

BRYAN'S NEW BOOK

"REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE"—"THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION."

The Question of Imperialism Considered From Every Standpoint --Some Extracts.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)—William J. Bryan is to publish a book entitled, "Republic or Empire—The Philippine Question," in which he discusses territorial expansion from every standpoint, his argument being supplemented by chapters dealing with the various phases of the subject by Andrew Carnegie, George F. Hoar, John W. Daniels, Henry M. Teller and other statesmen and scholars.

As to imperialism, Mr. Bryan says: "Imperialism finds its inspiration in dollars, not in duty. It is not our duty to burden our people with increased taxes in order to give a few speculators an opportunity for exploitation—it is not our duty to sacrifice the best blood of our nation in tropical jungles in an attempt to stifle the very sentiments which have given vitality to American institutions; it is not our duty to deny to the people of the Philippines the rights for which our forefathers fought from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. Imperialism has been described as 'The white man's burden.' But since it crushes the wealthy producer beneath an increasing weight of taxes, it might with more propriety be called 'The man's load.'"

"If the peace commissioners had demanded a harbor and coaling station in the Philippines and had required Spain to surrender the rest of the land to the Filipino as she surrendered Cuba to the Cubans, we would not now be considering how to let go of the islands. If the sum of \$20,000,000 had been necessary to secure Spain's release, the payment of that amount by the Philippines might have been guaranteed by the United States."

Mr. Bryan also says that the "purpose of annexation is to apply to the government of the Philippines methods familiar to the people of Europe and Asia, but new in the United States. This departure from traditions was not authorized by the people, whether it will be ratified by them remains to be seen. The responsibility rests first upon congress and afterwards upon that power which makes congress. Whatever may be the wish of individuals or the interest of parties, we may rest assured that the final disposition of the Philippine question will conform to the deliberate judgment of the voters; they constitute the court of last resort; from whose decision there is no appeal."

Mr. Carnegie thinks: "India is the curse of Britain and the Philippines will be the curse of the United States. If you teach suppressed people at all you make them rebels. Education is fatal to the government of a superior race. The Declaration of Independence will make every ambitious Filipino a thoroughly dissatisfied subject."

"In war," says Mr. Daniels, "it is the unexpected that happens. So in every great and new adventure of peace. We are asked now to sally forth 7,000 miles from our native seat to grasp, against their will, a million of unwilling people, to seize upon them, to take them by force of arms and deposit them, land and people, within the lines of the constitution under the American flag, to make them an integral part of this American republic."

According to Mr. Teller: "We shall make a mistake if we make up our minds that we are going to govern those people from here; that we are going to govern them with the Anglo-Saxons whom we send out from here to administer the affairs of that country. You will need your 50,000 soldiers and in a little while you will need more, for they are a great people. They are a people who know something of their rights. They are a people who are willing to contend for them and I believe it to be almost an axiom that a people who will fight for their liberty and who are willing to die for it are capable of maintaining it when they get it."

Building More Trusts.

Indianapolis.—(Special).—Capitalists of Chicago and other cities are attempting to secure an option on all the laundries of Indianapolis with a view toward purchasing them and uniting them into the combination. It is said that they have secured an option on nearly all the principal concerns of the city. In no case has a deal been completed.

Akron, O.—Judge Kohler today overruled the motion to dissolve the restraining order against the American Cereal company combine. He held that the new company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, was a trust, therefore illegal and against the public policy. The injunction was continued until the final hearing of the case. The company will appeal.

Cleveland, O.—Leading manufacturers of stoves from all parts of the United States were in session here today with the object of fixing a scale of prices to meet the advance in cost of raw material. The manufacturers say no trust is to be formed.

Where Wages Are "Raised"

Providence, R.I.—(Special).—The workers at Robert Knight's mill at Lippitt street today because of dissatisfaction with their wages. This makes the fifth mill in the Pawtucket valley to strike and their eighth in the state. About 4,000 operatives are idle in the state.

TROUBLE IN PHILIPPINES.

Small Rebellion in Island of Negros Quickly Quelled.

Manila, P. I.—(Special).—Colonel Smith, the governor of the island of Negros, reports that a number of bandits, headed by a man named Papisio, attempted a rebellion March 17 and killed several officials of the government. He also captured several officials and issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to rise and exterminate the Americans and Spaniards.

Major Sims and two companies of the California regiment were dispatched by water to the scene of the disturbance, and Colonel Duboce and two other companies of troops were sent overland. April 2 this force marched twelve miles and captured Labaid, the headquarters of the bandits, and destroyed the town. The troops also captured thirty-five prisoners and scattered Papisio's forces, thus effectually quelling the rebellion at the outset.

There has been a week's respite in the hostilities, chiefly in order to allow the Filipinos to digest the proclamation of the United States commission. The rebels remain remarkably quiet.

The sharpshooters of General Lawton's line have borrowed the Filipino tactics and are harassing the rebels at night, picking off some of them nightly. Malolos is resuming its natural aspect, business is going on, preparations are being made to establish a permanent camp for the troops there and the soldiers are cleaning the city.

A third of the American force at Malolos is sent nightly to form an advanced line a mile north of the city, with patrols and sentries ahead of the line. General McArthur's volunteers are receiving Krag-Jorgensen rifles, the Filipinos having discovered that they could effectively fire their Mausers and retreat before the Americans approached near enough to use their Springfield rifles with effect.

Advices received here from Samar, an island forming a province of the Philippines, say the revolutionists there are weary. Their leader, General Lukban, of Chinese ancestry, has deserted with the funds. The inhabitants are desirous of the American rule.

LOOK INTO ELEVATOR BUSINESS

Interstate Commerce Commission in Session at Toledo.

Toledo, O.—(Special).—The interstate commerce commission has begun the investigation of the so-called elevator commissions in what is known as the corn belt of Ohio. There was a large attendance of railroad men.

Commissioner Pruett conducted the investigation. Charges have been made by a number of cities that the Lake Shore, Nickel Plate and Baltimore & Ohio roads have been shipping grain at regular rates and then paying the elevators at interior points 2 cents a bushel commission for corn and wheat and 4 cent commission for handling. This amounts to a cutting of rates. Complaints had been made first against the Cincinnati Northern and Pennsylvania railroads, but the grand jury failed to make an indictment. The Cincinnati Northern discontinued the practice and some of the officers of this road were among the witnesses. The general passenger agent of the Cincinnati Northern was the first witness called, and he stated that his road had been paying the commissions, being forced to do so by the other roads now before the commission. He believed the commissions should be abolished. G. B. Spriggs of the Nickel Plate went into the history of the commission business, stating that the roads leased the elevators to private individuals, which practically amounted to a commission. General Freight Agent Orr of the Pennsylvania road gave similar testimony, and he desired the commissions abolished. A number of elevator men testified showing that the roads were paying commissions.

Girl Dies From Leprosy

Columbus, O.—(Special).—A special to the State Journal from Junction City, O., says: Hannah Garey, aged 22 years, the older of the two Garey sisters, who have been afflicted with supposed leprosy for the past seventeen years, died at their home, three miles from here, last evening, after two weeks of intense suffering, the result of the dread disease invading the vital organs—probably the heart and lungs. Probably two months ago the Garey sisters were examined by a prominent specialist on that class of disease from Chicago, who diagnosed their disease as genuine leprosy, and accordingly put them under his specific treatment, with a view of alleviating their condition, but without success. The remains were interred at Salem cemetery.

There is a younger sister, 12 years of age, also suffering from the disease. The mother and three sons are apparently clean. The family lives on an isolated farm in Perry county, which is shunned by all the natives; no one can be persuaded to put their foot within the limits. There is no idea of how the children became afflicted with the disease, and the only theory is that it came from the father, who died some time ago, and was supposed to have contracted it in the south during the war.

The Cincinnati Commercial expresses the hope that the Omaha boy who found the roll of \$5,000 will compel the man in the deal to make a more generous division of the reward. As the man is the father of the boy the division of the spoils must be satisfactory. It is all in the family, at least.

The second wife of a Chicago man, who is about to be tried for retaining wife No. 1, shows remarkable devotion for an unworthy object. She is posing as a freak in a museum to earn money enough to support him. Her fidelity is no less remarkable than the depraved taste that sanctioned the "new" by patronage.

RULING OUR COLONY

PORTO RICANS ALMOST READY TO REVOLT.

Lower Class Natives Throughout the Island Greatly Dissatisfied with American Regime.

San Juan de Porto Rico.—(Special).—Although there is not at present any danger of serious disturbance, there is much dissatisfaction among the lower class natives throughout the island, and there has been a good deal of violent talk by the ignorant against the new regime.

The chief cause of this anti-American feeling is the increase in the cost of living since the American occupation began and the ill treatment that many of the natives of the country districts have received at the hands of rough soldiers.

Dissatisfaction is also expressed at the day in making the island a part of a territory of the United States, with the privileges and advantages that would accrue to the island from such a relation, and especially in the matter of trade.

The conduct of the United States troops in Ponce, Caguas and other places has aroused many of the natives to defend themselves, and in some encounters the soldiers have come off second best. These collisions are probably the basis of statements made in the United States which represent the Porto Ricans as strongly inclined to start a revolution.

The fact is that a little more courtesy in dealing with them would not only save a wonderful quieting influence, but would greatly facilitate the settlement of other questions pressing for solution.

"Give our commerce and agriculture a chance," said an influential Porto Rican merchant today to the correspondent of the Associated Press; "open up the advantages of the country by establishing good communications and transportation—the want of which is the chief stumbling block in our pathway of development; give our people and opportunity of appreciating the new conditions and the benefit of a little more consideration on the part of the Americans who are sojourning in the island, and Porto Ricans will be found the easiest people in the world to govern."

Today there is an abundance of fruit, oranges, bananas, limes and the like, rotting on the trees, merely because the expense of transportation would not leave any profit on the picking. Labor is abundant and fairly good. All that is needed is capital and fair play.

NO MORE MONEY FOR CUBANS

Washington, D. C., April 1.—It was reported by two members of the cabinet that no consideration will be paid to any proposition for money for the Cuban army outside the \$1,000,000 fund now awaiting their acceptance, and furthermore it is hinted that if too much trouble and deliberate delay occur preliminary to that amount being turned over to the Cubans, the \$1,000,000 may be withdrawn and no payment of any sort made by this government on account of Cuban troops. No proposition for an additional sum will be considered in any form, and the statement to that effect by Secretary Hay in the official interview with the two delegates from the assembly will stand. It is also stated by cabinet officials that no attention will be paid to the project for authorizing a Cuban loan.

COEN AND HIS SCHEME

C. M. Coen, who, it is alleged, is engineering the scheme for a \$75,000,000 loan issue to the Cuban assembly, and is said to be the author of the mysterious dispatches to the Cuban assembly, urging the body not to disband on the ground of a good prospect of securing more than the \$3,000,000 offered by the United States in Washington. Mr. Coen tonight was in conference with Mr. Rosenfeld. He admitted that he was the man who had been working on the plan to establish a \$20,000,000 bond issue to be paid out of the Cuban revenues now collected by the United States. He said he represented a syndicate with \$2,000,000 capital, which intended to place the loan.

"I came to this city from Havana last Sunday," he said. "I have not been in hiding. I spent one month in Cuba and was around in the open air every day seeing the members of the Cuban assembly. I met General Brooke and made myself known to him. I explained my views of the situation to him. If the three million payment is forced on the army it will create future dissatisfaction and disloyalty, while a bonded debt, paid out of the Cuban revenues, would solve the Cuban problem."

HAS NO MONEY HIMSELF.

"How about the \$20,000,000?" he was asked. "Who is back of it, and where is it?"

Mr. Coen gave no satisfactory answer to this question.

"I have assurance," he said tonight, "that the money will be ready the minute the plan for a loan is adopted. I have already told you that I have no capital. I am simply doing the work."

He said he did not care whether the Cuban assembly continued in session or not. Mr. Coen offered no explanation of his business in Washington, and declared that he was here to see government officials.

"I have nothing to do with the administration officials, and do not intend to see them," he asserted.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company has again been granted license to do business in Kansas.

GENERAL NEWS.

A trust of the paper pad manufacturers is being formed.

No election yet in the Pennsylvania senatorial fight.

The Fourth New Jersey was mustered out at Greenville, S. C.

The annual inspection of the soldiers home at Hampton, Va., is in progress.

A. M. Clapp, formerly public printer, is very ill at his home in Washington. He is 80 years old.

A general strike of tailors in shops at Grand Rapids, Mich., was ordered for increased wages.

If Myron C. Wick declines the presidency of the Republic Iron and Steel company, George D. Wick will be given the place.

Contracts are being let at St. Paul, Minn., for the largest grain elevator in the world. It will hold 5,500,000 bushels and will cost over \$2,000,000.

President Loubet of France has arrived at Montelimar, France, his native place, for a visit. The meeting between him and his mother was very affecting.

Frank McBride, who claims to be a laborer, but whom the police say is a crook, was fatally shot at New York by William F. Murray, colored.

The Missouri house tabled a resolution condemning Governor Stephens for insinuating that some democrats and republicans conspired to defeat the revision work, making an extra session necessary.

The British ship Austria, from Mobile, January 9, for Belfast, Ireland, is overdue.

The Greenwich Fire Insurance company has been again allowed to enter Kansas for business.

It is reported from Austrian Silesia that three emperors will meet next autumn at Skierniewice, Poland.

France has granted a temporary drawback on sugars used in making transparent soaps for export.

Gus Tidwell was stabbed to death at Macon, Ga., by Charles Burge because of a quarrel over Burge's sister.

The American delegation of women to attend the quinquennial in London in June, next, will sail from New York June 5.

The Southern New England Methodist conference protests against the admission of Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah.

Representatives of the cracker combine are on the Pacific coast seeking to organize the factories into a Pacific coast trust.

The town council of Bournemouth, Eng., instructed the mayor to visit American Ambassador Choate to express hope of his speedy restoration to health.

The Stone, Sand and Gravel company of New Orleans, at \$49-100 cents per yard, is the lowest bidder on the removal of 7,500,000 yards of earth in the Yazoo canal.

The New York chamber of commerce has received from the London chamber of commerce a letter of thanks for the New York exchange's expressions of sympathy on the death of Lord Herschell.

An Upheaval in Russia

London.—(Special).—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs an alarmist report against the spread of serious labor troubles and strikes in the manufacturing district of Russia. Ominous rumors, he says are in circulation in St. Petersburg—reports of troops sent to suppress outbreaks, of the wholesale destruction of property, of numerous arrests and of the gagging of the press—yet not hal of what is happening ever reaches the ears of the capital.

Towns, mills and factories, the correspondent declares, are literally inundated with secret socialist and revolutionary proclamations by agitators, who are undoubtedly assisted from abroad.

All this, together with the agitation fostered by the students, creates a serious political outlook.

Sioux Falls' Big Company

Sioux Falls, S. D.—(Special).—The sale of the plant of the Northwestern Packing company to Theron Davis of New York city, representing capitalists of that city, resulted today in the formation of a corporation with a capital of \$1,000,000 to operate the property. Three millions were taken by Mr. Davis as pay for the New York syndicate. Lester Heyer, a prominent New York packer, and Charles T. Crocker, capitalist, of Fitchburg, Mass., arrived here today. These three gentlemen, with Edwin D. Clark and Jesse D. Boyce of this city were elected a board of directors, who this afternoon elected as president of the company Mr. Heyer, who will locate here and give the plant his personal attention.

Shot His Father

Timothy Brasnahan, who lay dying at the German hospital at Kansas City from a pistol shot wound inflicted by his son, John, called the latter to his bedside, and between groans and gasps advised the son how he might best escape the trouble in which his crime had involved him. Brasnahan, who was a grading contractor, was shot by the son during a family quarrel. When told he could not live, the elder Brasnahan called for his son, and grasping the lad's hand, said feebly: "Get out of this trouble as best you can, John. I'll do all I can to save you before I die. I hope you won't get into much trouble about it. It was mostly my fault; you had to shoot me." "I did not mean to kill you, father," groaned the boy, and as he was placed under arrest and led away, he passed his mother, who had recently been divorced from the dying man, weeping in the hallway. Brasnahan died.

LONG CRUISE OF THE RALEIGH

Homeward Voyage of One of Dewey's Cruisers.

Fayal, Azores.—(Special).—The United States cruiser Raleigh, Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, from Manila, on Dec. 12, is coaling here, will call at Bermuda on April 8, and expects to reach New York April 15.

The Raleigh has been having stormy weather in the Atlantic, but has been behaving splendidly and proves to be a good sea boat. All on board are well.

After leaving Manila, on Dec. 15, the Raleigh stopped at Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Algiers and Gibraltar. In all the British colonies the officials of the British army and navy and the civilian population gave the American warship an enthusiastic welcome, showing her officers and crew every form of courtesy. Diners with American decorations and American national music were given to Captain Coghlan and his officers everywhere, in marked difference to the reception of the Raleigh on her outward passage two years ago.

Governors, generals, admirals and other high officials all wished to visit and inspect the ship.

The Raleigh still has her war paint on. At Singapore she met a Spanish transport having on board troops and sailors from Manila. Although flying a warship's pennant, the Spanish ship lowered her colors and permission was granted the Spaniards to visit the Raleigh, where they fraternized with the American sailors, who gave them much-needed food and clothing. Many of the Spaniards showed the Americans the wounds inflicted upon them by shells of the American fleet.

At the island of Malta in the Mediterranean, the Raleigh met the British Mediterranean fleet, consisting of ten battleships and a number of cruisers. The British sailors extended a most cordial welcome to the Americans, and the sailors of the fleet and the soldiers of the garrison entertained the crew of the Raleigh ashore, the best of feeling prevailing.

During her stay at Malta, the Raleigh was crowded with British red-coats and bluejackets.

The American officers were entertained at Cairo by United States Consul Harris, and all the British and Egyptian officers were present.

The French at Algiers showed a marked difference. There was no reception except from the British and American residents, though the French officials were polite.

At Gibraltar the crew of the Raleigh saw the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara. It consisted of six ships and was anchored across Algeiras bay. The Spanish fleet and the Raleigh sailed at the same time and preceded close to each other. The Raleigh hoisted the Spanish flag and saluted it. The salute was promptly returned by the Spanish admiral from his flagship, the Emperor Carlos V. The Raleigh in two years has cruised 35,000 miles.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

"Observe, ye strawberry fiends, the ast blizzard of March did not injure he vines. Providence is with us yet, you bet.

It is a waste of money to pay cable bills on a dispatch giving the temperature at Manila. Even at this distance it looks quite warm.

Two-headed sea serpents are reported along the Atlantic coast resorts. The errors of imperialism are coming into view rather early.

A Jersey man has applied for a divorce because his wife put chunks of rubber in his hash. Men are mighty hard to get along with nowadays.

Governor Roosevelt observes that, at Santiago, he could have eaten his hat if stewed with onions and potatoes. He felt that way before his round robin toast.

A sonorous poet of imperialism megaphones: "Oh young and brave, fall into ranks, fall in!" At last accounts the poet had not presented himself at a recruiting office.

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson admits that he is writing a book about Washington life, but declares he will knock the socks off any critic who dares him with "them darn literary sellers."

The proposition to return Santa Ana's wooden leg, captured in the Mexican war, is favorably considered by the senators of Illinois. Evidently the ancient member does not respond to a pull.

The agricultural college of Maryland announces that every peach bud in the state has been killed. This is a trifle stronger than former annual announcements, but its whiskers are of the same vintage.

William K. Vanderbilt, jr., is to get \$10,000,000 as a starter on his wedding, and his bride has \$5,000,000 of her own. By merging these sums the young couple ought to keep the wolf at a distance for a few years.

Victory is perched on the banner of the United Mine Workers' union of the Mississippi river, as the miners and operators of Iowa effected an agreement mutually satisfactory to all concerned some ten days ago. The agreement reached is brief but comprehensive, and includes the eight-hour work-day.

A convention to organize a state labor union or congress in Georgia will be held in Atlanta, convening at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, April 27, and continue in session two or three days.

In 1886 there were some 730 public and 837 private schools in Cuba, with an average attendance of 40,383 children. For a long time, owing to the meager facilities at home, the wealthy Cubans have been sending their children to the United States to be educated.

MADE A MUMMY OF HIM.

St. Louis Darkey Has Been Dead Fifteen Years and Not Buried.

For almost 15 years the body of Jas. Fields, a negro, has remained in St. Louis unburied. It is daily viewed by many people at J. P. Murrell's Sons' undertaking establishment, 1323 Market street. It is kept in a dark room, but anybody is free to gaze upon it.

"Curiously, coupled with a desire to show that the body of a human being could be kept intact for an indefinite period, prompted me to preserve this specimen," said John K. Murrell, member of the firm. "Happy Jim," as this darkey was called by his friends, was about 28 years old when he died. His death took place at one of the city institutions and the body was turned over to me by a medical college.

"I had been experimenting with embalming fluids and desired to see how long they would preserve a body. I prepared Jim's remains for the operation carefully and then pumped the fluid into him with as much care as if there had been big money in the job. The process was so thorough that a repetition was unnecessary.

"The body is now like a mummy. Practically, it is the same in appearance as it was 14 or 15 years ago, but it has shrunk a little and the face looks pinched and the action of the fluid has contracted the skin. Altogether the body has lost ten pounds in weight, and now weighs only 100 pounds.

"Jim—we always speak of him as if he were alive—is an object of interest to a great many people who have heard of his strange post-mortem existence, and hardly a day passes that at least one person does not call here and ask to see him. Many of the callers are negroes who once knew Jim. Strange to say, they do not seem to be afraid of him in his present state.

"The teeth are just as good as ever, and the kinky hair is still in its natural condition. The body is about an inch shorter than it was at first.

"Jim reposes peacefully in our pine box warehouse, and he may stay there for years to come.

"I do not believe there is another modern specimen like him in the world. The principle of the embalming process I used, I believe, is the same as that employed by the ancient Egyptians. The mummy of Jim Fields differs in no essential form from that of Ramses II. or any other body discovered in the burial places of Egypt.

"It should be remembered that not the slightest odor has ever been detected about this body.

"If Americans chose to do so, I believe they could preserve the bodies of the dead so effectively that they would never perish, just as did the Egyptians. The body of Abraham Lincoln, unless I am mistaken, looks now just as it did when he was assassinated, nearly 15 years ago.

"Bodies can be preserved without burial, if necessary. I remember the case of an actor who played in a stock company at a local theater. He died and was turned over to me to be embalmed with the request not to ship until ordered. I waited 11 months. When the order finally came the body was in just as good condition as ever. There are several formulas for making embalming fluid. All of these fluids are composed of powerful chemicals. The principal ingredients used on Jim were arsenic, sulphate of zinc, bichloride of mercury, formaldehyde and glycerine."

When She Loved Him Best.

"Oh, when he's so nicely dressed and shaved and has such a dashing air you can't imagine how I love him!"

A young woman said this to me one day regarding her husband—that-hoped-to-be, who had just left us.

And this is what I said in reply: "I am afraid that your love is hardly deep enough for marriage."

She opened her pretty blue eyes and protested: "I'm sure I don't know what you mean!"

Then I told her what I meant.

"There is no greater leveler on earth than marriage! It is the enemy of pretense and acting in general. You've got to love very hard and very deeply to stand its disillusion. Your Charley won't always be nicely dressed and shaved and dashing and polite. There will be days when he'll look like a private, with his forty-eight hours' growth of beard, and wear costumes that will hardly appeal to your dainty taste. He'll have his surly mornings at breakfast, too, and his days when your dinner will know him not. He may not pick his words when he gets angry, and will possibly wish to read the paper when you want him to read poetry."

"He never will," she said vehemently. "I hope not," I replied, "but they're really all very much alike. You must prepare for some surprises. He wears his company manners now, but they'll chafe him a little after marriage. I fear, and he will often take them off."

"I think you're just horrid," she said. "Yes, I suppose I am," was my response, "and so I withdraw all that I've said. It's a foolish thing to point out the rocks in a road that looks all so smooth and sunshine, and I ought to have had better sense."—Polly Fry in New York Herald.

Detroit Journal: This is the story of a love that was too beautiful. "I met her," the young wife is exclaiming to me with the above title, when but a short month ago he was asking me to make good before company." "I am in a position to tell the true story of a love that was too beautiful. The young wife is exclaiming to me with the above title, when but a short month ago he was asking me to make good before company."