

# INSURGENTS LOSE HOPE

## General Feeling That Their Collapse Is at Hand.

### PROMINENT OFFICERS GIVE IT UP

Del Pilar Leaves Aguineldo's Ranks and Accepts the Inevitable—Two Thousand Privates Desire to Yield—Many Non-combatant Natives Are Returning to Their Homes—The Laurels at Malolos.

MANILA, April 3.—The American troops under General MacArthur are still resting at Malolos, where everything has been quiet today. Hostilities elsewhere, so far as officially reported, have been limited during the last twenty-four hours to an occasional exchange of shots between the insurgents and the troops forming the lines of General Lawton and General Hall, extending from the water works to La Loma. But the shooting has been just active enough to make the lives of the soldiers a burden and to compel the officers to sleep in trenches, clothed and in readiness to repel possible attacks.

Most of the Americans are becoming convinced that the backbone of the insurgent opposition is broken. There are numerous rumors pointing to an early collapse of the insurrection. One of these is that General Pio del Pilar, the best fighter among the Filipino officers, will desert Aguineldo and give his support to the Americans.

The Spaniards, reasoning from their experience with the natives, refuse to believe the rebellion is anywhere near put down. They declare that the Filipinos will not take their defeat at Malolos with the loss of the city and the removal of their so-called government seriously to heart. On the contrary, the Spaniards predict that the insurgents will hover near the American lines, bothering them as much as possible, and when attacked in force, dissolve, only to reappear at other points. This sort of tactics, the Spaniards say, will be followed until the wet season compels the Americans to be housed in barracks, and then the Filipinos will return and reoccupy such towns as the United States troops do not garrison. With the next dry season a repetition of the present operations will begin. Time alone will show how much there is in this theory, but, as against it, it must be borne in mind that the Philippines never gave the inhabitants a demonstration of power comparable in effectiveness to that given them by the United States.

A priest and two men, members of the so-called Filipino congress, who hid themselves in the woods during the fighting which preceded the capture of Malolos, returned there this morning and declared that 2,000 of the Filipino soldiers were anxious to give up fighting and would do so but for their officers, who keep them under arms.

The country between Malolos and Calocan is now full of friendlies, women, children and old people, who are returning to their homes, carrying white flags. The Americans are trying to gain the confidence of the inhabitants by proving to them that if they will return and attend to their ordinary work, peacefully, no harm will befall them. Two hundred and fifty civilians came back to their homes in Malolos last evening. Two thousand women and children, with a sprinkling of unarmed men, supposed to be warriors, came to the outskirts of Malolos on the sea side of the city and afterward sneaked away, carrying all the goods they could.

There has been no little good natured rivalry as to which regiment—the First Montana or the Twentieth Kansas—is entitled to the honor of having raised its flag first in Malolos. Colonel Funston and twenty men of Company E, Kansas volunteers, claim the distinction, on the ground, as already cabled, of having entered the town at double quick and raised the company's flag, but the first flag to be recognized officially was that of Company G of the Montana Infantry.

**Weak Ones Are Starving.**  
SEATTLE, Wash., April 3.—The Times prints a letter from a Washington volunteer at Manila, which was written under date of February 1, as follows:

"The native women and children in our neighborhood and beyond, as well as the old men and sick, are absolutely starving to death. Their husbands and fathers have been killed, wounded, captured or driven back to Malolos, their houses burned to the ground with all their earthly possessions."

**England Wants More China.**

PARIS, April 3.—The Hong Kong authorities are pressing for an extension of territory ceded to Great Britain by the treaties of Canton and Nanking on the ground that more land is needed for government buildings. They propose to build a custom house from the collection of Chinese revenues and promise to increase the opium duties \$40,000 annually if the extension is granted.

**Nebraskans Buy 11,000 Cattle.**

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 3.—One of the largest transactions in Texas cattle since the first of the year was closed today. Charles L. Ware of Fort Worth sold to Humphrey & Setz of Nebraska 11,000 head of cattle for \$198,000, or \$18 per head. Delivery will be made May 15 for shipment to Nebraska.

**Chicago's Cruise Mapped Out.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—It has been decided that Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, the Chicago, will proceed to the South Atlantic via the Mediterranean and Red seas and thence around Cape of Good Hope, touching at all the principal ports on the West African coast. The department considers it a good thing to make a display of an American warship occasionally at the unfrequented ports of the world, and the cruiser Chicago will certainly create a deep impression.

# NO MORE MONEY.

Uncle Sam Puts His Foot Down Against Currency for Cubans.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It was reported tonight by two members of the cabinet that no consideration will be paid to any proposition for money for the Cuban army outside the \$3,000,000 fund now awaiting their acceptance and furthermore it is stated that if too much trouble and deliberate delay occur preliminary to that amount being turned over to the Cubans the \$3,000,000 may be withdrawn and no payment of any sort be made by this government on account of the Cuban troops. No proposition for an additional sum will be considered in any form and the statement to that effect by Secretary Hay in the unofficial interview with the two delegates from the assembly will stand. It is also stated by cabinet officials that no attention will be paid to the project for authorizing a Cuban loan.

C. M. Coon, who, it is alleged, is engineering the scheme for a \$20,000,000 loan issue to the Cuban assembly and is said to be the author of the mysterious dispatches to the Cuban assembly, urging the body not to disband on the ground of a good prospect of securing more than the \$3,000,000 offered by the United States, is in Washington. Mr. Coon tonight was in conference with a Mr. Rosenfeld. He admitted that he was the man who had been working on the plan to establish a \$20,000,000 bond issue to be paid for out of Cuban revenues now collected by the United States. He said he represented a syndicate with \$20,000,000 capital, which intended to place the loan.

"I came to this city from Havana last Sunday," he said. "I have not been in hiding. I spent one month in Cuba and was around in the open air every day being the members of the Cuban assembly. I met General Brooke and made myself known to him. I explained my views of the situation to him. If the three million payment is forced on the army it will create future dissatisfaction and disloyalty, while a bonded debt, paid out of the Cuban revenues, would solve the Cuban problem."

"How about \$20,000,000?" he was asked. "Who is back of it, and where is it?"

Mr. Coen gave no satisfactory answer to this question. "I have assurance," he said tonight, "that the money will be ready the minute the plan for a loan is adopted. I have already told you that I have no capital. I am simply doing the work."

He said he did not care whether the Cuban assembly continued in session or not. Mr. Coen offered no explanation of his business in Washington and denied that he was here to see the government officials.

"I have nothing to do with the administration officials, and do not intend to see them," he asserted.

### Suicide of a Rear Admiral

BOSTON, April 3.—Rear Admiral Charles G. Carpenter, United States Navy, retired, committed suicide at a sanitarium in one of the suburban districts of this city yesterday. The admiral had been in ill health for some time.

Admiral Carpenter for the last six weeks was an inmate of the Adams Nervine asylum in the Jamaica Plains district and at the earnest request of his family details have been withheld from the public. He shot himself in the head.

For a number of years previous to his retirement Admiral Carpenter suffered severely from nervous disorder and soon after being released from service went under medical treatment.

He had apparently recovered, but six weeks ago there came a relapse and he was placed in the asylum. He seemed to improve and his family had hope that he would be himself again.

### Aguineldo Heard From.

PARIS, April 2.—Agonized, the agent of Aguineldo, in the course of an interview, says:

"The capture of Malolos is not as important as the Americans are trying to make it appear. The Filipino government had already determined upon removal to San Fernando and a small detachment of troops was left with orders to burn the town and thus to draw the Americans inland. Two months of rain and fever will save the Filipinos their ammunition and a good deal of trouble and the war will not end while a single Filipino remains to bear arms."

### Iowans Wedded in Alaska.

DEADWOOD, S. D., April 3.—Word has been received here of a very romantic marriage at Dawson City, the parties being Ely E. Wear of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Miss Emil Fellows of Montour, Ia. It was the first grand wedding to occur in the history of the city and it was made a grand event. It is described as a "genuine old-fashioned love match." Both parties are known in this city.

### Saved After Many Hours.

LONDON, April 3.—The Cherbourg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The eight passengers of the Stella, who landed here were rescued from a boat originally containing fourteen men. The boat capsized and six were drowned. The others clung to the keel for five hours and then managed to rick the boat, which was half full of water."

### Candy for the Soldiers.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Before the departure of Secretary Alger from Washington he approved a circular authorizing candies in half-pound packages to be kept on hand for sale as staples to officers and enlisted men of the army. This is similar to action in European armies, based on recent discoveries as to the food value of sugar.

### McKinley Expresses Regret.

BERLIN, April 3.—A semi-official note published this evening says: "The German's proposal to dispatch to Samoa a high commission consisting of a special plenipotentiary from each power, is regarded by the American government as being suitable to the purpose in view. President McKinley, through the ambassador, expressed surprise and deep regret when he heard the news of the collision at Apia."

# RESTING AFTER BATTLE

## American Soldiers Lounging in Philippine Capital.

### GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

First Nebraska Bears the Brunt of Fighting—Quite a Number of Casualties in the Regiment—Montana Men Substitute Stars and Stripes for Philippine Flag—Insurgents Losing Heart.

MANILA, April 1.—The American flag was raised over Malolos at 10 o'clock yesterday. The Kansas regiment and the Montana regiment, on entering the city, found it deserted, the presidencia burning and the rebels retreating towards the mountains in a state of terror. It is believed they cannot in future make even a faint resistance.

The American loss was small. It is evident that the rebels for some time past have abandoned all hope of holding their capital, for the Americans found there evidences of elaborate preparations for evacuation. On the railroad the rails and ties for about a mile had been torn up and probably thrown into the river. The prisoners captured were a few Chinamen. They said Aguineldo left Malolos on Wednesday.

The principal citizens of Malolos, their families and goods have been taken into the country over the railroad, while others have departed on foot, carrying their possessions and smaller their cattle and other animals before them.

Most of the rebel forces were removed to positions east of the railroad, leaving only some small bands in the strong trenches in front of Malolos.

General MacArthur started for the rebel capital at 7 o'clock in the morning with two rapid firing guns flanking the track, two guns of the Utah battery on the right and two guns of the Sixth artillery on the left of the road, firing continuously.

The Kansas and Montana regiments moved upon Malolos and the Nebraska and Pennsylvania regiments and the Third artillery kept along the right of the railroad.

The only effective stand made by the rebels was at a bamboo and earthwork, half a mile from Malolos, and on the right, where the Nebraska regiment, as was the case yesterday, had the hardest work and suffered the greatest loss.

Colonel Funston, always at the front, was the first man in Malolos followed by a group of dashing Kansans.

The Filipino flag, which was flying from the center of the town, was hauled down by some of the Montana regiment, who triumphantly raised their own above it.

From the column of smoke arising from the city it seemed as if the whole place was ablaze. It turned out, however, that only the presidencia, or government building, and a few of the smaller buildings had been set on fire by the rebels before they evacuated the place.

From the reports gathered by the American officers, from prisoners and others, it is believed that the rebel army is constantly losing strength on account of desertions, and that although the enemy may make one or two more stands, the forces of Aguineldo will disintegrate, in perhaps a month, to a few huddles, who may continue waging guerrilla warfare in the mountains.

The American troops behaved splendidly. They advanced steadily against successive lines of trenches, through woods and jungles and suffering from friction heat.

In addition, the American volunteers were handicapped in fighting by the fact that their Springfield rifles are of shorter range than the Mauser rifles in the hands of the rebels. Under those circumstances the steady advance of our troops is a really remarkable achievement.

The victorious American army is feasting on coconuts and bananas and enjoying a well earned rest, while the hospital train is carrying the wounded back to Manila.

### FIRST NEBRASKA CASUALTIES.

Following is a list of casualties in the First Nebraska:

Killed—PRIVATE MILTON LYNDE, Company A, York; PRIVATE WILLIAM ORR, Company A, York; JAMES H. WHITMORE, Company I, Omaha. Wounded—First Sergeant Vickers, Company A, grog, severe; Private Roy Campbell, Company A, leg, moderate; Private Henry Heckman, Company G, thigh, severe; Private Otto Kastenberger, Company H, shoulder, slight; Private Jack L. Beach, Company H, forearm, slight.

Wounded, March 30:—Sergeant Hugh Clapp, Company D, thigh, severe; Sergeant Robert McConnell, Company H, breast, slight; Private Herbert H. Barber, Company A, wrist, thigh and buttock, severe; Private William Logsdon, Company G, chest, severe; Private George R. Bommer, Company G, forearm, slight; Private Lyvners Durham, Company G, chest, severe; Private Bert S. Watts, Company G, thigh, slight; Private Herbert Hodges, Company B, leg, slight; Private Eric Newfield, Company John E. Davis, Company G, hand, slight; Private Claude N. Chenoweth, Company G, thigh, slight; Private Lyvnd Spottenstein, Company H, severe; Private Edward Downing, Company H, thigh, slight; Private John C. Marshall, Company H, leg, slight; Private Walter A. Kilfrits, arm, severe; Private Roy Duncan, Company H, leg, slight.

### Election Contests Fought Early.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The clerk of the house of representatives is beginning to receive installations of the testimony in contested election cases, which will come up for consideration at the next session of congress. Thus far the most of the testimony has been from the contestants.

Probably the most important cases will be those of Dockery against Hellamy, in the Sixth North Carolina district, and Walker against Rhea in the Ninth Virginia district. In the elections in both these districts, incidents subsequent thereto have been attended with bloodshed.

# GETTING TROOPS HOME.

Thirteen Thousand Returned from Cuba During the Month of March.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—So far during the month of March 13,000 troops have been landed in the United States from Cuba. This work has required especial expeditious measures on the part of the quarantine service, but so far all the requirements made upon the service have been met. The war department has exercised unusual haste because of the desire to avoid the necessity of compliance with the order of the treasury department requiring the disinfecting of all the baggage of returning troops and their equipment prior to entry. This has been successfully accomplished by the co-operation of the Marine hospital service and the quartermaster general's office without an exception.

The arrival of transports at southern ports has been so arranged as to permit the disinfection of baggage without causing undue detention of troops. Transports carrying troops were sent in accordance with this arrangement to the quarantine stations at Dry Tortugas and at Blackhead island and to the Florida state quarantine station at Tampa and the city quarantine station at Savannah, Ga. Marine hospital surgeons were sent to all these points to expedite the business, but Colonel Belinger, quartermaster of the war department, is in general charge of the work. The marine hospital service also has furnished additional disinfecting machinery for the work. All told about 1,000 tons of baggage has been disinfected during the month and no baggage was allowed to evade that duty, although some efforts were made in that direction.

A report has been received at the war department from Major Penrose of the Utah regiment, now a brigade surgeon at Manila. It is dated February 15, but contains no information regarding the fighting that had been going on about Manila. The details related mainly to the sickness and health conditions of the brigade. There were some malaria and some smallpox cases, but the brigade had evidently not been engaged in any fighting, as nothing was said about casualties. The brigade was about three and a half miles outside of Manila and stretched from Pasig to Manila bay. Surgeon Penrose said their meals were cooked in Manila and sent to them three times a day. The food was excellent and there was no complaint among the men.

### Plan of Filipinos Failed.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A copy of the Japanese Times of February 12, published at Tokio, has been received here. It contains an interview with an American named Crocker, who may be Prof. Crocker of Columbia college, who was an eye-witness of the first two days' fighting about Manila, which began February 5.

He indicates that the Filipinos in the city undoubtedly contemplated rising en masse, but failed to carry out the plan of cooperation with those in arms outside of the city.

He says if the rebels had destroyed the water supply of the city it would have entailed great hardship upon the Americans, and attributes their failure to do so to their regard for the well-being of the Filipinos in the city.

"During the fighting," says Mr. Crocker, "Aguinaldo, who is supposed to be at Malolos, communicated with Dewey. He sent him a message, in which he said, 'For God's sake, stop the firing,' and disclaiming all responsibility in connection with the starting of the trouble. Dewey, however, refused compliance, and I think Aguineldo is now accepting the situation."

"There was some talk of Aguineldo resigning and washing his hands of the whole affair, but I do not think he will do so. The opinion is that it was not Aguineldo who precipitated this thing, but his followers whom he could not control."

Mr. Crocker left Manila while the fighting was still in progress and his estimates of the casualties are very wild. He says there were from 5,000 to 10,000 Filipinos killed and wounded, and tells of the terrific destruction wrought by the shells from our warships. The shells from the Monadnock, he says, killed "twenty, thirty, and sometimes fifty natives at a time."

### No Troops to Be Sacrificed.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is said at the War department that General Otis will not make a campaign during the rainy season, nor is it believed that he will at present chase the Filipinos into the mountain fastnesses of Luzon. The officials consider it evident that the fight that was in Aguineldo has been whipped out of him and it is believed he cannot hold the Filipino army together much longer. If Otis advises the War department will approve a cessation of active hostilities or further forward movement.

### The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the absence of late news from Samoa or the Philippines the cabinet meeting was devoted to other matters. The Nicaragua-Panama canal commission was discussed informally and it is the belief of the cabinet that the present Nicaragua commission, of which Admiral Waller is the head, will be re-appointed with probably two additional members. The czar's peace conference was not mentioned.

### Carried Nurses and Co. Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The transport steamer Charles Nelson has sailed for Manila. She had 900 tons of freight, which is to be equally divided between the commissary and the quartermaster's departments. Lieutenant Alfred Alose of the Eighteenth United States Infantry was in command of sixty-six recruits, a number of whom are for the hospital corps.

### Alger Peaches Cienfuegos.

(Via Havana).—The secretary of war, Gen. Russell A. Alger, and his party, arrived here at 5 o'clock last evening, with a cavalry and infantry escort. He went to the residence of General Bates, the commander of the department of Santa Clara, where a reception was held this evening, at which the American officers of the district were present.

There is more nonsense under the head of "literature" than any other head we know anything about.

# GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Timothy Reardon, who served as gunner on the United States ship Kearsarge during its famous battle with the confederate privateer Alabama, outside the harbor of Cherbourg, France, and who later served under Farragut in Mobile bay, is dead in Brooklyn, aged 61.

The president has appointed Colonel Edwin V. Sumner of the Seventh cavalry to be brigadier in the regular army. General Sumner will immediately retire and Colonel Thomas M. Anderson of the Fourteenth infantry will probably be appointed to the vacancy. Sumner was a brigadier general of volunteers and Anderson a major of volunteers.

The maple sugar harvest in Vermont is believed to be a total failure this year, and if the worst fears of the sugar makers are realized the industry will be crippled for many years to come. The sugar orchards were stripped of leaves last summer by an army of caterpillars and this spring the trees are found to be sapless.

Judge Shiras, in the federal court at Dubuque, has decided that under the bankruptcy act innocent third parties can hold their securities. The court holds that mortgagees cannot be compelled to yield possession of property in their hands which passed into their possession before the proceedings in bankruptcy were begun.

The following was posted at the war department: "Recruiting for the regular army is progressing most satisfactorily—both in numbers and high class of young men offering. Returns received by the adjutant general up to the close of yesterday show the enlisted strength as being over 62,000, within less than 3,000 of the maximum, which, at the present rate of enlistment, will be reached within ten days."

A deed was filed in the county clerk's office at Louisville from Dennis Long & Co. of Louisville, to the United States Castiron Pipe and Foundry company of Burlington, N. J., transferring the plant and all property of Dennis Long & Co. to the new combine. The plant is one of the largest in the country. The Ohio Pipe company was formally transferred to the United States Castiron Pipe and Foundry company, better known as the Sewer Pipe combine.

At the last cabinet meeting some attention was paid to the campaign of the troops in the Philippines, and the administration is confident of the capture of Malolos, the insurgent capital, in a few days. The arrival in Washington of delegates from the Cuban assembly was touched on, and the discussion brought out a reiteration of the conclusion to pay no attention to their demands. It is felt the assembly delegates represent a disturbing element, and under no circumstances would they be formally received by this government.

Lieutenant Jonas Lien, adjutant of the First South Dakota volunteers, who was killed recently in the Philippines, was a brother of B. H. Lien, mayor of Sioux Falls, a native of Brookings, S. D., 24 years of age. He served two years ago as chief clerk of the house, completed his education at Lincoln, Neb., soon after his return from which place the call for volunteers found him one of the first to respond. He was recently commissioned by Governor Lee as captain of Company I, Captain Denny having returned from the Philippines. He was unmarried.

Attorney General Griggs has advised the secretary of the interior that the act of congress approved March 3, 1899, providing for the taking of the twelfth census, makes the operations of the director of the census independent in all respects save in the matter of accounts, which are made subject to the regulations of the secretary of the interior. Under this ruling the director is authorized to make all appointments, to perfect plans for the taking of the census, to rent quarters, to perform all other acts necessary to the carrying out of the law, independent of the secretary of the interior.

Anslees Magazine for April has a distinct flavor of original investigation and discovery. The editors have thought it timely to present to the public the man who built the wonderful fast-sailing Oregon, Irving M. Scott. How he rose from poverty to wealth and how he organized the great system which turns out vessels like the Oregon is related in charming narrative fashion and illustrated most profusely. In the same number is a curious article on some Indian picture writing recently discovered which tells the story of the Custer massacre as it appeared to the Indians. The matter is most conservative in its nature and makes, as written by J. R. Nickols-Kyle, a most interesting paper.

### LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.

#### Omaha, Chicago and New York Market Quotations.

OMAHA.	
Butter—Creamery separator	10 21
Butter—Choice fancy country	14 16
Eggs—Fresh, per doz.	10 11
Chickens—dressed per pound	10 12
Turkeys, dressed	9 10
Pigeons—live, per doz.	7 10
Lemons—per box	3 75 4 50
Oranges—per box	2 50 4 50
Cranberries—Jerssey per bushel	3 00 4 25
Apples—per barrel	2 75 4 00
Honey—choice, per pound	12 14 11
Onions—per bushel	1 00 1 10
Beans—handicapped navy	1 35 1 40
Potatoes—per bushel new	60 3 15
Hay—Upland per ton	3 00 4 50

#### SOUTH OMAHA.

Hogs—Choice light	3 37 3 60
Hogs—Heavy weights	3 25 3 40
Beef steers	3 11 3 15
Bulls	2 75 4 10
Stags	3 50 4 55
Cattle—live, per head	4 00 4 75
Western feeders	2 00 4 00
Cows	2 71 4 10
Heifers	2 71 4 10
Stockers and feeders	3 60 4 75
Sheep—Lamb	5 00 5 40
Sheep—Western wethers	4 00 4 75

#### CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	89 2 714
Corn—Per bushel	35 35 34
Oats—Per bushel	21 21 21
Rye—No. 2	37 37 37
Timothy seed, per bu.	3 24 3 25
Pork—Per cwt.	3 02 3 05
Lard—Per 100 pounds	21 21 21
Cattle—Western feed steers	4 30 4 53
Cattle—Native beef steers	4 40 4 50
Hogs—Mixed	3 35 3 45
Sheep—Lamb	5 00 5 40
Sheep—Western wethers	3 25 3 30

#### NEW YORK MARKET.

Wheat—No. 2 red winter	41 1/2 42
Corn—No. 2	21 1/2 22
Oats—No. 2	13 1/2 14
KANSAS CITY.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	84 1/2 85
Corn—No. 2	29 1/2 30
Hogs—Mixed	3 30 3 40
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	1 00 1 10

# A GRAND LADY OF ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler, of Chicago, is the Honorable President of the Illinois Woman's Press Association; Honorable President of the Society for the Promotion of Health;



LUCINDA B. CHANDLER, of Chicago, Ill.

founder of the Margareth Fuller Society for the study of Economics and Governments, and also President of the Chicago Moral Educational Society. Mrs. Chandler is an ardent friend of Pe-ru-na, and in writing to Dr. Hartman on the subject she stated as follows:

Chicago, Jan. 6, 1899.

Dear Doctor—I suppose every one that is confined to their desk and not getting the required amount of exercise, will sooner or later, suffer with catarrh of the stomach and indigestion. I know by experience that Pe-ru-na is a most excellent remedy for these complaints. It has relieved me, and several of my friends have used it with the same satisfactory results. Yours very respectfully,

LUCINDA B. CHANDLER.

If there is good in us, it will bring out good in others.

### BIG FOUR OFFICIAL RECORDS

#### Passenger Traffic Manager McCormick Goes to the Southern Pacific.

E. O. McCormick, passenger traffic manager of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, Big Four, has resigned from that company to accept a similar position with the Southern Pacific company, with headquarters at San Francisco. This information came last night in the form of a telegram to C. H. Mitchell, city passenger agent of the Big Four in Chicago, as follows:

"E. O. McCormick has resigned to take service with the Southern Pacific railway as passenger traffic manager, headquarters at San Francisco. President Ingalls has appointed me general passenger and ticket agent, in full charge of the passenger department. These changes effective about May 1."

#### "WARREN J. LYNCH."

The news was a complete surprise to local railroad men, as no rumor of a change in the traffic department of either road had been circulated. It is believed that the approaching entrance of the Santa Fe into San Francisco and consequent competition, something the Southern Pacific has not yet had to face on traffic into that city, is the cause of the change. Mr. McCormick is a progressive passenger man and is considered one of the best in the business. He was formerly general passenger agent of the Monon, and subsequently of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, before going with the Big Four, in 1893. W. J. Lynch, who succeeds him, has grown up with the system, rising from stenographer in the office of the passenger agent of the old Bee Line at Cleveland in 1888. The position of passenger traffic manager is created on the Southern Pacific, Samuel Goodman being general passenger agent and J. C. Stubbs, third vice-president, in charge of the traffic department.—Chicago Tribune.

#### Doe Gully Curves.

About half way between Cumberland and Martinsburg, on the Second Division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is a picturesque spot known as Doe Gully. There is quite a little hill at this point that the road goes through, and the approaches to this tunnel include several reverse curves. The company has been engaged for the past two months in removing these curves and reducing the grades. The chief engineer says that the improvement will do away with one of the most objectionable pieces of track on the Second Division since Seven Curves were eliminated, and will remove four reverse curves. It will not only make a much better riding track for fast trains, but materially assist the west-bound freights in climbing this grade.

Behavior is a mirror in which every one displays his image.

#### United States Patent Office Business.

Four patents were issued to Iowa inventors this week upon application prepared and presented by us as follows:

To Mrs. A. P. Chamberlain, of Des Moines, for game cards adapted for teaching music; to D. Fleck, of Stuart, for a rotary pump; to W. V. and E. L. Stephenson, of Ft. Dodge, for an extensible and adjustable step ladder; to E. E. Miller, of Elma, for a tank heater and feed cooler.

One of our applications allowed, but not yet issued, for a new departure in washing machines, invented by Capt. Handelman, a veteran of two wars, and his son Zouave. Two disks having rubber surfaces on their inside faces are adjustably connected with a horizontal shaft in a tub in such manner that they