NEW STARS ADDED

JOINT STATEHOOD BILL PASSES LOWER HOUSE.

THIRTY THREE OPPOSE MEASURE

Debate Continued For Some Time, But Is Practically Featureless — Vote Shows 194 for the Measure and 150 in Opposition Thereto.

WASHINGTON—The house passed the statehood bill according to schedule on Thursday. The republican opposition to the measure spent its entire force yesterday and no effort was made to defeat the bill on its final passage, but thirty-three of the "insurgents" voting against the measure. The bill passed by the vote of 194 to 150.

The debate which preceded this vote began at 11 o'clock and was practically featureless so far as any hope was entertained of changing the measure in the slightest degree. The bill as passed provides that Oklahoma and Indian Territory shall constitute one state under the name Oklahoma and that Arizona and New Mexico shall constitute one state under the name of Arizona. Should the terms of admission be ratified by the residents of the territories in question their respective state constitutions must contain clauses prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and plural marriages.

The constitution of Arizona must prohibit the sale of liquor to Indians forever and that of Oklahoma for twenty-one years.

There are many other stipulations governing schools, courts and political subdivisions of the proposed new states.

Little interest was manifested in the day's proceedings aside from the actual vote on the bill.

Basing his prediction on the great future development of Arizona and New Mexico, on the accomplishment of his own state, Mr. Kahn, Cal., depicted the wrong that was being done in joining these two territories as one state.

Mr. Mondell, Wyo., followed in the same line. He depicted the time when the representatives of the flourishing west would object to the representation accorded the dead and dying east because of its past prosperity.

The debate shifted to the other side at this point. Mr. Cole, O., was opposed to substituting hills for homes and mountains for men. Mr. Capron, R. I., began his speech in favor of the bill and said he would yield to Mr. Hepburn if he would recount the experience of the territories of Maine and Iowa. Mr. Hepburn complied.

Mr. Smith, Ariz., made a most emphatic denial of charges that the railroad and mining interests were working against joint statehood.

The roll call on the bill was begun promptly at 3 o'clock. In just twenty-two minutes the result was announced, 194 ayes, 150 noes and 8 answering present.

"The bill is passed," declared Speaker Cannon. Thirty-three republicans voted against the bill.

FIXING THE BILL TO SUIT DEMOCRATS

WASHINGTON — The republican members of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce held a caucus and agreed to amendments to the Hepburn railroad rate bill, which they think may satisfy the democratic members of the committee and make a unanimous report of the committee possible. By the Hepburn bill the interstate commerce commission was originally empowered to fix a maximum rate. The democrats on the committee objected to this use of the word "maximum," saying it was not definite. To meet the objections of the democrats the republicans have agreed to change the wording so it will read:

"A just, reasonable and fair remunerative rate which shall be the maximum rate."

JUMPS FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Prisoner Escapes from Train Near Rushville, Neb.

LEAD, S. D.—Passengers on the Northwestern train were amazed the other day, when just this side of Rushville, Neb., a man suddenly kicked out the window lights and plunged feet foremost from the moving train. He was a prisoner who had just finished serving a term in the penitentiary in Virginia and was being brought back to Dawes county, Neb., by Sheriff Mote. Nebraska had waited sometime to get her hands on this man, only to lose him at the last moment. The train was stopped, and the sheriff with assistance immediately started a hunt for the man, but although he was handcuffed he succeeded in making good his escape and up to the present time has not been found.

Thompson is Confirmed.

WASHINGTON—David E. Thompson of Lincoln was on Wednesday confirmed by the senate as ambassador to Mexico. The confirmation came sooner than expected and it turns out that there was no serious effort to raise opposition to it. Aside from a few personal inquiries, it is said, senators of the foreign relations committee did not go into the matter of the charge against the Nebraskan. It is not known at the state department just when Thompson will take the new post.

Five Years for Land Fraud.

DENVER—Convicted of perjury on all counts contained in the federal indictment charging him with complicity in the extensive land frauds in eastern Colorado, W. Irwin was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and fined $500. Irwin is an Akron real estate dealer and, according to the government, he is the man who assisted materially in preparing the fraudulent final proofs for timber culture entries on government land and assisted in disposing to innocent parties the land so wrongfully gained.

HAVE A NEW TACK.

The Claim Set Forth by Chicago Packers.

CHICAGO—President Roosevelt has been made the central figure around which revolves the entire case involving the pleas of the indicted packers for immunity from further prosecution by the government on charges of being in a conspiracy to combine in restraint of trade and commerce. Attorney William J. Hynes, for the defendants, in his opening statement to the jury hearing the immunity pleas, read an excerpt from a letter written by President Roosevelt to Attorney General Moody, in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rebate case, which was a part of the communications between the two men called for by congress some time ago. This letter is taken by the packers as an admission by the president that the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Department of Justice worked together to indict the packers, supporting the contention of the packers upon which they rest for immunity.

The defendant packers will endeavor to interject the letter into the case of evidence, just as if the president was here and testified concerning it.

The letetr was written by the president June 12, 1905, at the time the federal grand jury was sitting in Chicago on the Beef trust inquiry. That part of the letter read by Attorney Hynes and which will be introduced by the defendants, if possible, as evidence from President Roosevelt, follows:

"With my approval the Department of Justice, with the assistance of the Department of Commerce of Labor, has for some months been endeavoring to find out whether or not they can obtain legal evindence of such wilful and deliberate violations of the injunction by any individual, if the grand jury now sitting in Chicago finds an indictment against any individual connected with the packing corporations it will be because in its judgment such legal evidence of the violation of the injunction has been laid before it."

The letter is purported to be signed by President Roosevelt and is taken by the defendants as proof of their contentions.

"That letter is a public document and we will introduce it as evidence in this case," said Attorney John S. Miller, one of the packers' attorneys. If the government contests it we can, of course, call for an original copy."

DEWEY HEARD FROM BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

WASHINGTON — The dry dock Dewey en route to the Philippines, has again been heard from, a message received at the navy department from the commandant of the coaling station at San Juan, Porto Rico, reporting that the Dewey had been spoken to Friday night by the armored cruiser Maryland, when 648 miles distant from that vessel. The Dewey was in latitude 27.52 north and longitude 48.29 west. She was traveling four knots an hour. Everything was going well with the expedition and all on board were well.

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WILL ASK ROOSEVELT TO SAVE A LIFE

ANTWERP—A committee of prominent Belgians appointed for the purpose of seeking the release by the Turkish government of Edward Joris, the Belgian condemned to death by a native court at Constantinople for alleged participation in the attempt to assassinate the sultan in July last, decided to send a petition to Miss Alice Roosevelt asking her to interest President Roosevelt, in the hope that he might possibly intervene in behalf of Joris.

Proposal to Sell Lands.

WASHINGTON — Representative Kinkaid introduced a bill making it lawful for the commissioner of the general land office to order into the market and sell for not less than 50 cents an acre any isolated tract of public domain containing less than 320 acres which is or has been subject to entry as a homestead under provisions of an act to amend the homestead law as to certain unapropriated and unreserved lands in the state of Nebraska, "which in his judgment would be proper to expose for sale."

Three Hundred Men Drown.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The Brizilian turret ship Aquidaban has been sunk at Port Jacrapagua, south of Rio Janeiro, as the result of an exploison on board. It is reported that 300 of the crew perisned and that only one officer was saved.

Isle of Pines Goes to Cuba.

WASHINGTON—The senate committee on foreign relations voted to report the treaty with Cuba, ceding the Isle of Pines to that republic. The treaty was not amended.

WORK TO BE DONE

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

PLENTY OF BUSINESS ON HAND

The Moroccan Conference, Franco-Venezuelan Question, Shipping Bill, Statehood Measure and Other Matters to Be Considered.

WASHINGTON—Except for possible developments in the Franco-Venezuelan crisis and possible through unexpected complications in the Moroccan conference the week begins with little promise of news events of an unusual character.

The crisis in the Franco-Venezuelan question which seemed imminent has passed for the moment, as France has said she would await "a propitious time" for taking such action against Venezuela, as she has decided upon. It is intimated that her desire is to await the conclusion of the Algeciras conference before involving herself with Venezuela.

The Moroccan conference promises very definite action as the graver problems it is to confront are yet some ways off. Though the alignment of the delegates is more marked than a week ago there is still a feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome. It is generally believed that the longer the conference lasts the better chance for its successful termination. The private discussions which the French and German delegates have had created a optimistic feeling among the other conferees.

The senate will begin the week with the consideration of the Chinese boycott. The question will come up in connection with a resolution offered last week by Senator Tillman, directing the committee on immigration to investigate the conditions of Chinese opposition to American manufacturers.

Senator Gallinger will make an effort today to secure further consideration of the shipping bill and it is his purpose to press that measure upon the attention of the senate as insistently as the circumstances will permit, at least for the present, by many republican senators. It is suspected by some of the friends of the shipping bill that there is a disposition to keep the measure in its place for the purpose of holding off the statehood bill, but they say that while they are not prepared to let go of the shipping bill for the present they can displace it whenever so disposed with the statehood bill. The antagonists of statehood do not admit this and it looks as if the light over the admission of new states might be initiated in this way. It is not probable, however, that this stage of the contest will be reached for some time.

The statehood bill will be reported by Senator Beveridge from the committee on territories today. The committee has given no instructions to him as to bringing the bill up in the senate, but he will press it as rapidly as he can without prejudice to other party measures. The friends of the bill expect very determined opposition and a long contest is among the strong probabilities. The principal point of controversy is the uniting of New Mexico and Arizona, and a special effort will be made to secure the adoption of Senator Foraker's amendment, giving the people of Arizona an opportunity of voting separately on the proposition.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IS DISSATISFIED WITH CANADA

MONTREAL—A dispatch to the spasmodic movements that have been going on in British Columbia for the last few years toward secession from the Canadian federation are becoming more serious. At the opening of the provincial legislature, the dispatch says, Mr. McGowan, member for Vancouver, made a speech in which he called upon the government to ask better financial terms from the Dominion, not as a favor, but as a right, and to prepare in case of refusal, a monster petition to King Edward, requesting the severance of the ties between British Columbia and the Canadian confederation.

TO BE GIVEN FREE HAND.

France Looked To To Solve the Venezuelan Problem.

WASHINGTON—Convinced of the sincerity of the assurances received from France regarding the loyalty to the Monroe doctrine and all that it involves, the Washington government has given the Paris government a free hand in the execution of the program for the solution of the Venezuelan problem. The conferences on this phase of the situation occurred some time ago and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, has final assurance that the efforts to obtain diplomatic treatment for its charge d'affaires at Caracas will not be interpreted at Washington as in any way violative of the Monroe doctrine.

Present for Miss Rosevelt.

HAVANA—The senate passed an appropriation of $25 000 for the purchase of a wedding gift for Miss Alice Roosevelt. The bill directs President Palma to select a gift for Miss Rosevelt. Each of the three senators introducing the bill spoke in a similar tone to Senator Zayas, who said that Cuba owed some evidence of appreciation to its unfailing friend, Theodore Roseveit, and that the wedding of his daughter afforded opportunity to demonstrate Cuba's love for and appreciation for her illustrious father.

Stock Sale Tax Law Valid.

NEW YORK—The constitutionality of the stock transfer tax law of New York state affirmed by a decision of the appellate division of the supreme court. About $5,000,000 annual taxes are added to the state revenues by the decision. The case decided was a test against Albert J. Hatch, stock broker, who was charged with having sold and delivered shares of railroad stock without paying the tax required by this law. Four justices decided for the constitutionality of the law and one against it.

ISLE OF PINES TREATY GOES.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to Report Favorably.

WASHINGTON—The treaty under which the United States relinquished to Cuba all claim or title to the Isle of Pines, which has been pending since November 11, 1903, was ordered reported by a majority of the senate committee on foreign relations. There will be a minority report presented by Senator Morgan and signed by two or more members of the committee amending the treaty so as to give additional protection to the interests of Americans who have investments on the island. As reported by the majority, the treaty is exactly as it was reported and made public November 24, 1903.

It provides that the title to the island shall be relinquished to Cuba in consideration of the grants of coaling and naval stations in Cuba heretofore made by the Cuban government to the United States. It is the contention of the majority of the foreign relations committee that article 3 of the treaty gives ample protection to American interests. This article stipulates that citizens of the United States who at the time of exchange of ratifications of the treaty shall be residing or holding property in the Isle of Pines shall suffer no diminution of the rights and priviliges they have acquired. They shall have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners.

THE DRY DOCK DEWEY IS MAKING GOOD TIME

WASHINGTON—The big dry dock Dewey is getting along well on her way to the Philippines and the almost daily reports received at the navy department by wireless telegraphy have almost assured the officials of the success of the venturesome experiment. On Friday came two messages from the naval commandant at San Juan Porto Rico, transmitting news of the dock received through the chain of scout ships thrown out from Admiral Brownson's cruiser squadron.

The first message, timed at 8 o'clock in the morning, reported the dock in lattitude 2.44 and longitude 41.23, with weather fine and the expedition making an average of 100 miles per day.

WEIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Influence is Being Felt at Moroccan Conference.

ALGECIRAS — Henry White, American ambassador to Italy, and head of the American delegation to the Moroccan conference, is making the weight of the United States felt in quiet endeavors to bring France and Germany nearer together before the disputed questions arise in the conference. These questions cannot long be delayed, as the consideration of economic and financial reforms will begin next week.

It has been impossible for the United States to take the lead in seeking a way toward an agreement that shall guarantee to all countries an equal footing in Morocco and yet realize in somt respects the special position of France. It is a difficult task, but all the governments except those directly concerned are assisting in it because of the danger of the situation should the conference fail. Great Britain is with France and is not disposed to ask France to modify her views. Italy, however, as the ally of Germany and the friend of France, and Russia, as the ally of France and the friend of Germany, are co-operating in efforts to find a compromise.

Rockefeller Ranch Sold.

COLBY, Kas.—News has just been received of the transfer of the Frank Rockefeller ranch in Rawlins county, Kansas, to Craig L. Spencer, an Eastern Neraska man. The tract comprises 9,120 acres, and about $80,000 is involved in the deal.

Craig L. Spencer, the purchaser, expects to improve the land and put it under cultivation. This sale is the largest deal ever negotiated in western Kansas land.

THE MORROCAN POLICY CRITICISED BY MONEY

WASHINGTON—The foreign affairs of the United States continued on Friday to hold the attention of the senate, the Moroccan and Dominican matters being the questions immediately at issue. Mr. Money was the principal speaker and he talked for over two hours in opposition to the coure of the administration with reference to both San Domingo and Morocco. He contended that there was danger of becoming involved unnecessarily in the affairs of other countries by participating in the Algeciras conference and that this country was not sufficiently concerned with the conduct of affairs in Santo Domingo to justify our course in that island. He also took the position that the president had transcended his authority there.

Scon to Pop the Question.

BIARRITZ, France—King Alfonso, traveling incognito as the Marquis of Covadonga, arrived here in an automobile on Friday from San Sebastion and immediately visited the Princess Ena of Battenberg and her mother at the villa Mouriscot, where they lunched together. The king appeared to be in most joyful humor, graciously saluting the crowds along the roads. The formal proposal of marriage may be made Saturday or Monday during the dowager queen's visit.

Iowa Victim of Valencia.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The body of Fred Erickson of Oelwein, Ia., has been found a mile east of Cape Beale. His purse contained $90. He had an identification card in his pocket.

Foreign Commerce Large

WASHINGTON—The foreign commerce of the United States approached surprisingly near to the three billion dollar point in the calendar year, 1905, according to a report issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

WARE CONVICTED

SOUTH DAKOTA CLERGYMAN GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

A VERDICT ON SEVEN COUNTS

Two Years Prison and Maximum Fine of Ten Thousand Penalty—Defense Asks to Prepare a Motion for a New Trial.

OMAHA—"Guilty, as charged in the indictment excepting the eight count of the first indictment," was the verdict of the twelve men who had been trying for the last fourteen days Rev. George G. Ware, rector of the Episcopal church of Lead, S. D., president of the U. B. I. Land and Cattle company of Hooker county, Nebraska, jointly indicted with Frank W. Lambert and Harry Welsh for alleged conspiracy in securing fradulent filings for the purpose of defrauding the United States out of title to some 20,000 acres of land within the U. B. I enclosure.

The penalty in such cases is two years' imprisonment and a fine the maximum of which is $10,000.

The jury went out at 10:25 Friday morning and reached its verdict at 3:20 Friday afternoon. Fifteenth minutes later the jury filed into the courtrom, the interim being reserved to notify the defendant and his attorneys, T. J. Mahoney of Omaha and Henry Frawley of Deadwod, S. D., who were waiting at Mr. Mahoney's office in the Paxton block for the verdict. Special District Attorney Rush, who prosecuted the case, was already in his office in the federal building.

Ware's old bond of $5,000 holds good until he is sentenced.

Defense Seeks New Trial.

Immediately upon the announcement of the verdict of guilty Mr. Mahoney asked leave of the court to prepare a motion for a new trial and Judge Munger said:

"Will the latter part of next week do? If so I will give you until that time and further action will be suspended in the meantime."

Mr. Mahoney replied, "We will have the motion ready at that time."

The verdict in full is:

In the District Court of the United States, District of Nebraska — The United States against George G. Ware, Nos. 21 and 23, Docket O, Consolidated: We, the jury, duly empanelled and sworn to try the issues joined in the above entitled cause, do find said defendant, George G. Ware, guilty as to the first, second, third, four, fifth, sixth and seventh counts, not guilty as to the eighth count and guilty as to the ninth count in indictment 21, docket O, in the manner and form charged by the indictment therein.

We, the jury, duly empanelled and sworn to try the issues joined in the above entitled cause, do find said defendant, George G. Ware, guilty as to all of the seven counts in indictment No. 23, docket O, in the manner and form charged by the indictment therein.

HENRY C. LUDDEN, Foreman.

The trial of the case began January 10, the jury being empanelled the following morning. A motion to quash the indictment was overruled by Judge Munger and the case proceeded to trial. The government put about forty witnesses on the stand, including the two co-defendants, Frank W. Lambert and Harry Welsh, both of whom had pleaded guilty to the indictments and were already in custody or under bond. The defense put but sixteen witnesses on the stand, chief of whom was the defendant, George G. Ware. The other witnesses for the defense were introduced chiefly to impeach the testimony of Lambert and Welsh.

MEASURES CONCERNING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

WASHINGTON—The senate committee on public lands committed itself to support three complete measures concerning the public domain. The first is the repeal of the timber and stone acts; the second to authorize the secretary of the interior to sell the right to cut matured timber on public lands of more value for timber than agriculture, and the third to authorize the sale of lands which have their greatest value in their marble and stone deposits. A bill incorporating these questions will be adopted by the committee, probably through the amendment of the Hansbrough bill for the repeal of the timber and stone act.

Gen. Wheeler Dead.

NEW YORK — General Joseph Wheeler, the famous confederate cavalry leader, and a brigadier general of the United States army since the war with Spain, died at 5:35 Thursday afternoon at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, in Brooklyn. The veteran of the two wars was 69 years of age, but in spite of his age there was hope until within a few hours of his death for his recovery from the attack of pneumonia which caused his death.

To Promote Army Efficiency.

WASHINGTON—The war department will recommend to congress that an appropriation be made which will permit the assembling of all available troops in the United States, except the coast artillery, at about seven camps in the United States for the purpose of drills and practice which the military authorities deem essential to the promotion of the efficiency in the army. If congress appropriates the money it is proposed to establish two camps on the Atlantic side and two on the Pacific side.

To Keep Tourists at Home.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The conference arranged by the Salt Lake Commercial club and intended to devise plans for attracting tourists to the scenic portions of the United States in preference to Europe, opened here. It has been designated the "see America first conference." Delegates were present from all parts of the country and represented cities, states, commercial bodies and other organizations. The object is to get tourists to spend this money at home, thus being benefactors of their own country.

CAUCUS RULE WINS.

Insurgents on Statehood Measure Defeated by Decisive Vote.

WASHINTON—When the smoke of the liviest legislative battle of the session had cleared up in the house on Wednesday Speaker Cannon and his organization were in complete control and the joint statehood program of the administration had been adopted. Forty-three republican "insurgents" were down to defeat, having voted vainly with the democrats to gain control of the rule, the terms of which are to govern the statehood bill in the passage through the house. The vote ordering the previous question on the ule was 192 ayes and 105 nayes. This clearly defeated the opposition, the full strength of which was polled and little interest was taken on the vote for the adoption of the rule which immediately followed and was carried by a majority of thirty.

Previous to the vote the debate on the rule proceeded under high tension. The speeches were short, but the words uttered were hot and full of sting.

MARSHALL FIELD LEAVES $8,000,000 TO CHICAGO

CHICAGO—By the will of the late Marshall Field, the city of Chicago is made the beneficiary to the extent of $8,000,000, which is to be used for the endowment of the Field Columbian museum, now situated in Jackson park.

The entire bequest for a museum, however, is made upon the express condition that within six years from the date of the death of Mr. Field there shall be provided for the museum, without cost to it, lands which shall be satisfactory to the trustees as the site for the permanent home of the museum. If within the six years the site has not been provided, the $8,000,000 is to revert to and become part of the residuary estate.

HOUSE AMENDS PANAMA BILL

Eight-Hour Law Not to Apply to Alien Laborers.

WASHINGTON—The first attempt at fillibustering at this session occurred in the house Friday in a democratic endeavor to defeat the provision of the urgent deficiency bill waiving the eight-hour law for foreign laborers on the Panama canal. The amendment was placed in the bill in committee of the whole after the house had divided many times on every pretext which Minority Leader Williams could make the cause of vote. When the bill, to which the amendment was proposed was finally finished late in the day, a demand for a separate vote and roll call on that amendment was made and ordered, at which time the house adjourned.

WINDOW GLASS MONOPOLY.

Manufacturers Say They Intend to Make Money.

CLEVELAND, O. — The market price of window glass is to be controlled by an absolute monopoly. The American Window Glass Company and the National Window Glass Company have agreed to support the market and stick together on prices. What they will do with the control the manufacturers refuse to say, further than that they "will make money."

THOMPSON AND GOSS LAND.

Former Nominated Ambassador to Mexico and Latter District Attorney.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt sent to the senate the nominations of two well known Nebraskans for important positions. They are D. E. Thompson of Lincoln to be ambassador to Mexico and Charles A. Goss of Omha to be district attorney for Nebraska, to succeed Judge Baxter. The nomination of D. E. Thompson to be ambassador to Mexico is a distinct promotion. He was until a few weeks ago United States minister to Brazil, a post he had held for several years. The nomination of Mr. Goss came as no surprise, as the Nebraska delegation last week unanimously agreed that he should have the position.

THE NEW PRESIDENT IS GIVEN RECOGNITION

GUAQAQUIL, Ecuador—It now develops that during the attack made on the barracks by rioters Friday night only sixty-nine persons were killed and ninety-four wounded. The soldiers resisted until the next morning and then recognized the new government. Before entering Qito, the capital, General Alfaro, the leader of the revolution, had a four hours' fight at the village of Machachi with the government troops under Colonel Larren, resulting in 300 men being killed and 100 wounded.

Former President Garcia's troops, under General Franco and Colonel Andrade, are on their way to Q'to, where they will surrender their armss.

Tillman Wants Investigation.

WASHINGTON — Senator Tillman introduced a resolution directing the committee on immigration to investigate charges of unfair treatment of Chinese aliens traveling in the United States, by officers of the immigration service.

Present for Miss Roosevelt.

PEKING—The dowager empress has sent to the American legation a number of wedding presents for Miss Alice Roosevelt. The presents consist of costly jewels, silks and ermine roes.

Court Division Bill.

WASHINGTON — Representative Kennedy introduced a bill providing for the division of Nebraska into two federal judicial districts. Mr. Kennedy's bill is a duplicate of Senator Burkett's bill introduced in the senate last week.

Pendleton's Sentence Lightened.

MANILA—The sentence of Lieutenant Pendleton, who was condemned to life imprisonment for murder, has been reconsidered and changed to imprisonment for twenty years.

COSTUME THAT CAUSED STIR.

Carelessness and Color-Blindness Equally to Blame.

There are still many who will remember the late Theodore D. Weld as one of the old-time, active abolitionists. He was afflicted with color-blindness, and often related the following incident as one of the unpleasant happenings connected therewith.

Among other preparations for an extended lecture tour he had ordered two pairs of trousers of his tailor, one pair blue and the other green. It was a rush order, and the garments were finished off after dark and sent to his residence the same night.

His first lecture was delivered at an afternoon meeting, for which he donned a pair of the new trousers. When he made his appearance on the platform an amused smile appeared on nearly every face in the audience, and a murmur of suppressed laughter was plainly audible.

He looked, so far as he could, to see if there was anything wrong with his personal appearance, and, being satisfied that all was well, proceeded calmly with his address. But he was enlightened before the evening meeting, his hostess kindly telling him that one leg of his trousers was blue and the other green.

He immediately brought the other pair for her inspection, and they were found to be the same. In rushing the garments together by lamplight the parts had got mixed.—Boston Herald.

LATEST WRINKLES OF FASHION.

Two Styles That Have Their Origin in Vanity.

The fashion of wearing elbow sleeves and long gloves has given rise in Paris to a very ugly new vogue, which consists in taking a pair of long white kid gloves and cutting the hand off bodily, so as to leave a kid covered arm and wrist, with the hand entirely bare.

In the eyes of the owners of bulky and beauteous rings the idea has somewhat to recommend it, but any fashion that leaves the hand uncovered never looks really dressed, and for that reason those who wish to be thought smart are the only ones who make it popular.

Another idea introduced in the French capital, and it need not be added it is already here, is concerned with that useful adjunct of a fashionable woman's toilet—the gold bag. For some time past this has been worn adorned with diamonds, rubies and sapphires, with a plain gold ring that is slipped over the finger to give the wearer a secure grip upon it. Some of the smartest women carry these gold bags, the rings of which are set with stones corresponding to the stones inset in the clasps. The effect of a diamond bag ring, slipped on the finger outside a white kid glove, is most fetching.

Wolves Treed a Hunter.

Edouard Leduc, shantyman, who has just returned from Des Joachins, had a narrow escape from falling the victim of a pack of wolves, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe.

The shanty to which Leduc was attached is located ten miles north of Des Joachims, and he went out one day recently to shoot partridge About sundown he started back for camp again, when he heard a patter and saw the forms of four-footed beats all around him.

Leduc's gun was a light weapon of one barrel and he took a small tree in preference to risking the continuance of his journey. There he remained all night, and for hours, he says, he could see the gray shadows stealthily moving about, their green eyes flashing. Once or twice he fired at some of the pack which ventured nearer than the others. Just before the day broke the animals disappeared and he, hungry and stiff, climbed down from his perch.

Oregon Trees in Austria.

A. F. Miller of Sellwood yesterday made a shipment of 750 pounds of the seeds of fir and spruce trees to replenish the depleted forests of Austria. One thousand pounds were wanted, but these were all that were gathered. About 600 sacks of cones were picked from young trees, from which the seeds were carefully taken. Between 200 and 300 pounds of seeds were sifted from the whole bulk that did not promise, only the very best being sent across the sea.

Oregon fir and spruce are growing on thousands of acres of territory in Germany and Austria that had been denuded of trees. Mr. Miller has been gathering seeds of these trees for several years. He says that the fir is the most popular tree and the seeds are eagerly sought for, the demand being greater than can be supplied.—Portland Oregonian.

The First Bachelor.

When Adam "batched" in Paradise, before the cook had come,
He found his housework irksome and it was neglected some.
Ad wasn't lazy, either—he was up at early dawn—
But he wouldn't air the bedding and he wouldn't sweep the lawn.
And the serpent heard him muttering, "I won't wear any clothes
Until I find a good fig-leaf on which the button grows."
Beneath the couch Edenic was collected such a store
Of miscellaneous rubbish as was never seen before;
While in the primal kitchen was a mess which I declare
Was quite enough to make a Christian woman swear.
Then the Lord looked in upon him and he gave an awful groan,
"It is not good, I see," He said, "that man should be alone."
And all terrestrial troubles from that very date began.
For Adam soon thereafter had become a "family man."
He had planted hogs in Eden, sown his "garden sass" and thrived,
But he left the dishes standing till the day that Eve arrived.
—Walter Hurt.

No Privileges for Passholders.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad, who led the way for abolition of the pass system, is paying his own fare when he rides. His son, Robert Kelso Cassatt, it is reported, is also setting the riding public a good example. An innovation of kindred cost has been introduced on the Reading road, where paying passengers must be provided with seats, even those traveling on passes should have to stand. Besides, passholders must show their passes every ride, no matter how well they may be known to conductors.