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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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NI

THE LATE HON. FRANK G. CLARKE. EX-CONGRESSMAN TO HIS **REPUBLICAN FRIEND.** KING'S EULOGY.

The Congressional Record of Febru-The State he loved so well his mortal soul his faith did he exemplify the words of Emerson: The star of liberty will be mortal beights. The to become a theorist or to indulge in the star of liberty will be mort over the formation of the star of liberty will be mort over the formation of the star of liberty will be mort over the formation of the star of liberty will be mort over the formation of the star of liberty will be mort over the formation over the

test by Ex-Congressman William fur of Utah, delivered in the Representatives on Saturday, 23rd. Preceeding the address

House having under consideration

ng resolutions: d. That the House has heard olved. That the House has heard ofound sorrow the announcement death of Hon. Frank G. Clarke, ember of the House of Repre-res from the State of New

That the business of the now suspended that oppor-be given for paying tribute

That the clerk communisolutions to the Senate, and copy of the same to the

a copy of the deceased. d. That as an additoinal d. That as an additoinal sevect the House, at the con-the memorial exercises of to-

g sald: aker: I did not expect to say upon this sad occasion until a nis ago. Though my thoughts feebly expressed and my im-entences devoid of rhetorical out will be filled with sorrow upper guilt be shore to be a sorrow urning will be sincere. ese ceremonies are not perthese ceremonies are unitary or formal. I participate in heavy heart. This world is , and nature is prodigal in her but all life is not within each ie. While we are "ships that ie. While we are momentines

the night." yet we sometimes for a moment and commune te's swiftly moving vessels. In impose, these momentary assowe oftentimes come within the t personal influence, and he changing elements see the splendor, and at times the intues of our fellow-voyagers. existions with Frank G. Clarke thing of this nature. He was the the first Representatives with the first Representatives with became acquainted when I Washington to participate in session of the Fifty-fifth Con-pon the occasion of our first became deeply interested in interest was soon transan affectionate regard-a

ty-fifth Congress and the first session of this Congress we were together al-mot daily-most of the time we lived under the same roof. We walked and talked together, and together we vis-ited places of interest, such as the Nashville Exposition, when the duties of Congressional service were not too engrossing. It was during these three years and under the circumstances re-ferred to that my knowledge of Frank G. Clarke was gained. I saw him as a legislator, a husband, G. Clarke was gained. I saw him as a legislator, a husband, and a father. I knew him not only in the glare of public life, but also in his private walk and conduct. It was im-possible for me to be other than his friend. His life, his conduct, his splen-did abilities, his screene, and manly

did abilities, his serene and manly bearing under all conditions, his high bearing under all conditions, his high sense of honor, his integrid devotion to duty and principle, his gentleness and chivalry, his well-rounded and beautifully poised character—those and

a hundred other virtues, which made him opulent indeed, commanded my ad-miration and won my sincere regard. He honored me with his friendship and did not hesitate to reveal his mind upon questions which confidence alone between friends inspired. At the time of our last meeting he told me of his political plans, his purposes and aspirapolitical plans, his purposes and aspira-tions, and what he hoped the future had in store for him. As he bade me good-bye he renewed the invitation, urgently pressed upon previous occa-sions, to visit his home and State dur-ing the then coming summer. He left Workherton filled with home and joy: Ing the then coming summer. He left Washington filled with hope and joy: life seemed full of promise, courage was in his heart, and an honorable am-bition gave purpose to his life. When I reached Washington in December last, my first inquiry was for my friend. Later I received word from him that he would be here within a short time. Then came the news of his illness, and the sorrowful tidings of his death sorrowful tidings of his death quickly followed.

I know death hath ten thousand doors For men to take their exit.

A few days thereafter, in the beauti-ful church of his home, were gathered in sorrow and tears multitudes who loved him in life"and mourned him in death. Then for the last time I gazed upon all that was mortal of our beloved ated attachment-which colleague. Within the circling arms of nent, So, when I

remains are at rest; his immortal soul has mounted to celestial heights. The pure, white robe of winter covers his grave; the flowers of affection and love During the three sessions of the Fif-ty-fifth Congress and the first session cover his memory. And so when hope was in his heart,

And so when hope was in his heart, strength in his arm, fire and courage in his soul, he was laid low. He had gained notable victories; success had followed his footsteps; greater honors had been earned and received than come to most men. Still he had high purposes, and there rose before him mountains to he scaled and the to be mountains to be scaled and fors to be vanquished. Success never brought supine contentment; it was the command for more earnest effort.

Honorable victory was to him a commission to conquer upon other fields. Forward and upward were the words ever before him. Noble aspirations and high ambitions, the impulses to higher life, to glorious achievements, to al-truism in its highest form, burned with-

in his soul and lighted the pathway of his life.

There was nothing petty in his char-acter. He was cast in a heroic mold. Men were glants in his view, not pig-mies; their conduct was based upon broad and eternal foundations, not upon narrow and selfish points.

Frank and honest in thought and leed, he expected the same characteristics in others, not as something ex-traordinary, but as the normal con-duct of man. He had no sympathy with that false sentiment that attends virtue and righteousness in life with maudlin adulation and loud and boastful praise. Consequently there was nothing remarkable in the doing of the right and in performing the obligation and duties prescribed by human and divine law

Wrong was abnormal; right was the natural, the normal condition.

The wholesome, sensible view, that at the base and root of all things are God and the immutable laws of justice, was the one acceptable to him. Thus it was he recognized an underlying purpose, omnipotent, which controlled in all the reations, seen and unseen. He saw love and mercy and God in

the physical world, as well as in the struggles of humanity.

Man's existence was not an accident; the world was not a colossal blunder. He believed in the future, in the triumph of truth, the emancipation of humanity Entertaining such views,

If error was encountered, or if sor-row and defeat came, there was no lamentation, no rebellious spirit, no criti-cism or complaint. He began a process of earnest self-examination to discern the cause of misfortune.

Of Frank G. Clarke it can be truly said, in the language of Burke, that he possessed "that chastity of honor which felt a stain like a wound." One prominent characteristic of his

nature, which often altracted my at-tention, was his disbelief in failure. What he did was systematic and thorough. The ground over which he passed was his; it could not be wrested from him. Every move was forward; and if he paused, it was only to in-trench and make absolutely secure all that had been gained.

He never had to fight the same battle twice. If he won, the victory was com-

There was nothing hysterical in his character. Serene and calm, daunt-less of soul, inflexible of purpose, gentle and tender, yet intrepid and uncompromising, he held to his course.

He always so worked that he felt his past to be secure; the future was always radiant and rich in promised benefactions.

And thus, with no flaw in his armor, and while standing like a chivalrous knight with his face to the foe, prepared to meet thunderbolt or calm, he was stricken by an enemy whom he did not fear, but whose coming he did not anticipate But he held

That golden key That opes the palace of eternity.

There is something pathetic in the picture of the tired head gently laid to rest when the shadows of evening gather, when the storms and struggles are over and peace and quiet steal into the heart, and the almost inaudible sounds from another world beat upon the listening ear while the stars of eternity grow brighter as life's day is done; but there is something sublime, though doubly sorrowful, in the death of the undaunted heroic one who is stricken while the sup shars bigh in the beau while the sun shines high in the heav-ens and the victorious banner is in his grasp and the exultant cries of marching hosts are in his ears.

Our colleague, our splendid knight,

He was born and reared in New Eng-land, but he was free from any sec-tional spirit. He was what we love to think a typical New Englander is—a broad-minded, liberal, scholarly, patri-othe American otic American.

He had a passionate love for his na-ive State. How often I have heard his tive State. eloquent descriptions of her woods and hills, her lakes and mountain streams. Though he loved art he loved nature more. The rocks and hills, the great creations of the Infinite, spoke to his heart, and moved him far more than the words of man or the splendid achievements in the domain of art.

The historic past of New England was dear to him, and he cherished af-fectionately the heroes who gave so

much for liberty and free government. And our government, its Constitution and institutions, had been tried in the calm and discriminating court of his judicial mind. His judgment had been pronounced in their favor, and he then

comme their enthusiastic advocate and earnest defender. He was a good listener and a good taker, a profound thinker, and a re-sourceful and active worker, a lover of all that is beautiful, an idealist, and a

practical,utilitarian performer. He was a Puritan, and a Cavalier; he presented a strong composite character, admirable in strength, delightful in beauty. Some persons are so equipped that the enthusiastically supporting a while

principle or a cause they develop other It is a high gift to be able to teach

liberality while being dogmatic; to beautify heterodoxy while defending orthodoxy; to be able to demonstrate from the human and finite the glories of the divine and the infinitude of the infinite

In giorifying New England and eulogizing als party's principles he taught there were a Republic greater than the former, and a political faith of whole-some patriotic Americansim which brought us all into fellowship under the flag

As 1 think of his manifold virtues I am reminded of Plutarch's words, as-cribed to Socrates, that he "was not an Athenian or a Greek, but a citizen of the world." How well in his life and how truly in

of Emeison: "I do not find that the age or country makes the least difference; no, nor the language the actors spoke, nor the re-ligion which they professed—whether Arab in the desert or Frenchman in the academy. I see sensible men and con-scientious men all over the world were of one religion of well doing and darof one religion of well doing and dar-

To him life was of great import Creeds and faiths and philosophies and political principles were only instru-mentalities provided to guide humanty to higher planes and to-

The great world's altar stairs That slope through darkness up to God

This made him liberal and tolerant. The opinions of others, though widely variant from his own, were not only respected, but the right to their full and free enjoyment was regarded as sacred. He viewed all men as workmen in life's great temple. The tools with which we worked were of less importance than the fact as to whether we worked, and if we did, whether we were guided by sincerity of soul.

He loyed a brave man and a true man. Timeservers and trimmers were not to his liking. He believed that nei-ther the name of the buildwhite nor the as on the pay rolls of the Al-

mighty. Mr. Speaker, Frank G. Clarke pur and lofty ideals; he communed with the stars, but only that he might more fittingly perform the labors of earth. If he dreamed of a "ransomed world," he awakened to toll for man's enfranchis

If he had been less practical and utilitarian, he would have followed the transcendentalism of Emerson. If he been less spiritual and poetic would have been Calvanistic or unhappy in the pessinism of unbelief. He was too harmonious to be a geni.

us; too rounded and symmetrical to be a prodigy. There was nothing of the specialist about him. He looked through the telescope, not the micro-scope. Mr. Speaker, our deceased friend in thought and deed measured in to the full sidiums of particulations. up to the full stature of perfect man-hood. As a student, lawyer, legislator, statesman, scholar, patriot, Christian, he trod with honor the path of duty. We are better for his life; the world is the because of his under the because

ticher because of his works. He has contributed to the sum total of human We need not dispair of the na-

virtue.

The star of liberty will be more efful-gent, the institutions of our country more secure, the Christian faith more potential for good because of the lives of such men as he. The moral reservoir of the world is added to by his work. There is no isolation in life. Man con not be alone if he would. Every atom of matter is subject to the law of grava-tation. If it had will and desired imtation. If it had will and desired immunity from that law, it could not be

secured. The condition of the world is deter-The conduct of the world is deter-mined by the conduct of those who con-stitute it. No person can live for him-self alone. He may endeavor to, but the influence and currents of life are such that his life, whether good or bad, offsets the sum total of human conduct affects the sum total of human conduct. In the equation of life every personality is to be considered. Some are constant, ly, by the purity and honor of their lives adding to the reservoir which wa-ters the parched and sterile fields of human existence, while others, by their evil deeds, are detracting from the stored riches. We are happy in the knowledge that

to the good of this world. He will be relised by those who knew him in these historic halls. The State which he served so well will feel that a mighty riller bas follow. pillar has fallen. The friends of his his upward course will miss the inspira-tion of his example and the joy of his presence. And the companion of his years and the young daughter upon whom he showered such a wealth of love, what can be said for them?

In the sorrow of this hour our heartfelt sympathy goes forth to them; and the prayer is upon the llps of all, that the Father, who comforts the widow and the fatherless and watches over His children with loving care, will be their shield and protector now and forevermore

And while we mourn this earthly separation we know our friend is free in the mansions beyond the skies.

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul! As the swift seasons roll,

Leave the low-vaulted past; Let each temple, nobler than the last, Shut thee from heaven with a dome

more vast Till thou at length art free Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.



uny up! Hurry up! We are wait-

te ras a kaleidescopic whirl of behind the scenes of "Under Two "at the Garden Theater, says the York Herald. Against the bare wall which partitioned off the r from the Garden stood a squad arcos in loose, flowing blue. Bea them and the wings, dancing chasseurs d'Afrique, Bedouins, his and other folk in the motley wd that were to go on in the wine of the "Ace of Spades" were chat smoothing out creases in their ses, adjusting a veil or bit of diaus scarf, or practising a pose. The ng girls were limbering up, going igh the slow, languid motions of

ntal dance. up!" came again from the There was a sudden concert of and the crowd shot out from he wings and quickly took the stage. There are three ressing rooms in this theater o opening on to galleri balustrades leaned some of the who did not have to go on in among them pretty Miss the Lady Venitia, and pretty on Renee. They had been proceedings of the crowd hd from their vantage point s looking out upon the stage. anche Bates, the Cigarette, a the wings, holding by the haldonkey with which she makes trance, and was stroking his

ck every time he showed any the stage! Clear the stage!" Manager Snyder stepped off to strance, while grips and stage generally scattered in all direc-

of light! Full of light!" the nanager called out to the elecs, who were stationed at various nd the scenes, some of the fy galleries, others in the wings.

ECOLOMBIAN

He continued:

-one in Panama, where Col

taking 100 prisoners with arms

andion; a second, on the up-balana river, where the liberal karin, took the port of Honda, h whole garrison, 400 rifles, 150,000 dres and 5500,000; a third in Chita, a touch in the interior of Boyaca, t Gens, Commancha and Neira de-d the dictatorial troops

dictatorial troops.

defeated the government

curtain roled up and the moving crowd how the audience involuntarily burst on the stage began to cheer the stage into applause at the sight of it, and nanager kept egging them on, "Hit her up; hit her up, boys!" Then, turnher up; hit her up, boys!" ing to some one standing there near him, he added, "That's what a rehearsal ing to

Several additional girls made their ntrance on the stage. "Look out, girls, entrance on the stage. "Look out, don't collide," came the warning the wings. A few minutes later two girls sauntered off. "Stay here, Tomsaid one to the other; "we've got to go back soon."

WORKING A RIPPLE.

And so the scene continued, with as much going on behind the scenes as the audience could see on the stage itself. until, as the curtain went down on Cigarette's outburst of jealousy, crowd rushed off, so as to clear the stage for Miss Bates to come out and her curtain calls

As the drop was raised I noticed, be-fore the one for the next act was lowered, what looked like a confused mass of trestle work at the rear of the stage. Dangling by ropes, high up in the air, were canvas rocks, with frame work underneath, which made them look like part of the landscape on stilts. But be fore I got a chance for a full view down came the drop for the Casbah of Algiers. I walked behind this drop and found myself threading my way among a labyrinth of trestles. But I could see where I was going, for, about half way across the stage, where the trestles and supports ran crisscross and up and and apparently in every down, direc tion, making a perfect tangle of woodwork, I saw two men at a stereoptic One of them had a scene plot, on which was typed "Act HI., Scene 3, ripple on slowly at first." The Casbah scene was then in full blast; the grips were ready

to let down and shove on Cigarette's castle, but away behind here they were chearsing the "ripple," making sure that the apparatus was in perfect working order Every one who has seen "Under Two

into applause at the sight of it, and of the beautiful moonlight which floods "Hit the vista. Here I was "behind the scenes of the ripple," so to speak, Evidently the gauze drop for the ripple was in place, but still hidden from view

of the audience by the drops used in the two previous scenes. I could see by the light from the stereopticon just how this drop was prepared. Over the gauze were painted a few undulating white streaks, then two black warships,

each about a foot long. Where their lights were to show square spaces had been cut out and bits of gauze pasted over them, It looked as if the warships had been in action and then patched up

with court plaster. A thin painted streak represented the opposite shore. MOONLIGHT ON TAP.

"See, if she works," said one of the electricians to the other. He touched something about the stereopticon and two glass disks, on which ripple effects were painted, began to revolve in opposite directions within the apparatus and immediately the effect of a gentle moonlight ripple was visible on the gauze. I had been so lost in watching the rehearsal of the ripple that I had forgotten to listen to what was going on in front. Evidently the scene had been changed and the episode between Cigarette and Bertie was reaching its chmax. I saw two men carrying port able electric calciums and placing them in the wings just in front of the gauze drop. Two fiddlers, a 'cellist and other man walked over to a small or-gan, which stood away off in a corner behind the scenes, and some of the singing girls gathered near them, 1 heard Miss Bates shout-"The liar! the Har! the Har!" and then through the vista of trestles and braces saw rush her off through the crowd to her dressing room. Strains of the organ, the fiddles and the 'cello and of softly chanting volces came from the music corner. One of the electricians rushed over to the calciums in the wings and

Flags" remembers the beautiful effect over to the calciums in the wings and produced by this ripple as seen beyond turned on the moonlight. The elec-

"Big cheer now!" and then as the the ground of the Villa Aiyussa, and trician at the stereopticon again touch. I runs. The moment the curtain goes or the spiring again I show the lovely down on the third act the first run and effect of the rippling water on the gauze, a moment later the buzzer gave the signal for the curtain; and then came the applause which nightly greets the scene.

I made my way out from beneath the labyrinth of trestles and braces which share up the second "run" of the steep path leading up "Chellala Gorge," for, of course, it was under that I had been As there was only the scene standing. in Blidah Fort to precede the episode the gorge which ends with Cigarette's Mazeppalike dash. I hurried to the stage manager's entrance to watch proceedings from his vantage the On a little rack lay the "light point. plot" for the gorge scene. It requires sixteen electricians to work the lights this scene and I was interested used in

in reading over the directions. Here they are: When in the first scene of Act iv Cigarette exclaims, "May God keep back the day!" the light plot gives these directions:--"Count three. Then everything out. Dark change."

READY FOR THE DASH

Out goes every light in the house. You hear the creaking of the drop that is being rolled up and the light scraping "wings" that are being shoved off. Then gradually you see the orders being carried out according to the light plot "Dark at rise, Everything slowly up on dimmers. Borders and foots blue full. At entrance of Cigarette work in white borders and foots slowly to fourteen points. At cue 'bind her to the mare' work everything full down; and at cue 'slay the witch' everything out. Single white jamp on upper run on en-tire act for horse. Sandstorm from front, on at first rumble of thunder; off on exit of Cigarette."

The second run and a third run reaching still higher-those under which I had stood watching the ripple -are built in place and never moved so that they are in readiness for every performance. The whole action of the play previous to the gorge scene takes place on the stage in front of these

shops will take effect in April, although

most of the other provisions of the bill

Demand for Precious Stones.

are technically called tables, and which might be described in untechnical lan. guage as movable platforms. Painted cloths are spread over these, masking ocks are shoved on the stage and rows of set rocks let down from the borders to mask the upper run. These set rocks are the ones I saw dangling up in air and supported by framework, which, when the rocks are in place. reaches down to the stage and gives a firm sup.

port to the masking. The gorge having been set I saunter up the first run, make the turn, walk slowly up the second and find myself at the end of it, in a padded stall behind the scenes, and, of course, out of view of the audience. Here it is that Cigarette ends her dash. If in the gallop up the runs the horse gains too much impetus and bumps into the theater wall thirty feet above the stage, why there is the padding to prevent his injuring himself. Meanwhile groups of tall Bedouins have taken their places at different points on the stage and on the first two runs. All through the per-formance I have seen a lot of boys hanging about the wings in their or-dinary street clothes and have been ndering what they were doing there. Now I find out, for up the run come a lot of Bedouin dwarfs, each with spear in hand. Aha' here are the boys. dressed up and bearded like Bedouins. They make the turn to the third run, some of them going to the highest point, which must be forty or fifty feet above the stage. When the curtain rises the audience sees these picturesque groups high up on the rocks-some apparently at a great distance. The small size of the boys who are made

up as Bedouins adds immensely to the perspective of the scene and helps to give it the effect of great distance. Coming down again. I notice that the palm tree has been set up and that a youth in the wings is holding a wire

The provision affecting bucket- | \$500,000 more than in any February in | and the Danish government is per-

the past five years.

The appraisements in this city last month for cut stones were \$1,171,313 and

CHINESE FROM HAWAIL

They Claim Right to Come in as American Citizens,

San Francisco, March 9.-On board the Pacific Mail steamship America Maru, now in port, are two Hawaiian Chinese laborers who have applied to be admitted in to this port on the ground of being citizens of the islands, they became citizens of the United States or "American Citizens" as they strictly term it, when the annexation act went into effect August 12, 1898. Collector of the Port Stratton has detained

New York, March 9.-George Mindel, ewelry examiner of the public stores in this city in a report to Appraiser Wakeman on the importation of precious stones for the month of February shows that there is an enormous in-creasing demand for costly personal adornments by the fashionable and wealthy classes throughout the United States, which is significant of prosper-During last month, the shortest in the year, precious stones and pearls aggregating in value \$1,776,075 were entered at this port from abroad, the greatest

elasticity. The pool is being set in with a drum-stick. The youth who place on the stage. A stage hand comes holds the wire attached to the tree pul's out with a pall full of water and places it toward him and lets it go again. the connecting turns in the rocky path are shoved into place behind the Blidah it in the hollow of the pool where it can-Fort scene. They are built upon what not be seen by the audience.

It is explained to me that in order to Cigarette's horse come on naturally he is not watered after three o'clock in the afternon. Of course he is thirsty, and experience having taught him that there is water in a certain hollow of the stage, he makes right it, and as Cigarette leaps off his back. lowers his head, stretches out his ne pokes his nose into the water pail and takes a series of long draughts.

All this I am telling by anticipation, for the scene in Blidah Fort is still go-ing on. But at last the cue comes and the Bedouins, who have been chatting, straighten up and take their positoins. Up goes the drop of Blidah Fort, but those on the stage can see the audience only very dimly, for two gauzes cover the stage opening. The scene unfolds itself. Cigarette duly makes her entrance and is surrounded. The three unfortunate people whom the Bedouins have captured are brought in and con-demned to die, and two of them are thrown over the cliff seen through the opening in the gorge, which also discloses a distant waterfall.

I have had a good look over this cliff while walking up and down the second while waiking up and down the second run, and have observed with amusement at the foot of the precipice, which is just about three feet high, a platform with a nice soft mata charming spot to fall on, whether, like the priest, who is first hurled over by the Bedouins, you have bravely refused to abjure your religion, or, like Baroni, the second victim, have failed to succor Bedouins fleeing after a disastrous battle.

And now comes the climax. The air The man at the wind magrows dark. chine-a paddle wheel revolving against a broad strip of heavy ribbed silkgives the wheel a turn, and you hear the whistling and howling of the ap-proaching simoom. The man at the thunder box, a large square frame covwhich is attached to the tree. The tree thunder box, a large square frame cov-has a rubber trunk and the resulting ered with raw hide, begins thumping it alive" written all over them?

fectly aware of the disposition of the state department to acquire the Dan-

ish West Indies for the United States.

It knows also precisely the amount of

money which the executive branch of

it toward him and lets it go again, whereupon the docile tree bends and rises with the wind. In the auditorium, placed far up in the dress circle, is a stereopticon with revolving disks, which throw a moving picture of sweeping, rushing sand upon the gauze drops, and o! the simoom has burst over Challala

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Si Hassan cuts the rope which is supposed to bind Cigarette to her horse. She leaps on to his back and the steed dashes up the runs to its padded stall. Great applause, Curtains, Cigarette comes down the run, smiles and bows. After one or two curtains a stage hand leads down the horse, who doesn't want to be left out. Miss Bates seizes the bridle, the stage hand vanishes, up goes the curtain again. Renewed applause. Miss Bates delves into her pocket, brings out some lumps of sugar, the horse munches them from the palm of her hand and is led off. The palm tree is yanked out of its socket and stowed away, the first run is shoved off, the rocks holsted up or carried out, and the

setting of the last act begins. Mr. Belasco, who is responsible for the artistic side of the production, is standing in the wings. "I suggested the writing of this play to Mr. Potter," he says, " because I recall the sensation that need to be made by "Magenna" that used to be made by 'Mazeppa, Dick Turpin' and 'The Cataract of the Ganges.' These plays all had heroines who dashed off on horseback over rocks about feet high. I said to myself: \rightarrow 'History repeats itself and so does the taste of the public. If this sort of thing went twenty or thirty years ago, why shouldn't it go now, if done in a thor-oughly up to date way?' Here is the

As I am going out I see painted on the framework of some of the wings the words "Keep alive!" I asked one of the stage hands the meaning. "Oh." he said, "that's stuff that has to be kept handy." But after all isn't the success of "Under Two Flags" due to the fact that not only the scenery but all those oncerned in the production have "Keep

pelled to do what he could to avoid conscription for which the nation not prepared. His scheme of military eform involved various expedients and half measures for rendering an over-worked army more flexible and efficient. It was distinctly disappointing and ex-cited little enthusiasm. He had clearly been coached by military advisers who were not convinced that radical reforms were requisite,

SOLDIERS CREATED PANIC.

Run the Town of Highwood, Ill., with a High Hand.

Chicago, March 8 .- Two hundred soldiers of the Fifth infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, created a panle last night in the little town of Highwood, which adjoins the fort. The soldiers which adjoins the fort. were on leave, and after visiting the saloons, many of them became drunk and fights became numerous.

Frank Hughey, a private in Company was terribly beaten in one of the fights and is now in a serious condition. Two saloons were wrecked and the residents of the village were compolled to keep off the streets. The Highwood au. thorities were utterly unable to cope with the soldiers. There was no trouble today or tonight, however

Killed in a Duel in Colorado.

Chicago, March 9 .- A special to the

Record from Dallas, Texas, says: W. J. Stevenson, of Dallas, has re-ceived information from Denver that his son, W. I. H. Stevenson, had been killed in a duel in Colorado. Mr. Sizyenson says it was a duel with pistols between his son and a Denver man named Frederick Lebrecht. The laiter was not hit, but killed young Steven-son at the first shot. Stevenson, before going to Colorado, was in the ser-vice of a Texas railway company.

REVOLUTION rency. All trade has come to a complete standstill; the whole population s in mourning and the government has plete confiscated their property. The situa-tion is so desperate that everybody is York March 9 .- Gen. Uribeanxious to see a solution, no matter leader of the Colombian revoluwhat it may be sts now in this city, issued a state-"The price of a pair of shoes is \$70,

last night in relation to the presstate of affairs in Colombia. He that the revolution in Colombia is Gen. MacArthur's Casualty List. soing on although the government eral times announced that all is

Infantry, Corporal Thomas L. Casey, arm, serious; San Vincente, Luzon, troop F, Third cavalry, Charles W. Larzelock, thigh, moderate.

Supt. of School Atkinson Wants Yale

New Haven, Conn., March 9.--Presi-dent Hadley, of Yale, has received a letter from Frederick W. Atkinson, superintendent of free public instruction in the Philippines, inviting Yale graduates to try for appointments as teachers in the

evolutionists are employing tac-milar to those of the Boers. In antime the dictatorials have giv-way the most cruel and bloody es, they set the towns on fire, the women torture the children the women, torture the children work of men, and boast in their reports of not giving quarter to inose who have the misfortune ate of exchange. vitation has attracted much interest.

tate of exchange continues on the

country or planning for that work. Applicants must be physically sound and must be adapted especially to unadvance; in Bogota, the capital, it is at 1.500 per cent for national bank notes, and on the Atlantic coast at 2,600 per cent for provincial paper cur-

a chicken \$7, a pound of meat \$4, and so

Washington, March 8 .- Gen. MacArthur's latest casualty list follows:

KILLED. San Miguel de Mayumo, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Charles Baker. Near Silang, Luzon, Forty-sixth in-fantry, Sergt, Walter A. Gilmore. t have received reliable news of at four serious engagements in the revolutionists have had the

WOUNDED. Mount Isarog, Luzon, Forty-seventh

TEACHERS FOR PHILIPP ES.

Graduates to Go Out.

se government says that the deeventument says that the de-als of Cauca, Anlioquía, and fer are completely pacified, yet to support large armies every-to order to defend the territory, maintenance and the territory. eachers in the islands schools. Inasmuch as the Yale university cor-

poration last fall voted free instruc-tion to five Filipinos, and because Judge Taft is a Yale alumnus, the in-

dergo a tropical climate. They must be willing to accept the places assigned to them. The terms of service must extend over at least three years. Information is given that the ex-ense of living is high in Manila; that teachers will be given free transporta-tion to Manila and that their salaries transactions will range from \$70 to \$100 a month the first year or more. SMALLPOX AND SHOTGUN. this limitation that the bets accepted by them upon the market price Health Officers Held Off by an Angry wheat, corn, cotton and other products were not consummated on any exchang Father. or board of trade. But they have paid Chicago, March 8 .- Health officers. more or less cheerfully the annual

ho went today to the home of Peter Van Pelt in Rosland, a suburb, to take to the pesthouse Van Pelt's daughter, who is suffering with small-pox, were confronted at the door with tween the purported transactions in stocks and those in produce, more cargful scrutiny is likely to be made of the books of the bucketshops, in order to The latter defied the officers and threatened to kill them if they entered the house. The health department officompel the payment of the tax of tw cents on each \$100 levied by the new law.

cials decided to temporarily postpone the removal of the child. REVENUE LAW CHANGES.

Circular Letter of Instructions to Collectors is Being Prepared.

New York, March 9 .- It is announced in a Washington special to the Journal of Commerce that a circular letter to collectors of internal revenue is in prep aration by the commissioner of inter nal revenue in regard to the change in the act of 1898, made by new revenue ty in the trade, aws in regard to bucketshop trans

actions. The instructions will at the outset Requirements for appointments are that the applicants must be graduates of either colleges or normal schools and must be engaged in teaching in this portion of which were consigned to merchants in this city. Mindel's figures show an increase last month over Feb-ruary, 1900, of nearly \$1,\$00,000 and over

will take effect with the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1. for uncut ones \$604,760, The ex isting law has been interpreted as re-quiring such establishments to pay the tax of two cents for each \$100 of par value of the stock dealt in. The only which have partially es caped tax have been those purport ing to concern produce and merchan-The bucketshops have claimed under

ense tax of \$50 imposed upon brokers. Now that no distinction is made be-

the men on the vessel pending the pro-duction of their credentials and the receipt of advices from the United States attorney general as to their right to land.

DANISH WEST INDIES CANARD.

State Department Denies Sending Any Threatening Letters.

Washington, March 8 .- An emphatic fenial is given at the state department to the statement published in a London newspaper to the effect that the United States government has addressed a note. "almost threatening in tone," to the Danish government, de-

claring that it will not permit a trans-fer of the Danish West Indies to any foreign power. It is said the United States has never threatened Is amark or attempted in any way to bring pressure to bear upon her, and the negotia the tions always have been conducted in the most amicable spirit on both sides. Of course the Danish government is aware that the Monroe doctrine is cherished by the department of state,

the United States government is will-ing to pay for the islands, providing the assent of Congress can be ob tained. The obstacles which still exist therefore are located entirely within Denmark, and when the Danish cabinet can succeed in securing the approval of the Danish people to the alienation of this territory, and is willing to ac-cept the price offered, a treaty will be speedily arranged for submission to Congress at its next session.

German - American Trust Combine. New York, March 9 .- The London cor-

respondent of the Tribune says: The English people already worried by reports of depressed trade have now face an announcement made b Express that early in April, J. P. Mor gan will meet a representative of lead. ing commercial syndicates in Berlin to

War Minister's Speech Shows Utter

Hopelessness.

New York, March 9 .-- Commenting on Mr. Broderick's speech in the house of commons on army affairs, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

There was a tone of utter hopeless-ness in the speech of the war minister who was called by the declaration of government at the last general election to comprehensive measures of military reform. He complained that army reform had never been popular and confessed that he lacked faith in the volunteer system, yet he was com-

arrange terms of a combination t tween German and American trusts. ENGLISH ARMY REFORM.

