## UNCLE BILL



T'SIC has charms for soothe the savage breast and make the pensive one savage." remarked Uncle Bill. threw a book of instructions on the mandelin, upon the editor's desk and said. "That's a relic, as fur as I'm con-

What have you been doing with this book" asked the editor, as he picked it up are examined the contents.

Yer kin always put it down as a fact, that a durn fool'll do some fool-ish things, an' I ain't no exception ter replied Uncie Bill. "I went an' fined the Mandolin school, A feller came out to Shake Rag an' got up was \$18,00 with a \$12,00 mandolin thrown in. Say, gee whizz, that was the snap I'd been lookin' fur. 'cause I've been a musicker all my life.

Yes, music is heavenly," said the editor, and "I suppose you have taken to it on that account.

Some on 'em when they sing an' play roll up their eyes an gaze up-ward an at one time I thought that it music fur us, an I guess she's bo was sublimity, caused from the music in their souls, but I've changed my mind an now think it was caused from yet." water on the brain, instead uv heavenly effect what the music had on 'em, while they was singin." said Uncle Bill.

"I do not quite understand you," said the editor. "What makes you be-lieve that it was water on the brain?" "It's plain ter be seen that music is a stranger ter yer," interrupted Un-cle Bill, "cause a feller what's had eny music in him, has had the prob-lem solved when he was serenadin' his girl, while the ole man would dash a bucket full uv water down on his brain. That's why they always look up when they are a singin' or playin. It's ree uv habit, from gittin' waeny kind uv music that a person 'll go daffy over, it's the chills an' fever mu-

do not care for it. unless accompanied by some other instrument," re-

Wall, there was bout 50 uv us old "geeners' jined the school an' paid our \$18.00."

'Did you pay in advance?" asked the

editor lesson," said Uncle Bill. "He started in by teachin' on us the 'scale.' We ter do agin, an' then we went down ter do, an' then the teacher said we'd better 'dough up' ter him, so we all paid our money an' had that off uv our minds, an' tried ter git the music on. instead, but somehow or other every note I'd strike sounded like plunk, an'



I couldn't furgit the \$18.00 I'd paid, so there I was a poundin' away, eighteen plunks, eighteen plunks, ontil I grinds the right side journals down be-got dizzy a hearin' uv it, but I was fore those on the left are much worn." and ter learn the durn thing, if I broke a leg a doin' uv it. Helen said she could throw dishes across the room when he was finishin' a piece, but I aws like a buckin' broncho. I had ter be broke fur it first, an' so I went outside uv the house an' played an' sung ontil Helen broke cross lots fur Widder Baxters, an' the dog give me a sort uv a pitiful look an' scooted out the gate with his tail between his legs, an' the hogs come up ter the fence a squealin'. It put me in mind uv Boyhood's Happy Home Down on the Parm, when every one was a scrappin. I was jest milin' things jingle when my false teeth fell out an' inter the hole uv the mandolin, an' that seemed ter bite off all uv the music there was in my soul fur the time bein, 'cause I couldn't rattle the durn teeth out spite uv all I could do. I was shakin' away at it as Helen come back. She give me a sympathetic look, an' said: 'Play with that awhile an' I will send John up town after a rattlebox with a whistle on it."

I ams like a buckin' broncho. I had ter bind the terming of the Pennisylvania State Veterinary society, spoke very favorably of the bill pending before Congress which proposes a system of breeding horses for cavalry under government inspection, the hope being that this would lead to a more general scientific breeding of horses. The bill proposes a government inspection and certificate for stallions favorable for the breeding of cavalry under government inspection, the hope being that this would lead to a more general scientific breeding of horses. The bill proposes a government inspection and certificate for stallions favorable for the breeding of cavalry under government inspection, the hope being that this would lead to a more general scientific breeding of cavalry under government inspection, the hope being that this would lead to a more general scientific breeding of cavalry under government inspection and certificate for stallions favorable for the breeding of cavalry under government inspection. The bill pending before Congress which proposes a system of breeding horses for cavalry under government inspection. The bill pending before Congress whi

"That was a hard rub," remarked the "How did you get your teeth

Busted the top off uv the durn box, an' since that I bin usin' uv it fur a swill dipper. It's a good thing ter feet



hogs with. I got my teeth an' I ain't goin' ter bite on eny skin game with em agin, 'cause I've learned that a feller can git a mandolin like that fur a dollar-an'-a-half, an' it's high even at that, for I can git a jewsharp fur two cents an' make more music on on-uv them than I ever could on a mande lin, besides, Helen says, an alarm clesi has the right kind uv git up an' right; at least I'm goin' ter tie ter t' clock an' jewsharp fur a few years

TESTING A DIAMOND.

How to Ditinguish a Good Specimen of the Gem.

Philadelphia Record: "No." said the dealer, "you don't need to be an expert out uv force uv habit, from gittin wa-ter on the brain, but I must return ter to have common sense and good eyes the mandolin question. Now if there's and a magnifying glass. First you examine the diamond's table. The table is the surface, and it should be perfectly octagonal. Then examine the circumference, and if that is round the gem is, at least, you may be sure, well

"Now, for flaws, you look into the diamond, using the glass here, for the reason that a flaw imperceptible to the naked eye will often lower a gem's valu 50 or 60 per cent. Flaws in diamonds re semble those little feather marks in & that we so often see, though scratch. on the surface are lso flaws. If none etarted in with Do, ra.—an' so on up are to be found you study next the color, remembering that the steel blue, be cause it is the most brilliant, is the most desirable and costly bue, and that the white comes next. off-color stones are practically worth-less, but a perfect violet or amber, or nd brings a fancy price.

"Study finally the depth and weight. and if the depth is good you won't be cheated if you pay \$150 or \$160 a carat for your stone. Before the South Afri-can war you'd only have to pay \$100. diamond trust, and to the heavier customs duty, is now the market price."

Right Side Wears Most.

Kansas City Journal: "The journals in street car trucks always wear out on the right side first," said an expert in traction mechanics, the other day. "That's because the majority of people are right-handed. This sounds funny, but it's a fact. Right-handed people involuntarily choose a seat on the right-hand side of the car, and most people standing up reach for a sti

"Any conductor will tell you that see right-hand seats always fill up befi "e the seats on the left, and if you ma e it a point to count the number of persons occupying seats in a crowded car you'll almost invariably find that there are more people squeezed into the right-hand seats than in the left. This, with the majority of standing passen-gers holding on to the right-hand straps, throws most of the weight on the right wheels, and the extra friction

Breeding Cavalry Horses. Dr. Leonard Pearson, the state veterbut I didn't care fur that, I wanted ter git so'st I could stir the mush clear from the bottom, like the professor did, when he was finishin' a piece, but I Animal Husbandry to the annual meet-

> William J. Bryan has given to West university who presents the best original ensay on "The Science of Government." One of the banks of the town has taken the money and promised to my 6 per cent interest on it.

PARIS' NEW MONUMENTS.

Polemics Over Statues to Balzac and General McMahon.

Paris Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette: After 50 years, Balzac is to have his statute set up in the streets of Paris. The announcement has been made many times before but now there reems "no possible probable doubt." The difficulty, all along, has been the site. Naturally, the proper one was at the corner of the rue Balzac and the avenue Friedland, the spot nearest where his house was, but the town of Paris would not hear of it. But the prefect of the Seine has interposed and has given his authority, so that the work of erecting this presentment in stone of the author of the "Comedie Humaine" may begin at once. The statue should be in its place on the birthday anniversary of Balzac, in August. There are people who find that the selected work of the immortal portrayer of human sentiment and human phases is extremely ugly. Indeed, it was much criticised when exhibited in the Salon three years ago., It represents Balzac sitting down, and in its massiveness and lack of expression con-trasts, say the critics, with the living beauty of the marble of Rodin, whose work was passed by the official adjudi-

There is always the question of a statue to agitate artistic opinion in Paris and to excite polemics in the newspapers. For instance, Victor Hugo's is still wandering in the wilder-ness-siteless-though a month hence they will be celebrating the centenary of his birth by an imposing fete to which the government has lent its

Meanwhile, the bust of another fa-

mous man has come to enrich the Army museum. It is that of MacMahon, given by his son. It is presently to be followed by the marshal's portrait by Horace Vernet. These gifts have served as a happy pretext for reviving the story of that celebrated mot, "J'y suis. reste," said to have been uttered by the French general at Sebastopol. Did he really say it, or has it no better foundation than that other utterance of Cambronne, which he never could re-member having said? Unfortunately, MacMahon's recollection with regard to his caying was equally at sea. However he did say it; it is established withour doubt by Sir Michael Biddulph, the black rod of the English house of lords. M. Germain Bapst, who is a well-known authority on military history, and lectured with much acceptance during the exhibition, wrote to Sir Michael, who was on the English commander's staff at Sebastopol, to establish the facts. This leter, which is a long and interesting one, is now published for the first time. It was in the hottest part of the battle; MacMahon had launched his division against Malakoff. The English had advanced from their trenches to the assault of a redoubt, but it looked, from the fierce resistance of the Russians, and from their being no shelter from the fire, that they would be forced to retire. The writer of the letter tells us that he ran round in the trenches to see what was passing on the French side. He penetrated to the outer trenches, and there, where the balls rained hottest, sat MacMahon on a cross-bench directing the resistance. suggested to MacMahon that he should be allowed to warn the English general-in-chief of his situation. The gen eral, who remained superbly calm, said: Vous pouvez dire au generale. Anis comforting, indeed, to have one of our traditions so well supported.

FALSE ANTIQUES.

More Fraudulent than Genuine Specimens Sold in Paris.

Century: In the way of carved furniture. I am afraid that there are more fraudulent antiques than genuine in the Paris shops today. There is one dealer in particular who, when closely questioned as to the origin of certain Louis XV. sideboards and tables he has for sale, will tell you they come from the chateau of Chenonceaux, the famous little palace where the fair Diane de Poitiers once lived and loved; and in proof of it he will show you a bill of sale, only stamped and authenticated, of a certain lot of furniture sold to him in 1863 from the chateau. Hun-dreds of persons, doubtless many Americans among them, have bought those Chenonceaux tables and buffets, and have seen that precious document, which, no doubt, is good as far as it goes. Unfortunately, according to a rival dealer, that bill of sale covered only two sideboards and three tables from Chenonceaux, notwithstanding have been pouring forth from the little shop in a steady stream for the last 20 years enough to freight an ocean steamship. The widow's cruse of oil was nothing to it. I do not doubt that

Some time ago the neighbors of a certain petty furniture dealer in London complained of the constant pistolshooting in the tradesman's back yard. Hauled before a magistrate the man testified that he was a reputable manufacturer of "antique" oak chests, and that it was necessary to fire bird shot at his new chests in order to give them a worm-ealen appearance; which anecdote recalls to me that I once saw in the window of a bric-a-brac shop in Strazburg this announcement: "The Newest Things in Antiquities."

question before the congress. He had not spoken a dozen words when the presiding officer rapped him to order. "Silence!" said the president, "nobody speaks after Hugo. The congress is adjourned until tomorrow!" There was no dissent from this ruling of President Hugo, and the delegates dispersed.

It was an impressive demonstration of Hugo's tremendous appreciation of himself as well as of the profound respect in which he was held by his literary contemporaries.

Father-What are your prospects? Suitor-I have suits pending against

he tunnel, subway and hotel managers of four automobile owners. Father—Take her, my boy, and be

Alexander H. Rice has been appoint-ed to take charge of the Latin department of the College of Arts, Boston. He is at present in Rome, Italy, where he has been studying during the last roar at the American School for ClassDRAMATIC INCIDENT

IN THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

President of Paraguay Compelled to Resign at Point of Revolver and Then Locked Up.

Asuncion letter: The little republic of Paraguay has been recently engaged in a revolution of a very surreptitious character in which the press has been the principal sufferer, the reporters of each of the local papers having fallen in the fustlisae of bullets, which lowed the attempt to depose Prezident Aceval. The coup d'etat was brought about in a somewhat remarkable manner, strongly savoring of the tricks of the

Venetian politicians of the Middle A number of the political opponent of Dr. Aceval, the president, formed a secret plot to depose him, intending to smuggle him out of the country before his supporters could rally to the rescue. These enemies, by means of a false decoy letter, obtained possession of the president, whom they took in a closed carriage to the home of one

of the revolutionists. A paper containing his voluntary resignation was then laid before him and he was perusded to sign it before his brains were blown out for causing delay in the matter. He was finally promised his free dom and sufficient cash for his imme diate wants upon his arrival in a for eign country if he would sign the doc ument and go without trouble aboard the first ship for Europe leaving Asun-sion, which place he would leave prac-

tically as a prisoner. The signature to the document was secured from him, but an attempt to get him aboard the vessel or to induce him to carry out his promise to the extent of formally resigning proved fu tile and it was found necessary to confine him in the barracks.

This was followed by a lively scene in the house of congress. Upon hearing of the forced resignation of the president a number of his partisans opposed the action about to be taken by congress, declaring that if the government or people were dissatisfied with the president the proper course was to summon him before the bar of the

house and impeach him openly.

During the heated discussion that 'ollowed' the members of the revolutionary party became very aggressive and were on the point of putting the matter to a vote when a young lad who It is said was related to Aceval, discharged his revolver.

Weapons were promptly produced and dodging behind desks the members commenced attempting to pot one another. When the military arrived a stop was put to the scene of confusion. General Caballero threatening to blow the place to pieces by means of ma-chine guns unless the fusillade ceased. The general himself was wounded

and with Dr. Insfran, a member of Aceval's government, and the two reporters, were the only persons seriously

Many of the members and persons in the house were found to be wounded slightly, including a number of citizens who had unwittingly got mixed up in

Dr. Aceval was elected in 1898 for a term of six years, and therefore had only two years more to serve. The new constitution, under which the present congress acts, was passed in 1870. It is modeled on that of the Argentine to show the great rise in capital in-confederation, the legislative authori-ty being vested in a congress of two amount was 201,370,000 rupees, in 1894 houses, and the executive in a president elected for six years. Paraguay was, until 1876, virtually a province of Brazil, being occupied by Brazilian

The United States interests here are comparatively small. The central department, in which the capital, Asunion, is situated, contains nearly one third of the whole inhabitants. The capital itself contains about 30,000 and the entire country 600,000, or about half the number there before the war with Argentine Brazil and Uruguay The exports of the country were in 1900, \$21,382,895 and imports \$20,977,419.

The last president, Gonzales, was surreptiously deposed a few years ago and deported on an outgoing steamer In the same manner that it was in-tended to dispose of President Aceval. BERNARDO SAVILLA.

AFTER HUGO, SILENCE.

The Great French Author's Immense Appreciation of Himself.

Boston Herald: It was a quarter of a century ago that the writer of this paragraph first saw Victor Hugo, the centenary of whose birth was recently celebrated. It was at a congress of European authors, assembled in Paris copyright. Nearly all the distinguished authors then living were present at this congress. Hugo presided. On his right was M. Leon, then French Minister of public instruction, and on his left was Turgenieff, the great Ruswas nothing to it. I do not doubt that it was furgement, the great Ruslif I were to order 50 Chenonceaux tables tomorrow the proprietor of the
shop would agree, with a twinkle of intelligence, to fill the order within a
reasonable time.

At the conclusion of his address, a
delegate arose and began to discuss the
question before the congress. He had

Clerk-I would like to get off early, sir, as my wife wants me to do some

light enough.

Manager—Can't possibly do it.

Clerk—Thank you, sir. You are very

"You say O'Hannagan leaves the or-phans' home a large legacy?" "Bedad it's purty large." "How much?" "Twelve children, as' a goat, begorra."

THE "WEALTE" OF INDIA.

It is Large in Aggregate, but Individuals Are Poor.

London Times: At a meeting of the Royal Statistical society Dr. Ginsburg read a paper by Mr. F. J. Atkinson, giving 'a statistical review of the in-come and wealth of British India." After referring to a remark made Lord Curzon, in a speech on the Indian budget for 1901-02, to the effect that there had been an increase in the mean ncome of the inhabitants of India be tween 1880 and 1898 of no less than I Mr. W. Digby, who criticised Lord Cur-zon's figures and argued that there had of no less than 30 per cent between the years 1890 and 1900, Mr. Atkinson die cussed the question with the view of finding out the true facts. He said that this could not be done with any great exactitude, because there were no statistics of cultivation in some parts of India before 1892-93, and there were difficulties in regard to the esti-mated yields. He divided the population into three classes agricultural, nonagricultural and those of sufficient or ample means. Having examined the position of the various sections included in the first class, Mr. Atkinson came to the conclusion that the agricultural income of British India creased from 26.4 rupees per head in 1875 to 25.9 rupees per head in 1895. this being an increase of 39.8 per cent A similar inquiry, the results of which were set forth in great detail, convinced him that the nonsgricultural incomwent up from 28.8 rupees per head in 1875 to 34.1 rupees in 1895, or an increase of 18.4 per cent. As these two classes of persons comprised 97.6 per cent of the entire population, it might be taken that the average annual income of this great mass of people rose from 27.3 rupees in 1875 to 35.2 rupees in 1895, an increase of 28.9 per cent. In examining the incomes of the

third section, Mr. Atkinson gave rea-

ons for doubting the trustworthiness

of the income tax returns, which he was unable to accept as a full disclosure of the position of the people, and he made his calculations on a more extended basis. In the result he put the income of this class as a whole at 74 crores of runses in 1875 and at 113 1-3 crores in 1895. Summarizing the three sections, he arrived at the conclusion that during the 20 years under review the average income rose 2#5 per centthat is to say, from 30.5 rupees per head to 39.5 rupees per head. Alluding to the wealth of British India, he disamount of heards and ornaments which the people had put by and gave an interesting historical survey for the purpose of forming an estimate of the stock of precious metals which the various conquerers had left in the country after successive raids and of the amount which from time to time had been imported and allowed to remain in the hands of the people. He reckoned that the amount of the totals of the two stores were, in currency. the two stores were, in currency, in 1876, 146 crores or rupces, rising to 223 crores in 1905, and under the second head (heards and ornaments 6 crores in 1875, increasing to 8 1-4 crores in 1895). In one of the numerous tables supplementary to the paper there was set out a balance sheet of India which seemed to show that the actual capital wealth as distinguished from income, per head of the population, increased from 703.8 rupees in 1875 to 986.6 rupees in 1895, or no less than 40.2 per cent. In conclusion, he gave figures 530,651,600 rupees and in 1899 762,269,-660 rupees. Mr. Atkinson described this increase as a satisfactory indication that the rise in the exchange value of the rupee had stimulated the supply of the capital, the greatest porion of which came from England.

A FELINE ROMANCE

Did This Cat Perpetrate Suicide Because of Jenlousy.

New York Times: We have no such effection for stories about cats as for those about dogs, but a cat story that reaches us from Brooklyn is at least as interesting as a third or fourth rate dog story, and is therefore worth printing. The Brooklyn cat in question had received a large amount of attention and affection from the members of the family with whom she lived—they might better have given both to a dog. but it's a Brooklyn story, remember— and the creature had come to regard herself as of much importance an absurd mistake, of course, but never

mind that, either. The other day an amiable child visited the cat's family, and received much petting. This the cat observed with a jealous and angry eye, and man-ife-ted displeasure in several sulky fe-line ways. Later the hosts and the litthe guest betook themselves to a sort of roof garden with which the house is equipped. The cat followed, watched for a while the continuance of the conduct to which she objected, and then disappeared. An hour or two later she was found on the ground close to the house, and her owners declare that she committed suicide out of grief over the neglect to which she had been subjected. Nobody saw the animal jump from the roof, so it may have been an accidental fall. The chances that a cat would fall from a roof see whether would fall from a roof are minute, but so are the chances that she would commit suicide. Just what happened will never be known. The problem is not very important. If it had been a dog. now, the matter would have been worth earnest and laborious investiga-

Colonel Jere Baxter, president of the Tennessee Central rallhoad, is trying to carry out the plan of a reproduction of the Tennessee state capitol in sawed block coal at the St. Louis fair.

Dick-I say. Harry. Suppose you haven't a dollar you want to lend me? Harry-By George, you've guessed right! Dick, with your soility to see into the future, you ought to be worth your weight in money.—Boston Trans-eript.

The volcano Vesuvius rises on the nainland, about 15 miles from the cast. It is encircled by a railway at the base and up to the height of 1,900 feet is covered with cities, villages, farmhouses and vineyards. At least \$6,000 people live is the midst of continual danger, to which they seem entimals indifferent.

## PEACE TERMS ARE ACCEPTED.

Bally Mail Claims to Have Authority for Making the Appennement.

British Offer Alternative of Accept ing Conditions Laid Down or Breaking off Negotiations.

London.-(Special.)-The Daily Mail ising to have authority to announce that the basis of peace has been practically agreed upon at Pretoria, but says that some little time will clapse before the details of the plan can be perfected:

The paper adds that upon finding that the British government refused on Wednesday to modify its terms with regard to amnesty, banishment and a responsible government, the Boer dele-gates met again on Thursday. The British decision, practically leav-

ing them the alternative of accepting the British terms or breaking up the conference was then communicated to them and the delegates proved more reasonable. When Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South British high commissioner in South Africa, promised the delegates one or two scats in the executive council, subject to the approval of the government and pending the restoration of a responsible government, they practically accord to accord the British terms. responsible government, they practically agreed to accept the British terms.

Some details, continues the Daily Mail, which are not likely to create difficulty, still remain to be settled. Lord Milner has summoned from Johannessburg an Australian expert, who is to assist in estimating the cost of rebuilding and reste king the Boer farms. The Adjaceter concludes the paper. The delegates, concludes the paper, have so far acted quite independent of their representatives in Holland.

their representatives in Holland.
Hans Sauer, a loyalist Afrikander,
speaking at Bradford, was not optim-istic concerning the peace negotiations.
He said he thought it quite probable
that the Boers would ask Great Brit-ain for \$200,000,000 or \$450,000,000 and in turn agree to clear out of South Africa

altogether.
Serious differences, it is said, have arisen between the Transvaal and Free State delegates who are discussing peace terms at Pretoria. General Botha and Acting President Schalkburger it is reported have given the Free State representatives until April 12 to come to a dicision, threatening that thereafter the Transvaal delegation will continue the rease negotiations in altogether. will continue the peace negotiations in-dependently of the Free State dela-

It is further declared that Botha and Schalkburger had practically agreed upon terms for surrender prior to their visit to Klerksdorp, but that out of loyalty to their allies they insisted on a conference, though with slight hopes that their views should be shared by General Dewet and the other

FILES A BOND FOR MR. RATHBONE.

Havana - (Special.) - A Fidelity company has filed a bond for \$100,000 with the court as ball for the appearance of E. G. Rathbone, the former director of posts, on his appeal. This company's bond was refused when offered for the appearance of Mr. Rathbone when he insist that, according to law and in the interests of justice, ball should be ac-cepted. The company has risks amount-ing to \$2,000,000 in Cuba, mostly on ac-

count of government employes.

The president of the court has consulted Governor Wood, concerning the decision on the subject has been reached.

cept the bond of the Fidelity company for the appearance of Rathbone. If this bond is not accepted, counsel for Rathbone probably will apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

SHORT TELEGRAPHIC NEWS NOTES.

The Anaconda Mining company has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share. The last dividend was \$1.25.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Scoville, assistant paster of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, is dead in Philadelphia. Superintendent William A. Bassett of the Arkansas City Land and Improve-ment company killed himself by hang-

At Wallin, Mich., Mrs. Walace E. King and her two young children were burned to death in a fire that destroy-Father M. O'Carroll, one of the best known priests in Iowa, and for twenty-five years stationed at Oskaloosa, died

in that city last week. Henry Lord Moody, father of Con-gressman Moody, recently named as secretary of the navy, is dead at his home in Haverhill, Mass.

Booker T. Washington has been en-gaged by the trustees of the University of Iowa to deliver an address at the coming June commencement.

Andrew Carnegie has offered \$30,000 for a library at Waterloo, Ia., if the city will provide a suitable site and raise \$3,000 per year for its mainten-

Ralph Clark, William Beacon and Joseph White, the latter colored, were killed by the Royal Blue flyer on the Philadelphia & Reading tracks near Philadelphia.

L. R. Moore, a retired capitalist of Kansas City, was stricken with heart disease on a train at Springfield, Mo. He was on his way home from Florida, where he spent the winter.

where he spent the winter.

Fire caused by sparks from a passing engine caused \$25,000 damage to the Adams Express company warehouse in Chicago. The building used as the freight office of the Pennsylvania lines was also damaged, many express and freight bills being consumed.

Miss Lydia Mans, aged 30, was shot and killed by her uncle, W. H. Mans, aged 50, in the house where they lived together at Henrietta, I. T. The uncle was infatuated with the girl. No one know of the murder until Mane surrendered himself.

St. Louis, Mo,—(Special.)—"The real war in the Philippines is over," says Governor Taft, speaking in connection with the surrender of Malvar, "Thirty of the provinces are now under civil rule, and in only three is there any trouble. Civil government is a success. Among the most difficult questions to come up for settlement is the islands is that of the complete severance of the church and the state. They were closely allied during the Spanish regime."

The perils of truth lie deep in the mi