BELLIGERENT RIGHTS

PROPRIETY OF EXTENDING THE SAME DEFEATED.

The Subject Under Discussion in the Senate—Mr. Call Severely Arraigns the Spanish Government for Its Administration in Cuba—How Senators Cannon and Lodge Stand on the Question.

Senators Discuss Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Chandler, postponed consideration of Mr. Lodge's resolution for an investigation of recent bond issues until Monday.

Mr. Call, at 2 o'clock, called up the resolution to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Cameron moved a substitute resolution requesting the President to offer the good offices of this Government to bring the war to a close.

Mr. Call spoke, severely arraigning the Spanish government for its administration in Cuba. Senator Cameron followed Mr. Call. He referred to the fact that he was in President Grant's cabinet at the time of the former Cuban uprising. He objected to the committee resolution as accomplishing nothing and giving offense to Spain without extending any benefit to Cuba. He wanted the United States to act. He urged that the miseries of Cuba be brought to an end.

Mr. Lodge followed Mr. Cameron in a vigorous speech advocating the recognition of Cuban independence. He referred to the unfriendliness of not only Spain but France and England as well at the time of the civil war.

A letter from Secretary Carlisle, as to the coin and other money in circulation was read and ordered printed.

Mr. Squire of Washington reported favorably a bill requiring marine engineers to be American citizens. Mr. Frye called attention to recent remarks of Mr. Squire criticising the un-American course of the international steamship line. Mr. Frye declared that the senator had unintentionally misstated the facts, having been "crammed with misinformation."

UNION PACIFIC SALE.

Receiver Anderson Objects to the Central Pacific Being Disposed of Separately.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Anderson, a receiver of the Union Pacific railroad, and ex-Congressman Coombs, a government director, appeared before the house committee on Pcific railroads to-day. They asked that the Union and Central Pacific roads be put up for sale as a whole and given to the highest bidder. Mr. Anderson submitted an amendment to the bill presented to the committee by him, providing for the issue of patents to the several roads. The Union Pacific, he said, had used the proceeds of the sale of lands for the payment of interest on bonds; what was done with the money secured from the bonds he did not know. The Union Pacific was very much misunderstood as to its financial ability, for, though it was insolvent, it had been able to pay every bill for operating expenses. The proposition to sell the properties in separate parts was not good. They should be sold as a whole, and in that way would bring a much higher price than otherwise. All propositions for any other solution than a sale, he said, would meet with opposition from Congress, for however meritorious they might be, it was impossible to secure a unanimity of opinion from so large a body.

Mr. Coombs agreed with the proposition that the roads should be sold together and carry out the original plan that they should be a through line from the Missouri river to the Pacific. The government would probably obtain $75,000,000 from them. It might be well, he said, for the government to protect itself by making an upset price. It would also be well to bring those persons owning terminal facilities into the suit to settle the question whether the terminals should be sold with the road. The government should not sell its lien upon the properties. If we can rid ourselves of this railroad scandal, he said, the value of our stocks all over the world would appreciate.

TWICE HANGED.

The First Rope Broke and Fitzgerald Did Not Lose Consciousness.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—James Fitzgerald was hanged here this forenoon for the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Naessens, on the night of November 24, 1893. Fitzgerald was taken to the gallows at 10 o'clock, bound in the usual way, the black cap adjusted, the trap sprung and the culprit shot down six feet, but not to death. The rope broke and the victim lay struggling on the ground beneath the gallows. The black cap was instantly removed by the doctors, who found Fitzgerald still conscious. Stimulants were given and he revived and was taken into the morgue a few feet away, where he was cared for by the doctors.

A new rope was sent for at once, and at 11 o'clock the sick and trembling, but nervy victim, was again taken to the scaffold. At 11:02 the trap was again sprung. His neck was broken.

Waller's Pardon Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. — Secretary Olney this morning received the following cablegram announcing the pardoning of ex-Consul John L. Waller by President Faure of France: "Paris, Feb. 20.—The President signed this morning Waller's pardon. Orders are being issued for his release.—(Signed) Eustis.

X Rays Used in Steel-Making.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Illinois Steel company is making plans to use the Roentgen photography for the detection of flaws in steel. If experiments along this line are successful one of the greatest benefits of the new photography will accrue to manufacturing and metallurgy.

Mrs. Stevenson President General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Daughters of the American Revolution today unanimously elected Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, as president general.

THE DAWES BILL.

Indian Lobby Making a Strong Fight Against the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Chairman Dawes of the commission that bears his name occupied practically the whole of the time that the Indian affairs committee of the House was able to give the commission to-day. His address was in support of the bill for the government of the territory.

A concerted effort to defeat the measure appears to be making progress. President Cleveland assured the Indians and the commissioners alike that he would sign any measure which came to him preserving the general features of the bill tentatively submitted by the Dawes commission. Acting upon that information, the Indian lobby is manifesting the strongest zeal in behalf of amendments which would make the bill extremely radical. In House and Senate alike the lobby is laboring for its defeat.

LIVE STOCK MEN.

They Ask Congress for Reciprocal Legislation in Foreign Markets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The officers and members of the executive board of the National Live Stock Exchange of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha were given a hearing by the Senate committee on agriculture yesterday. They asked for reciprocal legislation which would open the foreign markets to American live stock and while they suggested no especial plan, urged that Congress assist in finding a way to do this. They complained especially of the restrictions placed upon importations of American cattle by foreign countries and contended that there was no foundation for the charge that American live stock is diseased.

Senators Warren, Gear and George were appointed a sub-committee to investigate the question and report.

EDISON AND THE X RAYS.

The Wizard Succeeds in Taking an Instantaneous Picture.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 21.—After experimenting for two weeks in his laboratory in West Orange, Thomas A. Edison yesterday succeeded in taking an instantaneous photograph by means of the Roentgen rays from florescent tubes, the rays having penetrated a heavy cardboard and vulcanized fibre plated holder. In another experiment a sharply defined image of a metal strip was made on a plate with four and one-half inches of wood between the plate and the florescent tube, and, after an exposure of twelve minutes, the photograph was taken. Mr. Edison said by the end of the present week he will be ready to try to take a picture of the human head and make other interesting photographic experiments.

BILL NYE SERIOUSLY ILL.

Suffering From a Stroke of Apoplexy and Can Live Only a Few Hours.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 21.—The reading public of America will hear with regret that Edgar W. Nye, the "Bill" Nye of the world of humor, whose writings have made the whole world laugh, is seriously ill at his home at Buck Shoals, eight miles south of Asheville. He is suffering from a stroke of apoplexy. It is thought he can live only a few hours.

COX GETS THE PAPER.

Kansas City Times Sold to the Receiver for $82,300.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—The Kansas City Times was sold to-day at sheriff's sale and bought by Wiley O. Cox, the receiver, for $82,300. Mr. Cox represented a syndicate of prominent Missouri Democrats. Mr. Cox will be the publisher and make it a straight out Democratic paper.

Forty Cars of Implements.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—The Union Pacific this morning sent out a train of forty cars of agricultural implements to Snake River valley, Idaho, and Utah. It is consigned to one of the co-operative concerns of Salt Lake City. It is one of the largest single shipments of machinery in the history of the West, and is designed to assist in irrigation work in the great Snake river valley.

Legislators Resent Carlisle's Letter.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Feb. 21.—The Daily Messenger published last night responses from eighteen Democratic members of the legislature severely criticising Secretary Carlisle's letter, in which he declines to advise sound money men to vote for Blackburn. Nearly all say it looks like Carlisle is making a bid for the senatorship himself.

Left a Miniature Coffin on His Doorstep

PERRY, Okla., Feb. 21.—Twenty miles north of here a few nights ago whitecaps left a miniature coffin on the doorsteps of L. A. Irwin. On the coffin were inscribed the words: "Whitecaps 177." Inside the coffin was three feet of rope. It is thought it was left there by Irwin's contestants to scare him out of the country.

W. W. Astor's Engagement.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Leeds Mercury says the engagement of William Waldorf Astor and Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York, will be announced shortly. Mrs. Astor died December 22, 1894, and Lord Randolph Churchill died January 24, 1895.

Miss Lewelling as a Dancing Teacher.

ELDORADO, Kan., Feb. 21.—Miss Jessie Lewelling, daughter of ex-Governor Lewelling, of Wichita, opened a dancing class here yesterday with forty pupils, and gave a public reception, which was attended by a number of leading citizens.

Debs a Gubernatorial Candidate.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 21.—The Tribune says that Eugene V. Debs will accept the Populist nomination for governor of Indiana on a platform favoring the free coinage of silver and in opposition to corporations.

HELP OF UNCLE SAM.

HE WILL BE TOUCHED FOR $250,000.

That Being the Amount Needed to Render Successful the Coming Trans-Mississippi Exposition—A Conference with Senator Thurston—Advice as to How to Enhance the Project.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

OMAHA, Feb. 21.—At the request of a committee of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition company, a number of business men of Omaha gathered at the Commercial club rooms to confer with Senator Thurston regarding the best means of expediting legislation necessary to promote the success of the exposition. Vice President G. W. Wattles of the Union National bank presided. Senator Thurston and a number of leading business men of Omaha were present.

Chairman Wattles said that considerable progress had been made toward securing the endorsement of the scheme. Among the bodies that had announced themselves in favor of it were the Nebraska Press association, the beet sugar convention of Nebraska, the various labor unions of Nebraska and the Iowa legislature. He stated that the matter was now before the national legislature, having been introduced in both the senate and the house. He said that the action of the Trans-Mississippi congress had started the ball a-rolling, and that wherever the plan had been mentioned it met with instant favor. He said that great advantages had come to the south through the Atlanta exposition. He was sure immigration and capital would be attracted to the western states by the exposition proposed.

Senator Thurston, who is chairman of the senate committee having the bill in hand, said that he came to the meeting for the purpose of learning the desire of the Omaha people in regard to the exposition more than to speak on the matter himself. He said that he was glad he was chairman of the committee to which the senate bill was referred, since he would have the opportunity of giving it his personal attention. He thought the disposition of congress was to give the exposition just about the same amount of aid that was given to Atlanta.

"You will understand," said he, "the government of the United States is not in the exposition business. All it does is to attend to the government exhibit. It provides for the formation of such exhibits, its transportation, the employment of officials to look after it and the erection and maintenance of a building in which it may be housed. That's all the aid that can be expected. Of course the Columbian exposition was of national character and received more support."

Senator Thurston said that what he desired especially to know was the amount of money the business men thought best to request. He said that an appropriation sufficient to insure success should be asked for, lest serious criticism of the bill be challenged. He thought that it might be wise to pass the bill through the senate, with the amount of the appropriation left blank. The endorsement of the senate would have weight with the house. Later the senate would concur with the house on any reasonable amount that the latter might suggest. He recommended securing endorsement from as many states as possible and suggested that prominent men in other western states be asked to write to their representatives in congress concerning the enterprise. "There is a disposition all through the country favorable to anything that the west may ask for in order to help itself. I've sounded sentiment regarding it pretty thoroughly, and can safely say that there will be no serious objection encountered."

Z. T. Lindsey spoke of the trip to Iowa. He said that the people there were as enthusiastic regarding it as were the Nebraskans. "There is no question but that every business man and property owner in this region is back of it with all his might."

Mr. Rosewater recommended that $250,000 be asked for. He said that if as much aid was secured as was given Atlanta there would be no doubt that the Omaha exposition would be a much greater success. He declared that the exposition would be the greatest thing for Nebraska since it became a state. He urged active work all along the line, and especally from now until the passage of the bill, which must be secured before the adjournment of congress. He predicted that the moment the bill became a law the value of Omaha property would go up 25 per cent.

Senator Thurston thought that the limit of the appropriation should be fixed at $200,000. He said that there was a great demand for keeping down the expenses of the government this year, and that it was best to ask for a conservative amount at this time.

Mr. Lindsey said that the trans-Mississippi region was an empire of twenty-four states, and that the Omaha exposition would completely outshine the exposition of the Cotton States. He thought that Nebraska's representatives were proceeding upon an erroneous assumption when they considered that the exposition of 1898 was to be on the level with that held at Atlanta. He urged an appropriation of $500,000.

L. H. Bradley favored a small appropriation at this time, but wanted the limit of the government's appropriation set at $500,000. He thought that but few present realized the great scope of the exposition.

Senator Thurston said, "This is the experience I've had with the gentlemen of Omaha. They don't like to play to a small limit."

A vote on the amount of the appropriation to be asked for was almost unanimous in deciding on $250,000. Congress will be asked to appropriate $50,000 of this amount at once.

The Pope Approves a Decree of Divorce.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21.—A decree of divorce, approved by Pope Leo, the first of its kind ever recorded in Canada, has been granted to John Keefe, separating him from his wife on the ground of infidelity on the part of the woman. Much interest is excited by the concession from Rome, as never before has a divorce been recognized in this country by a Roman Catholic authority. The decree granted Keefe is not only one of separation, but it permits a remarriage. A legal dissolution of the marriage has also been obtained from the Supreme court.

AFTER CARLISLE.

William Graves Was Refused Bonds on a Bid of 115.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Colson of Kentucky to-day introduced in the House a resolution to investigate the action of Secretary Carlisle in refusing to accept the bid of William Graves for $4,500,000 in bonds at 115.3391.

The Senate amendments to the military academy appropriation bill were concurred in. The Senate bill to amend section 5294 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate fines, penalties and forfeitures was passed; also the Senate bill relating to final proof in timber culture entries.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee inquired into the effect of the latter bill and whether it had been indorsed by the commissioner of the general land office. "I do not want to appear captious in these matters," said he, "but only a few days ago an innocent looking bill, carrying $40,000, was brought up here and I was assured that it had the approval of the Interior department. Upon that assurance I withdrew opposition. I have since learned that it did not have the approval of the department and that it will cost $500,000 to carry out its provisions."

"The committee gave no such assurance," said Mr. Lacey, chairman of the committee on public lands.

"Someone whom I supposed had authority to speak did give it," replied Mr. McMillin.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Much Routine Work Disposed Of—Debate Over Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Again the House attended strictly to business. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was agreed to, the Senate amendments to the pension bill were sent to conference, and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The latter bill carries $8,630,995, or $132,727 less than the law for the current year. In connection with a proposition to increase the salaries of Indian inspectors from $2,500 to $3,000, the salaries fixed by law (the bills of the last two years have only appropriated $2,500 each for these salaries), both Mr. Cannon and Mr. Dingley, the Republican leaders on the floor, appealed to the majority in view of the situation of the treasury to keep down expenses, and refuse to take a step in the direction of increased salaries. But their appeals were in vain, and the action of the committee on Indian affairs in restoring the salaries was sustained, 87-59.

A bill was passed granting railroad companies in the Indian Territory additional powers to secure depot grounds.

Mr. Flynn, the Oklahoma delegate, moved to strike out the appropriation of $15,000 for five Indian inspectors, whom Mr. Flynn termed "Hoke Smith's personal body guard."

Mr. Dockery, Democrat of Missouri, moved, as an amendment, to reduce the salaries of inspectors to $2,500 each, the amount of salaries fixed in the current appropriation law. The motion was defeated.

The committee rose with the Flynn amendment still pending.

At 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

WALLER A FREE MAN.

He Is Released From Prison—Will Join His Family.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Olney received a cablegram to-day from Ambassador Eustis, announcing that Waller, the ex-consul at Madagascar, was released from prison to-day. It is expected that Waller will join his family in the United States.

As Waller is entirely destitute of means, Ambassador Eustis has been authorized by Secretary Olney to provide him with transportation to the United States. He has been in prison for nearly a year, having been arrested on the 6th of March last, in Madagascar, and afterwards being kept in confinement in the military prison in France. The authorities here feel that they have reason to be gratified at the outcome of the case, which, as revealed by the correspondence on the subject, came nearer than the public was aware at one time of leading to severance of diplomatic relations between the two republics. The point at issue was not whether Waller was guilty of the offense charged against him, but whether the government had the right to insist upon satisfying itself that the American citizen had had justice.

The Waller family announces that, upon Waller's return from France, they will return to Kansas, and will live again in their old home in Kansas City, Kan.

Third District Missouri Republicans.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Feb. 22.—A call has been issued in the Third district for the Republican delegate convention to meet here March 25 for the purpose of selecting two delegates to the national convention at St. Louis. The counties composing the district with the number of delegates to which each one is entitled are as follows: Caldwell 8, Clay 2, Clinton 6, Dekalb 5, Davies 9, Gentry 7, Harrison 10, Mercer 7, Ray 6.

For McKinley and Leland.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22.—Gove county has chosen her delegates to the Wichita convention in the persons of W. G. Helney and N. E. Terrill. Both are enthusiastic for McKinley and Leland. Doniphan county also has chosen her delegates and they are for McKinley and Leland. The same is true of Ellsworth county.

They Will not Again Oppose the Consideration of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Populist senators have now decided that when the motion is renewed for the consideration of the tariff bill, they will cast their votes in the affirmative. If they adhere to this decision they will be able to turn the result from the negative to the affirmative side of the scale, and thus secure the consideration of the measure in the Senate, providing as large a number of Republican senators vote in the affirmative as on the first occasion.

A COLORADO HORROR.

NONE SAVED TO TELL OF THE DISASTER.

Cause of the Explosion a Mystery—Machinery Was Wrecked, and It is Impossible to Get Air Into the Shaft—Gas and Smoke Interfere With the Work of Rescue—Great Labor to Recover Bodies of the Miners.

Disaster in a Coal Mine.

NEWCASTLE, Feb. Col., 20.—An unknown number of men are dead as the result of a terrible explosion that occurred in the Vulcan mine, one of the coal properties of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company, at 11:30 yesterday forenoon. Usually seventy-five men are employed in the mine, but less than this number were at work when the explosion occurred yesterday. There is little doubt that all who were at work are dead.

The number of victims cannot now be accurately stated, estimates running from fifty to seventy. Those best informed think the number is very likely between fifty-five and sixty. The excitement at present is so intense that efforts to secure a complete list are useless.

The only man who got out of the mines at the time of the explosion was Edward Welch, who was near the mouth of the tunnel and was blown out. His skull was fractured, arm broken, the face badly cut and burned and all the hair burned from his head. He was breathing when found, but expired shortly after without showing consciousness. The miners who escaped direct death from the explosion must have been quickly suffocated by gas, as all means of ventilation were cut off.

The first news of the disaster was a report as from 100 cannon. People rushed out of their homes and places of business to see what had happened and one look toward the Vulcan mine was sufficient, for a dense cloud of smoke issuing from the mouth of the slope told the tale of death. A throng of people was soon at the scene of disaster, a distance of nearly two miles from Newcastle. A glance was enough to dissipate any hope for the lives of the entombed men. The force of the explosion had caused a cave-in and the tunnel and air courses were filled with the fallen rock, earth and timbers. Both fan houses were wrecked and the slope and vicinity were so full of the debris and the gas was so bad that it was hard and dangerous work to begin the rescue.

Nevertheless, willing hands were soon at work and five men went down as far as possible to ascertain the condition of the slope and found it such that it will require great labor to recover the bodies of the miners. The gas was so bad that after the party had gotten 200 feet they were compelled to return.

As soon as the news of the explosion reached Newcastle, Superintendent Paul Blount closed the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, and, taking his miners, left for the Vulcan mines, where all are actively at work aiding in the attempts at rescue. There are two shafts in addition to the one in which the explosion took place. In the upper of these two the rescuers are in about 300 feet and it is through this that the air can be forced into some of the rooms, but none of those in the mine have come out, and it is feared that this is conclusive evidence that all are dead.

The cause of the explosion is not yet known. The coal fields in which the Vulcan mine is located have been troubled with subterranean gases for many years. In many places over an area of eighty to 100 miles smoke has issued from crevices in the rocks since the country was first known to white men, and in later years more than one valuable coal mine has been destroyed by fire breaking into the workings. A little over a year ago the mines of the Vulcan company had to be flooded on this account, and the old workings have never been reopened. The drift where yesterday's accident occurred was a new one. It is thought the disaster may have been caused by the breaking into an immense pocket of gas, generated by these everlasting fires. On February 8, State Coal Mine Inspector Griffith inspected the mine and pronounced it in splendid condition and the work is said to have been done at all times in the most careful manner.

STILL AFTER MR. MORTON.

Seed Distribution Made Obligatory Upon the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The house yesterday passed the agricultural appropriation bill. It carries $3,158,192. The section of the Revised Statutes for the purchase and distribution of "rare and uncommon" seeds, which Secretary Morton declined to execute in the current appropriation law, was repealed, the appropriation for seeds was increased from $130,000 to $150,000, and its execution was made mandatory upon the secretary. Mr. Cousins of Iowa introduced his amendment to reduce Mr. Morton's salary from $8,000 to $25 until he expended the appropriation in the current law, but the amendment was ruled out on a point of order. Several amendments to the meat inspection act of 1891, recommended by Secretary Morton, which would have given him additional power to enforce regulations and have strengthened the law by the imposition of penalties for violations, were stricken out.

Important If True.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The young king of Corea is here seeking the protection of Russia for his country. His visit is supposed to be a profound secret.

An Indiana Embezzler Shoots Himself.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—Charles S. Nazworthy, assignee of the American Lounge company, was removed from his trust at noon yesterday by Judge Brown of the Circuit court. He was cited to appear and produce his reports before noon. He disregarded the citation and a warrant was issued for him. He has about $600 of the Lounge Company's money. It is alleged that he is short in his accounts as deputy county prosecutor. He is a member of the Marion club and is a Knight of Pythias. This afternoon Nazworthy attempted suicide. He cannot live.

A Message About Shoes.

When Senator Stephen B. Elkins was in Philadelphia the other day he told an interesting story of his election to his present seat. "I was sitting in my study at my country home," said he, "awaiting the returns that would tell me whether or not I had been chosen to take the place of Senator Camden. The operator at the telegraph station had orders to open all telegrams addressed to me, and to telephone their contents to me immediately. Suddenly the telephone rang, and the children's governess, who answered the 'phone, came to me and told me the person at the other end of the wire was saying something about 'shoes,' she couldn't quite make it out. 'Oh,' said I, 'it's my wife's shoemaker, probably. Tell him to let the matter rest until tomorrow.' She delivered the message, but returned shortly to say that the man insisted upon talking to me. I went to the telephone. It was the telegraph operator, and the message he was trying to send me was: 'When shall I send you my shoes? Johnson R. Camden.' Then I knew that I had been chosen to fill the shoes of that worthy gentleman.—Philadelphia Record.

Unpardonable Presumption.

"You know those people that live in that two story house across the way—the Gumpersons, or some such name?"

"Yes, I know them when I see them."

"I have a passing acquaintance with them. Speak to them when I meet any of them on the street. Well, one of the girls stopped me while I was out walking the other morning. She said, 'Miss Highfly, your house wasn't broken into last night and robbed, was it?' I said: 'No. Why?' And she said: 'I'm glad to hear it. I dreamed last night somebody had got into your house through the kitchen window and stolen ever so many valuable things.' Think of the presumption of it! Dreaming about us! And they aren't in our set at all."—Chicago Tribune.

Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

A well-known New York financier, who recently made a business and pleasure trip through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, in a letter to a friend gives some very interesting data and information relative to "The Land of the Fair God." He says, in part: "When I recall my experiences, while in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, it seems to me to be more like a dream than a reality. I never was more favorably impressed with a people, and the resources of the country are truly wonderful.

"Before making this trip I was imbued with the idea, so prevalent among the people of the east, that this territory have little in common with the interests of our people, and was a place fitted more by nature for an abode for the red man and a rendezvous for outlaws than a home for a civilized and Christian people. A personal investigation and inspection of the country early dispelled this idea, and I found that nine-tenths of the sensational articles of outlawry and other tragedies credited to that country eminated alone from the fertile brain of some over-enthusiastic newspaper correspondent.

"The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems of railroads each lead into and across this country, and the great amount of cattle, hogs, wheat, cotton and other produce shipped out from there evidences the fact of the fertility of the soil and the productiveness of the country.

"The Indian Territory is rich in its mineral lands and coal fields, and these industries are only in their infancy, while the cheapness of the land and rich soil over the greater part of Oklahoma offers inducements to capitalists as well as the farming and laboring class of our people.

"There is still some fair hunting in the Kechi hills, southwest of Annidarko and in the Gloss mountains, and the streams are well supplied with fish.

"Crop prospects are exceptionally good, and undoubtedly the coming season will see a large emigration from the east to that country."

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the well-known Paris correspondent, contributes to the March Century a biographical sketch of Alexandre Dumas the elder. The article is a succession of anecdotes of the old novelist, and presents him in a very picturesque light. Mrs. Crawford has an account of the Bohemians and "sponges" who took advantage of Dumas' prodigality, and of his architectural folly, the Chateau Monte Cristo, with its strange menagerie.

Spoiling Potatoes.

In a bulletin issued by Prof. Snyder of the Minnesota State Agricultural college he makes a point of interest to the housewife. He shows that where potatoes are peeled and started to boiling in cold water there is a loss of 80 per cent of the total albumen, and where they are not peeled and started in hot water this loss is reduced to 2 per cent. A bushel of potatoes weighing sixty pounds, containing about two pounds of total nitrogenous compounds when properly cooked one-half pound is lost, containing six-tenths of a pound of the most valuable proteids. It requires all of the protein from nearly two pounds of round beefsteak to replace the loss of protein from improperly boiling a bushel of potatoes.

The empire of the Spaniards, founded in America after its discovery by Columbus, comprised about twelve million square miles of territory.

The Chinese train the cormorant as a fishing bird. A ring is placed around the bird's neck, which prevents its swallowing the fish it takes.

With the March issue, the Atlantic Monthly begins two important series of papers. The Irish in American Life, by H. C. Merwin, is the first of the promised articles on Race Characteristics in American Life. Under the general heading, The Case of the Public School, the Atlantic will discuss the payment and standing of teachers throughout the country. Over ten thousand teachers have been requested to contribute information as the basis of these papers. The first, The Witness of the Teacher, by G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., appears in this issue.