

# THE RECORD.

RECORD PUBLISHING CO.

PIONEER, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

Agonillo declares that the war will not end while the Filipino remains. It is now believed that eighty lives were lost when the steamer Stella went down.

Major-General Otis thinks the insurgents can be subdued within three months.

During the month of March 13,000 troops were landed in the United States from Cuba.

Germany is said to be concentrating a fleet at Amoy, with the intention of seizing Fuzhou, China.

News of the massacre of twenty-nine farmers by aborigines at Byorsetu, Japan, has been received.

At Sparta, Mich., Leon Cram, aged 18, during a quarrel, killed Palma Nelson, a comrade, by a blow with his fist.

The war department is perfecting a plan to use native troops if possible in fighting Aguinaldo during the rainy season.

Foreign business houses lost over \$1,000,000 by the destruction of Iloilo by the Filipinos before General Miller captured the city.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, before leaving Berlin, discovered that German beet sugar cannot be manufactured under 2 cents a pound.

Dispatches from Tokyo to Japanese coast papers charge Americans with shooting down men, women and children in the Philippines.

The congress of Ecuador has just enacted a law which within two years will place the monetary system of that country on a gold basis.

The monthly statement of the treasury shows exceptionally heavy receipts and a material decrease in the expenditures for the month of March.

The Norwegian government has issued an order prohibiting Swedish officers from inspecting forts or witnessing the drill of troops in Norway.

Judges of the supreme court of Hawaii in a decision declare that private corporations have not the authority to condemn government land for their own use.

Ostriches may yet be raised in British Columbia. J. M. Robinson, who has founded a little colony of Manitobians at Peschad, in the Okanagan valley, will attempt it.

Oscar Straus, the United States minister to Turkey, had an audience with the Sultan Saturday. The interview, which was protracted, was of the most cordial character.

It is announced that the Paris Figaro, which is publishing daily the evidence before the criminal chamber of the court of session in the Dreyfus affair, will be prosecuted.

The fearful ravages of the Yellow river flood have caused terrible misery and great discontent in the province of Shantung, and the native officials have been unable to maintain order.

The April report of the Orange-Judd Farmer makes the general winter wheat average 82.1 compared with 80 last year. It is the lowest average since the beginning of service in 1894.

The Argentine government has resolved to send a note to W. T. Buchanan, the American minister, thanking him for his co-operation in the settlement of the Punta de Atacama question.

The Hongkong authorities are pressing for an extension of territory ceded to Great Britain by the treaties of Canton and Nanking, on the ground that more land is needed for government buildings.

Official circles in Rome say that Italy and Great Britain have arrived at an agreement, which will result in an Italian occupation of San Mun bay, province of Chikiang, China, before April 25.

The marriage law of Porto Rico have been modified so that authority is given to ministers of all faiths to perform marriages, and the fees have been abolished where the ceremony is before a civil magistrate.

Dispatches from Rasjiboult, on the Red Sea, say the Marchand expedition, from Fashoda, arrived all well at Addisababa, the capital of Abyssinia, on March 31, and met with a warm reception from Abyssinians.

The London Daily Graphic announces that the Marquis of Salisbury approved the draft of the convention dealing with the British and Russian spheres of influence in China and that the convention awaits signatures.

Attorney-General Davis of Arkansas has filed 126 suits against the sixty-three fire insurance companies doing business in Arkansas, and as a consequence every foreign company has suspended business in that state.

In Bolivia, the Federalists, or insurgents, have occupied the city of Cochabamba, capital of the department of the same name, and General Alonzo, the president, has returned with the government troops to Oruro, his base of operations.

Michael Shea died in Indianapolis, Ind., last week at the advanced age of 118 years. He was born in Ireland in 1871, and was a friend of Daniel O'Connell. Shea was married when he was 58 years old and has children over 60 years of age.

Claude Halladay, one of the mail clerks injured at the Santa Fe wreck at Lang, Kan., in 1897, has just settled with the company. He received \$11,000. He was in the hospital eighteen months. One of his legs was permanently injured.

## RETURNING HOME.

### INSURRECTION IN PHILIPPINES ALMOST AT AN END.

There is a scarcity of food among the insurgents and the lack of food are anxious for Peace.

New York, April 5.—The following cablegram is printed here: Manila, April 3.—7:45 p. m.—The situation in the Philippines is now clearly in American hands. The Philippine commission has decided to immediately issue a proclamation to the natives. It will not contain a single word suggestive of independence for the Filipinos, but will compel their complete submission to the will of the United States.

The proclamation, which is to be sent broadcast through the Philippines, will be an eminently humane document, although it is said that it will give the native a choice between surrender and practical extinction. The better classes of the Filipinos, who fled at the approach of the American troops, are now coming back overland and in boats to Malolos. A priest entered the American lines asking permission to return to his clerical duties.

Prisoners captured by the American troops report that there is a scarcity of food among the insurgent troops. General MacArthur estimates that 100,000 Filipinos deserted their homes, and believes that their desire to return is a most favorable indication. The situation in the southern islands continues uncertain. The latest move of the natives there is to extinguish the lights in the lighthouses.

### PHILIPPINE REVENUES.

Less Than Three Millions Since Americans Took Possession.

Washington, April 5.—Acting Secretary Meikeljohn has made a statement of the receipts in the Philippine islands since the Americans have been in charge. These figures have been called by General Otis, but since the active hostilities have been going on no detailed reports have been received. The Americans took possession of the islands August 13, 1898. The receipts to the first of January were \$1,819,815. The receipts for January, February and March, so far as reported, were \$1,165,606, of which amount \$40,000 is from Iloilo and \$40,000 from Cebu. It is believed the total showing of \$2,985,480 would have been much larger had all the ports of the islands been in possession of the United States. Many of the ports have been in possession of the insurgents, and commerce has been necessarily restricted.

### INSURGENTS DISCOURAGED.

General Otis Cables That Their Government is Tottering.

Washington, April 5.—The following cablegram has been received at the war department:

Manila, April 3.—Present indications denote insurgent government in perilous condition, its army defeated, discouraged and scattered. Insurgents returning to their homes in cities and villages between here and points north of Malolos, which our reconnoitering parties have reached, and desire protection of Americans. News from Visayan islands more encouraging every day.

### Judge Dusenberry Resigns.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 4.—The resignation of Judge Warren N. Dusenberry of the Fourth Judicial District was handed to Governor Wells yesterday, and was accepted. Governor Wells, when asked regarding the probable successor to Judge Dusenberry, said he had thought but little on the matter. The present terms of court will have expired before the resignation takes effect, and if there is need for a judge, one from another district will officiate, for a while.

### Macedonians on the Verge of Revolt.

London, April 5.—In connection with the collision between the Bulgarian and the Turkish frontier guards at Koslyagob, a correspondent in Macedonia writes, concerning the seething condition in the Balkans: "Grave consequences cannot be deferred much longer. The whole province is armed, and matters are rapidly drifting into open revolution. The people are drilling for the coming struggle, and the country is virtually in a state of siege."

### The First Indemnity Claim.

Washington, April 5.—Within the next two weeks the government will be asked by Great Britain to indemnify the family of a British subject named Simpson, who was killed during the battle at Manila, February 23. Simpson was accidentally shot. He was looking out of the window of his house when the battle was in progress and being dressed in white clothing, he was mistaken for a Filipino. This will be the first claim of the kind growing out of the Spanish war.

### Must Produce Muster Rolls.

Washington, April 5.—The Cuban assembly must very speedily decide upon the proposition of the United States government to pay \$3,000,000 to the Cuban troops. It is said that the entire matter is left with Secretary Alger. He conferred with General Brooke before leaving Havana and fully acquainted him with his views. If the muster rolls of the Cuban army are not promptly surrendered by the assembly, General Brooke will order the \$3,000,000 returned.

### Brigands in Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba, April 5.—Four bandits, among them Antonio Nunez, a notorious desperado, were captured five miles from San Luis, after a lively fight with men of the Ninth immune regiment. The Pimento estate, near Cobre, was visited by eleven brigands today and a store on the estate was looted. A regular battle has taken place near Holguin between the bandits and men of the Second immune regiment, two outlaws and one soldier being killed.

## COLLAPSE OF REBELLION.

### Aguinaldo's Men are Anxious to Secure Peace.

Washington, April 4.—Advice from Manila, under date of April 2, say: The American troops under General MacArthur are still resting at Malolos, where everything has been quiet today. Hostilities elsewhere—so far as officially reported—have been limited during the last twenty-four hours to an occasional exchange of shots between the insurgents and troops forming the lines of General Lawton and General Hall, extending from the waterworks to La Loma. But this shooting has been just active enough to make the lives of the soldiers a burden and to compel the officers to sleep in trenches clothed and in readiness to repel possible attacks.

Most of the Americans are becoming convinced that the backbone of the insurgent opposition is broken. There are numerous rumors pointing to an early collapse of the insurrection. One of these is that General Pio Del Pila, the best fighter among the Filipino officers, will desert Aguinaldo and give his support to the Americans.

A priest and two members of the so-called Filipino congress, who hid themselves in the woods during the fighting which preceded the capture of Malolos, returned there this morning and declared that 2,000 of the Filipino soldiers were anxious to give up fighting and would do so but for their officers, who keep them under arms.

The whole country between Malolos and Calocan is now full of friendless women, children and old people, who are returning to their homes, carrying white flags. The Americans are trying to gain the confidence of the inhabitants by proving to them that if they will return and attend to their ordinary work peacefully, no harm will befall them. Two hundred and fifty civilians came back to their homes in Malolos last evening. Two thousand women and children, with a sprinkling of unarmed men supposed to be warriors, came to the outskirts of Malolos outside of the city and afterward snaked away, carrying all the goods they could.

### TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

Rear Admiral Carpenter Shoots Himself in the Head.

Boston, Mass., April 4.—Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter (retired) committed suicide in a sanitarium in this city. Admiral Carpenter was called from the retired list to active duty in charge of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., during the war, while Commodore Remey was on duty at Key West. Admiral Carpenter had a brilliant record.

For the last six weeks the Admiral was an inmate of the Adams Nervine Asylum in the Jamaica Plain district, and at the earnest request of his family details have been withheld from the public. He shot himself in the head. For a number of years previous to his retirement Admiral Carpenter suffered from nervous disorders and soon after being released from service, went under medical treatment. He had apparently recovered, but six weeks ago there came a relapse and he was again placed in the asylum. Again he seemed to improve and the family had hope that he would be himself again.

### TRUST CONTROLS SILVER.

Believed the New Combine Will Raise the Price Twenty Per Cent.

New York, April 4.—It is the belief of numerous western mineowners and men interested in smelting that the recently organized smelter trust will not only raise the price of silver from 15 to 20 per cent, but that it will transfer the central market of the world for silver from London to New York. Those who believe this say the United States controls at present about two-sevenths of the total production of silver in the world.

### Massacre of Japanese.

Victoria, B. C., April 4.—The steamer Tartar arrived from the Orient Sunday, after a stormy voyage. She brings news of the massacre of twenty-nine farmers by aborigines at Byorsetu, Japan.

Germany is said to be concentrating a fleet at Amoy, with the intention of seizing Fuzhou.

Recent dispatches from Tokyo to some of the Japanese coast papers charge Americans with shooting down men, women and children in the Philippines.

### One of War's Tragedies.

Wichita, Kan., April 4.—Miss Mary Wilson, a prominent young society woman of Augusta, committed suicide on learning that Alva Dix, her lover, had been killed on the battlefield at Malolos. Alva Dix was a private in company G, Twentieth Kansas volunteers. Before he enlisted he was a prosperous miner in Wilson county, and just before he joined his regiment became Miss Wilson's affianced lover. Miss Wilson graduated recently from Mars. They were to be married in June.

### Cuban Custom Receipts.

Havana, April 4.—The island government, administered by the United States military authorities, has yielded for the first quarter \$3,500,000 as customs receipts. Of this amount \$2,100,000 has been spent, the city of Havana getting \$1,100,000 and the city of Santiago \$250,000. Each provisional government received all it asked. Spanish coin, especially silver, is going abroad so that Cuba's treasury keeps out of circulation from 10 to 15 per cent of the currency of the island.

### Sympathetic Contagion.

St. Louis, April 4.—As the result of reading a sensational story about cerebro-spinal meningitis, Bertha Schreiber of this city is dangerously ill of that disease, according to the statements made by her physician. Her's is what is known in the medical world as a case of sympathetic contagion. The young woman is lying at the point of death. She is attended by three physicians, who declare the case is most peculiar, although similar cases have been recorded in the medical records.

## TAKE REBEL CAPITAL.

### AGUINALDO AND HIS CABINET IN FULL FLIGHT.

The Brave Boys in Blue March Into Malolos, the Last Stronghold of the Insurgents—Fired the City Then Evacuated.

Washington, April 1.—The following dispatch has just been made public: Manila, March 31.—Major-General MacArthur entered Malolos, the seat of the so-called insurgent government, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, the rebels burning the city and simultaneously evacuating it. They are now in full retreat toward the north, where Aguinaldo and the cabinet have been for two days.

Major-General MacArthur advanced to attack Malolos at 7 o'clock this morning. He was met with strong opposition, the rebels resisting desperately, but losing heavily.

General Hall's brigade is advancing north from the waterworks, and driving the left wing of the enemy across.

### LONG WAR PREDICTED.

Foreigners at Washington Regard Situation as Serious.

Washington, April 1.—Among the foreign attaches stationed at Washington the fighting about Manila is being followed with critical interest. They speak of it in rather serious terms, the prevailing view being that the insurgents can keep up a long and harassing running fight. One of the foreign representatives, who has seen long service in the far east, said that "casualties of twenty-one a day may seem small, but when long continued, reach discouraging proportions."

Since the fighting with the insurgents began, some of the foreign governments have arranged to send their military attaches to Manila to observe the developments. This Italian military expert has already left on that mission.

### COLLISION IN SAMOA.

British Embassy at Washington Receives Official Dispatch.

Washington, April 1.—The British embassy here has received advice from Samoa in the shape of a dispatch to the British Foreign office from its representative there. It is under date of March 30th and is a brief report on the collision between the two native factions there and the bombardment by the British and American vessels. The dispatch does not go into details, but is confirmatory of former advice, ready received by the Associated Press. It says that the rebel faction advanced into the town and began occupation. It was then determined by the commanders of the British and American vessels to bombard the villages occupied. It announces that four British sailors were killed. This dispatch had been enabled to Ambassador Pauncefote here.

### BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

They're Having a Warm Time Over in Samoa.

Berlin, April 1.—A brief official dispatch from Apia, Samoa, dated March 30, says: The bombardment continues. In pursuance to military orders the whites have evacuated many houses. The chiefs of the Tanu party, who were exiled to other islands, have been brought back from Upolu. The fire-arms and ammunition taken from Tanu on Jan. 2, have been returned.

### Plot Against the Czar.

Paris, April 1.—The Echo de Paris yesterday published a sensational dispatch from Copenhagen, saying a plot against the czar, in which his mother and M. Pobedonotzoff, the head of the holy synod, are implicated, has been discovered, the object of the conspirators being to take advantage of the state of the czar's health to remove him from power and confide the government to his uncle, who is classed as a notorious reactionary. Further particulars are not obtainable.

### Territory is Not a State.

Chicago, April 1.—Judge Jenkins, in the United States circuit court, has decided that within the meaning of the constitution a territory is not properly a state, and releases Charles F. Champion on a writ of habeas corpus. Champion was charged with shipping lottery tickets into the territory of New Mexico. Champion was arrested in Chicago on a warrant calling for his immediate removal to Texas. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

### Supplies in Abundance.

Washington, April 1.—The following has been received at the war department: "Manila, March 30.—Adjutant General, Washington: Subsistence supplies excellent and abundant. Meats deteriorating in this hot climate are sold at public auction at high figures. Considerable bread spoiled. Will be some loss. Supplies in all other departments good. Medical supplies are abundant."

### Coffins for Dead Soldiers.

San Francisco, April 1.—The steamer Charles Nelson has sailed for Manila. She had 900 tons of freight, which is to be equally divided between the commissary and quartermasters' departments. Lieutenant Alfred Aloe of the Eighteenth Infantry was in command of sixty-one recruits, a number of whom are for the hospital corps. The Nelson carried a large number of coffins in which the remains of American soldiers will be brought back to this country.

### Wireless Messages Across the Atlantic.

New York, April 1.—Nicola Tesla, while expressing interest in Signor Marconi's achievement of telegraphing across the British channel without wires, shows his admiration temperately, however, because he expects in a short time to go the young Italian a great many better. Marconi has telegraphed thirty-two miles without wires and Tesla expects to telegraph 3,000 miles. Marconi's achievement will, according to Mr. Tesla, be improved on in the near future.

## FILIPINOS SUBDUED.

### War Department Believes Aguinaldo is Ready to Quit.

Washington, April 2.—It is said by the war department that General Otis will not make a campaign during the rainy season, nor is it believed that he will at present chase the Filipinos into the mountain fastness of Luzon.

The officials consider it evident that the fight that was in Aguinaldo has been whipped out of him, and he cannot hold the Filipino army together much longer. If General Otis so advises, the war department will approve a cessation of active hostilities or further forward movement when little can be accomplished save chasing the Filipinos without definite results.

A short rest will determine whether the Filipinos intend to keep up a guerrilla warfare, and if so a plan is already maturing to meet any such condition. Natives will be employed to fight the guerrillas, and as the government can give them better pay and afford them greater protection than Aguinaldo, there is no doubt about the ability to employ natives in this way. If there must be guerrilla fighting during the rainy season, which will soon be upon the Philippines, the Americans will not sacrifice their troops in such a warfare, if natives can be obtained.

### LOST AT SEA.

Over One Hundred People Went Down With the Steamer Stella.

Southampton, April 2.—The passenger steamer Stella plying between this port and the Channel islands, crashed upon the dreaded Casquet rocks near the island of Alderney, in a dense fog, and foundered in ten minutes, her boilers exploding with a tremendous report as she went down. In spite of this it is said there was no panic on board. The coasting steamer Lynx, which brought the news of the disaster here, picked up four boats and forty persons. It is estimated that 120 persons were drowned.

### TO SETTLE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

Joint High Commission Has Been Practically Agreed Upon.

Washington, April 2.—A joint high commission to settle the entire Samoan trouble has been practically agreed upon by the United States, British and German governments. Lord Salisbury's absence from London alone delays the formal acceptance by Great Britain. The United States has informally expressed its approval and the formal acceptance, it is learned from the best quarter, will follow speedily. As the proposition emanates with Germany, her approval, of course, is assured.

Each nation is to be represented by one member of the commission. It is to have practically unlimited authority, without the necessity of referring its decisions back to the several governments for approval.

Still another important provision under consideration is that King Oscar of Norway and Sweden shall be the umpire in case the three high commissioners shall fail to reach a determination.

### BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Retreat of Aguinaldo Cut Off by Hostile Tribes.

Manila, April 2.—Recently issued copies of the Republica Filipino, Aguinaldo's official organ, contain a proclamation to the effect that certain parties are raiding the northern towns and ordering the same to join the Filipino army immediately, or take the consequences when Aguinaldo shall have finished with the Americans. This is construed as meaning that Macabolas, the governor of the five northern provinces, is unfriendly to Aguinaldo. If this be true, Aguinaldo's retreat is undoubtedly cut off at the railroad beyond San Fernando.

From the reports gathered by the American officers from prisoners and others, it is believed the rebel army is constantly losing strength on account of desertions, and that, although the enemy may make one or two more stands, the forces of Aguinaldo will degenerate in perhaps a month, to a few hundred, who may continue waging a guerrilla warfare in the mountains.

### Nebraska Colonel Exonerated.

Lincoln, Neb., April 3.—By unanimous vote the lower house of the legislature expunged from the records the resolution censuring Colonel Stotenberg, of the First Nebraska. The first resolution was the result of the charge that the colonel, who was a regular army officer, was unnecessarily harsh with the men. Later reports indicate that the men are more than satisfied with their colonel, and this, together with the brilliant work of the regiment, has caused a change of opinion in the state.

### Choked the Chambermaid.

San Francisco, April 2.—Charles Roe, a wealthy manufacturer of Chicago, has been sued for \$5,200 damages by Lizzie Boyd, a domestic at the Hotel Pleasanton, who claims that he assaulted her and choked her until she fainted, because she locked his room door, after placing some towels inside. Roe was in the room at the time, and though he had a key, he rang for a boy to open the door. Then, it is alleged, he pursued the girl and attacked her in the hall.

## FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

### AMERICAN AND BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARD VILLAGES.

Mataafa's Forces, Who Have Had the Official Support of the German Government, Attack the United States and British Consulates.

Auckland, N. Z., March 31.—Latest reports from Apia are to the effect that the troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned, and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government, and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling on Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes. Mataafa evacuated Mulinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior.

Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional government. As a result of this the Matafaas assembled in large force and hammered in the town. The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malietoa prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government.

The Americans then fortified Mulinu, where 22,000 Malietoa took refuge. The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barred the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses. An ultimatum was sent to them, ordering them to evacuate, and threatening them in the event of refusal, with a bombardment, to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15th.

This was ignored, and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment.

The Porpoise has shelled the villages east and west of Apia, and captured many boats.

The Americans and British are fighting splendidly together, but there is a bitter feeling against the Germans.

### PIERCE FIGHTING.

American Soldiers Again Rout the Philippine Insurgents.

Washington, March 31.—The following advice from Manila have been received by the war department: Manila, March 30.—Adjutant-General, Washington:—MacArthur advanced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from Maricao. Passed rapidly to Bocaue. At 11:45 took up advance for Bigaa and at 3:15 in the afternoon for Guiguinto, three and one-half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5. Casualties for the day about seventy.

Fierce fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing of the river at Guiguinto by working artillery over the railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Column will pass on railroad to extreme front, nearly repaired, and will supply troops today.

### AN ANNEXATION SCHEME.

Nicaraguans, Tired of Revolutions, Want to Come Into the Union.

New Orleans, March 31.—The steamship Condor, brings the news from Bluefields, Nicaragua, that there are many people in Nicaragua who are becoming thoroughly tired of the frequent revolutions and senseless fights. These people are gradually being brought under one head and this new party will have annexation to the United States as the foundation of their platform.

### Recruits for Philippines.

Boston, March 31.—Recruiting for the Philippine service has been going on here at a rapid rate, an average of twenty men a day having been assigned to the Twenty-first infantry, which is under orders to go to Manila. The recruiting officer, says 600 men have been enlisted in this city for the Philippines. Besides those sent to the Twenty-first infantry, large numbers of men have also been enlisted for service in the Ninth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth infantry and Sixth artillery.

### River Steamer Blown to Pieces.

Madrid, Mo., March 31.—The steamer Rowena Lee, with about thirteen passengers aboard besides her crew, exploded opposite Tyler, Mo., and immediately sank with all on board except Captain George Carvell and one of the crew. The steamer was in the middle of the river when the explosion occurred. The river is running very high and the steamer immediately sank in seventeen feet of water with all on board but the captain and one of the crew.

### No Volunteers Needed.

Washington, March 31.—It is stated at the war department that the subject of mustering in 35,000 volunteers, as per militant army reorganization bill, has not been mentioned to the president. There is no intention to bring forward this question at the present time, as with the troops already ordered to Manila and which it will take some months to transport thither, General Otis has all the forces necessary to accomplish what is desired of him in the Philippines.

## He Won the Day.

An Irishman was foreman of a jury who had to try a man for murder. Word was sent to him that he would be paid \$200 if he persuaded the jury to return a verdict of manslaughter. The verdict was returned and the friends of the prisoner came and happily paid the money. "Did you have much trouble in getting that verdict?" asked one. "Faith, an' I had an awful struggle," said the son of Erin. "The rest of the jury wanted to acquit him, but, begorra, I wouldn't give way!"—Answers.

### Kipling's Good Luck.

The first story that Kipling writes after his illness will bring a fabulous price. It will be sought as eagerly by progressive publishers as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is by all who suffer from stomach ills of any nature. No matter whether it be indigestion, constipation, biliousness or nervousness, the Bitters will cure it. It isay unequalled spring medicine.

### The Earth's New Neighbor.