

THE SAVIOR OF THE KINGDOM

WEYLER THINKS HOPE OF SPAIN RESTS WITH HIM.

Dictatorship if Need Be—Military All Powerful and He Its Sp. —Upstart Follows His Declaration in Chamber of Deputies.

Madrid, Oct. 28.—During yesterday's sitting of the Spanish chamber of deputies, which proved sensational, Senor Romero Pinedo cleverly led the minister of war, General Weyler, to define his attitude and intentions. General Weyler declared that while the war in Cuba lasted his views were totally distinct from those of the liberal party, but that when the war was at an end the motion for separation disappeared, and he saw nothing to prevent him attaching himself to a liberal government. "I have always faithfully observed discipline," he continued, "and he who talks of dictatorship is the enemy of discipline. Our recent maneuvers have proved that good feeling exists between the people and the army. As for dictatorship, no one thinks of such a thing. Dictators are the offspring of circumstances."

"For myself I may say this: I have never thought of being one, nor do I now. Nevertheless, if my aid were asked at a moment of gravity I do not know how I should decide between my political and military duties, but I should always incline toward the latter."

Loud and prolonged uproar interrupted the minister of war, and several of his ministerial colleagues were unable to restrain expression of surprise at his words.

"I am a politician and a liberal," he assumed, "but before I am a soldier, and if it should become necessary, I will defend our institutions and parliament."

Senor Romero rejoined: "I will take note of the declarations of the minister of war on the subject of a dictatorship."

General Weyler's speech largely occupies public attention in view of the possibilities that he may become premier if Senor Sagasta, whose health is indifferent, should find it necessary to retire.

El Imparcial remarks that: "A dark cloud overshadows General Weyler since the debate."

After attacking Senor Silveira, the conservative leader, for advocating an alliance between Spain and France, Senor Romero attacked General Weyler for inspecting the forts in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. He declared that these actions were "imprudent and dangerous, as tending to create an apprehension in a powerful country which has always advocated Spanish predominance in Morocco."

El Pais asserts that Senor Sagasta will shortly resign the premiership, owing to ill health.

Philippine Army Aggressive.

Manila, Oct. 28.—The constabulary report a fight with insurgents near Passi, province of Iloilo, island of Panay, in which twenty-five insurgents were killed and three captured, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The news from General Hughes regarding conditions in the island of Cebu is encouraging. Lorega has surrendered with his entire force, and one cannon and seven rifles, while General Hughes is negotiating for the surrender of Maxilo, who styles himself "governor politico-militar." His surrender will mean the pacification of the province.

Lack of food and the harassing effects of the aggressive tactics now pursued by the American forces are having their influence upon the natives. In many places where rice is doled out by the government only enough is given for one meal, so that it is hardly possible for any large quantity to find its way to the insurgents.

Miss Stone Still a Prisoner.

Samakoff, Bulgaria, Oct. 28.—The release of Miss Stone, the missionary, has not yet been effected.

Constantinople, Oct. 28.—During the last few days there has been a voluminous exchange of dispatches in cipher between Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States legation, and Consul General Dickinson, who is now in Sofia, regarding the efforts to rescue Miss Stone. Nothing has been made public as to the progress of the negotiations.

London, Oct. 28.—Reynold's Weekly newspaper asserts that King Edward is suffering from cancer of the throat.

Chile Preparing for War.

London, Oct. 28.—"The Chilean government announces the mobilization of the army for the end of November, ostensibly for maneuvers," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Buenos Ayres. "The Argentine fleet has been ordered provisioned and coaled and the sailors are working day and night. Three thousand manifestants arrived here today seeking the intervention of the national government in Santa Fe province."

EUROPE SEES COMMON FOE

EUROPEAN AGITATION AGAINST UNITED STATES.

Further Hint of Boycott—Old World Arming Itself to Fight Competitor—London Papers See Danger—Asks for Closer Anglo-American Alliance.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Spectator, discussing the continued agitation in central Europe against the United States, will say tomorrow:

"There is in fact a real danger. If the conservative parties on the continent, which include the agrarians, clericals and absolutists and the vast mass of the peasantry, should achieve a temporary triumph, a grand effort will be made to boycott the United States and the Argentine Republic as a protection for vital interests threatened by their competition."

"Although the movement will pass and probably the hatred with it, the common enemies and common interests of England and America will tend to drive all who speak English and sell and buy food freely into a single defensive group."

No Absolute Rule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The cabinet today discussed the abrogation of the so-called Browning Indian school ruling, but no further action was taken. Secretary Hitchcock explained the situation and said that if the abrogation proved to be a disadvantage to the Indian children or detrimental to their best interests he would recall it and re-establish the Browning ruling, which was made September 30, 1896, and directed that Indian agents first should build up and maintain the government in the Indian school and declared that the Indian parents have no right to designate which school their children shall attend.

"In a particular case, however," according to this ruling, where you (the agents) think it advisable to follow the wishes of the parents, that is left entirely to your own good judgment."

The abrogation of the ruling already has caused numerous inquiries of the interior department. The bureau of Catholic missions has been fighting for the abrogation ever since the ruling was made. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones has strenuously opposed the abrogation, but finally, after a full discussion with Secretary Hitchcock, agreed to abrogate it tentatively, with the distinct understanding that it could be re-established if found to be in the Indians' best interests and if the action was in accordance with the wishes and directions of the secretary.

Aspect Grows More Serious.

Constantinople, Nov. 2.—The case of Miss Stone today became more serious. The brigands, it appears, are still holding out for the 25,000 pounds sterling ransom and it is feared that should they persist in their demand, Miss Stone will have to be sacrificed. Nevertheless the negotiations are still proceeding. Anxiety prevails at the United States legation this evening, whence there has been an active exchange of telegrams between Secretary Spencer Eddy and various joints. Mr. Eddy today had a long conference with Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, the British ambassador here, who is actively assisting in the efforts to bring about Miss Stone's release.

Sofia, Nov. 2.—The best method of transmitting the ransom demanded by the brigands for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary, and of assuring the safety of the captives are the matters now engaging the attention of Samakoff missionaries, who are negotiating with the kidnappers. It is felt that unusual precautions are necessary in order to safeguard Miss Stone and the others, as there undoubtedly is danger that the captives will be murdered after the ransom is paid.

Condition Very Critical.

Pekin, Nov. 1.—Li Hung Chang's foreign physicians tonight pronounced his condition grave. He has had hemorrhages for the last two days.

His death would probably affect the negotiations as to Manchuria which he has been conducting with M. Paul Lessar, Russian minister to China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Over and above the four warships for which congress directed him last session to prepare plans as a basis for appropriation at the next session, Secretary Long has before him the recommendations of the board of naval construction, looking to authorization by congress of the building of forty more naval vessels of all classes, from battleships down to tugboats.

Confession to a Murder.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 2.—Henry Wiseman, who has confessed to the murder of Mrs. Helen Huss, whose body was found buried in the woods near Royal Oak, was released today from Jackson prison where he has been serving a sentence for theft. Governor Bliss commuted his sentence so that he could be tried for murder. Officers from Oakland county in which the murder was committed, immediately arrested Wiseman.

CZOLGOSZ HOLDS LAST INTERVIEW

SULLEN AND STOICAL AND UN-REPENTANT.

Meets Friends and Relatives—Blasphemes Religion and Hints Them Have no Praying Over His Remains—Brother-in-Law Asks to see Execution.

Auburn, Oct. 29.—Czolgosz held his last two interviews last night, the first with Superintendent Collins and the second with his brother and brother-in-law. Both of the interviews were brief and the interviewers did most of the talking until the question of religion was mentioned, when Czolgosz broke from his seeming lethargy and violently denied the church and the clergy and made his relatives promise that there should be no service for him, living or dead.

Prior to the late evening interviews Czolgosz reluctantly received Fathers Pudzinski and Hickey. It was late in the afternoon and occurred after he had once refused to meet them. When they reached the prison Superintendent Collins conveyed the request for an interview to the prisoner. Czolgosz sent back word that he did not care to see them, but the priests asked to see him despite his refusal. Superintendent Collins consented and he escorted them to the cell. The priests remained with Czolgosz for three-quarters of an hour and earnestly pleaded with the prisoner to repent and pray for divine forgiveness. He rejected all their advances, however, and they regretfully withdrew. They told the prisoner they would hold themselves in readiness to answer a call from him at any time of the night. It was 7 o'clock when Superintendent Collins went into the death house and tried to get the prisoner to talk to him. Although he remained in the cell some time he was apparently not successful in getting anything material from him.

FINAL INTERVIEW WITH BROTHER.

At 8 o'clock the brother and brother-in-law arrived and Superintendent Collins took them down to the condemned man's cell. There was no demonstration when they met. Czolgosz merely stepped to the front of his steel cage and said: "Hello."

The brother ventured to remark: "I wish you would tell us, Leon, who got you into this scrape."

The assassin answered in a slow, hesitating manner: "No one; nobody had anything to do with it but me."

"That is not how you were brought up," said the brother, "and you ought to tell us everything now."

"I haven't got anything to tell," he answered in a surly manner.

"Do you want to see the priests again?" asked his brother, and he answered with more vehemence than he had previously shown: "No, damn them, don't send them here again; I don't want them."

The brother-in-law interjected here: "That's right, Leon."

The brother looked rather disturbed by the answer. Then stepping up close to the bars the condemned man said:

"And don't you have any praying over me when I die. I don't want it; I don't want any of their damned religion."

ASKS TO SEE THE EXECUTION.

There was a painful pause of a few minutes and then the relatives resumed casual conversation with him, to which he replied in monosyllables until the brother-in-law suggested, much to Superintendent Collins' surprise, that he and the brother be permitted to witness the execution. Before Superintendent Collins could reply Leon Czolgosz said:

"Yes, Mr. Superintendent, let them see me killed."

Superintendent Collins told the trio in emphatic terms that no such things could be allowed and ordered them to say goodbye.

Czolgosz walked to the back of his cell, sat down on the edge of his cot and did not answer the last farewell.

Leaving of School Lands.

Trenton, Neb., Oct. 29.—The state commissioner of public lands and buildings was here leasing the school lands of Hitchcock county. A large crowd of farmers from all points of the county were in town to lease the land, which went at a good price. The land is leased by farmers that they may have more range for their cattle, as this county is fast becoming a cattle county.

Death Follows Burning.

Nebraska City, Neb., Oct. 29.—Mattie Kirk, a woman who came here with some movers, and was so badly burned by her clothing catching fire as she stood near a campfire some twelve days ago, died this morning at an early hour. She suffered intense agony during that time and her flesh dropped from many parts of the body where she was burned. She was cared for by the county, as she was a stranger and had no money or home.



THE HOUSEHOLD

Beef Tea as Made by a Trained Nurse. It is the suggestion of a trained nurse, whose beef tea was most acceptable to a patient to whom in any previous illness it had been repellant, that the beef should be broiled before the juice is extracted. A thick, clean, juicy steak from the round is broiled over a clear fire perhaps two minutes on each side, after which it is cut up into small squares, put into a saucepan, covered with cold water, and set on the back of the stove where it should steep, not boil, for fully two hours. Remember not to add the salt until the dish is taken from the fire, and serve it hot, unless, of course, it is to be offered as cold or lead beef tea.

Dampings to Serve with Chicken. These are best baked. Rub a tablespoonful of butter into a quart of flour; add two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt, and mix thoroughly. Add sufficient milk (a cupful and a half) to just moisten. Roll out half an inch thick; cut with a cutter about the size of a silver quarter; stand in a baking pan; brush the tops with milk, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes. Break these into halves; run them back into the oven for ten minutes; put them around the dish, and pour the sauce over them.

Tomato Sandwiches. Among the many preparations for sandwiches is one made from ripe tomatoes. Select three large ones, skin them and cut in slices. Cook them until very tender, then press them through a fine sieve to free from seeds. Return to the fire and add two ounces of grated bread-crumbs, two ounces of grated Parmesan, and a generous piece of butter. Beat up one egg and stir it into the mixture when it boils, removing the saucepan immediately from the fire. Let it cool before making the sandwiches.

Vegetable Soup. Shimmer two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley in two quarts of cold water (soft water is the best) for one hour from the time it begins to boil, then add the following vegetables, chopped very fine: One potato, one carrot, one onion, one turnip—all medium sized—and one stalk of celery. Cook two hours, after adding two teaspoonfuls of salt. Serve hot with squares of buttered bread toasted in the oven.

For Dying Mattings. Mating that is dingy and soiled without being badly worn can be freshened quite remarkably by the use of warm water and salt. Put enough salt into the water to make a strong solution and wash the matting, a strip at a time, with a cloth wrung out of the solution. Dry each strip with a clean cloth before going on to the next. The only precaution that must be observed is that of not allowing the matting to become soaking wet.

Nut Cookies. Take one pound of light brown sugar, one cupful of lard, two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of sour milk, one heaping teaspoonful of soda and one cupful of chopped hickory nuts, flour enough to roll out. First put sugar and lard together and work to a cream, next add the eggs, then the milk, into which you must stir the soda, then add the nuts and then flour to stiffen; have the oven hot, so they will bake in about three or four minutes.

Potato Salad. Either mash the potatoes smooth, or cut in small pieces. Add one or two hard boiled eggs, cut small, a little pickle, and some minced onion if you have any cold. If the potatoes are mashed, they should be creamed with a little butter and milk. Make the dressing of four tablespoonfuls of oil and the same of vinegar, a little pepper and salt to taste. Minced parsley, onion and celery, may all be used with advantage in this salad, also mustard.

Ham Cakes. Wash the plums and stew until tender in enough water to prevent burning, then strain and weigh. To four pounds of pulp allow one pound of sugar, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of pepper and salt to taste. This is an excellent relish to serve with roast meats.

Brief Household Hints. Cracker crumbs absorb more fat than bread crumbs in frying.

The left-over pieces of baked or boiled fish should be faked before they are cold.

The yolk of eggs alone should not be used for covering croquettes, ecclis and the like.

Salt should always be washed from butter before it is used for puff paste, as it retards its rising.

A blending of two or more flavors is usually more pleasing in gelatine jelly than a single decided one.

Bread, rolls and other similar dishes require a hotter oven when mixed with water than when milk is used.

If canned peas are drained and rinsed, then simmered in a little hot water, they will lose their stale, canned taste.

Too much acid in mayonnaise dressing, whether vinegar or lemon juice, injures, if it does not actually destroy, the flavor of the oil.

Oranges or lemons that are served without paring should be thoroughly scrubbed with a brush and cold water, as the tiny black specks so often seen on the rind are the eggs of an insect.

SHOT DEAD IN HIS TRACKS

NORFOLK STOCK BUYER KILLED BY A FARMER.

Demanded to Halt Not Obeyed, but Answered With a Shot, Which is Promptly Returned With Interest—Believed He Was a Burglar.

Pierce, Oct. 31.—George Fetterly, who has been buying stock around here for Norfolk parties, was shot and instantly killed by Christian Duer, who lives seven miles south of Pierce, near Hadar. Fetterly and a friend had been in Pierce during the evening, and imbibed, it is alleged, a good deal of whisky, and rode out of town shooting as they went.

It is claimed that on arriving at Duer's place Fetterly got out and went into Duer's barn. It caused Duer's dog to bark, and Duer, thinking it must be some of the neighbors, got up and went out of doors and called. Not getting an answer and the dog still barking Duer concluded things were not right and went to the house and procured a gun and started towards the barn. On nearing it Fetterly ran out with a bridle on his arm, and when Duer called on him to halt he turned and fired a shot at him. The charge came very near Duer's shoulder. He concluded it best not to take any chances, and took deliberate aim and fired twice. The first charge struck Fetterly above the eye, killing him instantly. Duer being about forty-four feet from Fetterly when he fired. Fetterly's friend drove up shortly afterwards and threw up his hands, but Duer told him to be gone, which he did in short order.

Duer, accompanied by Fred Lehman, came to Pierce early this morning. Coroner Nye of Plainville, was telegraphed for, also Sheriff Hash, who was out of town. The coroner, sheriff and jury went down to the place this afternoon and verified the facts as to the remains, after which, accompanied by the witnesses, they came back to Pierce, where the witnesses were examined in the court house.

Need the Canteen. Washington, Oct. 31.—The annual report of Inspector General J. C. Breckenridge says that while there reports of harmony and good will among the officers of the army, the expression "All officers are thoroughly instructed and efficient," is not heard so frequently as before the Spanish war, due, no doubt, to an influx of young and inexperienced officers. Most reports, however, are favorable. Some lack of attention given by officers to their daily life and duties is noted. The report commends the sagacity and ability of officers who have conducted civil affairs intrusted to them abroad.

The class of recruits received is reported generally up to the standard. The discipline of the troops is reported generally good.

Of the post exchange the inspector general says:

"The reports show that wherever practical post exchanges were in operation at the garrisoned posts at times of the inspectors' visits, the prescribed rules and regulations were being fully complied with, and that their business was generally being satisfactorily conducted. A majority of the posts at which exchanges are maintained were inspected before the law prohibiting the sale of beer in the canteens were enacted, and most of the reports would not show the effect of the law upon them."

At some of the posts inspected since it was reported that the exchange was closed, as it was being operated at a loss after the sale of beer was prohibited, while at others the operations under existing law were stated to be unsatisfactory.

The sentiment of the army on the subject is well known, and is given expression in the following remarks of inspectors general:

"Colonel Burton (Cuba) says: 'Officers generally complain that the elimination of beer has worked a hardship on the soldier and has been detrimental to good order and military discipline.'"

Must Pay Ample Alimony. Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 31.—The divorce proceedings by which Frederick M. Gebhard and Louise Morris Gebhard are legally separated were concluded here today by the order of the court that Mr. Gebhard pay his former wife \$185,000 and make over to her his New York residence.

Call It a Noble Death. London, Oct. 31.—The anarchist clubs of London celebrated the execution of Czolgosz by dances in honor of his "noble death." Various groups met at their respective headquarters at a late hour last night and most of the gatherings only dispersed at 4 o'clock this morning after having the "Carmagnole." The meetings lustily cheered every mention of Czolgosz, whose portrait, draped with black and red, occupied the place of honor on the platforms.

CZOLGOSZ PAYS THE PENALTY

THE ASSASSIN DIES IN AUBURN PRISON.

Asks to Talk to Crowd, but Speech Cut Off—Wanted on Prison Ground and Body soon to Disintegrate—Faces Death Unrepentant.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 30.—At 7:15 o'clock Leon Czolgosz, murderer of President William McKinley, paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime. He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in exactly the same manner as have the majority of murderers in this state, showing no particular signs of fear, in fact doing what few of them have done—talking to the witnesses while he was being strapped in the chair.

"I killed the president because he was an enemy of the good people—of the good working people. I am not sorry for my crime."

These were his words as the guards hurried him into the chair.

A moment later, mumbling through the half-adjusted face straps, he said:

"I am awfully sorry I could not see my father."

Czolgosz retired last night at 10 o'clock and slept so soundly that when Warden Mead went to the cell, shortly before 5 o'clock this morning, the guard inside had to shake Czolgosz to awaken him. He sat up on the edge of his cot and made no reply to the warden's greeting of "good morning."

READS THE DEATH WARRANT. The prison official took from his pocket the death warrant and read it slowly and distinctly to the assassin, who hardly raised his eyes during the perfunctory ceremony.

Just as the warden stepped away from the cell door Czolgosz called to him and said: "I would like to talk with the superintendent."

The warden responded: "He will be down presently."

Then the condemned man rolled over on his cot, apparently anxious to sleep again. At 5:15, however, the guard brought to him a pair of dark trousers with the left leg slit, so as to allow the free application of the electrode, and a light gray outing shirt. He was told to get up and put these on, which he did. Contrary to the usual custom he was given a new pair of shoes. When dressed he laid down on his cot again, and in this attitude Superintendent Collins found him at 5:30, when he went down to visit him.

The superintendent stood in front of the steel bars and when the guard had called Czolgosz's attention, he said: "I want to make a statement before you kill me."

"What do you wish to say, Czolgosz?" asked the superintendent.

"I want to make it when there are a lot of people present. I want them to hear me," said the prisoner.

"Well, you cannot," said the superintendent.

"Then I won't talk at all," said the prisoner, sullenly.

DEADLY CURRENT TURNED ON. It was just exactly 7:11 o'clock when he crossed the threshold, but a minute had elapsed and he had just finished the statement, "I am awfully sorry I could not see my father," when the strapping was completed, and the guard stepped back. Warden Mead raised his hand, and at 7:12:30, electrician Davis turned the switch that threw 1,700 volts of electricity into the living body.

The rush of the current threw the body so hard against the straps that they creaked perceptibly. The hands clinched suddenly and the whole attitude was one of extreme tenseness. For forty-five seconds the full current was kept on, and then slowly the electrician threw the switch back, reducing the current volt by volt, until it was cut off entirely. Then, just as it had reached that point he threw the lever back again for two or three seconds. The body, which had collapsed as the current was reduced, stiffened up again against the straps. When it was turned off again Dr. MacDonald stepped to the chair and put his hand over his heart. He said he felt no pulsation, but suggested that the current be turned on for a few seconds again. Once more the body became rigid. At 7:15 the current was turned off for good.

From the time Czolgosz left his cell until the full penalty was paid less than four minutes elapsed. The physicians present used the stethoscope and other tests to determine if any life remained, and at 7:17 the warden, raising his hand, announced: "Gentlemen, the prisoner is dead."

The witnesses filed from the chamber, many of them visibly affected, and the body was taken from the chair and laid on the operating table.

"I have decided," said the superintendent, to bury the body of Czolgosz in the regular prison lot in the local cemetery. The funeral will take place some time within the next forty-eight hours. We will keep the grave guarded day and night until such time as the quicklime which will be placed around the body shall have entirely destroyed it."

Electrician Davis made this statement as to the execution:

"I used 1,700 volts of electricity, turning it into the body at full voltage for seven seconds and then slowly reducing it for forty-five seconds. Then I threw the full voltage on again for eight seconds. Then, at the suggestion of Dr. MacDonald, I turned it on again for a few seconds. I did not think there was any necessity for the third contact and the lack of resistance shown when it was administered proved eight amperes of resistance."