BREAKING A WILD BRONCHO

Great Feat of Riding Shown by Charley Pargeon.

BUCKAROO BUSINESS AT BUHL

How an Idaho Town is Entertained by a Real Broncho Buster Who Fully Understands His Business.

BUHL, Idaho, May 6.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Gee! but it was great; a real old-fashioned "buckaroo"; chaps, jingly spurs, mad horse, endless plain, stretching to the mountains, thirty miles away; "wranglers" and a shouting crowd of men, boys and women; and all of it out here in the far, wide spaces of Idaho; the soft airs of the evening; the glow of the dying day and the curious perfume of the sage brush, making life sweet to live.

"Come on fellows!" That was the invitation. A knoll, outside of town was the stage; inside the barbed wire fence, out of harm's way, was the parquet, with the proscenium arch of God's great blue dome, scintillatingly bright, over all. The actor was "Charlie," better known around North Platte as C. T. Pargeon, the leading man was a big black "twister"; a horse that had never been ridden, which had already thrown two men, one of them three times, and the price was whatever you wanted to put into the hat which Pearl Meredith, brother of E. T. Meredith, of Des Moines, passed among the crowd.

There is not the slightest bit of use of attempting to describe the extraordinary convolutions of that horse. He was a "twister" for fair and how on earth Charlie mounted him, let alone stay on him, is now and will always remain a mystery. A gunnysack about his eyes induced the beast to stand long enough to adjust the hackamore, a toe in the stirrup, an agile fling of the body, and Pargeon was in the saddle; and the show was on. So rapid was the movements of that maddened animal that the eye could hardly follow them. It seemed to me that all four legs were in the air at times and the black body, wet with the sweat of terror, spinning round and round, with Pargeon's head for a pivot. At all times both horse and rider seemed to be in the air. With head between his forelegs he would bound over the wide plain, a cloud of dust following his frenzied efforts to free himself of his rider.

Yes, Pargeon finally rode him. Fences compelled him to jump four or five times. A doctor's buggy in the way compelled him to take a nasty fall, but—well, the other "buckaroos" say that "the horse was rode." This morning Pargeon is sore, stiff and sits in the sun, his aching muscles slowly recovering from the unwonted strain. The town has forgotten the exhibition and the black horse is musing in his stall.

Pargeon is very well known at North Platte. He worked for the Bar C outfit, better known as the Platte Valley Farm and Cattle company. He is another Nebraskan out here in the west. And last year he won the first prize at the riding contest held at Central City. He is a wonder.

Life Sentence for Boy Murderer

Seventeen-Year-Old Bandit Who Killed Banker at New Albany is Convicted.

CORYDON, Ind., May 7.—Thomas J. Hoal, the boy bandit, was found guilty of murder today and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Hoal is a 17-year-old Louisville boy, who last November executed an amazing single handed attack on the Merchants National bank of New Albany, Ind., with the motive of robbery. He compelled a negro chauffeur to drive him to the bank at noon through crowded streets of Louisville and New Albany. In the bank he seemed excited, shot and killed Cashier J. H. Fawcett, wounded President J. K. Woodward, and also the negro chauffeur. Without securing any money he dashed from the bank and attempted to cross the Ohio river to Louisville in a skiff, being captured in mid-stream by the police.

Mental defectiveness was the defense set up by his lawyers.

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Austria Seeks Settlement for the Near East

Quietly Working to Bring About a Concert of Powers to End the "Question."

BY EMIL ANDRASSY.

VIENNA, May 7.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Austria is quietly taking the lead in an endeavor to bring about a concert of the powers for the final settlement of the near eastern question. At the expenditure of a vast deal of diplomatic energy the difficulties arising from the unrest of Bulgaria and Servia has been straightened out, the Cretan troubles had been quieted temporarily at least, but now comes the outbreak in Albania which has assumed the proportions of civil war and which will tax the resources of the Turkish government to deal with.

The disaffection of the Albanians is due to conscription, an objection to registering their land for taxation, and an attempt to prevent the use of Roman characters in the schools. The Albanians also strongly resent the attempt to levy cetroi for purposes of beautifying Pristina.

As all the mountain tribes have joined the revolutionaries, the task of the troops will not be easy, but in time doubtless they will succeed in restoring order and arresting the ringleaders, who are mostly adherents of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, who enjoyed privileged positions under the former regime, but lost them with the restoration of the constitution.

The great danger is that the restless Bulgars and Servians may be drawn into the fighting and the general conflagration in the near east which Austria has striven so hard to avert may be kindled in spite of all efforts to prevent it. I understand that no formal propositions have been made for concerted action on the part of the powers, but tentative suggestions have been well received at the various chancelleries. It is hoped if the powers do intervene now that they will settle the questions which threaten the peace of Europe definitely.

The duke of Vizen, better known as Prince Miguel of Braganza, in finding that, although he has married a rich wife, the latter's closest relations are not going to allow the lady's millions to be used for the purpose of getting him out of the financial difficulties he had got himself into before marriage. They regard the creditors, it is aid, as vultures, and, although, in the interests of the young wife, they are willing to pay the creditors half their claims, they declare they will not go beyond that offer. Evidently the manner in which Comte Boni De Castellane dissipated the dollars of his wife—the daughter of Jay Gould—has taught American parents to be cautious when their children contract alliances with foreign nobilities.

The new Austro-Hungarian battleship Zrinyi has been launched at Triete from the yard of the Stabilimento Technico. It is said that the broadside fire will possibly exceed in the weight of shot per minute that of the Dreadnought class of warships.

COULD REMEMBER WATERLOO

Englishwoman, Recently Dead, Had Vivid Recollection of the Great Battle.

LONDON, May 7.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Death has been active among the centenarians recently. Mrs. Mary Matthews died at Tywardreath, Cornwall, aged 106. Until a few months ago she enjoyed remarkably good health, and could see to thread a needle with the naked eye and to do patchwork, at which she was an adept. Mrs. Matthews has a vivid recollection of how the victory of Waterloo was celebrated by bonfires and the roasting of whole oxen. Four of her children are still living, and she leaves a long line of descendants extending to the fifth generation.

The death is reported from Kilnantick, Rathangan, county Kildare, of Mary Tuite, whose age was given on her coffin as 115. Even these records, remarkable as they are are surpassed by that of Mrs. Cranley, who lives within a few miles of Rathangan. She is said to have attained the extraordinary age of 124 years.

Little Princes Lusty Laddies

Spanish Crown Dispels Rumors of Deformity of Children of the King.

MADRID, May 7.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Unfavorable rumors concerning the health of the heir to the Spanish throne have been so insistent within the last few weeks that public alarm has been caused to an extent necessitating reassurances from the highest authorities.

It has been freely asserted that both the prince of Asturias and his brother, Don Jaime, were deaf and dumb. The prince of Asturias, it was further alleged, was mentally afflicted, while Don Jaime was threatened with a serious spinal complaint. The latter report was dispelled by the reproduction of the latest photographs of both the royal children, Don Jaime's appearance being that of a child of more than ordinarily robust health.

Other doubts, however, still persisted in the popular and uninstructed mind until removed as the result of several interviews held with the little princes by persons of high standing. These interviews have been published in the newspapers, and they have had the effect of putting an end to the groundless and mischievous rumors in question. So far from showing any disposition to weakness, physical or mental, the Spanish royal children are not only extraordinarily healthy and strong, but extremely intelligent. The prince of Asturia, who has inherited his mother's fair complexion, is a strong, well developed child nearly 3 years old.

He speaks Spanish, of course, and English as well as his age can allow, and is always learning French. He is very fond of using the words he knows in the latter language, and amused those around him immensely a short time ago by dismissing a photographer of an illustrated paper who had been admitted to the prince's private apartments to take a few snapshots with the unexpected remark, "C'est fini," and a courteous little wave of his tiny hand.

The prince of Asturias has very decided tastes of his own. He delights in all things military, and loves dogs and horses. His favorite recreation is to drive his younger brother in a funny little phaeton drawn by two small ponies or to ride a tiny prancing steed, which was presented to him, and which is a great favorite in the royal stables.

As for Don Jaime, who bears a striking resemblance to his maternal grandfather, Prince Henry of Battenberg, his principal object in life up to the present is to be an exact copy of his elder brother. One cannot easily distinguish special traits in the character of a baby not quite 2 years old, but it is said that the little prince's chief characteristic is his bright and sunny disposition and a decided taste for musical sounds.

LORD SELBORNE TAKES UP PROBLEM OF RACE

In Farewell Address He Discusses Attitude of South Africa Toward Mulatto People.

JOHANNESBURG, May 7.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The farewell address of Lord Selborne created a sensation which has not yet died down.

All he said laid the greatest stress on the superiority and responsibility of the whites, with which he sympathised, but he differed from the prevailing tendency to lay all the stress on the black side of the mulattoes because he laid stress on the white side. They varied in character and characteristics as much as in external appearance and he believed the tendency to drive mulattoes down to the position of Kaffirs was unjust and unwise—unjust because they often had the thoughts and feelings of the white man; unwise because we must consider that one day we might have to fact a great concerted movement of the native races.

Lord Selborne prophesied that in the event of such a terrible catastrophe they would find the leader of the native races to be mulatto with the feelings, character and superiority of a white man, if they persisted in the tendency to degrade colored people to the condition of the natives. He considered that except where mulattoes had manifestly adopted the habits and conditions of natives they ought to be led up to a condition in which they could receive the treatment accorded to the white man. Mixed marriages were the last thing he advocated, because he believed them to be utterly hateful and wrong.

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There is no guess work. It is sure. It is guaranteed.

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You can get in NOW. Or you can wait till the opportunity is gone. You can HELP REAP THIS HARVEST OF GOLD. Or you can stay out. Strictly it is up to YOU. WE OWN THIS ORE; WE OWN THE GOLD THAT IS IN THE ORE. It's true we can do nothing without a stamp mill. BUT WE CAN SELL THE ORE NOW IN SIGHT, ANY DAY FOR WHAT WE PAID FOR THE MINE.

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Some Things You Want to Know

Trouble in Cuba---IV. Billions at Stake

Revolution in Cuba means much more to the American people than the ordinary Latin-American revolution. Not only is the United States pledged to the world to preserve order in Cuba, but American business and economic interests in the island, present and prospective, represents billions of dollars. Cuba is more richly endowed by nature than any other one country on earth. It now produces a greater amount of cane sugar than any other one country. Its tobacco fields furnish the material for the best cigars, material not to be obtained elsewhere. It has important mineral deposits. It has wonderful fruit producing possibilities. And as yet its resources have been scarcely touched.

Cuba is so close to the United States that the American people are directly affected by conditions in that country. Cuba already is a principal source of food supply for the United States, more than one-third of all the sugar used in this country being of Cuban origin. The increasing cost of living will force the United States to make the most of the possibilities of tropic America as a food producing country. Cuba, wonderfully fertile and having its chief port only ninety miles from an American railway terminus, is worth many millions of dollars to American business today, it is worth billions for the future.

The most important industries in Cuba are, of course, the production of sugar and tobacco. The tobacco culture is restricted to a small section of the western end of the island, and is advanced to a high state of development. The tobacco business cannot be expected to grow greatly. Much of the Cuban tobacco is manufactured in the island, but great quantities of leaf tobacco are sent abroad, especially to the United States, to be made up. This is on account of the tariff and it has resulted in the building up of two cities in Florida inhabited mostly by Cubans.

But the sugar business is now, and has been for years, the most important Cuban industry. Last year Cuba produced, in round numbers 1,500,000 tons of cane sugar. The next greatest cane sugar production was in Java, 1,250,000 tons, and then came our own Hawaii with 475,000 and Louisiana with 350,000 tons. The total sugar crop of the world was 14,710,000 tons, of which about 8,000,000 tons was cane sugar.

The United States in that year consumed 2,186,000 tons of sugar, of which approximately one-third was produced within the tariff borders of the country, which includes Porto Rico and, to a limited extent, the Philippines. Cuban sugar is entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent of the customs duties when it comes into the United States, American wares going into Cuba having the benefit of a similar concession. This reciprocity agreement has caused all other nations to levy retaliatory or countervailing duties on Cuban sugar, so that the American market is the only one open to Cuban sugar. As a result 99 per cent of the Cuban crop comes to the United States. This constitutes more than half of the total sugar imports of the country.

These figures show that Cuba already is an important source of a valuable article of food which the United States is not able to produce in sufficient qualities in its own territory. But they give no hint of the possibilities of Cuban sugar. It is asserted on the highest technical authority that if the sugar land in Cuba owned by American sugar interests were all under cane, those American plantations would supply the entire American demand for sugar. It is furthermore asserted that if all the sugar land in Cuba were under cultivation, all the cane sugar growers and all the beet sugar growers in all the rest of the world might quit the sugar business suddenly and the sugar supply still would be adequate. In other words, Cuba is capable of producing as much sugar in one year as is now produced in all the world, from both cane and beets.

While the cane and beet sugar business in the United States proper is an important agricultural interest, there seems to be no good reason to believe that it will increase with sufficient rapidity to supply more than its present proportion of the annually increasing demand. The American people must continue to buy two-thirds of their sugar abroad. Disputes over the sugar tariff and matters relating to the sugar trust may be adjusted by legislation or otherwise, but the natural supply and demand will not be affected by any governmental action. The Americans will have to have sugar, and they will be unwilling to buy it from far-off Java simply because some alleged Cuban patriots are continually burning up Cuban sugar fields and sugar mills in an effort to get into office.

The time has come, at last, when American statesmanship must consider practical ecohomy with relation to the food supply. For this reason, if for no other, the United States cannot permit conditions in Cuba again to be disturbed by a series of revolutionary wars. Last year Cuba sent to the United States wares valued at $100,000,000 and bought from the United States goods to the value of $50,000,000. This trade is greater in volume, both of exports and imports, than the combined trade of the United States with Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

In the ten years preceding the Spanish war and the freedom of Cuba, the affairs of the island were in such bad condition that the exports amounted to less than half of what they now are, and the imports were less than one-fourth of what they are today. The Cuban plantations were devasted by fire and sword and there was little sugar to send out. The Cuban people were impoverished and they had no money to buy foreign goods.

The acreage of growing sugar cane is now twice as great as it was when Spain left the island. Under conditions of profound peace and security, such as exist in America, the acreage may be doubled again and again. Millions of dollars have been invested in Cuban sugar plantations since 1899, and other millions are waiting only to see the result of the second experiment of the republic of Cuba in the business of self-government. If that experiment fails, more especially if it fails by reason of the precipitation of a racial conflict, the investors, both present and prospective, will demand that the United States government take positive action to secure the safety of their investments and make Cuba permanently peaceful.

The billions of dollars at stake make it impossible for the American nation to shirk its duty of maintaining a stable government in Cuba. If the republic shall prove itself able to cope with the present race agitation, if it shall be able to pass the period of the next general election in safety, then perhaps the Cubans will be able to work out their own destiny. But if there is another revolution there will be another intervention, and, in spite of sentiment and disinclination the United States will be forced to assume control of Cuban affairs.

Perhaps, after all, this will be best for the Cubans. Surely the condition of the average Cuban, white or black, will be advanced by permanent peace. Tomas Estrada Palma, one of the greatest of Cuban patriots, summed up the case for the Cuban people, as distinguished from the Cuban politicians when he said:

"I always have believed, since the time I took active part in the ten years war, that independence was not the final goal of all our noble and patriotic aspirations—the aim to possess a stable government capable of protecting lives and property and guaranteeing to all residents of the country, natives and foreigners, the exercise of civil and natural rights, without permitting liberty war to become pernicious license or violent agitaton, to say nothing of armed disturbances of public order. I have never feared to admit, nor am I afraid to say aloud, that a 'political' dependence which assures us the fecund bonus of liberty is a hundred times preferable to a sovereign and independent republic discredited and made miserable by the baneful action of periodic civil wars." And that statement forecasts the future of Cuba.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Tomorrow—Bridge Whist.

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