"CAL" AS ATTORNEY GENERAL

Sioux City Newspaper Man Who Made a Record in Territorial Days.

ACTED IN DUAL ROLE FOR STATE'S BENEFIT

Gave Opinions as Auditor and Attorney General and Never Was Reversed—Dakota's Famous Divorce Bill.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 13.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—At least one man has demonstrated that to perform the functions of an attorney general it is not necessary that he be a lawyer or that he ever studied law, for that matter. This is a story of the territorial days in Dakota—days not so long ago but that many men still in that part of the great west can remember them. All of the old-timers of Dakota remember "Cal." His right name is Ernest W. Caldwell, but he is better known by the nickname which will follow him to his grave. He went to Sioux Falls in the early 80s and established himself in the newspaper business.

It so happened in 1886 that he was territorial auditor. George Rice of Moody county was attorney general, but he got tired of his job and quit. As no successor was appointed to take his place it devolved upon the auditor to perform the functions of his office.

Becomes a Pooh Bah.

"Cal" did his work so well that the question of naming a lawyer to take the place did not come up for eight months. So during that period "Cal" was a sort of "Pooh Bah." He held both offices, gave one opinion as auditor and another as attorney general and never was reversed in any of the courts. Over 400 of his opinions on questions submitted to him as attorney general now are on the records of the territory. But there was one question which greatly amused the governor, Gilbert A. Pierce, formerly of the Chicago News, who had been appointed by President Harrison. It was the question of the sale of property by the state for taxes. A mortgagee had set up that his lien on the property was prior to that of the state. "Cal" consulted Governor Pierce and told him that as auditor he was against the mortgagee, but as attorney general he felt he must rule with him. The matter was referred to a real lawyer, who held with the auditor. But "Cal," as attorney general, reversed himself and the matter was upheld in the courts.

While the newspaper man was holding down the two jobs it happened that Governor Pierce resigned his office, and between that time and the date of the appointment of Governor L. K. Church three days elapsed. Captain Mike L. McCormack was secretary of state, and he no sooner found out that the territory was without a governor than he went to "Cal."

"Say, 'Cal,' we're governor. Let's veto the first darned bill that comes down from the legislature."

Vetoed the Dakota Divorce Bill.

It was agreed that this would be done if there was any kind of a show to make the thing stick. The first bill to come down was the famous Dakota divorce bill. It provided that in the future it should be necessary that a residence of six months in the territory be required to obtain a decree of divorce. "Cal," as attorney general, gave it as his opinion that the "open door policy" should be applied; that the courts were open to the world, and as it took but three months to become a resident of the state the bill was unconstitutional. It was vetoed and the veto was sustained. It was only a few days ago that this bill finally passed in North Dakota.

This just whetted their appetite for gubernatorial privileges. They determined to pardon a murderer from the penitentiary.

Tom Magill, son of a wealthy Chicago man, had shot and killed an insolent blacksmith, and had been sent up for several years. His loving wife had been trying hard to get him out, but without avail. "Cal" and Mike knew the circumstances, and decided to get him out. They wrote a note to the warden of the penitentiary to free the man, and sent a cutter out for him. He was driven to town and taken to his wife's boarding house, and that night they all had a jolly party. It was expected that they would hear from this, but not a word was ever said.

Caldwell is now a newspaper man in Sioux City, and it was only the other day that J. C. Coombs, a well known Boston lawyer, said a "good lawyer had been spoiled when 'Cal' went into newspaper work."

SNEEZE

And sneeze again. Then keep on sneezing. Perhaps you think you can sneeze La Grippe out of you in this way! But the trouble is the Grippe isn't in your head alone. It's in your back, your blood, your nerves, your muscles; all through the body, everywhere.

It don't take a doctor to let you know you have it.

And it don't take a doctor to cure you, either.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the cure. It's a sure cure and a quick cure. It quiets your restlessness, controls your fever, stops your coughing, and drives the grippe right out of the system. One dose relieves; a few doses cure.

Two sizes: 50 cts., $1.00. All druggists.

GRAY LAUDS THE PRESIDENT

Member of Peace Commission Talks on the Expansion Project.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 15.—United States Senator George Gray was tendered a complimentary dinner in this city last night. President McKinley, his cabinet and all the members of the peace commission, with the exception of John Bassett Moore, sent letters of regret. Mr. Moore was the only member of the commission present. There were 200 guests in attendance. Senator Gray was the chief speaker of the evening, and responding to the toast "Our Guest of Honor," he said in part:

We are now in a crisis of our national history, and your hearts and minds, as patriotic citizens of this great country, are full of anxiety as to the proper settlement of the momentous questions which have resulted from the war with Spain.

While our country was in war with Spain we were ready to make, I hope, every sacrifice to insure the success of American arms and to bring victory and honor to the American flag. And when the war was over I believe the patriotic instinct of American citizenship demanded, as your president impressed upon us, that we would exhibit magnanimity to a fallen foe and face victory as we had faced war, with steadfastness and courage.

In the first place I want to say to you that it was my pleasure, as well as what I conceived my duty, to endeavor to carry out this instruction, so creditable to us as a nation and so worthy of the high civilization of which we profess to be leaders.

The acquisition of territory by the United States was not one of the objects of the war and we solemnly declared in the recent expressions of congress that our only desire was the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba—not to hold it ourself, but to pacify it and fit it for government by its own people.

But in this, as in all else, "man proposes and God disposes," and it is one of the things that make thoughtful men desire to avoid war, where it can be avoided, for no one can tell what its consequences may be.

I ardently desired that we might escape the necessity of taking the Philippine islands and assume the burden that their taking would press on us, and I know that the president of the United States was equally anxious to the same end. But it became apparent, without our seeing, that unexpected conditions had been created, and out of these conditions unquestionably duties had sprung which could not be avoided or evaded by the United States.

It was argued that the performance of duty is sometimes not only unpleasant, but has dangers attendant upon it. Nevertheless a brave man and a brave nation will not shrink from it on that account. On the other hand if American sentiment did not justify the return of these islands to Spain no more could it justify leaving them derelict in the eastern ocean, the prey of the first occupant of European rapacity.

The powers of Europe would acquiesce in our taking them, but they would not stand by and see them in their helpless condition of anarchy and disorder without seizing the opportunity to aggrandize themselves, so it was thought best by the president and his advisers to take the cession of their sovereignty from Spain and hold it in trust to be administered in conformity with those high ideals and liberty loving traditions which animate and glorify the history of our country. Duty cannot honorably be avoided because it may bring pain or danger, nor can responsibility always be evaded because of its burdens.

That I sought in Paris by all honorable means to escape this responsibility does not matter now. It came to a point at last that we must either leave the islands to Spain, take them as we did or break off negotiations and come home without a treaty of peace. In the last event the truce would be broken and a state of actual war would have been resumed. We would have no cession of the sovereignty of the Philippines and no relinquishment of the sovereignty of Cuba.

It is true that in the protocol Spain had promised that it would release Porto Rico and relinquish Cuba, but without a treaty of peace that promise would not be performed. What then would be the exigency of the situation? We undoubtedly would be compelled to go on and seize by the strong hand of military power both the Philippines and the Greater and Lesser Antilles, taking by contest what it was far better we should take by the cession of a treaty of peace.

But now that we have them it does not follow that we are committed to a colonial policy, or to a violation of those great principles of liberal and free government which will always remain American principles.

This country, least of all, can afford to trample on its ideals. I have no fear that it will do so. Without assumnig for a moment any right to speak for the president, I think I can assure you, with some knowledge whereof I speak, that he fully appreciates the duties and responsibilities of the situation and that he is committed to no policy calculated to discourage, much less striko down, the aspirations of liberty-loving people all over the world.

I belong to a different political party, but I should be false to my sense of justice and to that pride I feel as an American if I did not declare my belief in the patriotism and purity of purpose of William McKinley. He is no usurper of power, no stranger to American institutions, but one of the American people, called to his high office by their suffrages, and it would be strange indeed if he did not share to the fullest extent the love of our constitution and the principles that underlie it. What less than this can be truthfully said of the American president?

But the solution of the problems which confront us is not with the president. When the treaty is ratified no policy can be adopted without the sanction of congress and the whole American people will determine through their representatives what relations we shall sustain to the Philippines. Shall we hold the sovereignty in trust for their people, as we will do in Cuba, or shall we, with their consent, establish a protectorate over them, or govern them as we will the island of Porto Rico?

All the questions will come up for determination after the ratification of the treaty. I will not entertain the fear that the American people will not stand by the principles of the constitution, and the fear that they will not curb the ambition of territorial aggrandizement and exhibit to the world an example of self-restraint that will be worth to us in moral strength more than all the islands of the seas.

LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.

It is Safely Launched at Belfast for White Star Line.

BELFAST, Jan. 15.—The White Star line steamer Oceanic, the largest steamer ever built, was successfully launched at Harland & Wolf's yard today in the presence of an enormous crowd. The Oceanic is 704 feet long and registers over 17,000 tons.

The Oceanic, unlike the Great Eastern, which was launched broadside, was launched stern foremost, though longer and weighing half as much again as the Great Eastern. The Oceanic has a coal capacity sufficient to enable her to circumnavigate the globe at a speed of twelve knots an hour without recoaling.

Urge a Commercial Treaty.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris was held last evening and was attended by representatives of most of the American houses operating in Paris. A resolution was adopted expressing the earnest hopes that a commercial treaty between the United States and France would be concluded in accordance with the power the Dingley bill conferred upon the president, it being considered that such a treaty would be of supreme advantage in the development of commerce and friendly relations between the two countries.

Kills the Man Who Tried Him.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes a telegram from Krakow saying that Lieutenant Pakkareveiz, who was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment for neglect of duty, yesterday shot and killed Colonel Zelincki. The murderer was arrested and later made a statement in which he said he intended to shoot all the members of the court-martial under whose conviction he was sentenced.

HAS A DUTY TO PERFORM

Rev. Stein of Lincoln Speaks Upon Needs of a Perfect Life.

FAITHFULNESS MAKES THE LIFE PERFECT

All Men Cannot Be Great, but They Can Assist in Leading the Wayward Sinners to Christ's Throne.

Rev. F. S. Stein of Lincoln preached at the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning to a large congregation. He chose for his text Matthew 25:23, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Rev. Stein said: "In this life every man is expected to do his duty. This was the case long ago, but it remained for Nelson to make the old saying famous. When at Trafalgar he signalled to his fleet, 'England expects every man to do his duty,' he sent a thrill through every one and the sailors fought as they had never fought before."

The speaker said the parable of the five talents is often confused with that of the ten pounds. They are entirely different, the parable of the pounds being related to a multitude of a few days before; the talents were given on Mount Olive and taught that a man is rewarded according to his acts. The parable of the talents teaches that each receives the reward his fidelity to duty justifies.

He thought there is a mistaken idea concerning the meaning of the word "talent" as used in this parable. It refers to a certain sum of money, a talent being about $1,815. Christ used the simile to show that no matter what one's ability may be he is rewarded only according to his works. Each person is given just what he can successfully use. In the speaker's estimation, the parable taught further that the talents were given solely for the Master's use. God has given us eternal life for the enlargement of His kingdom. He meant that each created being should do something for Him, something to make the world better, or, as the speaker said he heard a young woman express herself in reference to the duty of following a better life, "to pass it along."

Needs to Make the Perfect Life.

Rev. Stein said that many can serve as a private, corporal, lieutenant or captain in an army, but when it comes to acting as colonel or general the ability to act is lacking. He believed that much of the loss of life during the late war was caused by political favoritism. Men were appointed who had no executive ability and were unacquainted with their duties. All cannot be as great as Paul, Peter, Wesley or John Knox, but all may make excellent privates. Faithfulness in little things make the perfect life.

He said each must or should make use of his one talent. The name of Andrew is mentioned only in connection with his own conversion and the bringing of his brother Simon Peter to the Lord. Yet who shall say whether or not Andrew will not share in the reward for the conversion of 3,000 souls in Jerusalem by one sermon of Peter's. He believed that if the one talent is not used it will be taken away. He hoped that parents will show their appreciation of the efforts of their children, as the praising of one or the showing of appreciation for some act is a little thing, but it does much to brighten life.

In closing Rev. Stein said that each must live in the hope that when the end came he will hear the Master pronounce that greatest encomium, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The joy mentioned in the text will be worth sharing. The speaker believed it like that of the angels, rejoicing over the redemption of a soul. Christians feel in a small degree what it resembles when they know they have assisted in leading some wayward sinner to Christ. Then all will know what has been the result of each good act.

REWARD PATIENT PERSEVERANCE.

God's Promise to the Faithful Should Banish All Fear.

At Grace Lutheran church Sunday morning Rev. Luther M. Kuhns preached on Matthew xxiv, 13: "But he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved." He said: "Once before, when He sent forth the twelve, Christ used these words. No promise of immunity from bodily injury is promised, for it calls for patient fortitude amid apostasy. The promise is far above any question of bodily harm and is concerned with a faith believing unto salvation in adversity as well as when prosperity brightens life with its enchanting smiles. As the Apostle says, 'Now the just shall live by faith, but if any man draw back My soul shall have no pleasure in him.' So these words of the Master, at once a promise and a pledge of their fulfilment, furnish a reward for patient perseverance.

"They are a guarantee of final safety. In the background, behind brave and steadfast Christian faith and love, is a sturdy manliness of character. Unsustained by the stimulus of excitement, unsupported by the helpfulness of sympathy, there is often the silent and unmurmuring patience of Christian trial. The purpose of Christ is to bring His own in safety into His Father's kingdom. But, like Jonah, we cannot expect to escape trouble by running away from duty. We cannot expect to possess the maturity of Christian strength until, like gold freed of dross, we have experienced the purifying fires. The oak sheltered by the trees of the forest is very different from the same tree exposed to the blasts of the tempest that would strike it in the open field away from its protectors. So until man is thrown upon his own resources he fails to form that independent character so necessary to the attainment of the highest spiritual life. It is impossible the Christian should escape rough experiences. Either in secular or sacred things anything worth having is not secured without an effort. The cost of final safety is endurance.

"Future happiness is not impaired by present discouragements. Absolute and emphatic in its meaning, we can only wait, serving our apprenticeship in faith. Often hope springs into life from amid privations, anxieties and troubles. Obstacles may serve as an inspiration for future happiness. Now Christian life is one of trial. Christ's life was no exception to this. I cannot think of Christ treading the way from Bethlehem to Nazareth without such thought. There is the flight into Egypt and all Christ's thorny path from Nazareth to Calvary, so deeply significant, to fortify us against despondency. Shrink with such an example!

"No; inspiration to endure hardness is born of Christ's example. Before the eye of Christian faith struggling with daily toil write in bold characters the words, 'Endure and Saved.' About silent, patient endurance that would sink into the grave rather than abandon the behests of conscience making shipwreck of faith there is a nobility and grandeur. For we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end. This promise to the faithful should banish fear."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I am on my way to Honolulu to see for myself what the prospects are for the production of coffee in the Sandwich islands. I have heard a great deal about the fitness of the islands for that purpose, but I do not believe all I hear and propose to make a personal investigation."

This was the explanation given in good conversational English of his presence in this city, just about the dinner hour at the Millard yesterday afternoon, by Senor Don Carlos de Alvandros of Para, Brazil, as he lighted a fragrant cigarette that had been made in his own country. He is a handsome young Brazilian of olive complexion and is accompanied by a charming little wife, who seems hardly more than a girl. A scion of a branch of the old imperial house of Dom Pedro, he has abundant means and opportunities for travel. When he left his home, about a year ago, it was in his own steam yacht, the Veclea. He went straight to Havana and then, sending his yacht back home, he came on to New York by steamer and has been in this country ever since visiting all the important cities. He can lay claim to being something of a globe trotter for he has already been twice around the world, he says. The young Don Carlos was in Havana before the Maine incident, of course, so he did not see any of the exciting times leading up to the war between this country and Spain, save the conditions that prevailed in the Cuban metropolis under Weyler's successor.

Para, or Belem, is a port in the far north of Brazil on a river of that name which empties into the Atlantic not far from the mouth of the Amazon. The cultivation of coffee and the manufacture of rubber products are its most important sources of wealth. Senor Alvandros is an extensive coffee planter and employs a small army of negroes on his thousands of acres.

He has been in this country before, two years ago, coming as far west as Detroit, on a similar tour of observation. His two trips around the world were by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Whether he will cross the Pacific this time he does not know. He thinks it possible that he will go direct from Honolulu to Nagasaki, Japan, and thence to the port of Vladivostock, from which point he could travel over as much of the Trans-Siberian railroad as the Russian government has completed. In that event he would cross the Asiatic continent and go home by way of England. This would make a third circling of the globe.

Speaking of coffee raising he said: "I find that people in this country do not know much about Brazilian coffee and it is being confounded more or less with the coffee raised in Mexico. There is a great deal of difference between the two. We transplant our bushes by means of cuttings and do not expect to pick the beans until the bush is five years old. After the bush attains that age all the sap goes into the beans and the coffee is of the best quality. Mexico does not have the same advantage in climate and soil as Brazil and in Mexico they pick their beans before the bushes are properly matured. You ask me why the coffee market is frequently demoralized in price by the Brazilian producers. Well, that is the same as it is with American people when they have a good crop of wheat. The price falls when the crop is abundant."

Senor Alvandros was asked about the political condition of his country and said:

"Our people are progressing wonderfully under the republican form of government. The nobles and the aristocracy of the empire did not suffer a reduction to poverty and distress, as has been the case with many nations that have passed from the monarchical state to the republican. All we really lost was our titles. We are not any worse off and the mass of the people are much better off. You hear much about revolutions in Brazil, but the fact is that they are not worthy the name of insurrections. These insignificant uprisings are by a class of fanatics—extremely religious, but very ignorant people of the interior who think they are divinely appointed to restore the monarchical system. They are quelled without much trouble, though they may occur at any time.

"As to our conditions generally they are not as ideal as we would like to have them and our educational advantages are not many, but there is a general progressiveness and a greater liberality. The bulk of the labor is done by a class which we call 'coolies,' not Chinese, as you would suppose from this term, but a very inferior order of the Ethiopian race. This labor is cheap and plentiful and they are the only people who can bear to endure the work in the hot sun."

In explanation of his leisurely method of traveling, Senor Alvandros said he finds it the best schooling in the world and a means of supplying him with the most practical knowledge. He is mostly interested in commercial and industrial features and may write a book on his observations. A young man, Parisian born, H. G. Manning by name, accompanies him as his secretary. The party came in from Chicago and will go to Kansas City and thence to Denver and Salt Lake. "I think the American people are the best in the world, the most courteous and obliging," remarked Senor Alvandros. He recounted one experience at Evansville, Ind., however, which was not without its embarrassing features. There he was supposed to be a Spanish spy until he produced his letters of credentials and after that he was given the best the town had.

"No; do not call me a 'gold bug,'" ex-Congressman George W. E. Dorsey remonstrated to a friend at the Millard last evening. "I am not a 'gold bug.' I believe in the coinage of the American metals. I was the only Nebraskan in the Fifty-first congress who voted against the bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. My reason was that I did not then, and do not now, believe in the coinage of silver without protecting the American output. I am in favor of coinage if the coinage is restricted to the American product. We could have passed such a bill at the time I speak of but for the fanatics and Harrison would have approved such a measure. It would have solved the whole problem.

"Suppose the silver product of this country is $60,000,000. Of this amount 25 per cent goes into the arts and sciences, leaving $45,000,000 to be coined into dollars. It is true that free coinage would greatly stimulate the production—it might double it—but even then it would not be any too much money to add to our volume every year, considering our steady increase of business. The protective feature would bar out the silver of other countries and we could maintain the parity of the two metals at a 16 to 1 ratio."

Mr. Dorsey, who was six years in congress from this state, is now extensively engaged in mining in Utah. Gold mining, he says, has been revolutionized by the cyanide process. Ore can now be worked for as low as $2 a ton which formerly cost from $15 to $18. In the Mercur camp, he added, a new mill is being put up at a cost of between $300,000 and $400,000.

John Hyde of the Department of Agriculture has started on his return to Washington, D. C. He made a flying trip to this state to be present at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Lincoln and incidentally see old friends. Mr. Hyde was first appointed as a statistician in the census bureau and he has worked himself up to a high standing in the Agricultural department. While he was in this city he called upon ex-Governor Furnas, Richard Berlin, ex-Congressman Dorsey and Edward Rosewater.

Personal Paragraphs.

C. C. Hunt of Philadelphia is at the Iler Grand.

James Conner of Rock Island is at the Iler Grand.

Charles Adams of New York is at the Millard.

William Hawley Smith of Peoria, Ill., was in the city yesterday.

S. K. Hunter of Minneapolis, an insurance man, is stopping at the Iler Grand.

F. T. Evans, owner of the Hotel Evans at Hot Springs, S. D., is at the Millard.

T. H. Babcock and C. H. Blumenauer of Chicago are guests at the Iler Grand.

Captain J. R. Day, jr., came in from Fort Scott, Kan., yesterday for a brief visit.

J. Cahn and Miss Gardner of the "Sowing the Wind" company are at the Iler Grand.

Miss Eugenia Hayden of the "Sowing the Wind" company was visiting her mother, Mrs. W. H. Hayden of Hastings, Neb., at the Merchants' yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Bennett of Seattle, Wash., passed through the city en route east. Mr. Benton is a prominent investor of the Puget Sound country.

Nebraskans at the hotels: G. H. Will, J. A. Habegger, Chadron; F. E. Davenport, Norfolk; A. D. Burnett and wife, Elkhorn; W. H. Hayden, jr., Hastings; Ed Bonneau, Tekamah.

Mrs. R. W. Baxter, wife of the superintendent of the Union Pacific in this city, and Mrs. E. L. Lomax, wife of the general passenger agent, have gone to Chicago on a brief visit.

Miss Jessie B. Conant of the "Why Smith Left Home" company visited her aunt, Mrs. C. E. Maynard, while in this city. Sunday night she was suffering with an attack of nervous prostration and could not be with the company at Council Bluffs.

At the Murray: George W. Gregory, New York; J. Becter, Chicago; W. W. Freeman, Miss Hazel Temple, Tony Hurt, Harry Linton, "Gay Coney Island;" A. Lord, Boston; Miss Janet Barrington, New York; R. D. Cleveland, Chicago; R. E. McIntosh, Denver; F. L. Borwell, Chicago; R. F. Kruse, St. Louis.

At the Millard: W. R. Scott, H. W. Dutton, J. H. Harris, Chicago; E. McMurchy, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles Adams, New York; Senor Don Carlos de Alvandros and wife, Para, Brazil; H. Ludwig, C. E. Channell, Cincinnati; T. T. Evans, Hot Springs, S. D.; W. F. Buckingham, Cleveland; L. D. Will, W. E. Clark, Chicago; A. J. Moore, New York; T. A. Ruane, Chicago.

At the Klondike: D. Kelley, Plattsmouth; J. H. Allen, Harris, Ia.; J. P. Jorgensen, Wausa; James Quinn, Chicago; William Stannard, Ponca; J. Dohn, Denver; Dr. S. D. Leeper, Wakefield; O. Smith, Sioux City; C. W. Brown, James Kastner, Nebraska City; C. F. Gideon, O. Malmberg, Dallas, Tex.; C. H. Howard, Blair; E. H. Johnson, Dubuque; J. M. Marshall, Nebraska City; L. D. Stilson, York; T. C. Larson, Pittsburg, Kan.

Druggists and Physicians.

Alexander's vaccine virus fresh every day. The Mercer Chemical Co., Omaha.

BIBLE STUDENTS ARE STONED

Give Their Services to the Anti-Saloon Workers in Sunday Closing Movement and Get Hurt.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 15.—The war which has been bitterly waged between temperance people and saloon men over the Sunday closing law culminated today. Through the evidence of the bible students, who acted as spies, the temperance people obtained over a hundred indictments against saloonists before the last grand jury. Tonight the spies started on their regular rounds and met with a warm reception. They were badly beaten up in some places and elsewhere were stoned. It is not known what action will result.

Tries to Buy Influence.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The government of the Transvaal, says the Pretoria correspondent of the Times, has expended nearly $4,000,000 since 1894 in trying to influence the European press and European officials to prevent the leasing of Delagoa bay to Great Britain.

Murdered by Chinese.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—Word has been received here that a Belgian missionary, Father Belbrouck, has been murdered by the Chinese at Huh-Peh, in the province of the same name, Central China, and that the mission house has been burned.

Short in His Accounts.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—Albert E. Mussen, teller of the savings department of the Merchants' bank, has been arrested. There is a shortage in his accounts, which, it is said, will amount to $60,000. His relatives are wealthy.

His Monetary Standard Different.

Chicago Tribune: Distinguished Foreigner—Yes, my tour in your country has been an entire success. There have been some unfriendly newspaper notices, it is true, but my audiences have been uniformly large, and —— Excuse me one moment. My business manager wishes to speak with me. What is it, Jacobson? Yes, tell the committee my terms are £100 for a lecture, the money in all cases to be guaranteed beforehand. I was about to say, sir, that my audiences have been uniformly large, and every night thus far has been fully occupied.

Reporter—May I ask what has impressed you most unpleasantly during your stay here?

Distinguished Foreigner—I think what has struck me as the most objectionable characteristic of your countrymen is their inordinate fondness for the almighty dollar.

WANTS

If you want to buy—
If you want to sell—
If you want to trade—
If you want help—
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Try a Bee Want Ad.

A ten word want ad in the Omaha Daily Bee three times morning and evening for only 45 cents.

Results Talk.

SOME COLONIAL HISTORY.

Interesting Documents Presented to the Vermont Historical Society.

Among the recent accessions to the library and collection of the Vermont Historical society reported by its librarian at the annual meeting of the society, relates the Burlington (Vt.) Press, were some interesting documents, presented by Messrs. O. L. and R. H. Whitelaw of St. Louis, Mo. These gentlemen are descendants of General James Whitelaw, who was the second surveyor general of Vermont, succeeding Ira Allen in that office, and was, more than any other man, the founder of the town of Ryegate, in Caledonia county. That town was originally chartered by the governor of New Hampshire to Rev. Dr. James Witherspoon, president of Princeton college, New Jersey. In 1773 some Scotch farmers residing near Glasgow formed a company to purchase land and found a settlement in some new portion of North America and sent James Whitelaw to America to select and purchase a tract for them. He fell in with Dr. Witherspoon and bargained with him and John Church, who was a joint proprietor with Dr. Witherspoon, for one half of the town of Ryegate—one chief recommendation of the tract being that it was "within six miles of a good Presbyterian meeting." In due time thereafter a company of sturdy Scotchmen invaded the wilderness, made clearings and established homes, and their descendants are among the most respected citizens of the town to this day. For upwards of a hundred years descendants of General James Whitelaw have resided on and near the ancestral home in that town. Others, like the Whitelaw brothers above named, have "gone west" and grown up with other cities. General Whitelaw, as agent of the Scotch-American company, kept a journal describing his journeys and investigations in America. This manuscript has remained in the possession of his descendants till now, when, deeming the State Historical society the proper guardian of a document of such interest, the Messers. Whitelaw have had it bound in morocco and sent it to the society. Accompanying it are two parchments—one being a deed of land in Ryegate purchased by General Whitelaw in 1792—and the other an "exemplification of deed from Samuel Wells and other patentees to John Church." It is noticeable that these documents assume that Ryegate was at that time under the jurisdiction of New York, being acknowledged before John Ray, master in chancery for the state of New York, and one of them having attached to it the great seal of the state of New York, bearing on one side a sun rising over mountains and on the obverse a rock rising from waves, with the motto "Frustra."

The thanks of the society were duly extended to Messrs. Whitelaw of St. Louis for these valuable relics of the infant Scotch settlement of Ryegate. May others possessing similar memorials follow their example.

INTERNATIONAL CIVILITIES.

Foreign Methods Contrasted with the Simplicity of the United States.

The president and the secretary of state are exercising their brains, reports a correspondent of the Chicago Record, trying to contrive some method by which this government may show its appreciation of the hospitality of France during the recent peace negotiations. The Spanish government has conferred upon President Faure the highest decoration among its orders of nobility. It has decorated Ambassador Cambon and all of the secretaries and attaches of the French embassy at Washington in acknowledgment of their services in looking after Spanish affairs in this country during the war and in assisting the negotiations for peace. It has conferred similar honors upon the Austrian minister and his secretary and everybody connected with the peace commission at Paris has been rewarded in some way, according to his rank and the value of his services. But the United States government has been unable thus far to express its gratitude in any manner that satisfies the president's ideas of propriety. He has no decorations to bestow, no orders of nobility to confer and no money at his disposal to purchase souvenirs. He might ask congress to make an appropriation for such a purpose, but in case he did so he would run the risk of provoking a debate in which some of our statesmen might say things that would not only be very disagreeable, but make it extremely embarrassing for the people for whom the gifts were intended. This has occurred before and not even a simple resolution of thanks could be offered without fear that some demagogue would seize upon the opportunity to violate our national sense of propriety. The only thing left for the president to do is to write a letter to the president of France, thanking him in the name of the government and the people for the conveniences furnished and the courtesies extended to our commissioners.

During our national history there have been several occasions upon which the government was under obligations for services rendered by foreigners. Count Corti, the Italian who presided as umpire at the Geneva arbitration, was presented with a set of plate which cost $2,500. The foreign arbitrators in the Bering sea tribunal were each paid $5,000 in gold and their expenses and a similar sum was given to the arbitrators in the Halifax tribunal some years ago. The constitution of the United States prohibits the president or any other official from accepting a decoration or any present of value from a foreign power without the consent of congress. The president has acted as arbitrator on several occasions to settle the differences between friendly neighbors and has usually been presented with some token of appreciation. Mr. Cleveland declined three or four such presents. Other presidents have accepted them, notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition and there are several interesting relics of this kind on exhibition at the national museum and in the library of the State department.

It is not necessary for our government to make any present to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, because he was acting purely in the interest of Spain. During the Franco-Prussian war Mr. Washburne, our minister at Paris, looked after the interests of the Prussian government in a similar manner. The French made no acknowledgment of his services, but the Germans presented him a miniature portrait of Emperor William set in diamonds. Mr. Washburne declined the gift because of its great value and the constitutional prohibition, but afterward accepted an ordinary oil painting of the emperor and of Prince Bismarck.

During the late war between China and Japan our ministers and consular representatives looked after the interests of citizens of both countries in the territory of the other and suitable acknowledgments were made and for the same reason it is not only proper but necessary that President McKinley should show some sense of gratitude to the British ambassador at Madrid and the British consuls in Spain and Cuba for their services in looking after the interests of the United States in Spain and Cuba. Mr. Jerome, the British consul general at Havana, rendered very important service. The British consuls at Barcelona and at Corunna were mobbed for trying to protect American interests, but the most the president can do is to write an autograph letter expressing the appreciation of our government and people.

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