.

The voluminous book of estimates of needed appropriations which the secretary of the treasury sent to congress on the first day of the session calls for \$250,000 to protect the public lands from fraudulent entry, and in very fine print on the same page is a long note of several hundred words. The note is unsigned, but in reality its author was Secretary Hitchcock. Among the reasons which he gives in this note for the increased estimate are the following:

"From every section of the country come complaints of the disposition of the public lands in violation of the despoliation of the timber, and the maintenance of unlawful inclosures upon the land. These complaints cite cases where it is found upon investigation that speculators, cattle companies, corporations and individuals are all engaged in an effort to plunder the public domain."

The Fictitious Claims.

"Entries are being made without residence or improvement, timber lands are being taken for speculation and fictitious proofs are being made, especially before officers other than registers and receivers, as to the compliance of the claimants with the laws. The present appropriation furnished scanty support to the law, and it is only necessary to state it in order to emphasize the impotency of the present force to reach out over the vast area of the public lands and protect them from the wholesale frauds that are now being attempted."

"The developments of the last six months have satisfied me that the present appropriations are wholly inadequate to secure anything like an effective execution of the laws and to clear the records of any considerable portion of the large number of alleged fraudulent entries now awaiting action."

The views of the secretary were impressed upon the president several weeks ago, for Mr. Roosevelt commented that a large amount of money be made available for prosecuting the timber frauds. How great these frauds are, in the opinion of Mr. Hitchcock, is shown by this further quotation from his "note" attached to the annual estimates:

Many Under Suspicion.

"Nearly 20,000 entries are suspended on the charge of fraud. About half of that number are in different stages of adjustment. About 6,000 entries under the timber land law of June 3, 1878, have been suspended on a satisfactory showing that they have not been made in compliance with law, but in the interest of other persons and corporations. There are about 2,500 entries which have been commuted under the homestead law without a sufficient showing of residence or improvements. Nearly 1,000 soldiers' additional applications and a large number of soldiers' widows' applications are also shown to have been made in violation of the laws. To this must be added the large number of cases involved in timber trespasses and unlawful inclosures."

It appears from the remarks of Mr. Hitchcock, through the unobtrusive medium of the annual book of estimates, that he regards the land frauds quite as seriously as the authors of the most sensational stories that have been published about them.

TO MERGE LINES SOON.

Northwestern Road Will Take the Omaha Under Its Wing Soon.

New York, Dec. 16.—The complete merger of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad companies is said to be under consideration. Recent conferences of capitalists jointly interested in these two properties have been held, and it is probable that a consolidation of the annual book of estimates, that he regards the land frauds quite as seriously as the authors of the most sensational stories that have been published about them.

The Vanderbilts have a majority of the directors of each company, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew and H. McK. Twombly are on both executive committees. An independent financial interest has been identified with the Omaha line, however, and that company has been maintained separately with separate operating and traffic departments. The principal stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern have been increasing their holdings of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha stock lately, and the belief prevails among railroad men that a consolidation of the two properties can be effected without any opposition.

These two roads make a system of 9,574 miles. If brought within the control of one corporation large economies can be brought about, it is said, by the consolidation of departments.

MORE OF WOOD CASE.

Witnesses Heard Today Concerning Relations of the General With Bellairs.

Washington, Dec. 16.—When the senate committee on military affairs today resumed investigation of the charges against General Leonard Wood, four witnesses were waiting to be heard. They were Dr. C. E. Fisher of Chicago; J. C. LaFontaine, city editor of the Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union, who was managing editor and city editor respectively of the Havana Post, published during the American occupation; L. H. Morrison of New York, and General George R. Brooke.

Mr. Fisher told a story of General Wood's intimacy with Bellairs, and attempted to show that General Wood on a trip to the Isle of Pines told him of an article he had ordered printed in the Havana Post expressing Bellairs. Witness said Wood told him he did not want the article printed and witness had not used it. Mr. LaFontaine was called to corroborate Fisher.

MANUFACTURER OF COTTON.

The South Is Slow in Turning Out Finer Grades of Goods.

Houston Post: The rapid growth of cotton manufacturing in the south has become a source of frequent comment concluding mostly with the remark that while we are doing much and doing well in this particular we should do more and do better. In other words, intelligent observers of the southerly progress in the textile industry step into merchantable fabrics are struck with the fact that, as yet, but few attempts have been made to produce cotton goods of the finer grades by southern promoters of cotton manufacturing plants.

Two-thirds of the south's crop of cotton finds its way abroad, absorbed as it is by nations that have learned to convert a pound of raw material worth 10 cents into a pound of finished goods worth fifteen times that amount and over. France, for instance, makes high priced lace out of the product of our cotton field, while we are confining ourselves to the production of cheap, coarse fabrics. Other nations have acquired the knack of transforming it into expensive underwear and hosiery for our consumption, whereas we are lagging behind, apparently without ambition to cover the most profitable ground in the cotton manufacturing field.

It may be objected that the south is not as yet prepared to compete in the manufacture of cotton goods of the highest grade; that it must first perfect its machinery and methods of production in this particular. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there is something in this, there is no good reason for not making a few steps into the domain of finer manufacture as a beginning. No one will seriously contend that the south is not a land destined to work up the bulk of its raw cotton. Why, then, should there be further delay in the promotion of industry in its higher branches?

How Cheap Baking Powder Is Made.

A recent seizure of a lot of "cheap" baking powders by the authorities of a neighboring city has exposed the character of the low priced brands of baking powders which many manufacturers are offering throughout the country. The price of the powders first attracted attention to them. Samples were taken and analyzed. The official report of the analysis showed the stuff to be "alum" powders, composed chiefly of alum, sulphuric acid and pulverized rock. The powders were declared dangerous to health and several thousand pounds were confiscated and destroyed.

Physicians have frequently cautioned consumers against mixing food with these so-called "cheap" baking powders. They are all found, when analyzed, to contain large percentages of alum and sulphuric acid, to which are added various sorts of filling matter, sometimes both injurious and nasty.

The high class, cream of tartar baking powders are the most economical and wholesome and should always be selected for use. They will be found cheaper in the end, besides making the food better and more healthful.

THE TURK AND HIS WIFE.

Only One Woman in Most of the Moslem Harems Nowadays.

Century: Although of late years, among Turks highly placed, it has come to be considered as far more chic to have only one wife, yet this laudable increase in the practice of monogamy does not tend to a complete emancipation from certain well-established Moslem traditions. The mention of one wife in the drawing of a lady is considered the easier when one may truthfully speak of her in the singular number.

A Turk may, after some months of semi-intimacy, talk somewhat freely, indeed, of his domestic life, provided always his household is mediated after the European plan of life. The social line is drawn at the point of a lady, to call frequent visiting between European and Turkish wives, when there are in the singular number, is possible only after a somewhat prolonged residence and much friendly intercourse.

To the casual visitor there is an unexpectedness in finding married all the Turks one meets in society, married to one lady only. The singularity of this singleness is as trying, apparently, to the Turks, on certain occasions, as it is eminently disappointing to the European.

"I do so hope the minister of—may grant me the happiness of this harem!" An American lady remarks with the charming aplomb characteristic of the American woman.

"F—Pasha would be too delighted, I am sure; only, as it happens, his excellency has no harem in the sense in which, I presume, most foreigners understand it. He has the courtesy to refer to the minor official to whom this remark was addressed. "He has but one wife, as, indeed, we mostly all have."

"Haven't any one a harem?" The cry was almost fearful. "F—Pasha has a great many children?" continued this disappointed investigator of Turkish customs.

"Yes, he has eleven children living. His wife is very fond of children. "Is she Turkish?"

"No; she is a Circassian lady of very good family."

"A Circassian! She must be very beautiful; the boys are so handsome, so the pretty American remarked in a mollified tone. From a romantic traveler's point of view, if Turks persist in marrying as virtuously and dully as every one else, at least to find them marrying a Circassian wife was a most agreeable revelation to have found the single wife of correct Turkish descent.

The young ad-de-camp smiled as he made answer: "Yes, you are quite right; we mostly marry Circassians, and almost all our children are Circassians."

"They are still young, are they not?" asked Turkey sufficiently equipped with a plurality of wives to satisfy the most exacting of travelers in search of a sensation. Even in Constantinople there are pashas and effendis rich enough to keep up the old standard of Moslem marital practice, to wit, at least outwardly, the European fashion of monogamy.

Identity of Ideas.

New Yorker: Yabsley—I have always had an idea that after a couple had been married for some time, even their thoughts would be to a great degree, identical. Am I right, Peak?

Mr. N. Peak—You are. About this time my wife is thinking ever what she'll say to me for coming home so late. And so am I.

Cat Would Have Come Back.

New York Times: When Mrs. Fernandez, the theatrical agent, moved to her summer home in Larchmont she found herself near to a borrowing neighbor. Sometimes it was a cut glass punch bowl, a silver soup ladle or a pair of gloves. When these articles were not returned and another request was made for a butter dish, Mrs. Fernandez said to the little girl who came for it:

"Yes, I will lend it; but tell your mother that next time I will lend her my baby coat. That will be sure to come back."

TWO BAD WRECK OCCUR IN IOWA

Collision Near Albia Kills Five Persons and Injures Ten More.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH

Freight Collided Near Adel in a Deep Cut While Rounding a Sharp Curve, Killing Three Men and Injuring Several.

Ottumwa, Ia., Dec. 15.—Five persons were killed and ten injured in a wreck on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, three miles west of Albia, Ia. The westbound passenger train was in some manner derailed while running on the Cedar creek bridge, and five cars were wrecked by collision with the steel girders of the bridge. The wreckage took fire and several of the victims were badly burned.

The dead: MRS. W. E. MITCHEN, Albia, Ia., killed. MILDRED MITCHEN, 3 years old, killed to death. THOMAS BEATTY, killed in wreck of smoking car.

FRANKLIN, address unknown.

UNKNOW MAN. The injured: W. L. Martin, Chicago, leg sprained. C. E. Blair, Lamoni, Mo., hip injured. Robert Ferguson, Mitchell, Neb., leg broken. Mrs. J. H. Robinson, Ottumwa, Ia., back sprained. E. T. Scott, Osceola, Ia., three ribs broken. F. T. Browning Yates Center, Kan., hip injured. Gabriel Allen, Chicago, waiter, dining car.

William Branch, Chicago, cook, diner. Price, Chicago, coolie, diner. S. T. Williams, Chicago, porter. Beatty, Franklin and the unknown man were laborers.

The injured were taken to Albia, Chariton and Chicago.

None of the injured will die. Just what caused the accident is a mystery. As soon as the engineer noticed there was something wrong he applied the air brakes, but was unable to stop the train. Five cars were completely burned and the remaining coaches badly damaged.

The work of rescue was carried on with difficulty as the cars took fire immediately after the accident and the bridge is a high one.

The train was in charge of Conductor R. W. Robinson and Engineer William Wallace.

Mildred Mitchen, the little 3-year-old child of Mrs. W. E. Mitchen, was lunged to one of the bridge girders and burned to death before the eyes of the uninjured passengers and trainmen.

When the train was derailed, just before reaching the bridge, the sides of the cars struck the bridge and were torn out. The live coals from the stove were scattered throughout the car. The child fell through the bottom of the car, its clothes catching to the girder, where it cried loudly for its mother, who had been instantly killed in the wreck.

The cars and bridge in a few seconds were a mass of flames and the child was burned to a crisp before aid could reach it.

COLLISION NEAR ADEL.

Three Trainmen Killed and Several Injured on Milwaukee.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 15.—Three trainmen were killed and five injured in a freight collision on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road near Adel, Ia. A doubleheader, westbound, and an extra freight, eastbound, came together in a deep cut on a sharp curve. Three engines and fourteen cars were entirely demolished.

The dead: FRANK FINNICUM, engineer, Des Moines. OSCAR DYER, fireman, Des Moines. WALTER WARD, engineer, Des Moines.

The injured: Conductor Flynn, of the doubleheader, serious. Brakeman Bell, of the doubleheader, serious. Brakeman Fields, of the freight. Engineer Chambers, of the freight. The M. Bellman, brakeman of the freight, serious.

BIG FIRE AT WHITING.

Destroys About \$45,000 Worth of Property—Mayor Wired for Help From Sioux City.

Whiting, Ia., Dec. 15.—Fire starting in the basement of Casady & Whiting's store at 6 o'clock Saturday evening spread rapidly, and before it was controlled had destroyed several of the business houses of the city with an aggregate loss of \$45,000. Lack of fire protection was responsible for the heavy loss.

The stores burned were: Casady & Whiting, two story business building including their general store; the Whiting bank, the opera house and lodge hall; also the clothing store of Casady & Whiting, Baxter's barber shop and D. Rust's drug store. The loss was partially covered by insurance. A special train was made ready in Sioux City to go to the scene but the fire was over before the train had fairly started.

Cummins in Des Moines.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 14.—Governor and Mrs. Cummins arrived from Boston at 5 o'clock this morning, after a 1,500-mile ride half way across the continent. They were driven rapidly to the bedside of the governor's dying mother, and when the latter gave a joyous cry of recognition they realized the race had been won. The aged parent seemed to feel that her greatest desire had been accomplished, and no longer made the struggle for life that had marked the past forty-eight hours. She began sinking rapidly, and it was apparent that death would be but a matter of a few hours.

Army Eating Each Other.

London, Dec. 15.—Advices from Somaliland, East Africa, say the Mad Mullah's camp followers have taken to cannibalism, owing to shortage of supplies. The body of a captive recently executed by the mullah was immediately carried off and eaten. The feast was participated in by the women, whom the mullah subsequently ordered executed. These in turn were cooked and eaten by their late comrades.

It costs \$6,235,000 to operate the government printing office.

BLAMES PROMINENT MEN

Mrs. Carter's Husband Wants a Divorce and He Makes Unpleasant Statements in His Petition.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Andrew P. Carter, in an answer filed in court today to proceedings begun by his wife to obtain possession of their 8-year-old boy, makes sensational references to W. Preston Harrison of Chicago, General Daniel E. Sickles and Colonel Pope, the bicycle manufacturer. The Carter family troubles were aired in court today before Chancellor McConnell. Arguments were heard on a motion to take the divorce suit and habeas corpus case, involving charges of kidnaping, to New York, where the Carters live. The court withheld decision until next week, but indicated that it would allow the divorce proceedings and other branches of the case to be tried in New York. Attorney Nichols of New York represented Mrs. Carter.

Attacks Mrs. Carter's Friends.

In the course of his answer to the bill filed in the local courts by Mrs. Carter, Andrew P. Carter says: "The statement that complainant is a fit and proper person to be the custodian of said minor is untrue. When he was with her she neglected him so shamefully that his natural affections for her is almost obliterated and he looks with horror on any suggestion of returning to live with her. She is to say the least a frivolous, pleasure loving woman, with no idea of the responsibility of her position as a mother or the duties she owes her child. The most intimate friend seems to be the man Pope, a bicycle manufacturer, who lives in various sundry places and whose interest in her manifested by his conduct certainly is most unusual."

"Daniel E. Sickles, a retired major general of the United States army, admits in the deposition given by him on behalf of Mrs. Carter in a suit about sorcery case that he had been married to a former wife and that his present wife has lived away from him in Spain for many years, for reasons which he refuses to disclose."

Brings in Harrison's Name.

"W. Preston Harrison, son of a former mayor of Chicago and brother of the present mayor, who claims to be a gentleman of leisure and independent fortune, had the good fortune to meet Mrs. Carter on her European trip and spend some time in her company, although he is singularly reticent as to the details of his acquaintance with her. Others of the same general stripe, all of whom are no doubt bright and shining lights in the circle of New York society, claim her friendship, but are wholly unfit and improper to be the intimate associate of a young and handsome woman without any veins of her own."

FORCEPS IN WOUND.

They Were Left There During Surgical Operation and the Man Lived Two Years.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Was the forceps found in the body of Dr. J. B. Washburn of Rensselaer, Ind., accidentally left in the body after an operation performed at the Presbyterian hospital in January, 1902? At that time Dr. Washburn, who had recovered from a previous operation in the hospital in May, 1900, returned to Chicago and, again entering the hospital, underwent a second operation for the removal of a growth on the liver. The operation was performed by the late Dr. Christian Fenger.

After returning to his home, when the wound was healed Dr. Washburn frequently complained of the sensation of a metallic substance in his body. His health gradually failed, and upon his death yesterday in a private hospital in Valparaiso, Ind., an autopsy was performed, which revealed the forceps in his body.

It is supposed that the forceps were overlooked when the instruments were removed from the cut at the conclusion of the operation in Chicago.

Dr. Karl Doepfner, who assisted Dr. Fenger in many of his operations, when questioned about the matter, said he could not remember the specific case, but admitted the possibility of the forceps being found in the cut.

"It is not an unheard-of thing," said Dr. Doepfner. "Medical literature is full of such cases, although none has ever come under my personal knowledge. In some cases the gold rings from the hands of the operating surgeons have slipped off into the abdominal cavity and have been found there. The removal of the forceps is really the work of the assisting surgeon. I have never heard of any patient of Dr. Fenger ever being troubled that way."

DEBUT IS A SUCCESS.

Miss Bessie Johnson, Daughter of Tom L., Proves Herself a Capable Actress.

New York, Dec. 15.—Friends of Miss Bessie Johnson are greatly pleased at the successful debut of the young woman as an actress. Miss Johnson appeared at the Empire yesterday as Countess Beatrice in "Jephtha's Daughter," given by the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Dramatic school. She proved herself a capable actress, dainty and pleasing. Tom L. Johnson sat in a box and saw his daughter act.

MESSAGE TO WORLD.

United States Will Flash New Year's Greeting to All the Nations by Wire and Cable.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The United States naval observatory today announced the details of its plan to send telegraphic time signals throughout the world to mark the beginning of the new year.

The signals were sent out last year for each of the four great standard time belts of the United States but this year the proposed not only to secure a wider distribution of the signals throughout North and South America by the co-operation of the telegraph and cable companies, but also to send