

New Laces.

The beautiful new Venise and Pt de Rose laces displayed at our counter are attracting considerable attention. They comprise heavy, wide and narrow edgings, insertings and applique effects.

Some may be had at 25c per yard—while other delicate pieces of workmanship run high as 14.00 per yard. There are exquisite Venise and Point de Rose—all over.



FANCY RIBBONS The most interesting collection of fine ribbons ever before shown; interesting from the point of quality, style, beauty of design and coloring. See these works of art.

White Taffeta Ground, colored satin stripes with Dresden border, 6-inch wide, \$1.25 yard. Colored Taffeta Ground, with white stripes and two rows of Dresden stripes, 4 inches wide—65c yard. Also many other new spring styles.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 10TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

question. In his opinion, had reached klanlike proportions. He thought if the government's course had been known at the beginning, the army would not be attacking the insurgents over there today.

Miller of Buffalo praised the naval victory of Dewey at Manila, but was sorry the American fleet did not at once sail for San Francisco after the victory. He had confidence in the administration at Washington, but feared the lobby that surrounded the president. He scored Dr. Nightengale, who delivered the charter day address last night, for dragging Woodville Phillips out of his grave and making him an exponent.

"If the senator from Daves wishes to make a speech, I would say the galleries are filling up," remarked the president, as Senator Miller closed.

"I thank the presiding officer for his courtesy," replied Senator Reynolds, "but I do not care to talk at this time."

This colloquy brought forth applause. Schaaf of Sarpy offered a substitute that the committee's report be concurred in and the resolution amended so that the roll call was demanded. The amendment was pronounced "hopelessly lost" by the chair, twelve senators voting in the affirmative and twenty-one in the negative—a straight party vote. The motion to postpone then prevailed.

S. F. 10, a joint resolution, was reported for passage. Its provisions are as follows: "Either branch of the legislature may propose amendments to this constitution and if the same be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals with the year and date, and published at least once each week in at least one newspaper in each county where a newspaper is published for three months immediately preceding the next general state election. At each election the same shall be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection. If a two-thirds majority of electors vote in favor of the amendment, the same shall become a part of the constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted at the same election they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately."

S. F. 178, a joint resolution introduced by Schaaf of Sarpy, providing for the "initiation and referendum" concerning legislative enactments, was also reported for indefinite postponement by the committee on constitutional amendments and federal relations.

Senator Schaaf said the chairman of the committee had promised to notify him when this resolution was considered. He offered an amendment that the bill be placed on general file. Chairman Crow of the committee said the meeting of this committee and he presumed that was sufficient.

The amendment was read and the resolution indefinitely postponed.

Several new bills were introduced: S. F. 2, Senator Prout's bill to amend the blanket ballot law of the state, was placed upon its third reading and passage. The bill was passed by a party vote. When President Gilbert asked if the title was agreed to Canada of Kearney offered the following substitute title:

"A bill for an act to provide for defrauding political parties of their just rights, to discourage the formation of new parties, to provide for the distribution of the patronage at public expense and to relegate the corporation 'birds of prey' emblem to first place on the ballot, and to repeal all laws and parts of acts inconsistent with this act."

The motion was defeated and the title agreed to as originally drawn. After the joint assembly the senate took a recess till 3 o'clock.

When the afternoon session began S. F. 11, relating to assessors' fees, was indefinitely postponed; H. R. 94 was also killed, as S. F. 50 enacted the same law and has already passed both houses. It is the bill to transfer certain funds to the general fund.

The senate went into committee of the whole with Prout of Gage presiding. S. F. 11, to provide county treasurers an official seal, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 15 to 10.

S. F. 15, the primary election bill introduced by Van Dusen of Douglas, was next taken under consideration. The bill provides for a "party" registration of voters at the general registration each fall. Each voter registering shall be required to register in party affiliations. If he does not desire to do so he will not have the privilege of taking part in the primary elections of the coming year. The list as made at the regular registration shall be certified for use at primary elections.

Talbot of Lancaster offered an amendment: "Provided, that the provisions of this act so far as registration is concerned shall not apply to cities, towns and villages in counties having a population of less than 100,000, unless the committee or governing authority of the party desiring to hold such primary election shall have first adopted the provisions hereof."

The amendment was adopted. Senator Van Dusen afterward offered a substitute to Senator Talbot's amendment striking out the phrase "so far as registration is concerned." It was adopted. The title was then amended to make it an original act instead of an amendment.

Van Dusen of Douglas moved that when the committee arise it report the bill for

provide for the payment of \$500 out of any money in the hands of the state treasurer not otherwise appropriated, Smith being the young man who broke his leg during the charter day exercises at the university.

H. R. 251—By Weaver: To amend section 263 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bills Introduced in the Senate. LINCOLN, Feb. 16.—(Special.)—The following bills were introduced in the senate Thursday:

S. F. 233—By Prout: To define "bucket shops" and to prohibit the operation of the same in the state of Nebraska. S. F. 234—By Prout: To provide for the conveyance and relinquishing of real property of insane persons and regulate the property thereon.

S. F. 235—By Newell, by request: To amend section 76 of chapter xxviii of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to the distribution of county road funds.

S. F. 236—By Allen: To amend sections 152 and 154 of article 4 of chapter xxviii of the Compiled Statutes, relating to peddlers' taxes.

S. F. 237—By Talbot, by request: To authorize and provide for the use of voting machines, and to amend and repeal sections 17, 47, 51, 91, 147, 148, 143 and 146 of chapter xxviii, Compiled Statutes of 1887.

S. F. 238—By Talbot, by request: To amend sections 152 and 154 of article 4 of chapter xxviii of the Compiled Statutes, relating to peddlers' taxes.

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Bill for Relief of Athlete Hurt While Entering Legislature. LINCOLN, Feb. 16.—(Special.)—A bill introduced in the house today brings the remainder of the charter day exercises of the university conducted for the benefit of the legislative members are proving peculiarly unfortunate. Two years ago while the calets were firing a salute at the close of the afternoon exercise some of the carriage parking material was blown over and struck Mrs. Lucius Lawson in the eye, destroying the sight. The legislature by special act appropriated \$1,000 for her relief. Yesterday, being the second anniversary of this accident, while the athletic class was giving an exhibition of their gymnastic drill, B. Smith fell and badly fractured his ankle. Today Representative Jones of Gage county introduced a bill calling for an appropriation of \$500 for the relief of the young man, the bill reciting that the exercises were being conducted for the benefit of the members of the Nebraska legislature.

There is still some agitation going on as to the proposed reduction of the salary of the governor's private secretary, the general salary bill having put it at \$1,500 a year. Of late years the salary has been at the rate of \$2,000 per year, being the same pay as that received by the attorney general, secretary of state, commissioner and superintendent.

The territorial statute fixed the salary of the private secretary at \$1,500 and it seems that this provision has never been repealed. Fifteen years ago the private secretary got \$1,600, a few years later it was raised to \$1,700 and in 1891 there was a further increase to \$2,000 per annum. The legislature last year recommended a reduction of \$1,800, but in committee of the whole the pay was put back to the original figure.

It is said that the inclination to keep the secretary's salary up to a fairly high figure has always been the policy of the legislature. The secretary had in the final disposition of bills sent to the governor and members with favorite bills have usually deemed it politic course to vote for a liberal salary for the governor's secretary.

SAFEBREAKERS WORK AT NELLIGH. Rings and Money Secured by the Use of Explosives. NELLIGH, Neb., Feb. 16.—(Special.)—The safe in the hardware store of B. J. Wright was blown open last night. The thieves secured \$18 in cash, three rings, two diamonds and one sapphire, amounting altogether in value to about \$100. The safe was entirely ruined. The burglars were at Lytle's carpenter shop and together with papers from the safe were found this morning near Myers' livery barn. The burglars are presumed to be home talent and the same that have committed similar depredations within the last year.

Bank Pays Its Debts. WYOMIRE, Neb., Feb. 16.—(Special.)—Three years ago when the Bank of Wyomire failed in this city, besides the usual individual depositors had therein, were several thousand dollars belonging to the city, township and school funds, some of which has been paid at intervals since then. This week the city, township and school officials succeeded in adjusting matters with the defunct bank and have jointly taken a trust deed to the building.

Labor Troubles at Colon Settled. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(Special.)—The Department of State has been informed in a cable from Consul General Guger, at Panama, that a compromise has been effected with the strikers at Colon and the work has resumed. Recent advices from there said that the situation was critical and that a revolution might be a possible outcome if the strike continues.

Death List from Havana. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—General Brooke today called the following from Havana: Death Report, February 14.—At Santiago: Private Charles G. Company, has been a volunteer, peritonitis from wound in abdomen; Private George Garr, Company E, Twenty-third Kansas, dysentery. At Havana: Private Patrick J. Smith, Company B, Eighth infantry, malarial fever.

Master Into the Guard. LINCOLN, Feb. 16.—(Special.)—An order has been issued providing for the mustering in of Company L, Second regiment, of the Nebraska National guard, on the evening of February 22. General Barry will be present to swear in the new company.

DEATH RECORD. Peter Gibson. Peter Gibson, foreman of the chipping department of the Paxton & Vierling Iron works, died suddenly while eating his lunch Wednesday. He was sitting near J. P. Brown, a fellow workman, and remarked that his coffee did not taste right. After taking a second drink he stepped to the window to look at it and when he returned to twitch and jerk. He staggered to the door for air and was dead within twelve minutes. A post-mortem examination is reported to have shown that his heart, lungs and liver were badly diseased.

Mr. Gibson was about 53 years of age. He came to Omaha fourteen years ago and had been employed in the iron works ever since. His wife could not live in this climate and returned to her home in western Iowa with her three children. Mr. Gibson has sent her money regularly and expected to visit his old home in the spring.

The remains were taken in charge by Carpenter Swanson, who held an inquest at 3 o'clock.

Nonagenarian at Osceola. OSCEOLA, Neb., Feb. 16.—(Special.)—John Joachim Kadow, who has lived in this county for the last twenty years, was buried today from the German Methodist Episcopal church, the funeral services being conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Ross, assisted by Rev. John M. Himm. Mr. Kadow was born in Sterlitz, Germany, in 1805, came to this county in 1872 and had lived since with his son-in-law, Adam Herman, a short distance from this city.

Killed in Resisting Arrest. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says: Freeman Harvey, colored man, was killed today at Elkton, Giles county, by Officer Wilkerson and a posse. The negro resisted arrest, opening fire as he was being taken to the jail, and was killed by a bullet from the posse, which returned it with fatal effect.

STRIFE AT KEARNEY SCHOOL

Conflict of Two Superintendents at State Industrial Institution.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEE DEMANDS PLACE

Present Incumbent Asserts that He Will Not Yield the Position Until Charges of Unfitness Are Proved Against Him.

LINCOLN, Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The Kearney Reform school muddle came to a definite settlement today by the jointing of the two superintendents and the appointment of J. N. Campbell as assistant. The new officers proceeded at once to Kearney and their administration commences tomorrow morning. That this action was to be taken has been known for some time, it being a question only of how long the friends of Hoxie could delay the matter. Sprecher and Campbell make a combination that is generally acceptable to the fusion leaders.

Hoxie Will Not Yield. KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The State industrial school has a double-headed management. The newly appointed superintendent, John C. Sprecher, accompanied by ex-Senator J. N. Campbell of Fullerton as assistant superintendent and O. C. Carrig of Platte Center as bookkeeper, went out to the school this morning to assume their duties. Mr. Hoxie was down in Kearney, but on his return Mr. Sprecher requested his commission from Governor Poynter and asked that the institution be turned over to him as the legally qualified superintendent.

There was no handshaking reception and the temperature of last Sunday was warm compared with the greeting he received. Superintendent Hoxie informed him that he would give up the position later on and paid no further attention to him. He was not asked to dinner, but one of the employes took compassion on the party and fed them. After dinner Mr. Sprecher requested an answer, but it was not furnished, as the institution was not yet turned over.

What course Mr. Sprecher will pursue has not been made public. He insists that he is the rightful superintendent. He has telephoned the governor for instructions and is waiting his orders. It is not learned which of the two officials the subordinate officers will obey.

Mr. Hoxie claims that the governor has no right to remove him, except for cause, and will not give up the position until charges are preferred and substantiated.

In Public Service. In August, 1881, he offered himself as a republican candidate for Parliament in the Third district of Havre and was elected. He was appointed under secretary of state for the colonies in the Gambetta administration formed in November of that year and held the same office in the ministries of M. Jules Ferry (1883), M. Brisson (1885) and M. Tirard (1887).

Mr. Faure became minister of marine in M. Dupuy's cabinet and was appointed vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, a position to which he was several times elected. Naturally his business position made him an authority on shipping, and he was appointed secretary of state for the colonies in the Gambetta administration in 1871, but he compensated himself for the loss of office by devoting increased attention to provident, educational and charitable institutions.

On the retirement of M. Casimir Perier, who resigned the presidency January 16, 1885, he was chosen president by 430 votes as against 261 given to Henri Brisson, the election taking place January 17, 1885.

All who came in contact with him have described him as extremely winning in character, as well as in appearance. His presence was finer than that of any of his predecessors in the presidency of the third republic. Black eyebrows and moustache contrasted with snowy, close cut hair, his features were finely shaped, the figure tall and well knit, the eyes were set and serious.

In 1897 M. Faure went to St. Petersburg to return the visit of Emperor Nicholas and while there the definite announcement of the treaty of alliance between France and Russia was made. He filled many important public offices but in the midst of almost general corruption he passed unscathed.

Interesting Personality. M. Felix Faure had a most interesting personality. He was a self-made man, to what extent may be judged by this little anecdote of his boyhood which his friends tell.

One cold winter evening in the year 1854 a small family was gathered around a domestic fireside. The wind whistled bitterly outside, snow covered the streets, times were hard and this little family was not rich. The father had just given the mother his week's wages and before the very modest sum she shook her head sadly, seeking in vain to hide her tears.

"What is the matter, mother?" asked a boy of 13, as he embraced the despondent woman. "My dear boy, I am sad because we are poor, for, despite all the courage of your father, he can earn hardly supplies our needs."

Thereupon the brave little fellow exclaimed: "Mother, do not be discouraged; I, too, am going to work." He raised himself on his toes proudly as he added: "I am already grown, I am strong and you shall see I also will bring money here for you and for all of us."

M. Faure's father was a weaver and the late president was born in Paris January 31, 1841. The boy kept his word to his mother, for he entered as apprentice into a tannery. The beginning was difficult, but by force of work and perseverance he succeeded in aiding his family. Little by little he saved some money and, confident in his star, left for Havre, where he first undertook a small business.

Success recompensed his labor and his business rapidly extended, when the war of 1870 broke out. Felix Faure was then aid to the mayor of the county seat of the Seine-Inférieure, but he did not hesitate and, careless of his personal interests, abandoned his business and enlisted in a battalion of the Mobs of Normandy.

Won Renown in War. He was noted for different acts of bravery and soon arrived at the grade of major. It was then that he distinguished himself in bringing reinforcements from Havre to aid Paris, in the midst of the troubles of the commune, while his brilliant conduct on the battlefields brought him the cross of chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

The war over he returned to work and, as he grew to be one of the wealthiest armors of Havre, his political fortune increased also. He became member, then president, of the Chamber of Commerce of Havre and, as he was a republican, in 1874 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

Returned to private life the generous and devoted nature of this child of the people was not satisfied. He wanted to be useful and consecrated himself actively to works of philanthropy, of mutual aid and to instruction. In 1881 he defeated the conservative candidate and came up to Paris to represent the Third constituency of Havre in the Chamber of Deputies. He took his place among the republican union and became one of the most active members of parliament. As a man of worth, he attracted the attention of Gambetta and at the time of the formation of the "grand cabinet" was called on to occupy the functions of under secretary of state in the department of commerce and the colonies.

The 24th of September, 1883, in the last Ferry cabinet, he again occupied the same position, but he was replaced the 6th of April, 1885. He often had occasion to speak in defense of the interests of his ministry.

Polished, courteous and of good manners, well read, of very good bearing and with his tall form, his fine head, his blonde moustache and white hair, of prepossessing and distinguished physique, he was indeed a model of a president.

Enjoyed Home Life. In private President Felix Faure was a modest man fond of home life. His greatest happiness was to pass the few moments authorized by his public functions with his wife and his two daughters, one of whom married M. Rene Berge, counselor general of the Seine-Inférieure. An accomplished man of the world, it was with the greatest correctness that he has always fulfilled the social duties brought on him by his high functions.

Mme. Felix Faure is a very intelligent woman, of fine and delicate mind and with a touch of humor. She does not like to show and prefers her own frolics to balls and parties. She has a great fondness for the past and as a frequent lady. The many officers who have frequented the salons of the Rue Royale the past eight or ten months have been entirely charmed by her agreeable humor and her welcome. She has two daughters, one married. The other, of about 22 years of age, Mlle. Lucie Faure, is also very intelligent and quite accomplished.

M. Faure was one of the greatest authorities on governmental finance. Recently he wrote a careful analysis on the growing difficulties of adjusting governmental expenses to reasonable taxation.

MEET TO SET DATE OF ASSEMBLY. Struggle for Faure's Successor Expected to Be Very Keen. PARIS, Feb. 17.—The cabinet will meet this (Friday) morning, after the embalming of the remains, which will take place at 9 o'clock, to fix the date for convening the national assembly at Versailles to elect M. Faure's successor.

The national assembly, consisting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in congress, will probably meet tomorrow (Saturday). Emile Loubet, as president of the Senate, becomes president of the congress.

It is expected that the struggle for the presidency will be very keen. M. Dupuy, the premier, is supposed to have the best chance and the contest is regarded as lying between him, M. Henri Brisson and M. Loubet. Other possible candidates are M. De Freycinet, minister for war; Godfrey Cavaignac, former minister for war; and Georges Clemenceau. It is reported that the recently formed league known as La Patrie Francaise will actively push M. de Beaurepaire's candidacy. Under the present exceptionally exciting conditions anything may be expected to happen. Much depends on the attitude of the military element, may decide to do so.

So far Paris remains tranquil. By a curious coincidence M. Dupuy occupied the same position which he held when President Carnot was assassinated on June 24, 1894. M. De Freycinet ordered the troops confined to the barracks today.

Express Profound Grief. BOSTON, Feb. 16.—President McKinley, on being informed of the death of President Faure, expressed his surprise and grief. A suitable message of condolence will be sent tomorrow morning by the president through Secretary of State Hay. The cabinet cared to express any opinion other than profound regret.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO SULTAN. Account Must Be Rendered for Granting Concessions to France. BOMBAY, Feb. 16.—The Persian gulf mail steamer, which has just arrived here, brings news of the Sultan of Oman regarding his having yielded to France a coaling station on the coast of Oman, which is a semi-independent state in British Arabia. Oman is considered to be under British protection, as the sultan has been receiving a subsidy from Great Britain.

CAPTAINS ASKED TO EXPLAIN. Sainpains Must Tell Why They Lost at Manila and Santiago. MADRID, Feb. 16.—All the surviving captains of Spanish war ships destroyed in the battle of Santiago de Cuba and in Manila bay by the American fleets will be court-martialed.

Northern Does Wide Damage. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 16.—A terrific storm, accompanied by an incessant rain-storm, has been causing numerous local floods. The storm swept the northern coast of the island from Annetto bay to Montego bay. Heavy rain is being done, doing widespread damage to shipping, wharves, railroads, cattle and cultivation, etc. No fatalities have been reported.

Rosebery's Daughter Engaged. (Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The engagement is announced of Lady Margaret Primrose, younger daughter of Earl Rosebery, to Earl Crowe, formerly vicar of Ireland. Crowe is 41 and his fiancée 18, the same age as his own eldest daughter, who made her debut last week.

Spanish Troops Reach Home. BARCELONA, Feb. 16.—The British steamer Hathia, Captain Warr, chartered by the Spanish government for use as a transport, which sailed from Cienfuegos, via St. Michaels, on February 6, with repatriated troops on board, arrived here today.

Rios Is Forced to Resign. MADRID, Feb. 16.—Senator Montero Rios, who was president of the Spanish peace commission, has resigned the presidency of the senate owing to the popular outcry against his defense of the commission.

Meat Inspection Bill Passed. BELLINGHAM, Feb. 16.—The Bristish today passed the meat inspection bill.

Missouri Fruit Is Damaged. MARYVILLE, Mo., Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Experienced fruit men say that this section will have no peach or grape crops at all, that many peach trees will die as a result of the weather just past. Other fruits have suffered greatly, apples, pears and plums being among the number, though they are not so badly injured. It is certain

and his hands are crossed over his breast. On each side of the bed sits a nun. Mrs. James Le Gall and Le Blondel and the officers of the military household are in attendance. On a chair to the right of the bed are the hat and gloves he wore last night. It was to witness the distressing scene of Mme. Faure and the children. Only with the greatest difficulty could she be induced to leave the death chamber, and even then she insisted in remaining in M. Le Gall's room, apart from the children in order to give free vent to her grief.

Sixth President of Third Republic. Francois Felix Faure, sixth president of the third republic of France, was born January 30, 1841, in Paris, and was the son of a cabinet maker. He was educated at a private commercial school and then sent to England for two years to learn the language and to become acquainted with English methods of business. On his return he was appointed under secretary of state for the colonies in the Gambetta administration. He was married to the daughter of M. Bellout, an attorney at Amboise. Almost immediately afterward he settled at Havre as a commission merchant and he became a lawyer. He then returned to Paris.

The better to fit himself for the discharge of his new public duties, he practiced public speaking by lecturing on history in an evening class for adults.

He became president of the Havre Chamber of Commerce and during the Franco-Prussian war he held the office of deputy mayor of the city. In these troublous times he was also captain of the Mobs of the Seine-Inférieure, in which capacity he took part in the skirmishes near Havre, being recommended to the minister of the legion of honor. He greatly distinguished himself by the promptness with which, at the head of volunteer firemen organized by himself, he extinguished the conflagrations of Havre caused by the communards. In doing this he was slightly wounded by a shell.

During the war Gambetta sent him to England to buy arms for the Franco-Tirailleurs and Mables. He was deprived of his deputy mayoralty by the Brugselles in 1874, but he compensated himself for the loss of office by devoting increased attention to provident, educational and charitable institutions.

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