

UNCLE BILL

MND



"MUSIC has charms ter soothe the savage breast and make the penative one savage," remarked Uncle Bill, as he threw a book of instructions on the mandolin upon the editor's desk and said, "That's a relic, as fur as I'm concerned."

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

"Yer kin always put it down as a fact, that a durn fool'll do some foolish things, an' I ain't no exception ter the rule," replied Uncle Bill. "I went an' fined the Mandolin school. A feller came out to Shake Rag an' got up a club where all a feller had ter pay was \$18.00 with a \$12.00 mandolin thrown in. Say, gee whizz, that was the shap 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 upward an' at one time I thought that it was sublimity, caused from the music in their souls, but I've changed my mind an' now think it was caused from water on the brain, instead of any 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 believe that it was water on the brain?"

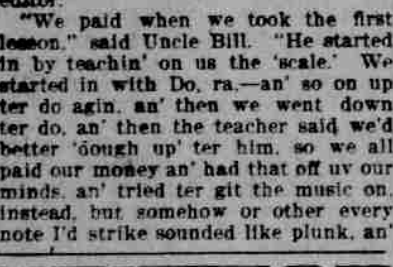
"It's plain ter be seen that music is a stranger ter yer," interrupted Uncle Bill. "I 'cause a feller what's had any music in him, has had the problem solved when he was serenadin' his girl, while the ole man would dash a bucket full uv water down on his brain. That's why they always look up when they are a singin' or playin'. It's out uv force uv habit, from gittin' water on the brain, but I must return ter the mandolin question. Now if there's any kind uv music that a person'll go durn over, it's the chills an' fever music uv the mandolin."

"I do not care for it, unless accompanied by some other instrument," remarked the editor.

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

"Did you pay in advance?" asked the editor.

"We paid when we took the first lesson," said Uncle Bill. "He started in by teachin' on us the 'scale.' We started in with Do, ra— an' so on up ter do agin, an' then we went down ter do, an' then the teacher said we'd better 'ough 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'—"



Sounded Like Plunk.

I couldn't furtit the \$18.00 I'd paid, so there I was a poundin' away, eighteen plunks, eighteen plunks, until I got dizzy a hearin' uv it, but I was bound ter learn the durn thing, if I broke a leg a doin' uv it. Helen said she could throw dishes across the room at the dish pan and make better music, but I didn't care fur that, I wanted ter git so't I could stir the mush clear from the bottom, like the professor did, when he was finishin' a piece, but I was jest makin' 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 rattlesnake with a whistle on it.'

A bill to make voting at elections compulsory, which it to be introduced into the French chamber by M. Georges Berry, provides that any person abstaining from voting at elections shall have his name displayed on the door of the town hall, say a fine of from 5 to 10 francs, and be disfranchised and rendered ineligible for any public office.

General Lloyd Wheaton is very popular with his soldiers in the Philippines, who speak of him as "Old Dad," who speak of him as "Old Dad." It is a favorite joke that he speaks so stout, because he has made himself heard half a mile without shouting himself.

William J. Bryan has given to West Virginia university at Morgantown, W. Va., \$250, the income of which is to be awarded annually to the student of the university who presents the best original essay on "The Science of Government." One of the banks of the town has taken the money and promised to pay 6 per cent interest on it.

Alexander H. Rice has been appointed 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 year at the American School for Classical Studies.

In New York. Father—What are your prospects? Suitor—I have suits pending against the tunnel, subway and hotel managers and four automobile owners. Father—Take her, my boy, and be happy.

Grateful. Clerk—I would like to get off early, sir, as my wife wants me to do some odd jobs around the house while it is light enough. Manager—Can't possibly do it. Clerk—Thank you, sir. You are very kind.—Puck.

"You say O'Hannagan leaves the orphan's home a large legacy?" "Bedad, it's purty large." "How much?" "Twelve children, an' a goat, begorra."—Tit Bit.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.—Bunyan.

"That was a hard rub," remarked the editor. "How did you get your teeth out?"

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



Good Thing Ter Feed Hogs With.

hogs with. I got my teeth an' I ain't goin' ter bite on any 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 'em than I ever could on a mandolin, besides, Helen says, an' alarm clock has the right kind uv git up an' 'go' music fur us, an' I guess she's 'go' right; at least I'm goin' ter tie ter 'clock an' jewsharp fur a few years yet."

Edgar Baker

TESTING A DIAMOND.

How to Distinguish a Good Specimen of the Gem.

Philadelphia Record: "No," said the dealer, "you don't need to be an expert in order to be able to tell a good diamond from a poor one. You need only to have common sense and good eyes 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 cut."

"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 value 50 or 60 per cent. Flaws in diamonds resemble those little leather marks in the paper that we so often see, though scratches on the surface are no flaws. If none are to be found you study next the color, remembering that the steel blue, because it is the most brilliant, is the most desirable and costly hue, and that the white comes next. Yellowish or off-color stones are practically worthless, but a perfect violet or amber, or rose diamond 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 African war you'd only have to pay \$100, but \$150, thanks to this war, and to the 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 seat on the right side.

"Any conductor will tell you that the right-hand seats always fill up before the seats on the left, and if you make 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 passengers holding on to the right-hand straps, throws most of the weight on the right wheels, and the extra friction grinds the right side journals down before those on the left are much worn."

BREEDING CAVALRY HORSES.

Dr. Leonard Pearson, the state veterinarian and dean of the veterinary school of the University of Pennsylvania, in his report from the Committee on Animal Husbandry to the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania 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 horses. In this way it is hoped to educate the general public up to the importance of the subject. In foreign countries it is found that this course has rapidly increased the value of horse stock of the nation. Dr. Pearson intimated that if this method were adopted, "mere horses" would no longer be found in the markets, but horses bred and specially fitted for a purpose. The matter was referred to a committee with a suggestion that they favor the bill in its broadest scope.

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PARIS' NEW MONUMENTS.

Polemics Over Statues to Balzac and General McMahon.

Paris Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette: After 50 years, Balzac is to have his statue set up in the streets of Paris. The announcement has been made many times before, but now there seems "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 monument in the 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, contrasts, say the critics, with the living beauty of the marble of Rodin, whose work was passed by the official adjudicators.

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 wilderness—still a subject for reviving the story of that celebrated mot, "J'y suis, j'y 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 remember having said? Unfortunately, MacMahon's recollection with regard to his saying was equally at sea. However, he did say it, it is established without 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 letter, which is a long and interesting one, is now published for the first time in the latest part of the French paper.

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. It was a hand-to-hand fight. Biddulph suggested to MacMahon that he should be allowed to warn the English general-in-chief of his situation. The general, who remained superbly calm, said: "Vous pouvez dire au generale. Anglaise que j'y suis et que j'y reste." It is comforting, indeed, to have one of our traditions so well supported.

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, duly stamped and authenticated, of a certain lot of furniture sold to him in 1863 from the chateau. Hundreds 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 which, Chenonceaux tables and chairs 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 curse of oil was nothing to it. I do not doubt that if 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.

Some time ago the neighbors of a certain petty furniture dealer in London complained of the constant pistol-shooting 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-eaten appearance, which anecdote recalls to me that I once saw in the window of a bric-a-brac shop in Strasbourg this announcement: "The Newest Things in Antiquities."

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DRAMATIC INCIDENT

IN THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

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

Auncheon 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 fusillade of bullets, which followed the attempt to depose President Aceval.

The coup d'etat was brought about in a somewhat remarkable manner, strongly favoring of the tricks of the Venetian politicians of the Middle Ages.

A number of the political opponents 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 persuaded to sign it before his brains were blown out for causing delay in the matter. He was finally promised his freedom and sufficient cash for his immediate wants upon his arrival in a foreign country if he would sign the document and go without trouble aboard the first ship for Europe leaving Auncheon, which place he would leave practically 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 futile 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 followed 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 top was raised to the scene of confusion, General Caballero threatening to blow the place to pieces by means of machine guns unless the fusillade ceased.

The general himself was wounded and with Dr. Insafran, a member of Aceval's government, and the two reporters, were the only persons seriously injured and killed.

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 the fracas.

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 confederation, the legislative authority being vested in a congress of two houses, and the executive in a president elected for six years. Paraguay was, until 1876, virtually a province of Brazil, being occupied by Brazilian troops.

The United States interests here are comparatively small. The central department, in which the capital, Asuncion, is situated, contains nearly one-third of the whole inhabitants. The capital itself contains about 60,000 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 surreptitiously deposed a few years ago and deported on an outgoing steamer in the same manner that it was intended 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 to discuss the question of international 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 Russian novelist. It was the opening day of the congress, and Hugo delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. At the conclusion of his address, a delegate arose and began to discuss the 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.

THE "WEALTH" 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 income and wealth of British India. After referring to a remark made by Lord Curzon in a speech on the Indian budget for 1901-02, to the effect that there had been an increase in the mean income of the inhabitants of India between 1880 and 1898 of no less than 11 per cent, and to a statement made by Mr. W. Digby, who criticized Lord Curzon's figures and argued that there had been a diminution of average income of no less than 36 per cent between the years 1890 and 1900, Mr. Atkinson discussed 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 estimated 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 in 1875 and the first class, Mr. Atkinson came to the conclusion that the agricultural income of British India increased 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 nonagricultural income had risen 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 87.6 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 reasons 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 rupees 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 24.5 per cent—that is to say, from 30.5 rupees per head to 37.9 rupees per head. Alluding to the wealth of British India, he discussed the monetary situation and the amount of hoards 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 countries 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, in 1876, 136 crores or rupees, rising to 223 crores in 1900, and under the second head (hoards and ornaments) 6 crores in 1875, increasing to 8 1/4 crores in 1900.

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 793.8 rupees in 1875 to 986.6 rupees in 1895, or no less than 40.2 per cent. In conclusion, he gave figures to show the great rise in capital income of recent years. In 1875 the amount was 261,370,000 rupees, in 1894 539,651,000 rupees and in 1899 762,269,000 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 portion of which came from England.

A FELINE ROMANCE.

Did This Cat Perpetrate Suicide Because of Jealousy?

New York Times: We have no such affection 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 has received a large amount of attention and affection from the members of the family with whom she lived—yet 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 manifested displeasure in several sulky feline ways. Later the hosts and the little 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 are that a cat would fall from a roof as 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 investigation.

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

Presence. 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 ability to see into the future, you ought to be worth your weight in money.—Boston Transcript.

The volcano Vesuvius rises on the mainland, about 15 miles from the coast. 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 80,000 people live in the midst of continual danger, to which they seem entirely indifferent.

War is Over. St. Louis, Mo.—(Special.)—"The real war in the Philippines is over," says Governor Taft, speaking in connection with the surrender of Malabon. "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 in 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 sea of falsehood.

PEACE TERMS ARE ACCEPTED.

Daily Mail Claims to Have Authority for Making the Announcement.

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

London.—(Special.)—The Daily Mail claims to have authority to announce that the basis of peace has been practically agreed upon at Pretoria, but says that some little time will elapse 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 delegates met again on Thursday. The British decision, practically leaving 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 Africa, promised the delegates one or two seats in the executive council subject to the approval of the government and pending the restoration of a 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 Johannesburg an Australian expert, who is to assist in estimating the cost of rebuilding and restoring the farms. The delegates, concludes the paper, have so far acted quite independent of their representatives in Holland.

Hans Sauer, a loyalist Afrikaner, speaking at Bradford, was not optimistic concerning the peace negotiations. He said he thought it quite probable that the Boers would ask Great Britain 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 decision, threatening that thereafter the Transvaal delegation will continue the peace negotiations independently of the Free State delegates.

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 Botha and the other Free State leaders.

FILES A BOND FOR MR. RATHBONE.

Havana.—(Special.)—A Fidelity company has filed a bond for \$100,000 with the court as bail 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 was first arrested, but his lawyers insist that, according to law and in the interests of justice, bail should be accepted. The company has risks amounting to \$2,000,000 in Cuba, mostly on account of government employees.

The president of the court has consulted Governor Wood, concerning the matter of accepting the bond, but no decision on the subject has been reached. The court has not yet decided to accept 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 \$1.00. The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Skoville, assistant pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, is dead in Philadelphia.

Superintendent William A. Bassett of the Arkansas City Land and Improvement company killed himself by hanging.

At Wallin, Mich., Mrs. Wallace E. King and her two young children were burned to death in a fire that destroyed their home.

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 Congressman Moody, recently named as secretary of the navy, is dead at his home in Haverhill, Mass.

Booker T. Washington has been engaged 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 maintenance.

Ralph Clark, William Bacon 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.

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 20, was shot and killed by her uncle, W. H. Mans, aged 50, in the house where they lived together at Haverhill, E. T. The uncle was infatuated with the girl. No one knew of the murder until Mans surrendered himself.