

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The army maneuvers just finished cost the government \$350,000 approximately.

The king of Greece has been appointed an honorary admiral of the British fleet.

The Hungarian government has officially decided to participate in the St. Louis exposition.

Count Apponyi has tendered his resignation as president of the lower house of the Hungarian diet.

A savings bank for negroes, with a colored woman for its president, began business at Richmond, Va.

Rev. W. I. Coburn of Boston has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Paola, Kan.

The French bark Savoyard has been wrecked near Brest, France. Thirty-one of her crew, the captain's wife and four other women were lost.

The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate conditions on Ellis Island resumed its sessions, going to the island for that purpose.

J. Richard Barrett, a former member of congress from Missouri, is dead of heart disease in New York in a hotel where he had made his home for the past eighteen years.

At Portland, Ore., the federal grand jury returned an indictment against T. A. Woods, pension attorney, and his son, Hosea Woods, partner in the business conducted by his father.

E. O. Spule, cashier of the Home Savings bank of Iowa Falls, accused of appropriating \$3,000 of the bank's funds, was indicted for embezzlement on three counts by the grand jury.

The United States supreme court has advanced the case involving the rights of freedmen in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in Indian Territory and set the hearing for January 25.

Trade in contracts for future delivery of coffee was established at the New Orleans board of trade. Bidding was fairly active in all months and some speculative interest was shown.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Simla says terrible earthquakes have occurred at Turshiz, near Turbat-I-Haidari, in Persia, in which 250 persons were killed and numbers injured.

The trouble between the steamfitters and plumbers unions over the piping of the Cascade at the World's fair grounds, which threatened to culminate in a general strike, was settled peacefully.

Two persons are dead and three wounded as a result of an altercation between whites and blacks at Lake Village, Ark., which was not settled until a lynching had quieted the excited people.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., a verdict for \$30,000 was given to Miss Henrietta Adams of Gassville, Mich., against Robert Stuart Baker, a well known young society man of that city, for breach of promise.

George L. Harvey superintendent of the Pawnee training school, has asked Commissioner Jones, head of the Indian bureau, to suspend action on his case until he has had a chance to see President Roosevelt.

At Belleville, Ill., 475 more citizens were arrested on indictments charging participation in the lynching of David S. Wyatt, a negro school teacher, June 6 last. Each gave a bond in the sum of \$20 and was released.

While running at a high speed an inbound Washash fast freight crashed into a freight ahead, in a dense fog, fifty miles west of St. Louis, injuring seven men, two of whom may die, and killing seven carloads of stock.

Seven hundred thousand dollars is the estimated cost of the necessary repairs to the battleship Indiana contained in the survey of that vessel received at the navy department. The survey contemplates new boilers and a general overhauling of the vessel, and has been referred to the board of construction for approval.

At the last meeting of the National Geographic society, President Roosevelt was elected an honorary member of the society, as a tribute to his zealous encouragement of exploration and geographic work. Commander Robert E. Peary was also elected an honorary member. In recognition of his important explorations in the far north during the past fifteen years.

The London Spectator contends that as Washington has become the most important station in the British diplomatic service, the salary of the ambassador ought to be raised to \$50,000. The salary of the late Ambassador Sir Michael Herbert was \$32,500.

Because of over-production of the Somerset coal company of Pennsylvania, several mining companies in the George's Creek region, Maryland, have shut down. Other companies in both fields are working short time. Several thousand men are affected.

Advice from Washington state that Governor Dole will probably be appointed United States district judge of Hawaii to succeed Morris M. Estee, deceased, and that Governor Dole will be succeeded by George R. Carter, secretary of the interior.

Lieutenant General Young, chief of staff, has returned to Washington from Fort Riley, Kas., where he inspected the troops engaged in the maneuvers. He says the conduct of the troops, regular and state, was highly creditable.

MUST RATIFY CUBAN TREATY

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress Is Couched in the Strongest Terms.

NATION'S HONOR AT STAKE

Chief Executive Declares the United States Has Committed Itself to the Policy He Outlines—Advantages of the Treaty Made Plain.

IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL

Measure Declared to Be Demanded by Considerations of Broad National Policy as Well as Economic Interests—Large Market at Stake.

On Tuesday, Nov. 10, President Roosevelt sent to Congress his message explaining the reasons for the gathering of the Senate and House of Representatives in special session.

The document follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have convened the Congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the Senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government.

I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked.

When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country.

It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic, she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy, and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy.

Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States.

The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever

to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

Advantages of the Treaty. These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain and will be further increased by the building of the Isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers—a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion and which is especially important to the development of our export trade.

It would be indeed short sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

In the interests of all. This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as of our economic interests. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation toward her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours.

Our duty to the island. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and helping her, we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate.

They now, with equal force, support the legislation by the Congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty, as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. White House, Nov. 10, 1903.

SAVAGE WEAPONS OF WARFARE.

Inhuman Devices Invented to Make War More Horrible.

Devices intended to make war so terrible that every civilized nation on earth would be only too glad to refrain from it have been offered frequently of late to the war, the navy and state department. The preface to run to gas bombs manifests itself again, as it did fifteen years ago.

The main object of the use of the hydrocyanic acid gas bomb is to capture the ships of the enemy without shooting the vessel to pieces or blowing them up or sinking them. It is intended that if a bomb charged with that gas were exploded on the deck of a ship the fumes would instantly sink to the innermost parts of the vessel.

It is known that a whiff of hydrocyanic acid gas inhaled will cause instant death. Even after those who propose such a scheme are informed by the authorities that such a thing is out of the question because it comes under the head of poison, the use of which is interdicted by the universal regulations of war, they propose other similar schemes time after time. One of these is the use of a gas that is in itself not deadly. It renders those who inhale its fumes unconscious for about six hours. "Why, you might as well take the crew of an enemy's ship and get all hands drunk," remarked a Washington officer in commenting on the last mentioned plan.

The Sugar Confectioners Use. An amateur candy maker says: "If I didn't take pains with the little things I'd be a failure. I always bear in mind that any old sugar that the grocer sells for pulverized is not good enough. Bar sugar is what confectioners use. Every lump must be rubbed out of it. In dipping chocolate creams never use sweetened chocolate; the bitter coating is delicious."

Women Not Good Risks.

Notwithstanding the fact that women reach a greater age than men, they have proved a losing venture to life insurance companies. Women are not prone to the excesses, nor exposed to the rough weather, nor liable to the accidents which shorten life, but they are more likely to suffer from cancer in middle life than are men; and, too, women much more frequently have intuitive premonition of failing health than have men, and, having that intuitive feel take life insurance.

Hopeless Case.

The tourist in the Yosemite valley complains all morning of having a severe headache, as the result of too free indulgence in the cup which cheers and also inebriates the night before.

"Try a little of this, su," suggests a fellow tourist from Kentucky. "Down my way we always say that the hair of the dog will cure the bite."

Protect Against Punishment.

A protest is raised against the punishment of military and naval prisoners in Ireland.

FRANCE IN LINE

SHE RECOGNIZES THE NEW REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

IN ACCORD WITH UNITED STATES

Germany Announces that it Will Not Interfere in the Revolution—An Important Conference Held at the White House on Tuesday.

KAISER MAY HAVE CANCER.

Present Slight Affliction Recalls His Relative's Malady.

BENNETT WILL CASE GOES UP.

Bryan Authorizes His Attorney to Seek Higher Judgment.

All Quiet at Pine Ridge.

New Austrian Emigration Law.

San Domingo Has Capitulated.

Chilean Crisis to End.

Seven Years for Bank Cashier.

Great Strike is Imminent.

Stockmen Are Heavy Losers.

Beaupre Will Remain.

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THEY GET THEIR BILLS IN.

Eight Hundred and Nineteen Measures the First Day.

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BLIGHTED BY TARIFF

HOW MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY HAS DECLINED.

The "Virtues" of Protection Shown—Wage-Earners and Wool-Growers Both Suffer by the Heavy Duties Upon That Staple.

No important industry better illustrates the blighting effects of tariff taxation than that of the manufacture of woollen goods. The high duties placed upon its chief raw material, wool, in 1867, have been but slightly changed since, except for the three years, 1895, 1896 and 1897. The duties on raw wool have averaged about 44 per cent since 1867, while the duties on manufactured woollen goods have averaged over 80 per cent. During the last three years the duties on raw wool have averaged over 52 per cent, while the duties on manufactured wool have averaged about 94 per cent under the McKinley and Dingley bills. Surely the virtues of protection must show in this government favored industry!

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WHILE THE REPUBLICANS ARE IN POWER.

THE GREATEST PROSPERITY EXPERIENCED BY THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY IN MANY YEARS WAS DURING THE THREE YEARS OF FREE WOOL AND LOW DUTIES ON WOOLENS IN 1895, 1896 AND 1897. MORE WOOL WAS CONSUMED, BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, AND MORE YARDS OF WOOLEN GOODS PRODUCED THAN EVER BEFORE. DURING THESE THREE YEARS THE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WOOL AVERAGED 9.59 POUNDS.

KAISER MAY HAVE CANCER.

Protection having proven a flat failure, both as to the wool-grower and as to the woolen manufacturer, the Republicans and the agricultural department at Washington are now advising the farmers to try to raise Angora goats as a substitute for sheep. They are telling New England farmers that these goats are just the things to reclaim the many abandoned farms in their territory. The Republicans have already begun to call the hair of this goat "cashmere" wool, and to include it with the genuine article in their statistics. But for this statistical detour our wool figures would make a worse showing than they now do.

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Table with 4 columns: Year, Population, Cotton, Woolen. Data for 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

Cost of Philippine War. Those who follow events in the Philippines can not fail to be impressed with the apparent utter failure of the Republican party to make any considerable progress in the assimilation of the people of that tropical possession.

Prosperity Breaks Down. The Republicans are still shouting "prosperity" on the stump. Their bureau at Washington are busy sending out prosperity statistics and their newspapers are faithfully printing them "fact and figure."

There is no territorial aggrandizement that is worthy the price of blood.—Charles Sumner.

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.—A. Lincoln.