

ANOTHER TRUCE FLAG

NEWS REPORTS SAY AGUIBALDO ASKS FOR A CONFERENCE.

To Send Commission to Confer with Americans—Movement on Bacolor.

Manila, May 14.—The Filipinos have resumed the attempt to induce the Americans to discuss the situation. Reyes, a young lieutenant on the staff of General Gregorio De Pilar, came to General Lawton under a flag of truce. He was accompanied by a barefooted bugler. The two were escorted to Manila by Captain Sewall of General Lawton's staff. Reyes told Major General Otis that Aguineldo desired passage for a military commission to come to Manila to confer with the American-Philippine commissioners.

General Otis replied that passage would not be necessary, as unarmed commissioners could enter the American lines. He would leave the matter, he said, in General Lawton's hands. Lieutenant Reyes returned in the evening to Bacolor.

MOVEMENT ON BACOLOR

Washington, D. C., May 16.—Official Washington is waiting with considerable anxiety for the result of the movement against Bacolor, which has been begun by the troops under the command of General MacArthur and General Lawton.

No news of the present location of the troops or when the assault on the insurgents encamped at Bacolor may be expected, has been received by department officials, and it is presumed that the time which has elapsed since the receipt of General Otis' last message has been occupied in making the disposition of the men necessary to prevent the escape of the 2,000 Filipinos believed to be entrenched at that point.

It had been hoped by this time General Lawton would be in the vicinity of Bacolor, but the operations of his scouts at Idefonso would seem to indicate that his headquarters are still not far from Baling. San Idefonso is just to the north of Masin, about eighteen miles to the northeast of Bacolor and fourteen miles to the eastward of Mexico, where General Luna's headquarters are established. No official advice has been received regarding the operations of the scouts under Captain Berkheimer, and it is believed in the absence of such information that General Otis is awaiting results of the present movement before making any report.

Officials familiar with the latest advice from General Otis are hopeful that by this time General MacArthur has moved his column so as to occupy the railroad connecting Bacolor with the northern portion of the island. Four miles separate his headquarters at San Fernando and the railroad. With the wagon route connecting San Fernando and Bacolor in his possession and the railroad occupied by his troops, it will be an extremely difficult matter for the insurgents' general at Bacolor to retire with his entire army.

General Otis, it is expected, will send gunboats up the numerous streams traversing the country to the south of Bacolor, so that they can effectively cooperate with General MacArthur and General Lawton when the attack on that city is made.

With the reinforcements sent to General MacArthur and to General Lawton, the authorities are confident that these officers will have a sufficient force to destroy the insurgent army and capture a considerable number of its members, and at the same time to make a demonstration that will hold General Luna in check.

It is appreciated that the insurgents to the south of Manila, for the purpose of relieving their comrades in the north, may make a demonstration against that city, but the authorities feel certain that General Otis has a sufficient force to repel any attack that may be made.

Secretary Hay received today a report from the Philippine commission transmitting copies of the proclamation issued some weeks ago, setting forth the purposes of the United States with respect to the Philippines. These proclamations are printed in Spanish, Tagalog and English, and according to President Schurman have been very widely distributed. At the time the report was written Dr. Schurman took a very encouraging view of the situation.

BATTLE FOR A TOWN

Manila, P. I., May 16.—Twenty American scouts under the command of Captains Case and Berkheimer, supported by two companies of the Minnesota and Oregon volunteer regiments, flanked the insurgents at San Idefonso and captured the town. The Filipinos were so terrorized that although they fired 20,000 rounds of ammunition they only slightly wounded one scout. The Americans killed one insurgent officer and wounded six men.

The insurgents retreated to San Miguel, six miles northward of San Idefonso.

Captured records show that 20 per cent of the opposing insurgent force has been killed and wounded since Lawton's advance began on May 1.

General Rice, Spain's military representative here, says the inhabitants of Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao, demanded arms from General Lawton for defense against the landing of the American forces, but their request was refused.

On account of this refusal the natives at midnight opened fire on the Spaniards from across the square with their machine guns and rifles stolen from the former Spanish gunboats recently sold by Spain.

The natives were repulsed with great loss. General Lawton, a major of engineers, and a lieutenant were gravely wounded. Lieutenant Granada was severely injured, one private soldier was killed and three wounded. The natives have cut off the water supply and other necessities of the Spaniards at Zamboanga.

GRAIN STRIKE STILL ON.

The "Scoopers" on the Big Lakes are Having Trouble.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 17.—From the present indications it is not likely that the question of the appointment of boss scoopers will be readily settled. Contractor Connor says he will not agree to bosses being chosen by anyone but himself. Messrs. Gowder and Corrigan were in consultation with Mr. Connor and agreed that the carriers would not concede anything on this point to the strikers.

The receipts of grain have been much lighter for the last few days because shippers are withholding their grain until the scoopers' trouble is settled. Consequently the condition of the harbor is being relieved, but there are still over forty boats to be unloaded.

Every coal and ore dock in Buffalo is now said to be tied up. Saturday morning seventy men employed at the Lackawanna coal dock joined the strikers and a little later the men at the Scott ore dock also quit. They numbered about fifty men.

Several men were sent to Dunkirk, Erie and other lake ports to induce union men at those places to refrain from fueling vessels bound up or down. The men out number about 700.

The grain contractor brought in two carloads of men from the vicinity of Bradford, Pa., and twenty-six from Tonawanda were put to work, minus a few who deserted when they learned that they were to take the places of strikers.

IOWANS RETURN FROM ALASKA

Tales of Suffering and No Profits in Sight.

Skagway, Alaska, May 17.—F. A. H. Fysh and Al Williams reached Dawson April 15 from Kotzebue sound. Fysh and Williams formed two of a party of eighteen who left Iowa last summer and joined the big rush which landed 2,000 men on the various rivers of Kotzebue sound.

The party established winter quarters 300 miles up the Kowak river. After untold hardships and labor they decided that there was no gold in the country. On February 19 Fysh and Williams struck out over the divide to the Koyukuk, thence to Dawson, a distance of 1,500 miles.

Mr. Fysh reports that Kotzebue sound is thickly peopled with an intelligent race of Indians, closely resembling the Japanese in habits and physique. The principal diet heretofore has been dried salmon, but the abundance of white man's food last summer was the cause of laying away less than half a crop of salmon. The result this winter was that the ill-nourished natives have been dying off like sheep.

He says the opening of the Bering sea will see the exodus of the last white man, and only a scattering of cabins will mark the scene of one of the most disastrous gold hunting expeditions since Cortez landed on the coast of Florida.

PLANS FOR A GLUE TRUST.

This Industrial Combination is the Stickest of All.

New York, May 17.—Preliminary plans for the organization of the American Glue company were effected in this city. The new company will have a capital of \$35,000,000. The corporation will acquire the plants of the Armour company in Chicago, the American Glue company of Boston, the Diamond Glue company and the United States Glue company of Milwaukee, the Delaney company of Philadelphia and the United States Tanners' Glue company, which controls the output of eastern tanneries. Plans have already been arranged for the erection of a glue factory at Newark, N. J. The new concern will also own the glue factory in Milwaukee, erected recently as a joint enterprise by Milwaukee tanneries. The glue stock of the Packing house of Armour & Co. has been contracted for for fifteen years.

WHISKY TRUST CAPITALIZATION

Stock Watered 550 per Cent—Investigation at Washington.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The whisky trust was under investigation by the industrial commission. Chas. C. Clarke, a distiller of Peoria, Ill., was the witness. He outlined the history of all combinations of distilleries in the United States from 1873 to the organization of the present so-called trust.

The present organization is a combination of the American Spirits Manufacturing company and the Standard Distilling and Distributing company. The two companies co-operate, being controlled practically by the same owners. Prior to the organization of the Standard company the combination had not been sufficiently strong to hold up prices, but for the last year, and until the first of the present month, the additions made by the Standard company had had the effect of bringing up prices to a profitable margin. Within the last week or two, however, there had been a reduction below the cost of production.

Two New York Bankrupts.

New York, May 17.—Tobias, Israel and Simon Losser, comprising the firm of Losser Brothers, manufacturers of clothing, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$227,695, of which \$67,000 is secured.

David Henderson, theatrical manager, who lives at the Hotel Lincoln, this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The total liabilities are \$136,464, of which \$66,519 are unsecured and \$69,945 partially secured. A large part of the debts were incurred in Chicago when he managed a theater there.

WANTS NO BIG DISPLAY

ADMIRAL DEWEY WANTS TO BE LET ALONE.

How Dewey will Return Home—His Health Not the Best and Needs Rest and Quiet.

Manila, May 17.—Admiral Dewey will sail for New York by way of the Suez canal on board the United States cruiser Olympia in about five days. It is expected that the voyage will occupy about four months.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17.—In response to a message from Mayor Phelan asking him to become the guest of the coast on his return from Manila, Admiral Dewey has replied as follows:

"With sincere thanks, I must decline the hospitality of the Pacific coast. Condition of my health makes absolute rest and quiet imperative."

Admiral Dewey will leave for the United States as soon as he can arrange his business there and give full instructions for the management of the fleet to his successor. The United States cruiser Olympia, upon which Admiral Dewey will make the voyage home, will sail a leisurely trip, stopping at Mediterranean ports for some time to give the admiral and the officers of the ship and the crew an opportunity to rest. Like all the Olympia's company, Admiral Dewey is much run down by his long stay in a tropical port without change and under the rigid conditions incident to a war footing.

All are delighted at the prospect of returning home. The officers have had little shore leave and have been obliged always to be on shipboard by sundown. The crew have had still less leave and show the effect of a year on the hot ships. The Olympia will go from Manila to Hong Kong, where a fortnight will be spent in transforming the mud color with which it was painted to white, having up to this time been unable to comply with the department's order to take on white paint. At Hong Kong the cruiser will be provisioned for the further journey. Dewey expects to retain his position on the United States commission.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Secretary Long said of the proposition to present Admiral Dewey with a home:

"The proposed gift of a home to Admiral Dewey is not only a great and deserved tribute to him, but an expression of the generous gratitude of the people. It is something in which they will all wish to share and in which the widow's mite will be as big as the Millionaire's check. Handsome as is the gift, the spirit that prompts it is still finer."

IOWA SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT

Savannah, Ga., May 16.—The Forty-ninth Iowa, Colonel Dows, was mustered out here Saturday. The regiment was routed by the Georgia & Alabama and Seaboard Air Line, passing Atlanta Sunday morning and proceeding via Cincinnati and Chicago to the west.

After being paid off the men raided soda water stands, bread and sausage wagons in camp, took all the stuff and turned over the wagons. The police were called out and many arrests were made. The men were hauled to police barracks in patrol wagons and trolley cars. The station was packed with them, and the recorder had to hold a special court to hear the cases. The boys were in a joyful mood and took regular schoolboy fashion to show it.

THOUSANDS OF DEAD SHEEP.

They Were Sheared Too Soon and Cold Weather Kills Them.

Denver, Colo., May 17.—A special from Price, Utah, says:

There are thousands of head of dead sheep strewn along the hills and in the gulches leading into the canons of the Price river, some twenty-five miles to the west of here. Flock owners have been out since the cold snap of ten days ago getting their herds together and find the worst condition of affairs that has existed for many years.

The 70,000 head or more sheared at Price, and 35,000 at Colton were sent into the hills, where there was snow at the time and where the grazing was good. Out of 40,000 head owned in Price there is a loss already accounted for of over 3,500. Herds further back in the hills will have heavier losses.

BIG COAL STRIKE.

Kansas and Missouri Miners are Trying to Force Recognition.

Pittsburg, Kas., May 17.—The strike of coal miners in Western Missouri and Southwestern Kansas ordered by National President Michael of the United Mine Workers' association, to take place at noon Saturday, was respected at all camps except Yale, at which latter, however, the men may yet go out. At a meeting of the Yale miners, it was shown by a vote of 18 to 180 that the camp was opposed to the strike that only called out part of the miners of Kansas and Missouri.

Spanish Students on the War Path

Valladolid, Spain, May 17.—A dispute between a student and a cadet led to a desperate fight between students of the university and cadets on the promenade Acere. The students used sticks and chairs and the cadets fought with their swords. Tradesmen were obliged to close their shops during the affray. The fight was renewed in the evening when workmen took the part of the students, shouting "Long live the people."

VOLUNTEERS DO THE FIGHTING

Regulars Used as Camp Followers to Hold Captured Ground.

Battle Creek, Neb., May 17.—A late letter from the Philippines is one written by John Clark Hoover of company F, First Nebraska, to his father, Private J. D. Hoover of this place. It is bright and newsy, but the most impressive feature is the evident feeling of weariness that manifests itself between the lines, notwithstanding the young soldier's determination not to complain. Although mailed a month ago, it contains information regarding the greatly reduced strength of the First Nebraska that has been but recently given out through official channels. The letter is as follows:

"Malolos, P. I., April 5.—Father: I wrote you a short note the day we captured Malolos, and we are still here. Out of the 1,028 men we left Manila with but 285 remain for duty. One hundred and fifty-seven were killed or wounded. The others were taken sick or had cold feet."

"Pete (Frank Peterson) was wounded. Curas is with the transportation quartermaster. Olsen is with the pack train. Miller shot off his finger some two months ago. Taylor is in the regimental hospital, played dead out. So you see I am the only Battle Creek boy at the front. I have been in some twenty-odd battles and skirmishes since we started, and I am getting tired of it. They have the regulars come up and hold the ground the volunteers have won. They won't give us the proper guns to scrap with, giving them to the regulars."

"Look at the list of killed and wounded, and it tells the story about who did the fighting. The South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Montana, Kansas and Nebraska are the boys. The Third artillery was the only regulars to take an active part. We will have to go against some hard breastworks when we make an advance."

"Peterson is walking around, so his folks need not feel anxious about him. Taylor will be all right in a few days. "We are living high, on chicken, pork and meat—nothing too good for a soldier. We found a big wine cellar, and before they got a guard over it I had a canteen full of claret and twelve bottles of champagne."

"Some of the boys have unearthed a good deal of money. One of the boys found an 1804 American dollar, and there are only three known to be in existence. "First Sergeant Vickers of our company died yesterday from wounds received in battle. I can't see why the volunteers have all the fighting to do. The engineers dug up a modern six-inch Krupp gun in the streets of Malolos the other day."

"Must close, as this pen is giving out. Tell all the boys' folks that they are all right."

"Love to all. J. C. HOOVER."

NEBRASKA NEWS

A special election was held at Minden Saturday to vote upon the proposition to issue bonds to aid in the erection of a new school building to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire, and the result was that the bonds carried by a vote of nearly five to one. It is proposed to make a high school building of it, and work will commence just as soon as possible.

At a meeting held at Beatrice, the relatives' association of company C, First Nebraska volunteers, decided to send Rev. C. S. Dudley at once to Washington to personally intercede with the president for the withdrawal of the First Nebraska from the firing line. He will go on behalf of the entire regiment. All company associations of the state are requested to immediately wire certified approval of this act to C. S. Dudley, Beatrice.

Mayor Lester of David City is inaugurating many unlooked for reforms in that city since taking the chair. The first move was to close the back doors of the saloons on Sunday. It has been an open secret for some time that any one who knew how could quench their thirst on Sunday and the surprise and disappointed look said to have been on some faces as they learned the new order of things was noticeable. The next along the line of reform was a hint to the owners of slot machines that the law would be enforced, and the rapidly with which slot machines disappeared was marvelous.

T. C. Baker, a wealthy farmer living one and one-half miles from Sterling, has been having things stolen from his barn every few nights for the past two months. The last thing taken was a \$45 saddle. Without saying a word to any one Mr. Baker telephoned for the Lincoln bloodhounds, which came and were at once taken to the farm. The dogs got the scent and followed it to the main traveled road, but were unable to follow any further. It is supposed it was loaded into a wagon and driven off. The dogs were taken back and Mr. Baker is still short his property.

BOILED DOWN

The six-round fight between Matty Matthews and Owen Zeigler was declared a draw at Chicago.

Despite the rainy weather 10,000 people inspected the gunboat Nashville at St. Louis Saturday.

John E. Sebelly, investment broker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The total liabilities are \$717,695.

Mr. Herbery Lloyd of Edward Lloyd, limited, of London, the proprietors of the Daily Chronicle, is dead.

On account of the long continued drought prayers for rain were said in every town and village in Roumania.

The United Presbyterian missionary convention adopted resolutions at New Castle, Pa., against the seating of Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah.

After three defeats Harvard won in the debate with Yale, held in Cambridge, Mass., Saturday. The question was: "Resolved, the present method of electing United States senators is preferable to a method of election by popular vote."

CARE FOR ITS OWN DEAD

SOUTH RESPECTFULLY DECLINE TO YIELD ITS LABOR OF LOVE.

The Action Taken by the United Confederate Veterans as to Care of Graves of Their Dead.

Charleston, S. C., May 17.—With a spirited and at times stormy session, the ninth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was brought to a close Saturday. General J. B. Gordon, commander-in-chief, and all the old officers were re-elected. Louisville, Ky., was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the question of federal care of confederate graves was disposed of by the adoption of a substitute resolution which declines the president's suggestion, except as to those graves located in the north, and reserving to the women of the south the duty of caring for the dead of the seceding states and Maryland. The adoption of this resolution and the report that accompanied it brought out considerable discussion, and at times much confusion and disorder prevailed.

General Stephen D. Lee presented the report of the committee on history, which was unanimously adopted. This was one of the most important matters before the convention and the reading of the report was listened to with rapt attention. The report alluded to the war with Spain as a factor in obliterating the feeling of sectionalism between the states and refers to the prompt response of the southern states for troops as showing the depth and fervor of southern patriotism.

APPLAUD MCKINLEY'S SENTIMENT

Alluding to the question of confederate graves, the report says: "The recent generous words of President McKinley, commending the confederate dead to the nation's care, are the expressions of a sentiment growing everywhere, that the dead of the confederate soldiers are the glory of the whole country and that their memory is worthy of commemoration wherever brave action strikes a responsive chord in noble hearts."

The committee on resolutions then reported the substitute for the resolution on the federal care of confederate graves, recommending the "United Confederate Veterans record their sincere appreciation of the utterance of the president of the United States in Atlanta in December last in recommending the assumption of the care of the graves of our confederate dead by the national government; that we shall welcome any legislation which shall result in the care of the graves of our confederate dead, it recommends the care of their final resting places is a sacred trust, dear to the hearts of southern women, and we believe we can safely let it remain there."

W. J. Colquitt of Atlanta was elected commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. His only opponent was Robert E. Lee of Virginia. The next reunion will be held at Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL NEWS

M. Henri Besque, the dramatic author, is dead at Paris, aged 62 years.

The donation of \$250,000 by Andrew Carnegie to Birmingham university, England, has been accepted.

W. L. Breed of Cincinnati has been elected president of the Western Society for the Prevention of Vice.

The death of General Viscount Kawakami, chief of the headquarters staff of the Japanese imperial army, is announced.

James P. Crawford, president of the Terre Haute Iron and Steel company and secretary of the Wabash Iron company, died of paralysis.

At the request of the president General Americus V. Rice of Lima, O., will be appointed purchasing agent of the census bureau.

Moritz Albert Jacobi, for twenty-five years president of the Cincinnati Frel Press, died of apoplexy Saturday at his residence in Fort Thomas, O.

At the sixty-seventh annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity at New York, President James C. Carter and Secretary Colonel Charles E. Sprague were re-elected.

The American Steel Hoop company of Pittsburg has just purchased over 100,000 tons of steel for use during the second half of the year. It is said the price will be \$25 a mill.

The National League of Musicians at Milwaukee elected these officers: President, George Nachmann, Baltimore; secretary, H. S. Blessenbers, Indianapolis; treasurer, Charles Melber, Cincinnati.

Claude Branton was hanged at Eugene, Ore., for the murder of John Linn, a stockman, who lived in Gilliam county. Branton's accomplice, Courtland Green, confessed and is now serving a life sentence in prison.

A strike is threatened by the Bricklayers' union of New York, which demands 55 cents per hour instead of 45 cents, its present pay. The union has 7,000 members. Efforts are being made to settle the matter without a strike.

A movement is on foot to have southern and northern veterans of the civil war hold a general reunion in St. Louis some time in the near future. It is also suggested that the Sons of Veterans of the north and south also meet there at the same time.

Suit has been brought in the United States court at Philadelphia against the National Pneumatic Tool company by Joseph Boyer of St. Louis and the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company for infringement of patents. The National Pneumatic Tool company is a new concern, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

A MILLIONAIRE'S VIEWS

Carnegie Discusses the Philippine Question From Europe

London, May 19.—Andrew Carnegie gave out the following signed statement on Imperialism and the political outlook for the United States:

"It gives me pleasure to oblige you by a statement of the situation in which I find the imperialistic question here. I have seen many of the most prominent public men now in London whom I know to have been friends of the American republic when it needed friends. From the highest to the lowest without exception they have met me with expressions of deep regret that the republic founded by Washington and his colleagues upon plans so much higher than those of any other state should have fallen to the level of the military states of Europe. Some of these men stood with Bright in the campaign against the imperial party here who longed to strike us down. I repeat that without exception these men are lamenting the lapse from true Americanism to this miserable imperialism."

"I have met men of the other class who struck us when the republic was down. Let me give them credit for a change of their feelings toward America. I know them now to be amongst the foremost advocates of race alliance. But I also know if I were a British statesman there would be no price I would not pay for an alliance with America, no price would be too high for securing her entrance into the troubled waters of the far east, because it is the desire of all English speaking men that we should stand together as against men not of our race. Nature made blood thicker than water and an alliance with our republic is now the keynote of British policy, and wisely so. But not an alliance with our present industrial republic. Our present war lord makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of these statesmen with three battleships at his back and only 40,000 soldiers strutting like peacocks as vain and just as harmless. No, it is not the present industrial republic England wishes to have as her ally. It is the republic England sees America must become if it does not soon reverse its policy in regard to the Philippines. We must have a tremendous navy and a huge standing army; for Britain judges truly that into whatever enterprise the United States goes it will not be content very long to play second fiddle. It is now only the cats-paw of England. It could not maintain its position for a day in Manila if England withdrew her august protection. It is a humiliating position. It makes my blood boil as I speak the words. A recreant president is the sole cause of it. He it was who changed his mind and demanded the Philippines against the advice and wishes of most of his colleagues. Will the president be permitted to sacrifice the lives of our soldiers much longer in futile effort to conquer 1,200 islands that would not stay conquered if they were beaten? Such is the position as viewed from London."

PROSPECTS OF REPUBLICANS.

"You ask my personal views as to the future. I answer, President McKinley will not be allowed by the managers of the republican party to continue his folly. I believe he has been already informed by those whose voice he cannot disregard that he must stop and return to American traditions. The country has no stomach for victories over people fighting for righteous government. Reading between the lines it is seen that he is now veering around. Had he authorized Otis or directed him to grant Aguineldo the conference the latter asked before the war broke out all that has happened since would have been unnecessary. Today we see his commission taking every means in its power to get a conference with Aguineldo and they are not standing on form. General Otis, as reported by the cables, still wants to push on military operations, to which President Schurman objects. The contrast between Otis and Dewey is significant. Dewey always reports only what has been done. Otis has misled the country several times about what he is going to do. His plan of campaign was given out with a great flourish of trumpets. He was going to corral the enemy, but so far he has been a complete failure. He won skirmishes, as every one expected, but lost his campaign. The suppression of the news from Manila which our republican president enforces would not be tolerated by monarchical Britons. One suppressed cable at Manila which came via Hong Kong tells us the Nebraska regiment is reduced to 300 men with 100 on the sick list.

"The season approaches when military operations must cease and the president no doubt stands aghast at the grave situation. He is now reported as about to call an extra session of congress in a vain effort to relieve himself of the responsibility. My forecast is that the president will get out of the Philippines and return to America principles by obtaining a shadowy protectorate in some form and that he will be able to appear before the republican convention with the Philippine question settled, having given them the same promise of independence he gave Cuba, and that our party will then carry the presidential election. If he approached the country with the war in the Philippines unsettled it is improbable he will get even the nomination. The weight would be too great to carry. This, however, he probably thinks already secured, but his election would then be another story if the democratic party were to drop silver and come out for Americanism. If the issue is presented to the people as between the principles of Washington or McKinley there is no doubt of the result. Our party would be beaten, and deserve to be."

"There, you have tempted me into prophecy—a dangerous business."