BOERS ARE PREPARING

RAPIDLY MOBILIZING TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

says 300 Boers who left Pretoria for Standerton pushed on to Volksrust, close to the natal border, where they are now encamped.

The same correspondent says the arrangements for the defense of Newcastle, in Natal, south of Laingsnek, are now practically complete.

informs me that the Boers of Utrecht and Vryeheld have been suddenly recalled to the high veidt. They were compelled to leave their cattle behind them, but they took children of the natives as bostages.

Pretoris.—(Special.)—At the desire of the Transvaai government there has been transmitted through Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent here, to Sir Aifred Milner, the British high commissioner of South Africa, an inquiry as to whether an explanation would be given in regard to the mobilization of British troops on the Transvaal frontier.

There was great excitement in the first rand today on Mr. Coetzer's interpellation of the government regarding the presence of British troops on the borders and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal. President Kruger, the members of the executive council and most of the prominent officials were present, together with a large representation of the sen-

inent officials were present, together with a large representation of the general public, including many ladies. At the outset the chairman and president urged members to preserve calmess and to avoid insulting language. The state secretary, F. W. Reitz, said

he had called the previous day on the British diplomatic agent here, Mr. Conyngham Greene, and had asked him what reply the government could give in the volksraad regarding the alleged massing of British troops on the bor-ders, and whether Mr. Greene would communicate with the British high communisationer. Sir Alfred Milner. The reply from Mr. Greene, he continued, had been received this morning and was in the following terms:

"Dear Mr. Reitz: The fellowing is Sir Alfred Milner's reply to the tele gram which I sent him at your request: I do not know to what Mr. Reitz re-fers when he alludes to the massing of cops. They must be the British cops in South Africa, the position and numbers of which is no secret; but it is a matter of common knowledge that they are here in order to protect Britinterests and to make provision

Mr. Coetser and other members then made violent speeches, declaring that they could not understand Sir Alfred Milner's reply, since the Transvaal had never threatened the English colonies, "and it is time," exclaimed Mr. Coet-ser, "for the Transvaal also to prepare for eventualities.

member said: "England's action

In the course of the debate Mr. Dutait insinuated that Mr. Chamberlain was intoxicated on the occasion of his recent famous "Garden Party speech" at Highbury, his Birmingham residence, and he added that if Mr. Chamberlain the Transvaal would give him "Mauser pills," which would be good purgatives. He urged the house not to be frightened by the show of sending out British troops, and remarked that Mr. Chamberlain must remember that when the correspondent about his business successes and his pollitical ideas.

It is announced, they have struck an it is at nounced, they have due to be tent the table with the bureau of bank credits, whose duty shail be to collect information in regard to the standing of all parties who either bureau of bank credits, whose the test thick and very rich.

Chamberlain must remember that when a war had once started he would have to fight the whole of Afrikanderdom.

The chairman remonstrated with Mr.

Dutait, observing that he thought the

embers had gone too far. Another concluded a warlike hargue in this strain: 'It is time to send our burghers to

borders to ask these troops what y want. The fire is bound to start. So let them light it and allow it to burn out quickly. War is better than the present state of affairs. Business is ruined and the public treasury is drying up. Chamberlain is trying to ruin the country."

These speeches and others, attacking Cecil Rhodes, were loudly applauded by the house and by the public. The debate continued throughout the afternoon. Mr. Tosen, who declared that Sir Alfred Milner's reply was tantamount to a declaration of war, read a telegram fro mthe field cornet of the Pietrielief district, declaring that the seconds would rise in rebellion if Presented. people would rise in rebellion if Pres-dent Kruger went to another confer-

chairman called Mr. Tozen to order for saying that the Jameson raiders ought to have been hanged.

Mr. J. M. A. Wolmarans, one of the on-official members of the executive puncil, counseled prudence and causon. He said it would be wise for the said to decide whether the republic ould concede further negotiation or

President Kruger, rising, said: "The sliens have been offered equal rights with the burghers, but have refused from Mr. Chamberlain is striving to set the franchise which the outlanders to not want, but what he really delires is possession of the Transvasi. The burghers are willing to concede such for the sake of peace, but will sever sacrifice their independence."

After eulogising Mr. Gladstone's action of retrogression in 1881 as a noble leed, Mr. Kruger said that if it now same to fighting the Almighty would be the arbiter. He urged the members of the raad to show moderation, resisting them that the reply from Mr. hamberlain was an route, and pointing out that if the proposal for a completion were agreed to the republic send delegates to further discuss matters, and if possible make peace. The speeches following the president's same without passing any resolu-

ink so, adding that the

MILES TO GO TO MANILA.

Major-General Likely to Take Charge of Forces in Luzon.

Washington, D. C .- (Special .- Genereral Miles expects to be sent to the Philippines to take command of the Patriotic Spirit Bursts Forth in the
Volksraad in Utterances of
Defiance Against England.

Cape Town.—(Special.)—The Boers, it
is stated positively, are concentrating
on the border.

London.—A special dispatch to the
Morning Post from Pietermaritsburg
says 200 Boers who left Pretoria for fighting forces. The necessity of speed-

connection. General Miles and General Merritt are. The former is understood to have the support of Secretary Root. His friends emphatically claim that the new secretary of war desires the general commanding the army to proceed to Manila, and say that only the activity of General Otis' friends post-

pones the issuance of the order.

General Miles himself says he would like to be intrusted with the responsi-He adds: "The governor of Natal bility, and seems anxious to go to the informs me that the Boers of Utrecht and Vryeheld have been suddenly red desire to return to the Philippines. At desire to return to the Philippines. At least his friends say that for persons.

war department said today that the proposition to have an army of 65,000 men commanded by a brigadier general was thoroughly ridiculous. Although General Otis is considered an excellent officer, he was placed in command not because he was peculiarly fitted for the position, but because he was the senior officer present when General Merrits. fficer present when General Merritt

Reports received at the war depart-ment show that 371 men were enlisted yesterday for the new volunteer regi-ments, the total for the day previous being over 200. More than 3,200 men have been enlisted, 196 of them being credited to the Forty-fifth regiment, recruits for which are being enlisted in Illinois. The Fortieth and oFrty-first regiments are the most backward, The Fortieth and oFrty haing only 93 and 84 recruits. The Thirty-eighth regiment leads with 270

The war department has received a the war department has received a ceport on the inspection of the Thirtieth volunteer infantry, with headquarters at Fort Sheridan, and it shows that the regiment is thoroughly equipped. Colonel Gardner's regiment is composed of splendid material, and is composed by the state of the second colonic splendid material, and is carried to the second colonic splendid material. particularly efficient in target practice.

Coxey Has Struck It Rich.

Massillon, O.-(Special.)-"General" Jacob Sechler Coxey, the leader of Jacob Sechler Coxey, the leader of Coxey's army and the advocate of good ads, has struck it rich, it is reported, Missouri lead and tin mines.

About a year ago Mr. Coxey and ome other Ohio capitalists organized a some other Ohio capitalists organized a company to prospect near Joplin, Mo., and they took a lease of the Shoal Creek company's property, about three miles from that city. For six months they met with little success, but now, it is announced, they have struck an itomense vein of lead ore, said to be ten feet thick and very rich.

years of age and is rich. Upon his mother's side,General Coxey descends from a Swiss priest named Reese, who left the Catholic church, married, was thrown into prison, was released by Napoleon and emigrated to America. His Sechler ancestor fought with Washington in the revolution, the

with Washington in the revolution, the first American Coxey coming over from England rather later.

In 1881 Mr. Coxey bought and began to develop his stone quarries. Besides quarrying building stone and grindstones he works stone into sand used to make steel castings in. Man of peace as he is, his sand has molded the steel plates for many an American watship. Mr. Coxey is also a successful farmer and stock raiser.

General Coxey's residence is almost unique in this country. It is a two-

unique in this country. It is a two-story log house, built more than 125 years ago, but still as sound as a nut. The big rooms, with their huge, open fireplaces and boks and pictures, are an ideal home for a man of culture.

Mr. Coxey edits the Massillon Even-ing Item. As the roads are often hor-rible, he runs in and out of town in a nephtha launch used on the Ohlo ca-nal, which passes his house and quar-ries. He has built a tiny suspension bridge over the canal to get at his landing place more again.

landing place more easily.

Quarries and farm and newspaper are not enough to keep this man busy, and he is now preparing to tour the country in a special train of three cars, each bearing the legend: "Jacob Sechler Coxey's Good Roads and Non-Interest-Bearing Campaign Car."

First there is a Pullman hotel car for the Coxey family and guests; then comes a tent car to carry a big tent that will hold when raised 19,000 people. The third car is to carry the tent men and a brass band. These two cars are covered with curious pictures and lettering. Mr. Coxey will spend 130,000 in this campaign. He has distributed free of cost 600,000 copies of his pamphiet upon good roads and non-interest-bearing bonds. He seems to make money, as a successful business man, only that he may spend it again in pushing his pet theories.

Mr. Coxey's unique campaign began First there is a Pullman hotel car for

pushing his pet theories.

Mr. Coxey's unique campaign began by his wagons getting stuck in a muddy public road, which he finally had to repair at his own expense. This suggested to him that in hard times the great army of the unemployed might be set road-making at wages of not less than \$1.50 per day. This, of course, is not a new idea. But it is also his notion that such work should be paid for by non-interest-bearing bonds to be paid in twenty-five annual installments.

Mr. Coxey is highly spoken of by usines, men in Massillon. He employs orty workmen, and has never had any rouble with them. Their only com-laint of him is this:

BANKERS FAVOR GOLD.

WANT THE STANDARD FIXED BY LAW.

Members of Convention at Cleveland Adopt Resolutions Asking For Single Gold Basis.

Cleveland, O .- (Special.) - Before the convention of the American Bankers' association E. O. Leach of New York vice president and cashier of the National Union bank, presented a resolu tion which indorsed the gold standard. Mr. Leach urged its adoption, and said the resolution would stay in the hands of the members of congress. Colonel Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, in an enthusiastic speech, seconded the motion for adoption.

The question was raised whether the resolution could be voted upon by the assembly at once, without referring it

assembly at once, without referring it to the executive council. After a hot debate it was decided the resolution must be referred to the council. Chairman Trowbridge called the council to order right in the convention and in a moment the resolution was recommended for presentation to the convention. The resolution was then you upon by the assembly and unanimously adopted.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution follows:
"The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country, by providing that the gold dollar, which, under the that the gold dollar, which, under the existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the government and all paper money, including circulating notes of national banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal tender notes of the United States, when paid into the treasury, shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin."

FOR AN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS. When the second session of the con-When the second session of the convention was called to order by President Russell there were 200 more delegates present than there were at the previous session. After necessary preliminaries the report of the committee on education was presented by W. C. Cornwell of Bifalo. The report in part

The committee has examined the operation of the institute of bankers in London, and thinks the formation of an institute of American bankers on sim-ilar lines would be a comparatiely easy matter. As a means of education and training it must be as valuable to the banking houses as to the employer

who enjoy its benefits. General Whiting of Alabama intro duced a resolution, which was passed, recommending that the committee be instructed to present to the executive council a plan for the organization of such an institute as that in London described by Mr. Cornwell.

CREDIT BUREAU IN FAVOR. Robert McCurdy, chairman of the

committee on credits, advised in his re-New York an agency, to be known as the 'bureau of bank credits,' whose

Mr. Coxey is a heavily built, darkcomplexioned man of middle age, with
a smooth, full face. He is under 50
years of age and is rich.
Upon his mother's side, General Coxey

ation, and favoring the establishment of a model credit department, the object of which should be the adoption by the banks of such a dejartment.

The resolutions were filed with the secretary.

Walker Hill, president of the Amerfcan Exchange bank of St. Louis and vice president of the association, will be chosen as the next president of the Bankers' association. Alvah Trowbridge, praeident of the North American Trust company of New York, has been recommended by the nominating committee for first vice-president.

Iowa Regiment Soon to Sall.

Manila.-The Iowa regiment, the last of the volunteer organizations on duty in the island of Luzon, has been within the island of Luzon, has been with-drawn from Calulut to barracks at Calucan, preparatory to departing for home. The number who will sail is sof. Less than 300 of the regiment were left on duty at the front when the order came for their relief, 406 be-ing on the sick list. This regiment has undergone hard outpost duty for three months, during which it has been very months, during which it has been very much exposed to the rains. Seventy-five members of the regiment have re-enlisted. Although the lowans partici-pated in some of the fighting between Majolos and San Fernando, not one of them was killed in battle. Thirty-nine

them was killed in battle. Thirty-nine members of the regiment, however, were wounded, and nine died of disease.

The insurgents continue to make demonstrations in the vicinity of Imus. The American outposts were obliged to fire voileys the last three nights.

Mail advices from Zamboango report that the town has been practically deserted.

The facts concerning the recently The facts concerning the recently re-ported fighting between Dato Mundi and the insurgents are that the insur-gents attacked a village in Dato Mun-di's dominions on neighboring islands, killing two of the villagers. The in-surgents were subsequently driven off and several of them killed.

new invention threatens to put the blowpipe out of date as the symbol of the glassworking fraternity The new machine makes bottles, fruit The new machine makes bottles, fruit jars, lamp chimneys and all similar wares four or five times as fast as they can be made by hand and leaves no seam such as is the mark of the ordinary mold. It takes the glass, presses it into a blank, carries it along to the mold and blows the finished article with the regularity of a clock, at the rate of about nine articles a minute. Only four men and one or two small boys are required to operate a machine, and it is this that is frightening the glass workers with loss of work and promising a revolution in that branch giass workers with loss of work and promising a revolution in that branch of the giass business.

The keeper of the public cemetery of a singil Bohemian town near Prague excavated the older parts of the grave-yard, and sold all the old bones he could find for industrial purposes, as he found that certain manufacturers paid more for human bones than for those of animals.

He had been earning money in this way for several years before he was detected and suspended from his post.

GRUSOME ALASKA STORIES.

Related By an lowa Man Just Re-

Seattle, Wash .- (Special.)-Otto Them of Primrose, Ia., who has arrived here from Copper river, Alaska, brings news onfirming the reported death of seven members of the Scientific Prospecting ompany of New York.

The dead are: Earhardt, Miller, Alferman, Schutz, Peter Siegel, Butner and Baumgartner.

George Hooker, another member of the party, got out alive, but is badly irippled with scurvy, which carried tway the majority of his companions. Baumgartner went out hunting and was never seen again.

The most affecting case was that of Butner, who was driven insane by his sufferings. His weak companions had o strap him down, but even they could tot restrain him. One morning Thews, whose camp was near, found Butner sitting out in the snow with his clothes and hat off, the thermometer being 45 legrees below zero. Butner was taken nside, but he died in a few hours.

Thews also brings a gruesome story Thews also brings a gruesome story n connection with the finding of the remains of a jeweler named Smith, who perished last November on the faldez glacier. Every exposed portion if the body had been eaten away by avens. The remains were identified to be those of Smith by the clothing and effects found with them. A purse containing \$250 was among the effects. A prospector named Austed, a partner if Smith, said a money belt which contained a sum of money was missing.

Thews said he had a close call crossing the glacier. He fell into a crevasse .000 feet from the top, but the pack on

,000 feet from the top, but the pack on his back caught him and held him unil his companions could come to his escue.

Turkish Spy in Chicago.

Cincinnati, O .- A. F. Dahronge, who laims to be a representative of the Purkish government, was arraigned in ourt here on the charge of renting ypewriters and selling them. While laiming to be the Syrian consul here, Dahronge has quarreled with the local syrian colony, and the Ottoman consul teneral at Washington is expected here to settle the case. Since the arrest of Dahronge, the police have discovered etters and telegrams showing M. Dahrange was delive a land office hustiness. ange was doing a land office business in shipping goods. The police do not trate what they found in the rooms of M. Dahronge, but they indicate that the prisoner is acting as a spy for the Ottoman government, with his efforts lirected against some secret society in New York.

Hoboes Capture Them.

Centerville, S. D.-Six tramps took possession of a moving freight train it this place Wednesday, and, while atempting to drive them off, the conducor had his head laid open with a blow from a revolver. The other four then held the balance of the train crew at a

held the balance of the train crew at a listance with revolvers. Sheriff Kirk, who was in town with a number of deputies, then tried to surround the hoboes in a cornfield, but hey made their escape. Shortly after noon the officers again surrounded the men about three miles and the surrounded the same Peeling supply high and if the

rang. Feeling runs high, and if the local authorities have their way, the outfit will be given the full limit of the

Beverldges Long Talk.

Washington, D. C.-Senator Beverwith President McKinley. The conference lasted nearly two hours, and while Mr. Beveridge declined to disclose its nature, it is understood to have given reference to the condition in the Philippines. At 5 o'clock Senator Beverient and the conference not haing exhausted the information the senator brought back from the Philippines, at the suggestion of the president, another conference was arranged to take place at the White house.

GENERAL NEWS.

Carson City, Nev,-William Jennings Bryan, who is to deliver a speech here, will be given the largest reception ever tendered a public man in this section. The mines of Virginia City will be closed down and all the western part of Nevada will be en fete. From Lake Tahoe Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will be brought to Carson in the historic coach occupied by Horace Greeley on his trip to that city, and in which U. C. Grant was also driven.

San Francisco, Cal.—A jury, compos-ed of American and foreign architects, has awarded M. Barnard, the Parisian architect, the first prize in the compe-tition sponsored by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who offered prizes for the university of California. The ultimate cost of the improvements will reach into the millions. Mrs. Hearst will defray all of the expenses of the proposed additions to the university.

Santiago de Cuba.—President McKintey's census proclamation has been published here. A leading journal says:
"The Cubans must realize the situation
and co-operate in all possible ways
for the thorough taking of the census,
which will give proof regarding the
elements of population and supply arguments to support the contention of
our people that they deserve independent government." Santiago de Cuba.-President McKin

San Francisco, Cal.-The steamer Del

seasion the Transmissouri Traffic asso-ciation adjourned without having taken action on any of the important ques-tions considered. The question of car load or 100 pound rates on live atock, the feeding in transit question, and the grain rate controversy all went over to the next monthly meeting.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cruiser Detroit of the North Atlantic squadron, which has been ordered to La Guayra, Venesuela, on account of the disturbances in that country, weighed anchor and left this city. The Detroit is expected to reach La Guayra in about a week.

London -Andrew Carnegie, it is said will be the next liberal candidate for

JAMES CREELMAN DESCRIBES THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Considers Him the Foremost Statesmen and Makes a Prophecy.

(By James Creelman.)

Cincinnati, O .- (Special.) - Mr. Brya s not one of the most impulsive men n America. The common idea of him s that he is governed in all things by sis emotions. Nothing could be fur-her from the truth. His habit of mind s orderly and deliberate, and he is ussally desperately slow in making de rratic party, as it exists today, he is, serhaps, more laborious and careful, nore studious and more suspicious of ssues that originate in popular clamor han any other. This statement may surprise men

who look upon Mr. Bryan as a mere ruth. His political passions are pas-ions of what he conceives to be prin-iples. This is the key to the Bryan if today. He is conservative, rather han radical, fundamental rather than Fince his nomination in 1896, Mr

Bryan has grown graver, broader, deeper. He has lost what was in him, sectional feeling, and looks to the iwarming east to help the south and west in the struggle against the abuses of corporate wealth in politics. He is nore natural in his point of view. Tolay he seems to understand that a nan may disagree with him on the cur-ency question and yet be a sincere lemocrat, as representing the party reed as a whole.

Although I have not been a supporter of Mr. Bryan, I am convinced by personal contact with him and by my tnowledge of what he has accomplished and is accomplishing now, that three years have changed him from a sectional leader inverted but enthralised by dears have changed him from a section-il leader, inspired but enthralled by a single idea, into a many-sided, respon-able statesman. His patient tact, his ourageous devotion to principle and his power of compelling confidence in his honesty are gradually reuniting the lemocratic party.

MOST ASTUTE POLITICIAN.

Let no one be deluded by the idea hat Mr. Bryan does not understand party politics in all its ramifications. should say that he is at this moment ne most astute politician in the United tates. Think of the extraordinary ibility and knowledge required to bol n union the democratic, populist and ree silver republican parties; think of t defeated candidate who can for three /ears, without power or place, hold the coldly and without reserve on every public issue in a time of constant and lerce excitement, and yet not make a single political blunder; in these three rears he has become more moderate in speech and less rhetorical. He is rea-conable rather than dictatorial.

I speak of his as a profound and maserful politician, because that is the side of his character not generally unlerstood. Neither Senator Hanna President McKinley, David B. Hill, Ar Hanna. hur P. Gorman nor Richard Croker is n the same grade with him as a party solitician. He seems to rule without hreats, without promises and without noney. He is building up an organ-zation that will compare in completeess with any that has existed since he civil war. He is determined that his party shall not go into the next ampaign in a fluid condition. If Mr. Bryan has a serious fault as a poli-cian, it is his inability to yield or seem to rield.

His personality is something phenom-mal. He dominates everything about idge of Indiana, who has recently re-im. In this respect he unfortunately formed from the Philippines, called at resembles Mr. Cleveland, but, unlike turned from the Philippines, called at resembles Mr. Cleveland, but, unlike the White house and had a conference Mr. Cleveland, he trusts the common so of the common people. Mr Bry in's deep religious convictions control de firmly believes that the hand of lod is always present in the affairs of chan to work out every good thing hrough the average mind; in other words, through the majority.

STRONGER THAN EVER. No unprejudiced man can travel thro the various states today without recognizing the fact that Mr. Bryan is much itzing the fact that Mr. Bryan is much stronger and much more firmly inreached in the confidence of the mulitude than he was at any time during the last presidential campaign. He is the supreme, unchallenged leader of its party. But what has most impressed me is the large and constantly increasing following he has among the

acks on the president, his decent and lignified manner of speech, and his prosition to a national policy of for-ign adventure seem to have broken lown the prevailing distrust among lecitimate business men. The truth is hat Mr. Bryan is today the great bar-rier against state socialism in America. Were it not for his unceasing labors, als open and real sympathy for the millions who suffer in the shadow of remorseless corporate greed, and his ower of convincing the desperate and lespairing that their cause can be won without overturning the present order government, state socialism would kindled into life.

Hundreds of thousands of men who ook with kindly eyes upon government confiscation of trusts as a relief for the present top-heavy, unequal condiapport of the democratic party thro neir belief in Mr. Bryan's sincerity their belief in Mr. Bryan's sincerity. He bridges a great guif. So long as the original conditions, tendencies and opportunities of the republic existed there were no signs of socialism to be seen. Mr. Bryan's rise into national power is the last protest of oid-fash-oned Continental Americanism against the new order of things represented by McKinleyism, trusts and imperialism. Much as I personally dislike and distrust the free silver idea, I am compelled by force of facts to recognize in Mr. Bryan a really great man, a stub-

San Francisco, Cal.—The steamer Del Norte has arrived from Alaska with 16,812 sealskins, consigned to the North American Commercial company. They were taken under license and will net the government a heavy royalty.

Kansas City, Mo.—After a three days' sealon the Transmissouri Traffic association adjourned without having taken action on any of the important questions considered. The question of car time the steam of the bar in a small Illinois. mitted to the bar in a small illinois town, and that he gave up the practice of law seven years later and entered upon a political career. Yet twice during that period he made himself selfsupporting—once in Jacksonville as again after his removal to Lincoln.

> DECLINED A TRUST'S OFFER. Besides that, he declined to accept a salary of \$10,000 a year from the Standard Oil company, preferring to live more economically and fight against the abuses of such overgrown corpora-

He has a much more solid record as

a lawyer and business man than Preddent McKinley. For one thing, no man has ever been called upon to pay his debts, and I personally know that he has helped many an unfortunate friesd out of his troubles.

Another fact about Mr. Bryan has become known since 1896: He cannot be used by other men; he is not weak or invertebrate. He is the master rathor invertebrate. He is the master rataer than the servant of those who surround him. It was said in the last
campaign that if this uninformed, inexperienced youth from the prairies of
Nebraska should be seated in the White
house his every act would be dictated
by cranks and fanatics. But today the
whole nation can witness in every part
of the country the evidences of this
man's indomitable will and unconquerable courage.

able courage.

I am quite sure that if the next democratic national platform should fall to meet his convictions he would de-cline to be the democratic candidate, aithough he would vote the democratic ticket.

My own judgment is that he will My own judgment is that he will have no rival in the national convention and will be nominated by acciamation. It is too soon to express a positive opinion regarding his chances of election, but I should say that he is much more popular than when he was last a candidate, and that if the contest is to be between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan's election.

Mr. Bryan's election.

It is a long look ahead, but at the same stage of events preceding the last national conventions I succeeded in demonstrating to my own satisfaction at least, Mr. McKinley's nomination and election and I do not fear to make a prediction now, with all the reserve arising from the fact hat a prophet can never hope to be as accurate as a his. never hope to be as accurate as a historian.

Owned 65,000 Acres.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Bay View ho-tel at Aptos, Cal., is all that is left of the Castra empire. Not so many years ago the Castro empire embraced someago the Castro empire embraced some-thing like 65,000 acres of land along the shores of Monterey bay. Don Ra-fael Castro ruled as lord over it and numbered his subjects, servants and dependents by thousands. His was one numbered his subjects, servants and dependents by thousands. His was one of the great Spanish families that made California before the Gringo came—in those beautiful flesta days when a family of grandees had all the prestige and power of a tribe, and when only a few tribes divided California's initions of acres among them, by grace of grants from a prodigal Mexican government, that knew how to lavish upon its petted children with the hlandest of smiles everything in sight that didn't belong to it.

Today Don Rafael's granddaughter, a

Today Don Rafael's granddaughter, a thoroughbred Castro with the blood of kings in her veins, runs the Bay View hotel on the last ione acre of the Castro

empire From 65,600 acres the holdings of this once lowerful family have dwindled to a hotel lot in a town that has grown up around it and swallowed it. The town used to be a minute part of the Castro estate. Now the Castro estate is a n nute part of the town. Nothing is more in thetic to those who are fa-miliar with the history of the Castros than the little hotel that stands hudthan the little hotel that stanus nuddled up on this minute bit of Aptos, looking as though it felt its decline and strank from a public recognition of it.

Miss Amelia, the effect of the three sisters, is the one most likely to greet the visitor at the door of their little than a sixty of the sisters. hotel and upon her his entertainment must needs depend if he be of a rem-

roust needs depend if he be of a rem-iniscent turn and susceptible to tale spirming in the dusk of evening. "Yes, senor," she will say upon such occasions, in a voice tuneful with soft Spanish cadences and inflections. "Yes, I may say without beauting that the I may say without boasting that the Castres were great people in the old days. They owned nearly a hundred square miles of the lands about this place, but this little spot that I love to call home is all that is left them

"How did the old Castilians come to so swiftly lose their rich inheritance? Well, that is a difficult question to answer. I do not know much about cusiness or the methods by which men get the better of one another in bar-gains, trading, etc. I think, however, that the Spaniards were never shrewd enough for the Americans and almost aiways got the worst of it in business always got the worst of it in business transactions. The Castillans did not value their land highly enough. They always had so much of it that it seemed as nothing to them. They wanted money. They had always had plenty of everything else, but ready money was not at all times abundant with them and they crayed it.

not at all times and they craved it.
"Now the Americans had plenty of money and they wanted land. They found the Castilians willing to part with large tracts of fine land for very little money. Why, I have been told that this whole Aptos grant of thou-sands of acres could have been bought n 1856 for 10 cents an acre. "Of course such bargains were not

left to stand long.
Thus it soon came to pass that the Americans had vast tracts of land and the Spaniards had the little sum of money they sold it for, and even this attle money they kept not for long. It surn slipped away from them, as they leatned American habits, and now for the most part they are poor, even the

"This little home, worth but a few hundreds, and humble as you see it, is still much more than is owned by my relatives, and had it not been for my mother, who thought for us carefully while eshe lived, we would not have even this much left out of the great heritage that should be ours. "You must excuse me now, senor, for though a grande dame born, I am still the right hand in the kitchen here, and

you will not get any breakfast if I do not soon begin operations."

There were Castros in the train of Alonzo d'Aguilar in the fifteenth century when this beau ideal of the Span-ish soldier and his gallant knights drove Boabdil, the last of the Moorish

kings, out of Granada, to die a wan-derer in the wilderness. A few years later, when this same good knight Alongo was siain, with all his followers, by Moorish rebels on the heights of Sierra Bermeja, it was a Castro sword that defended him to the last his arms as he fell, only to fall himself

Thence down through the sixteenth. seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth conturies came the Castro hosts, family after family, always in the lead of chivalry, at the front of fighting, in the van of exploration, until their adven-turous spirits finally brought them to the farthest edge of the new world, to be rewarded by the parent government, through the medium of tributary Mexico, with great grants of the richest

When Cortes led his legions to the conquest of Mexico and South America he had Castros at his back; and they were looked upon always as soldiers of mark, as they were, in fact, soldiers of rank. Their power was known throughout Spain and Mexico, and was recognized in many substantial ways other than the bestowal of California's acres upon them.