

The roasting of John Bull promises plenty of beef for a barbecue of the nation.

In any excitement in England the new poet laureate can be counted on to make bad worse.

War is a terrible thing. A New York paper writes a poem in which "Venezuela" is given as a rhyme for "infinitum."

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." But John Bull acts as if he imagines he has been appointed steward and overseer.

A Nebraska Indian has been arrested for having four white wives. And yet there are those who claim that the Indian is becoming civilized.

At Halle, in Germany, hereafter any student seen with fresh cuts from a duel on his face will be handed over to the police by the university authorities.

A firm in Knoxville, Tenn., has contracted to furnish 40,000 pounds of dried apples to the German war department. Kaiser Bill probably is planning some new swell function.

A New Yorker who fired eight bullets into the body of an unarmed man has been released on \$5,000 bail. He probably considers it well worth \$625 a shot to use such a target.

"Shakespeare's dramatic critic asserts that 'Shakespeare's style is antiquated.'" It strikes us that this criticism is deserved. Mr. Shakespeare certainly hasn't written anything lately which may be called strictly up-to-date.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, according to the English newspapers, has a great many virtues now he never had while he was alive. The princely son-in-law business seems to be very profitable if you are willing to die to win.

What is said to be the largest professional fee ever received by an engineer—one hundred and twenty thousand dollars—was recently paid to Prof. E. A. Puertes, of Cornell, for devising a sanitary system for the city of Santos, Brazil.

Matthew Arnold once spoke of Lord Salisbury as "a man likely to produce shocks and convulsions." It may be well to remember, however, that the fellow who goes around distributing such things always runs up against something hard at last.

Professor Wheeler, of Yale College, says that "the whole Monroe doctrine is merely an exemplification of insatiable greed and colossal bumptiousness." The Von Holst faction has increased in numbers 50 per cent. since the Venezuelan question came up. It now consists of two members.

Italy has the friendly encouragement of England in the war against Abyssinia, and if the report is true that England intends to cede to Italy the port of Sela, on the Gulf of Aden, the Italian troops will be able to go forward with the invasion from the south as well as the north. If a passion grows with what it feeds on, the nations of Europe will look elsewhere for fresh territory after they complete the division of Africa.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that under the provision of the Federal Constitution which says that full faith and credit must be given in each State to the judicial proceedings in every other State, a party to a divorce cannot escape the financial obligations of the decree by removing to another State than that in which the decree was granted. That is to say, a claim for alimony can be enforced against a man wherever he may be found, regardless of the differences between the divorce laws of the various States.

It might not be a bad idea for the steamship companies to inaugurate a bitter rivalry to see which can make, not the fastest, but the slowest time, in crossing the Atlantic. The St. Paul may not have been racing; she may not even have been trying to sustain a great record. If it is a steamer's usual rate of travel that is likely to run her against any stray continent or outlying sections of North America the usual rate of speed needs to be safeguarded with greater precautions. But, of course, if the racing speed of the modern liners has become so great that North America is really in their way and a hindrance to a good run it will become necessary to remove it.

If William Walker, the American filibuster, were alive to-day, he would be only 72 years old, and would be likely to send a message of sympathy to his fellow-adventurer, Dr. Jamieson. But the difference is that Jamieson counted on the secret support of his government, while Walker acted on his own responsibility. Walker's career of filibustering lasted seven years, and at one time he made himself master of Nicaragua. He was compelled to surrender to a British man-of-war in Honduras in 1850, and the captain handed him over to the native authorities to be court-martialed and shot. Jamieson is now technically a British prisoner, but in reality a British hero and lion.

It is rather amusing to know that certain English journals accuse the wicked Americans of having precipitated all the troubles in the Transvaal.

It appears that there are large numbers of Americans among the adventurous intruders in the gold country, and that they have been hearing the English newcomers constantly saying, for the past eighteen months, that as soon as they become a little more numerous they would hand the Transvaal over to Queen Victoria. This line of conspiracy was deprecated by all Americans who did not care to assist in such a conspiracy, and the reason alleged for their unwillingness by the English was that if the British emigrant kept crowding in, the rate of wages would soon be lowered. It is highly characteristic of Mr. Bull that he should allege the interested rather than the moral reason for the Americans' refusal to bring on a fight with the Boers and "do" them out of their country.

J. G. Stedman, an English captain in the service of the Dutch toward the close of the last century, left a little book behind him which now rises up out of the oblivion in which it has lain for generations to confront Lord Salisbury, and to furnish substantial proof that his statements as to the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela cannot be supported. Captain Stedman was in his youth when he sailed from Holland in 1772, for Paramaribo, and he was for some years an officer in what was then known as the "Scots Brigade." He was of an observing turn of mind, and after his return to Europe he published a volume on Dutch Guiana, which had the honor of being illustrated with beautiful engravings by William Blake, the famous English artist and mystic. This volume, which was printed in London in 1797, in Paris in 1798, and again in England about 1813, has a map showing clearly that the Dutch claim—which is, of course, the only one to which the English have succeeded—extended in those days only to the Pomaron River. This seems to dispose conclusively enough of all Lord Salisbury's attempts to prove an ancient Dutch title to lands in the interior of Venezuela.

In the death of Ambassador Runyon the United States Government loses a very faithful and efficient public servant. But few of the American diplomatic representatives abroad enjoyed in so marked a degree both the confidence of the people whom they represented and the esteem of the court to which they were assigned. Mr. Runyon's experience in public service was long, and extends back to the time of the war. Favored by birth and education, he was sure of making a success in whatever path he chose to direct his energies, but at the outbreak of the war he threw aside his personal cares like many other citizens, and was at one time in command of a large force of Federal troops. For a long period thereafter he was conspicuous in the political life of New Jersey, being at one time Mayor of Newark, and subsequently, Chancellor of the State, retiring afterward to his law practice and refusing a number of tempting offers of office at home and diplomatic positions abroad. His final acceptance of the ministry to Germany placed him again in a sphere of public activity, in which he acquitted himself with distinct credit. His administration of the post of ambassador has been hampered and embarrassed in a number of particulars, and, above all, in the adjustment of the disagreements over questions of tariff and the importation of American products. How well he accomplished his task is shown by the fact that, while American interests in Germany have been well looked after, Mr. Runyon, personally, was on the best terms with the entire German court and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Kaiser Wilhelm in a marked degree. It will be a difficult matter to replace this capable diplomat with a man either so gifted in tact and address or so well equipped with the scholarship and erudition necessary in an ambassador.

The story is told of a soldier of the Army of the Potomac who had his own ideas as to his financial value, as well as the method by which that value could be realized. He was a white man, and was detailed for service as a teamster in a train which was driven for the most part by negroes. The negroes were hired at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, but the white soldiers received no more than his regular pay of sixteen dollars. He appeared somewhat dissatisfied with this arrangement, and made an application to his captain. "I should like," he said, gravely, "to be appointed a negro by brevet, and be assigned to duty in accordance with my brevet rank!"

A Killarney tourist, so the story goes, was assured by a guide that the echo on Loch Gill was worth hearing. So off went the tourist to hear it, and hired two men to row him out, accomplishing the transaction so swiftly that there was no time for them to arrange for the usual echo to be in attendance. In despair they broke an oar, and one swam ashore to fetch another. The echo then began. "Good-morrow," cried the tourist. "Good-morrow," said the echo, with a brogue. "Fine day, God bless it," cried the tourist. "Folne day, God bless it," said the echo. "Will you have a drink?" cried the tourist. "Begorra, I will!" roared the echo.

A corporation to manufacture a new hammerless gun, the invention of a young mechanic, is being formed in Baltimore. The lock is the new feature of the invention, and it is said to be simple and strong.

Sir Herbert Maxwell says that he recently saw some aspexes, or fishawks, below Melrose on the Tweed. They are extremely rare in the British Isles.

KNIVES AND CLUBS USED

Senatorial Dead Lock May Yet Cause Trouble.

SPECTATORS WERE NOT ALLOWED

Republicans Unseat One Member and the Democrats Two.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—All the conflicting interests in the senatorial battle were almost turned into a blood-thirsty mob of senators, members of the house and their adherents yesterday. The combatants fought far nearer the riotous precipice than they have done since the deadlock. The house and the lobbies were the scene of excitement which needed only an overt act on the part of a republican to provoke the use of knives, revolvers and clubs.

The republican house had unseated Kaufman in spite of Dunlap's withdrawal of his contest of the seat and refusal to qualify. Quick with their revengeful spirit, the democratic senators made good their threat to retaliate, and unseated Walton and James. The latter slipped into the house while he was being unseated, but remained a silent spectator of the partisan battle. Walton refused to leave the senate chamber when he saw the enraged mob rush towards the house. All of the indications then pointed to a stormy time of it.

The republicans, though knocked off their feet temporarily by Dunlap's withdrawal of his contest of the seat of Representative Kaufman (dem.), quickly rallied and it was decided on that side to push the fight against Kaufman regardless of his action. In anticipation of the excitement which would certainly follow the expected developments yesterday Speaker Blandford again enforced the rule excluding from the lobbies and galleries all persons except the ladies, and in consequence the crowd was again on the outside.

In the house there was a preliminary scuffle over the distillers' private brand bill and the previous question had already been ordered on the bill and amendments, when Mr. Howard, republican, of Butler, rose and called up the Dunlap-Kaufman contest as a matter of highest privilege. Mr. Carroll made the point that the contest had been ended by the withdrawal of the contestant. In a minute the wildest excitement prevailed all over the state house. Senators huddled together in the middle of the senate chamber, while a mob crowded every entrance.

The democratic senators yelled their vote unseating Senators James and Walton (republican). Three minutes later a mob was at the door of the house declaring that James and Walton would never go in there. In the mob were several men with their pistols in their pockets, standing at the door daring republicans to attempt to bring the two unseated senators through. Among these were Jack Chinn, Jim Williams, Senator Bronston, Senator Martin, Walter Sharpe and Senate Doorkeeper Tyler. Senator Blackburn was in the crowd counseling coolness.

The crowd was mad when it learned that James had already slipped into the house and had done so while they were unseating him in the senate. Men and women rushed from the building when the yell told that the unseating in the senate had been done, fearing a riot. The chief of police and a large body of patrolmen were on hand, however. Dunlap, the newly seated representative, attempted to enter the house, but was kept back by the crowd at the door. The republicans tried in vain to induce Walton, the unseated republican senator, to brave the knives and pistols and force his way into the house, but he refused to leave the senate chamber.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Although the report that another big filibustering expedition is ready to start for Cuba could not be confirmed here yesterday with any degree of positiveness, enough was gathered from different sources to put the rumor on a pretty solid foundation. It is said that the steamer which will take the expedition is ready to sail at any moment, and it is possible that the men and arms and ammunition which will form the vessel's cargo are even now waiting for the ship at some point on the New Jersey coast. When the steamer arrives off this point, provided that the above supposition is true, she will probably lay to outside the three-mile limit and the men and arms will be taken aboard in boats. If the expedition was to have started tonight, as rumored, it is likely that the prevailing gale will delay the departure. On one point only would the local Cuban leaders talk.

They assert positively that Gen. Calixto Garcia will head no more expeditions. While crediting General Garcia with all loyalty to the Cuban cause, they say he is not circumspect enough and that he was mainly responsible for the failure of the expedition that came to grief under his leadership.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Another woman of the town was strangled under circumstances identical with the two other murders that have taken place recently in the same locality. A woman named Bertha Paradis, at 27 St. Mary's street, was found dead in her bed by her lover. When found she was half reclining on the bed, her feet resting on the floor. She had been strangled, a handkerchief having been thrust down her throat.

England, March 13.—The house of commons passed the third reading of the Liverpool cattle market bill, abandoning the old building for a new one which is to be constructed near the docks. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, member for the Scotland division of Liverpool, objected on the ground that the new site for the market would favor American as against Irish cattle.

Hon. W. S. Broderick, parliamentary secretary for the war office, stated in reply to a question asked by Dr. Tanner, nationalist member for Middle Cork, that the war office knew nothing of a report that English military officers had offered their services to Spain in the event of the occurrence of hostilities between that country and the United States. The penalties of such action, he added, would be enforced in accordance with the foreign enlistment act.

Right Honorable Walter Long, president of the board of agriculture, in reply to interrogatories, said that seventy-two cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia had been found in cattle imported from the United States and sixteen imported from Canada since October, 1902. He had no doubt that the disease was specifically infectious, though the degree of infection was relatively small. Whatever view the Canadian and United States authorities might take, he could only say that it had been conclusively proved here that the disease was infectious.

In reply to a question on the subject, Mr. George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, stated that the government had no information of the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty. Despite Mr. Curzon's statement a report is credited in ministerial circles that Prime Minister Salisbury has assented to the formation of an Anglo-American commission that will be authorized to settle the dispute.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, member for Lynn Regis, asked if the government's attention had been called to statements in the Spanish press that in the event of war with the United States Spain would fit out privateers to prey on American commerce, she not being a party to the declaration of Paris of 1856.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house, said that in view of the fact that there had been no privateers fitted out in any war since 1856, even by the powers that had not acceded to the declaration of Paris, and in view also of the fact that the principle of a neutral flag received general acceptance, he doubted that Spain or any other country would the measures suggested. Mr. Balfour held that there was a general acceptance of the Paris declaration by all the powers though it was not embodied in a treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The vessel which is said to have left this port for Cuba a week ago, with arms and ammunition, is reported to have landed safely at a small bay in the eastern end of the island, and within six hours the entire cargo was placed in the hands of insurgent agents. One of the Cuban leaders who was instrumental in getting this vessel away, in speaking of it, said: "So far as we have been able to learn the ship, with the munitions of war, arrived in Cuba on Sunday and got away all right. If she had not done so we certainly would have had an elaborate report of her seizure, or any other circumstances that would effect the enterprise."

There was not many men aboard, only enough to handle the cargo and look after it properly. The ship cleared from here for Jamaica, and after stopping at Cuba sailed immediately for Jamaica, from which place she will again come to Philadelphia with a cargo and be ready again for another trip south with arms.

MADRID, March 13.—A cabinet council was held here yesterday, at which the queen regent presided. Señor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, made optimistic comments on the action of the American senate on the Cuban belligerency resolution. He evidently believed it to be a fact that the senate had not already agreed to the report of its conference committee, which meant that there was a good prospect of the senate not accepting house resolution. He added, however, that the warlike preparations are continued, the government being determined to be ready for any contingency.

The prime minister announced that it was intended to immediately reopen the universities that had been closed on account of the anti-American demonstration of the students.

CLEVELAND, O., March 13.—Chattel mortgages were filed yesterday afternoon against Childs, Graff & Co., wholesale shoe manufacturers, and the junior partner in the firm. W. H. Huntington has confessed to penuriousness aggregating \$40,000. A hasty examination of the books, however, showed a shortage exceeding \$100,000. A business statement for creditors of the house was made, and a discrepancy was noticed.



The Love of a Summer Day. I would rather be loved by you, sweet, Than by all of the world beside; I would rather one day with you, sweet, On the brink of a summer tide, With a song we could sing together, And a crystal of ruddy wine, Than a century's summer weather And another love than mine.

I would rather be crowned with you, sweet, Than to king with the fairest queen; I would rather be poor with you, sweet, 'Neath the shadowy beechen green, With your cheek on my own cheek gleaming, And your kisses upon my face, Than to be amid treasures gleaming In another love's embrace.

I would rather be near to you, sweet, Than to win an immortal name; I would rather be dear to you, sweet, Than to leave an undying fame. In the minds of a mighty throng, sweet, For man's memory fades away, And there's nothing that lasts so long as sweet.

As the love of a summer day, —John Bennett in The Chap Book.

A Dream of Rest. I know a dell, a woodland dell, Far from the city's din, There quiet reigns the whole day long, And dim light shines within.

And through its depths there runs a brook; It murmurs with soft refrain, It tells a tale of rest and peace, Tells it and tells it again.

The sun glints through the waving boughs, And kisses the brook I know, The rustling leaves sing a restful song, To the stream and the ferns below.

Across the years that have slipped away, And the miles that lie between, My heart leaps back to that quiet dell, And the brook with its silver sheen.

The trees a friendly welcome wave, To my soul from fetters free, The stream sings softly of days that were, And of days that still may be.

'Tis only a phantom picture, I know, A dream of my spirit's release, But it comes like a benediction And its after effect is peace.

—Edwin G. Heath in Boston Transcript.

The Girl of Long Ago. I think she was fairer than the girl of to-day— She was dearer by far, I know; And never I questioned the queenly sway Of the girl of long ago.

Then where is the darling of long ago, When the blood ran warm as wine? Is she under the lilies or under the snow, The darlikest girl of mine?

Has she laid down to rest with the sod on her breast, The cherished of long ago? Has she wandered afar, where the strange things are? Is her dark hair white as snow?

Oh, whether afar, where the strange ways are, Or whether above or below, God keep her from harm, for her heart it was warm, And oh, I loved her so!

—Joanqu Miller.

To-morrow. To-morrow is too far away! A bed of spice the garden is, Not bud nor blossom that we miss; The roses tremble on the stem, The violets and anemones; Why should we wait to gather them? Their bloom and balm are ours to-day, To-morrow—who can say?

To-morrow is too far away, Why should we slight the joy complete, The flower open at our feet? For us to-day the robin sings, His curved flight the swallow wings, For us the happy moments stay, Stay yet, nor leave us all too fleet! For life is sweet and youth is sweet, And love—ah, love is sweet to-day, To-morrow—who can say? —Ina Donna Coolbrith.

Ebb and Flow. I walked beside the evening sea, And dreamed a dream that could not be; The waves that plunged along the shore Said only, "Dreamer, dream no more."

Morgan County, Col.

The irrigated farm is the only "sure thing" farm on the face of the earth. And the beauty of it is that it never nearly ever fails to yield double the average of non-irrigated sections. There are irrigated farms in New Mexico that have been tilled for 20 years and which are still as good as new.

One of the best illustrations of the advantages of irrigation is to be found in the irrigated district surrounding Fort Morgan, Colorado, where, during the last ten years, half a million dollars have been spent in the construction of a system of irrigating canals which has no superior anywhere. A stretch of country 30 miles long by 15 wide has been brought under cultivation and now presents an appearance that is almost ideal. Fields of alfalfa, wheat, oats and corn lead brilliancy to the broad prairie. Thousands of sleek cattle and countless flocks of sheep browse upon the nutritious grasses. Here and there an orchard lends beneath its incandescence. A score of thriving communities are situated in the "rain belt"—irrigation and cattle. The Morgan County farmer likes to see his farm which never fails to yield double the average of non-irrigated sections, and he grows rich on cattle.

Men who are unacquainted with the results of farming by irrigation can a million dollars have spent in the construction of a system of irrigating canals which has no superior anywhere. A stretch of country 30 miles long by 15 wide has been brought under cultivation and now presents an appearance that is almost ideal. Fields of alfalfa, wheat, oats and corn lead brilliancy to the broad prairie. Thousands of sleek cattle and countless flocks of sheep browse upon the nutritious grasses. Here and there an orchard lends beneath its incandescence. A score of thriving communities are situated in the "rain belt"—irrigation and cattle. The Morgan County farmer likes to see his farm which never fails to yield double the average of non-irrigated sections, and he grows rich on cattle.

Morgan County land is not "cheap"—that is, it is not cheap in the sense in which that word is ordinarily understood. The price ranges from \$15 to \$20 an acre including perpetual water right, but as a man can get 100 acres for \$1,000 there is no reason why he should not get 100 acres there than off 100 acres anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, the apparent difference after all does not count for much. A man who has a few acres of land in Morgan County is preferable to the best and most expensive real estate in the "rain belt." The success here is meeting with gains weight to his opinion.

Detailed information about Morgan County is contained in an illustrated booklet issued by the Passenger Department of the Burlington Route and now ready for free distribution. A copy will be mailed to any one who will write to J. Francis, J. P. & T. A. Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., for it.

Suit has been brought by the U. S. District Attorney for Nebraska against the Burlington Road for the reconveyance of 177,675 acres of land in the northeastern counties of this state. The petition was filed Saturday, February 29, 1896, in great haste, because, after looking around over the matter for fifteen or twenty years past, the time would have expired March 5, 1896, after which date the government would have been without remedy. But on March 2, 1896, two days after the suit was brought, President Cleveland approved an act which passed the senate unanimously, and the house by a more than two-thirds vote, extending the time, within which the government might bring suits of this character, for five years. There seems to be no reason why any of the settlers owning or occupying any of this land, purchased from the Burlington road, need be alarmed, even though a summons may be served on some or all of them, in this case. The act of congress referred to specifically exempts lands which have been sold to bona-fide settlers and lands which have been granted to railroad companies in lieu of other lands which they should have received but were unable to secure under the grant. The act reads thus: "But no patent to any land held by a bona-fide purchaser shall be vacated or annulled, but the right and title of such purchaser is hereby confirmed." This should be sufficient to quiet the fears of any person owning or occupying lands purchased of the Burlington road, and it seems a perfectly useless expenditure of funds of the government to serve summons on settlers in the face of such an act of congress. Not only has congress protected every innocent purchaser, but the U. S. Supreme Court, years ago, in other cases involving railroad land grants, laid down the rule that whatever may be the situation between the government and a Land Grant company, the rights of the innocent purchaser would be protected and in no wise disturbed.

How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm. WEST & THAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KEYSAY & MARVIN Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Etamine will be a summer dress goods favorite.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should be constantly supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Avoid imitations.

Some fetching mouchoirs for the man of dainty tastes have borders in delicate solid colors, the center being a sort of brocade, combining white and the hue in the border.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

Why is it that so many Jumboque women of your acquaintance rejoice in the names of Dottie, Pinkie, Fairy, and the like?

For Lung and Chest Diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. E. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

"Young ladies' brooms," so heads the sign at a grocer's, are now costing only twenty-nine cents. We wonder what they would cost if they were intended for females in the serene and yellow?

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c bottle.

Woman has at last conquered! She can sharpen the new paper pencils with all the precision of her masculine destructors.

WATER.—All Fits stopped 4 hrs by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's treatment. Treatise and 50c trial bottle free. Fit cases, send to Dr. Kline, 311 Arch St., Phila., Pa.