

# UPRISING OF THE MOROS.

## Washington is Anxious Over the Threatened Conflict in Mindanao.

### The Struggle With a Million Mohammedans, Some Say, Would Continue For Many Years.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—A Washington dispatch to the Record-Herald says:

The United States about to enter upon a war with a million Mohammedan fanatics in the far east? It is subjugation of the Philippines to lead to a struggle with the Moslem hordes of Mindanao? These are questions which have been most anxiously asked in Washington during the last few days, and by no one more anxiously than by President Roosevelt.

Opinions differ as to the probability of a conflict, but the daily conference with the president, expresses the belief that the trouble will blow over. Others with whom the president has advised "take a gloomier view."

As was stated before, the president had viewed General Chaffee to exhaust the resources of diplomacy before invading the territory of the Moros. But late cables from Manila informed the authorities here that an expedition had already started into the Moro country and that it seemed absolutely necessary to go on with the unwelcome task if American prestige was not to be sacrificed.

It is explained by Governor Taft that the trouble with the Moros is not a chronic except as to one tribe. The present crisis was caused solely by the murder of American telegraph linemen by natives. The names of the murderers are known and their surrender by the datus has been demanded. Governor Taft said he believed the culprits would be given up, and this would end the trouble. The governor has advised the president that it would never do to withdraw the demand for these men. Such a demand once made must be persisted in or all respect for American authority will be lost.

Mr. Taft does not believe there is serious danger of a general uprising of a war of fanaticism. He said there are three great tribes of Moros in Mindanao. In the southwest island, about Zamboanga, the Datto Mandi holds sway. Mandi is friendly to the United States and his people are well disposed. They have been making a good deal of money by selling gutta percha and other supplies to American and foreign buyers and are more anxious to have this profitable trade cut off than to go to war. Datto Mandi showed his good will by freeing his slaves.

## THE SMITH MILITARY COURT DISOLVED.

Manila.—(Special).—By orders from Washington the court-martial to try General Jacob H. Smith, who was in command of the United States troops on the island of Samar on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline has been dissolved. The members of the court which will try General Smith will be named at Washington.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Although no statement is yet obtainable as to the reasons for dissolving the Smith-court-martial, it is understood that the president desires that he himself should review the proceedings of the court-martial instead of having them reviewed at Manila, as would have been the case had General Chaffee convened the court.

It also is understood that the court will consist of the same members named by General Chaffee, so that there is no reflection on that officer involved in the course adopted.

Later General Corbin stated that there was no significance in the order except that it permits the president to review the proceedings of the court and will avoid any legal entanglements. The president has given the order of General Chaffee naming the court had been allowed to stand.

## ACCEPTS THE SENATE AMENDMENT.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The house sent the oleomargarine bill to conference after agreeing to the senate amendments with some modifications suggested by the agricultural committee. The opponents of the measure offered a number of amendments, the principal one of which was designed to place renovated butter on the same footing with oleomargarine, but they were overwhelmingly voted down.

The latter part of the day was devoted to the agricultural bill.

Mr. Wadsworth of New York, in charge of the bill, made a brief preliminary statement of the bill, which he explained carried \$5,157,770, an increase of \$74,150 over the current law. The largest increases were those for the weather bureau and the bureau of plant industry, each about \$100,000.

Mr. Fox of Mississippi, availing himself of the latitude allowed in general debate, discussed the question of restricted suffrage in the south with especial reference to the constitution of his own state, which he defended. He argued that Mississippi had done the wise and patriotic thing and deserved the commendation of the country. If it had incurred the penalty of reduced representation in congress, he said Mississippi would "take its medicine" before it would surrender its civilization.

## Governor Under a Charge.

Little Rock, Ark.—(Special).—At a meeting of the Record-Herald church congregation the discipline committee presented charges against Governor Johnson Davis who is a member of the church. The accusations charge the governor with profanity, drunkenness and gambling. It was decided by the congregation to appoint a committee of three to wait on the governor and demand of him a statement as to whether the charges are true or not. The latter part of the day was devoted to the agricultural bill.

## GEN. FUNSTON ORDERED TO KEEP HIM.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—By order of the president, General Funston has been directed to cease further discussion of public questions.

By direction of President Roosevelt, acting Secretary of War Sanger has addressed the following letter to General Frederick Funston:

"War Department, Washington.—Sir: I am directed by the president to instruct you that he wishes you to cease further public discussion of the situation in the Philippines and also to express his regret that you should make a senator of the United States the object of public criticism or discussion. Very respectfully,  
"WM. CARY SANGER,  
"Acting Secretary of War."

"Brigadier General Frederick Funston, commanding, Denver, Colo." The president has telegraphed General Funston not to speak at the Midwestern banquet in Boston.

At a banquet of the Colorado State of the Revolution, General Funston is reported to have said of Senator Hearst: "I have only sympathy for the senator from Massachusetts, who is suffering from an overheated conscience."

Probably what caused the issue of this particular letter was an application of General Funston to the president of absence in order that he might attend the banquet to be given in Boston by the Middlesex club. It was understood he was to deliver another address there, and as the president desired the discussion of public questions in this fashion by United States officers and officials, this letter was sent. The request for leave of absence was refused. A copy of Mr. Sanger's letter was forwarded to Senator Hearst.

## BILL IN THE INTEREST OF GEN. MILES.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Senator Hawley, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, has introduced a bill to "increase the efficiency of the army." The most important section of the bill is the following:

"Subject to the command of the president and general direction of the secretary of war, the lieutenant general shall exercise general command over the military forces of the United States in the field, and shall direct, inspect, train, discipline and distribute of the army, with the preparation and maintenance of detailed plans for the mobilization of the forces, with the preparation and maintenance for schemes of offensive and defensive operations and with collecting and compiling military information. It will be his duty to see that the army at all times suitably and amply supplied and equipped and that the munitions of war are of the best material and of suitable character. He will recommend suitable persons for promotion and for military honors and rewards. He will be assisted in his duties by and his orders will be conveyed and executed through the agency of the general officers holding commands and the general staff of the army."

The above provision is intended to give the commanding general a legal status, which at present he has not, and is understood to be in the interest of General Miles.

Other portions of the bill relate to details of the administration of the affairs of the army. One of these provisions authorizes the president to direct that the funds appropriated for the quartermasters' subsistence or pay departments may be placed to the credit of the disbursing officers of either of these departments.

## AMERICANS WIN BLOODLESS VICTORY.

Manila.—(Special).—Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, who is operating against the Moros on the island of Mindanao, telegraphs that the capture of Sultan Puanos Fort has had a most salutary effect. The datus are submitting. While flags are taking the place of the red battle flags. The sultan of Annubak urges that time be given him in which to give up the arms of the American soldiers, and says that the advance of the Americans will mean impassable barriers, with God judging the right.

Colonel Baldwin has received orders to suspend operations against the datus until General George W. Davis, in command at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, believes that the majority of the datus are friendly and that they have not had time to co-operate. He thinks their arms may cease and practically a bloodless victory has been accomplished.

## CAPT. CLARK DECLINES THE HONOR.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Captain Charles E. Clark has declined the appointment of special naval representative at the coronation of King Edward and the president has named Rear Admiral Watson for that mission.

The declination of Captain Clark is viewed with general regret. However, which Captain Clark was slated involves personal outlay for the entertainment and exchange of courtesies of very formidable character and entirely beyond his private means.

## RATHBONE SAYS TRIAL WAS NOT FAIR.

Havana.—(Special).—E. G. Rathbone, convicted of Cuban postal frauds, now out on the \$100,000 bail furnished by Senator Hanna, said to a World correspondent:

"Senator Hanna has proof that General Wood's officers retained private papers which proved my innocence in some of the charges against me. General Wood revoked Secretary Root's order barring ex parte evidence at my trial. In this way fifty foreign depositions were admitted against me without cross-examination. General Wood almost daily conferred with the judges, who went out of the court and personally sought evidence against me. The postoffice department officials withheld material and vital evidence in my behalf when the court had ordered its production. I have been constantly misrepresented in the American press by two correspondents holding government positions and two others who were afraid to send the truth because they were afraid General Wood would withhold all news from them."

# KNOX ON THE BEEF TRUST.

## Attorney General Directs Injunction Suit Be Filed in Federal Circuit Court.

### Action Will Be Brought Under Attorney General's Charge in North District of Illinois.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Attorney General Knox has made the following statement regarding the so-called beef trust:

"On April 4 this department directed W. A. Day, esq., of Washington to examine into, as far as practicable, the public charges to the effect that a combination of the large meat dealers had been effected contrary to the provisions of the laws of the United States. This preliminary examination resulted in instructions to Mr. Day and Mr. Barker, United States attorney at Chicago, on April 7, to prosecute simultaneously and the east and more particularly to examine into the allegations and proofs alleged to exist in support thereof. From their reports I am satisfied that such a combination is in hand upon which bills in equity to restrain the combination mentioned from further proceedings under their arrangements which clearly appear to be in restraint of trade. I have, therefore, in compliance with the law which provides: 'It shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States in their respective districts under the direction of the attorney general to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain violations of this act,' directed the district attorney at Chicago to prepare a bill for an injunction against the corporation and persons who are parties to the combination mentioned to be filed in the United States circuit court for the north district of Illinois."

Chicago.—(Special).—United States District Judge Arthur Hays Sulzer refused to make any statement about the action that he will take under Attorney General Knox's instructions.

"I have absolutely nothing to say," he said when the announcement was made to him.

A representative of the packing houses said that packers welcomed a full investigation of their relations with the meat trust. They have entered a denial to all charges that they are in combination to control prices or in restraint of trade.

## LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE PROTESTS RATES.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—Formal complaint has been made by the Chicago Live Stock exchange, charging the twenty-six railroads composing the Western Trunk Line committee with making unjust and discriminating rates on live stock shipped from Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin to Chicago. The document has been filed with the interstate commerce commission and is signed by T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the committee.

Copies of the complaint have been sent to the traffic managers of the lines under question, demanding answers under oath. The answer is nearly every case is essentially the same, and denies the allegations.

Summarized, the charges are that the roads mentioned are making rates on live stock to Chicago which are unreasonable and unjust compared with the rates published on live stock products. These rates, it is claimed, are in violation of the interstate commerce act, which prohibits rate discrimination. It is further charged that the rates applied to live stock are discriminatory and in violation of the interstate commerce act, which prohibits rate discrimination.

Lastly, it is charged that the rates now in force militate against the Chicago Live Stock exchange and against Chicago as a market for live stock. The protest is signed by the Chicago Live Stock exchange, according to traffic officials, would become impossible of carrying out if applied to the entire country. It is claimed by the exchange that live stock coming from the west should bear the same proportion to the through rate taken by Chicago roads on live stock destined from Missouri river points to the seaboard as 18 1/2 cents. If the rates were made the same it would have to be combinations of local rates, and under such a regime the seaboard markets would be prohibited to all the country west of the Missouri river.

## THE GRAIN PRICES TO KEEP UP.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special).—The second annual convention of the Iowa Grain Dealers' association convened here with nearly 200 members present. The association is the outgrowth of several recent meetings of grain dealers and a desire to get the business to a better basis. Last year the national convention of grain dealers was held in Des Moines and the Iowa Cereals club entertained it. The program was very limited, except as to social features, the address of President King and the report of Secretary Stibbens showing that the association has been growing steadily and no numbers practically all the grain dealers of the state. Secretary Stibbens of the national association read a paper on terminal methods. The formal address of welcome was by Mayor Brenton. A luncheon was served and in the evening the delegates had a smoker. The business before the convention is largely in the nature of discussing various technical matters of interest to the trade. The members are almost unanimous in the opinion that grain prices will rule high the next year or two and that the prospect for poor crops is now such as to warrant a continuance of high prices for small grain.

## Canada Praises Boers.

Ottawa, Can.—(Special).—In the house of commons a resolution was adopted stating that while British sympathy had been maintained in South Africa (to which end Canada cheerfully contributed men and money) a policy of magnanimity and mercy may properly be extended to the brave Boer opposing British arms, and that in the interest of peace and future tranquility and homogeneity, it is expedient to offer universal amnesty as a condition of peace and submission to British rule, to all persons in arms against Great Britain in South Africa.

## Considers War Inevitable.

Victoria, B. C.—(Special).—O. W. Little, editor of the North China Daily News, in an interview given here, says war between Japan and Russia is considered inevitable, not only by the Japanese, but also by the Russians, and all residents on the Siberian coast. Enormous preparations are being made at Port Arthur and in Siberia fortifications are progressing and troops massed and Japan is also ready.

## Don't Guess at the Time.

There is no need to guess at the time if for the small sum of \$2.75 you can purchase a durable, well made, stem wind, stem set, 17-jeweled, 14-K Gold Filled Watch. M. Stein & Co., the great Chicago jeweler, have for sale a very handsome watch at the above price. Write to them for their free illustrated catalogue.

Editor O. W. Little of the North China Daily News in an interview at Victoria, B. C., said war between Russia and Japan was considered inevitable. Both sides, he said, were preparing for the struggle.

## SEN. RAWLINS ON PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Mr. Rawlins of Utah concluded his speech in opposition to the Philippine government bill. As on previous days he devoted much of his time to consideration of the testimony taken before the Philippine committee. He analyzed the testimony in connection with orders issued by the war department and by general officers in the Philippines. He was particularly severe in his denunciation of General Chaffee for the orders he had issued in carrying out the policy of the government. He declared in conclusion that the United States would reap a whirlwind of misfortunes and disaster as a result of its policy in the Philippine Islands.

The senate passed several unobjectionable measures of minor importance and a large number of private pension bills.

A bill was reported from the judiciary committee and passed providing that certain clerical defects in naturalization cases in territories which could have gone out of existence may be remedied on proper hearing.

Bills were then passed as follows: Fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the United States courts in Wyoming; to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Washington to be used for a hall of records and indicating an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of increasing the amount of pension in cases involving total deafness; authorizing cities and towns of Indian Territory of 2,000 population or more to issue bonds and borrow money for the construction of water works, the building of school houses, etc.; making the provisions of the act of congress approved February 28, 1891, relating to public lands applicable to the state of Utah; authorizing the appointment of a commission to distribute \$200,000 of the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians among indigent members of those nations. Also thirty-six private pension bills.

At 2 o'clock the Philippine government bill was taken up and Mr. Rawlins continued his speech in opposition to it. He quoted from the testimony of the committee on Philippines in accounting for the disproportion of killed and wounded among the Filipinos. General MacArthur's explanation was: "It arises from the fact that our soldiers are trained in target practice. In other words, they know how to shoot. The Filipino soldiers do not know how to shoot."

The explanation made by General MacArthur was not satisfactory. In the opinion of Mr. Rawlins, the senator's explanation was this:

"Our troops were directed not to endanger themselves with prisoners and the wounded. The Filipinos were swept from the face of the earth. This was in execution of the program to make of the Visayan district a howling wilderness, to exterminate all the people over the age of 10 years."

## RED OAK IOWA HAS A BAD FIRE.

Red Oak, Ia.—(Special).—The most disastrous fire in the history of Red Oak swept the entire block composing the south side of the square, causing a loss of \$200,000, with insurance of \$150,000. The fire originated in the rear of the basement of the banking house of H. C. Houghton, presumably in a quantity of tobacco stored there by the cigar manufacturer who occupied quarters in the building.

It was discovered at 3:15 by the night watchman for the Murphy Cigar company, who turned in an alarm. The main being only partially open the water pressure was insufficient for the department to make progress against the flames, and in a short time the entire building was a mass of fire, which was from the west, changed to the southeast and the fire jumped across the street to Jenkins & Davis' livery barn at the rear of the block of business buildings. The cigar manufacturer's block being covered with wooden buildings soon caught and communicated the flames to the rear of the business buildings, all of which were burned.

The limited portion of the contents were saved. The occupants of the offices lost most of their belongings.

The Council Bluffs fire department was telegraphed to for assistance and arrived with a detachment under Chief Templeton. Before they reached Red Oak they were notified that their services were not needed, and returned.

## BIG CORNER IN THE POULTRY TRADE.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—The Record-Herald says:

Three firms practically have complete control of the poultry market. Through the ownership of two-thirds of all the poultry in the country they are said to be able to fix prices as they please. The firms having control are: Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Friebe & Semter of Bushnell, Ill.

All over the western states, in Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Chicago and hosts of small towns and firms have cold storage plants. The South Water street estimate is that they have 500,000 cases of poultry of about 100 pounds each in cold storage. Their profit has already been immense. Fancy dressed chickens have sold as high as 11 1/2 cents, against 8 1/2 cents at this time last year.

## THE ALASKAN BORDER CASE IS UP.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—President Roosevelt has transmitted to the house a reply to the inquiry as to reports that the British and Canadian officials were encroaching on federal territory on the Alaskan border and were destroying landmarks. In an enclosure Secretary Hay states:

"The reports to which the resolution refers were brought last autumn to the attention of the department of state, which immediately set on foot an investigation to ascertain the facts in connection with them. Hibbert's investigation has not elicited any proof of the alleged transaction, but it will be continued until the truth in regard to the matter is ascertained."

# WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

## Bill To Open Up the Rosebud Agency Soon To Be Considered.

### Western Cattlemen in the National Capital Looking After Their Various Interests.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The senate has agreed to take up the Rosebud treaty bill pending in that body immediately after the completion of the union station measure, which now has the senate. Senators Gamble and Kittredge of South Dakota, who have labored indefatigably for the free homes feature, are hopeful they will be able to retain that clause in the bill. Falling in that they will accept Senator Platt's amendment, which provides for the sale of the lands in Gregory county, South Dakota, at the price stipulated to be paid by the government, namely, \$2.50 per acre.

A favorable report was authorized by the senate committee on public lands on Senator Kittredge's bill allowing settlers on the great Sioux reservation who made entry subsequent to March 2, 1889, but who were compelled to pay two prices for lands and then had to abandon their claims, to make new entry in order to compensate them for losses sustained.

The secretary of the interior today made a favorable report upon Senator Warren's bill providing for a resurvey by the government of sixty-four townships of land in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming. Resurveys are declared necessary on account of the inaccuracy of the original survey.

Senator Clark of Wyoming reported from the judiciary committee the bill introduced by Senator Warren providing that the circuit court of appeals shall hold at least one term annually in Denver, Colo., or Cheyenne, Wyo., on the first Monday of September each year. Senator Clark also reported favorably a bill increasing the fees of grand and petit jurors from \$2 to \$3 per day.

## WHAT THE WESTERN CATTLEMEN WANT.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—A delegation of cattle growers of Nebraska, representing an ownership of upward of \$4,000,000 head of cattle west of the Rocky mountains, are in Washington for the purpose of securing legislation looking to the leasing of the public domain for cattle growing purposes.

"We do not ask the privilege of grazing cattle on the public domain without the payment of some charge," said Mr. Richards, who is acting as spokesman of the delegation. We are willing to give the government an equitable return for the privileges granted, but in doing so we want congress to give us a status which will secure something like stability for our enterprise.

Asked if the cattle growers favor the Bowersock bill, Mr. Richards replied: "We are not here for the purpose of advocating the Bowersock or any other measure pending before congress. The object of the delegation in coming to Washington at this time is to present the facts concerning the cattle business of Nebraska as they exist."

"We intend to go before committees of the senate and house to ask that legislation be enacted which will result in giving the cattle growers of the west a standing before the interior department and which will assure an equitable adjustment of our rights without infringing in any way whatsoever the rights of the federal government. If this can be done through the medium of the Millard Bowersock bill, we will accept that measure. If it can be accomplished through some other bill, then we stand ready to give that our unqualified support. It is for congress to say what the limitation shall be. The delegation will appear before the senate subcommittee on public lands, accompanied by Gamble of South Dakota, Dietrich of Nebraska and Gibson of Montana. Later they will be accorded a hearing before the house committee on public lands, of which Major Lacey of Iowa is chairman."

## OMAHA TAXPAYERS WIN CASE.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—A decision on the taxation of corporations which is likely to be as far-reaching as that in the famous school teachers' case in Chicago, has been handed down by the supreme court of Nebraska.

It grants the application of the Real Estate exchange of Omaha for a writ of mandamus to compel the city council to reconvene as a board of equalization and hear complaints against the alleged low assessment of the property of public service corporations of that city, and declares that these corporations shall be assessed on the same basis as private property.

That section of the general revenue law under which corporations have heretofore deducted the amount of their bonded indebtedness from the value of their property for taxation purposes, is declared unconstitutional. On the matter of assessing franchises and corporation property the decision is distinct and to the effect that corporations must pay taxes in proportion to the value of the entire property, the same as other property.

## CAMP NOT A BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The report of Colonel Crowder, who investigated the shipment of horses and mules to South Africa from the port of Chalmette, La., was laid before the cabinet by the president.

While the report is incomplete, it was developed that the conclusion was reached by the president from what he had seen of it that there was not sufficient evidence to show past or present violations of neutrality and consequently there is no warrant for intervention.

Editor O. W. Little of the North China Daily News in an interview at Victoria, B. C., said war between Russia and Japan was considered inevitable. Both sides, he said, were preparing for the struggle.

## CHAPTER FROM PAST.

### IT RELATES TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

#### Why Gen. Bernadotte, Afterwards King of Sweden, Failed to Figure in Territorial Transfer.

St. Louis dispatch: Impatient to establish the French government once more in Louisiana which had just been ceded to France, Bonaparte, the first consul, offered in 1802 the position of governor of this colony to a distinguished person, whose ambition and activity he feared—General Bernadotte, the future marshal of the empire and, later, king of Sweden. This important mission would have taken the latter out of Europe in an honorable way, and the first consul had great reason to expect that Bernadotte would feel highly gratified by this appointment and not hesitate to accept it most readily. Bernadotte, however, known as a man of firm, aggressive character, and being without fear, thought it wise, ere he would accept this mission, to provide a safe basis for his sure success.

He made the following conditions for his departure: That he should take to Louisiana, in addition to three thousand soldiers, the same number of French soldiers, and that, moreover, he should be provided with everything he required for a prolonged absence which, at times, for a longer or shorter period, might prevent him from communicating with Paris.

Bonaparte replied to these proposals: "It would not do as much for one of my own brothers" and instead, in September, 1802, appointed General Victor, captain-general, or military governor, Laussat prefect, and Ayme superior judge.

Being still troubled by Bernadotte's presence in Paris, Bonaparte decided, at the beginning of 1803, to send him to the United States as minister plenipotentiary of France. This was a sort of exile for Bernadotte, and in order to sweeten his bitterness he was told that it was a question of ceding a portion of Louisiana to the United States and that the negotiations for such a transfer were entrusted to him. As a reward for his success, personal advantages were held out to the general.

Bernadotte accepted this mission and proceeded to La Rochelle, and the frigate, which was to carry him across the Atlantic ocean, was about to weigh anchor when he learned that a rupture was imminent between France and England. Thereupon he returned to Paris at once without waiting for authority to do so, declaring that he would not take charge of any civil function as long as the war lasted. He even abstained from going to see the first consul, who expressed a great deal of dissatisfaction with Bernadotte's willful return without having asked his permission. Some considerable time passed before mutual friends could reconcile the two.

Nor did General Victor sail for New Orleans. He was also prevented by the commencement of hostilities between France and England. Accordingly, only the prefect, Mr. Laussat, set sail for Louisiana Jan. 12, 1803, coming without any formal authority to accept the transfer of the government from the hands of the Spanish governor, Don Manuel Salcedo, who, therefore, continued nominally in office. Laussat remained in New Orleans, virtually without any authority, during nine months, became French commissioner on the 20th of November, took possession for France of Louisiana on Nov. 30, and remained administrator until March 1 of the following year, when the territory was formally transferred to the United States.

Thus Bernadotte just missed being a party to the purchase, either as the last governor of the French province or as the negotiator of any treaty of cession at Washington, and that great historical transaction was consummated on the other side of the ocean. Instead of Bernadotte signing the treaty of cession for France this was done by Francois de Barbe Marbois de Marbois, the minister of finance at Paris, April 30, 1803. Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe signed for the United States.

PAUL OKER.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Sneers are the weapons of a hopeless fool.

Sound sleep is usually the result of soundless sleep.

Oil and truth are bound to come to surface in due time.

Some men have a mania for doing nothing—and doing it assiduously.

In this world of strife a man must be either an anvil or a hammer.

Some men sow a few seeds of kindness and expect to reap their reward with a mowing machine.

When a man postpones the pleasure of life indefinitely he is apt to find them missing by the time he is ready to enjoy them.

Charles E. Littlefield, the Maine congressman, is a typical Yankee. Early Sunday mornings he may be seen striding to the capitol, where he knows that the restaurant man, will have some fresh beans baked in the exact way New Englanders care for them.

The Army's Greatest Victory. Of all the victories won in the field by the army created for the war of 1898 none reflects upon it such credit as its triumph in the campaign against disease. Of that triumph the war department reports particulars which almost stagger belief. The army took charge of Havana when deaths were occurring at the rate of 11,251 per year. Now, with a larger population, they are but 5,720 per year. smallpox, which had been for years epidemic, is entirely stamped out, yellow fever practically so.—New York World.