PROVO STUDENTS THE VICTORS.

Walked Away With the Honors in the Oratorical Contest.

FAIR NARRATOR ALSO WON.

Miss Anna L. Pike Scored a Victory Over Stephen L. Richards' Notable Educational Essay.

The inter-collegiate oratorical contest at the Theatre last night was a notable educational event in which the B. Y. A. students of Provo scored an effectual triumph over their competitors from the State University. The building was packed from pit to gallery with the students and friends of both institutions and they were artistically adorned with national, university and academic colors, mingled upon the stage were Governor Wells, who acted as chairman, the faculties of both institutions, members of the Salt Lake board of education and a large number of gentlemen. Hoff's band furnished the music and a spirit of excited expectancy, pronounced interest and general enthusiasm prevailed. Chief Justice Hurbert, Ex-Chief Justice Zane and Judge Henderson occupied seats in the body of the house, while the judges were Judge Bartch, Judge Joseph L. Nelson of the Latter-day Saints' Business College, and as time keeper.

THE FIRST CONTEST.

Stephen L. Richards of the University was first introduced and narrated an original story, in a manner that clearly proved he has ability in that direction if he should so encourage. It was entitled, "After Long Years," and was full of pathos. The young man was warmly applauded for his effort.

Miss Anna L. Pike, the winner in this Provo contest, was Mr. Richard's opponent, the second orator. Her theme was The Volunteers, and with a style of recitation that was most captivating every all before her. When Miss Pike's judges assembled their decision Chief Justice Burbick stated that she was a product of whom Utah should be proud and who would be a credit to any educational institution of the East.

DEBATE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Governor Wells here introduced the first speaker of the debate of the evening—Mr. E. Lee Bird of the B. Y. Academy, who spoke affirmatively on the question, Resolved, That the United States ought to retain the Philippine Islands. Mr. Bird showed a thorough grasp of the subject and spoke with much earnestness. He said: "The western world is now contending for the oriental trade; we are to be in an opportunity that may not occur again in a thousand years." We must find a market for our products and manufactures, and it is a gratifying fact that the Philippine archipelago will be to the Orient those of the United States. The speaker argued that the trade of the Philippines alone would justify their retention by the United States. He gave figures showing that the exports of Manila were $11,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1896, with imports of $15,000,000. The speaker said that if it would be best for the Filipinos to be governed by Americans. He pointed out that ten-thousand Americans rule Spanish rule and asked if it wouldn't be a God-send to the natives to have American methods of industry and education introduced among them. In conclusion he said:

"I submit then, honorable judges, ladies and gentlemen, that we ought to retain the Philippine Islands because they are the key to the oriental trade; second, because they will enable us to get an honest commercial treaty with the remote eastern supply; third, because they will furnish an outlet for our surplus energy to conquer the lower peoples; fourth, because they furnish a field of enterprise for American citizens; fifth, because they will enable us to civilize and Christianize the people. From the Filipinos' point of view we ought to retain them because we can give them justice, which they never had only oppression; material prosperity, which they have been barely able to live; and with justice and industrial opportunity will come an intellectual, social and moral uplifting that will in due time prepare them for self-government. Lastly, ladies and gentlemen, we must retain the Islands because there is no other honorable solution to the problem we have ourselves created."

AGAINST THE PROPOSITION.

Mr. N. T. Porter of the University was the next speaker. He contended that the United States ought not to withdraw, in view of official expressions made at the outset of the war, retain the Philippines as conquered. It is evident that the students of the University "were with" Mr. Porter, for they cheered him to the echo. He argued President McKinley to the effect that further governing the Filipinos would be a violation of the principle of the Declaration of Independence, the principle that a republic government is the Filipinos would "bring this pledge." He referred to the resolution that had been made to Aguinaldo by President McKinley, Admiral Dewey and his assistants, and quoted from President McKinley. Admiral Dewey and General Otis. Porter argued that Aguinaldo had been encouraged to the belief that independence would be the fate of the people of the Philippines if they asked the United States. He challenged the affirmative to show any message to Aguinaldo to the effect that the United States intended breaking the treaty.

In conclusion he stated for the benefit of those gathered the majority of the Philippine rights of the Filipinos.

CANNON LET GO.

Then came the best oratorical effort of the evening—that of J. H. Roe, an Academy student who leaned on the bottom of the table, saying that they had had enough of "no one care and leaving to the care of a person who is the bottom of war. As an individual one cannot do much, but if every as individual nation will adopt the policy in splitting mankind. Who can doubt that the Filipinos will be free sooner for the consideration of Uncle Sam and Filipinos? Mr. Roe ended the history of the country from the time of the Philippines to American hands, with pointed remarks on the chance of civilization and peace in the Orient and the opinion of Sir Robert Hart, that the Filipinos might not be ready for self-government. We must convey them island and say, then, to the Filipinos, civilization and freedom. The speaker concluded by urging the moral courage to undertake the mission given us by the God of nations.

NOT DESIRABLE TERRITORY.

Joseph J. Cannon of the University made an effective argument against the retention of the islands speaking after Mr. Roe. He quoted commercial statistics and incidentally referring to the widespread prejudice against the Filipinos among the sailors which accordingly to official report had kept the Philippines out of the trade twenty-one per cent of the sick and honor of the American soldiers.

He quoted attention to move it at England, the greatest colonial power, had had a commerce of $1,000,000 in the last ten years, while the United States had an increase in its exports of $100,000,000 in the same period. Trade spread England was $15,000,000, while the same for the Islands was $2,000,000. The United States has $47,000,000. While the English exports to Canada in twenty-five years have increased $1,000,000, the exports to the United States have increased in much lower and unexpected proportion. He argued that the Philippines would forever prevent Europe from follow the lead of the United States. The speaker concluded with a strong appeal to the sons of prohibitionists, that they should not allow the islands of her sacrifice to the rum traffic and poison of the great Oriental peoples.

Among the poems recited were "Pan-O'-Mine," by Miss Ida Dalton, "Jim Bludsoe," and the dramatic "Ingomar." Miss Pike's recitation was most exquisite and the audience would not let her go without an encore, which she gave "Ye Mariners of England." Miss Pike's other selections were "Ye Mary In Heaven," "Bobbie Was Mad at Wallie," "Ingomar," "Highland Mary," "Ann Food Kate," together with selections from "The Tailor's Daughter Night," and other. Miss Pike's voice and the range exemplified the best talents of the poet's literary works.

Miss Otto's talent, magnetic personality and pleasing voice with its remarkable range of modulation, seem to make her as able interpreter of almost anything either in dialect, or historical or sentimental composition. She is already made upon the Salt Lake public, in the trust given them during her short season in music, insures a warm welcome for her, should she return again in the capacity of lecturer either upon the same or other subjects.

YOUNG LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

Miss M. T. Alff, president of the Young Ladies' Aid society, has made the following report of disbursements for March:

Merchandise	$19.25
Coal	2.50
Rent	6.00
Money	5.00
Total	$30.75

The receipts for April is as follows:

Merchandise	$1.00
Rent	6.00
Money	19.00
Total	$26.00

CHURCH NEWS.

Mr. S. S. Jones, of Provo, writes to the News as follows under date of yesterday: "Thinking it may be of interest to some of the German Saints who may be expecting friends or relatives from their native land, I send you an extract from a letter received from my son, who is returning from a mission to Germany, as follows, and penned at Liverpool, April 28, 1899:

"The arriving here from London I learned at my appointment to take charge of the emigrant ship with about 400 men, women and children, numbering thirty-eight souls. The German Saints are all good and faithful and expected any hour. Expect to move this afternoon, and I hope to sail Lake, May 6th, arriving August, Eugene."

Elders Karl G. Maeser and George Cook's trip throughout southern Utah, they intend to visit St. George and attend the Sunday Sacrament conference that is to be held in that city on Sunday, and the following week will proceed to Pocatello on a similar errand.

Under the auspices of the Sugar House Amusement committee the New Mexico Minstrels will appear in the Sugar House Ward building Friday, May 5th, for the benefit of the ward and management of Mr. Bert Margetts. This entertainment will be a missionary benefit, for Elders McFadden and Lambert, will appear, as will also Bert Morris, the lightning artist. A splendid program, consisting of dancing, singing and dialogues, has been arranged. The exercises will commence at 8:15.

STORY OF GRANT.

Wanted Standard of Beauty Raised in Dead Letter Office.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

"Certainly it is probable that President Grant once asked me if I could not raise the standard of beauty in the dead letter office," said Assistant Attorney General James N. Tyner, laughingly, "but the request is as long ago as the year 1876.

"The President was passing through the department and jokingly commented on the fact that the employes in the clerks and generally limited if I could not raise the standard of female beauty.

"Naturally I regarded the matter as a best joke and I was glad to be able to do so, and was open to suggestions.

"Why, replied the handsome President, with a twinkle in his eyes, "I don't know, I have never thought the whole for the answer, and when I assented I inquired seriously.

"Why, he said, I think a pretty girl an appointment is a sort her to you."

"Of course I would," I replied, now seriously, "and I thought I was in the service.

"But the next day a lovely young girl came into my office with a note from President Grant, proper acting me to fulfill the promise of the preceding. Inquiry, to be character. I considered her about and found her as immoral as she was pretty. She was a Southerner and had lost a situation all but the, but wanted a position in Washington, for the further to the President. I set her at work in the dead letter office.

"Within a month I had a sample of the world I found a sample of worthy of the President's promise. Seeing as he was a father of the poor I asked him if he approved of this young lady.

"Why, he said, I know I had said I would come to promote her," he repeated curiously.

"I replied that I was satisfied there must be a very high of his appointment, and I let him in one of his rare smiles when I explained the following extraordinary experience:

"I was sent out before the battle of the Wilderness, and I was wounded in the leg and sent to a rule. I was fall of anxiety, and in my preoccupation went astray, at any rate I found myself in a dungeon that I was being chased.

"The Yankees were after me, and I rode hard until I came to a little, half concealed farm, where I dismounted and said to a man that came to the door:

"'Are you a Confederate?' he answered promptly.

"'No, I am General Grant; can you hide me for a little while, I am being pursued?'

"'How do you know that I won't betray you?' he inquired curiously.

"'Because I look your face,' I replied, and without more ado he asked me to follow him to the barn, where he made a deep recess back of his hay, where I remained hid for two days, after bidding me to have perfectly still.

"It was a glorious moonlight night, and I round cover nearly 'cloudy.' About 11 o'clock I heard the bushes crackle and for a moment my heart stopped for fear my hot same case. (Insert by being) me.

"Have you betrayed me?" I whispered.

"No, sir," he replied, almost hoarse, "the pursuing party has passed, I see, on the road to the left of the farm your army.'

"He put me on the right road, and as I passed into the woods I dressed his hand and tried to thank him. I told him that if I could serve him or his in any way.

"I never saw him again, but the day you spoke to me I thought I would go to see with a letter from her father, who is very poor, enrolling one of my officers in the service of the President Grant, was the sole reason I wanted to raise the standard of female beauty in the dead letter office."

THE NORWEGIANS AND KING OSCAR

Fundamentally considered, a vast difference exists between the Norwegians and the Swedes. Virtually of the same stock, speaking the same tongue, yet the court of Stockholm is sort of cringeing and of bowing, the aristocracy is a titled one, and the descendant of the Fire-Kinsman Bernadotte knows how to cater to the prejudices of a supposed race. Not so Norway all men are born equal. Dead to formal custom do they write but in the vernacular and Tribe are of a sentimentary kind and not carried beyond the measure of sentiment. Yet they are a people who are the characteristics of the Norwegians.

Her brain and brawn are also the Swedes' possession. Mr. Setterwolgard editor in chief of Kongen Bladet, Stockholm, says: "Sweden's greatest man of science report, Born on January 31, 1828, the great grandson of Bernadotte's famous general, ascended to the throne on April 18, 1872. Personally popular, he has escaped complete from the University of Upsala, his people claim, him as the best educated monarch of his day. It was to him that Nansen owed his first encouragement in regard to arctic research. King Oscar's ability as a diplomat and authority on international law was attested by the choice of him as the judge of the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Again, in the domain of literature the Swedish king has won renown. For years he has composed and thousands sent to the Swedish Academy anonymously the best poem of the year. He has translated "The Cid" of Herder, the works of Tasso and of Goethe, has edited the memoirs of Charles XII, and has written a drama, "The Castle of Kronberg." His monograph on Charles XII, is considered a masterpiece, representing it a character both unique and influential. King Oscar is an orator, a student, and a man of action.

Perhaps because of these very qualities the Norwegians feel neglected and resentful. Not only are their mind as well as the king of Sweden; they are. Why, they ask, should the equal privileges accorded the other nations? They ask again. In his heart of hearts King Oscar feels the question more keenly, perhaps, than does the most ardent of his subjects, he is Swedish, or Norwegian in his sets and sentiment.—From "The Scandinavian Centenial," by James Mortimer, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for May.

REMOVING CAUSES OF WAR.

Whatever the conference at The Hague may do, the cause of the cause of peace has made huge progress in the past year, through elimination of one important question which was liable to make trouble between powers of fighting rank. Spain, it is true, is not a power of the first rank, but she is, nevertheless, a power of the second rank, and she has, in our century, been military above all, the cause of war between Spain and the United States has undoubtedly taken the West Indies out of the category of possible causes of war. Cuba is no longer a bone of contention between Spain and the United States. Yet, the Philippines also might cause war between Spain and the United States, if the Spanish and Germans were liable to war, which Germany and Japan would have participated. Among the very greatest moral events make for peace have been the agreements which have restricted the spoliation of Africa. First came the settlement of differences between England and Germany, which settled the question of the spoliation of Portuguese Africa—a notable triumph of honorable diplomacy. And later came the under-standing between France and Germany, which settled the question of Lord Salisbury and M. Cambon in settlement of the very serious differences between France and Germany, which threatened war. Almost all of the great Powers have joined in the settlement. The English recognition can make it. It is suggested that to make this compromise agreement permanent, Germany, Russia and France, the better operative in the future, they ought at once to be agreed upon some tribunal of international arbitrate any difference that might arise in the future in the interpretation of the various treaties.—From "The Progress of the World," in the April Number of Review of Reviews for May.

LAST OF THE TANCHES.

Old Indian Woman Sleeping Out Her Second Century.

On the high table land of El Dorado county, between the north and middle forks of the Cosumnes river and among the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, lives the last of the tribe of the Tanches, a band of the Indians of the California Indian tribes, says the San Francisco Examiner.

Once, years before California knew the face of white man, the race was a big among tall, straight and powerful. Their tribal name was Tanche (the cat) and the home of the Tanches was in the mountains. Now but few are left. Civilization and time have all but exterminated the tribe, and the wonderful vitality of the old stock remains, for there few are not only tribally the oldest and most of pure American stock, but individually are almost in the world.

With these lies still die the name of Tanche, for the remnant is 98 and the old grandmother, Chalkinna, has already made her Centennial. Chalkinna, Chief Tanche, was born in California when Spain was first heard of by the Indians. The last great chief's grandchildren were married and had their children almost grown. Of the nine, and survivors, the daughter, is 58 years old; Cochise, the son, is 56; Kinkina, the elder, is 54; while Hurst Jim, the grandson, is 38. Hurst Jim once had an Indian name, but upon the advent of the white he acquired the Christian name, which he still bears. Kinkina had a settled home of convivility which lasted him free down in the old Tanche days. The second daughter gulped him "Hurst Jim" on the spot.

The quintet are all in good health and, with the exception of old Chalkinna, wait on themselves and work for their living at farm, ranch and mining.

They have no legal standing, no property, and no agency. Under the law they are not a ward of the State, but are treated just as the white—ignored but unmolested.

The old grandmother is sleeping out her second century. She makes means to take care of herself. Her hair is white as cotton wool and her dusk has wasted away from maternity until shaped like a bag of bones remains. They have to lead her like a baby—is an animated wrinkle—when she walks.

Those old Indians, having no children of their own, they have pampered the families of young Indians, from adoption, to care on their grounds. Toward them they display the greatest affection, but to strangers they are invariably taciturn and cold.

The hands of the old female remember those of the old animals among whom they have lived, still they have their own lines of work. The old Chief Cochise and the ancient sire of the Tanche tribe sitting with total relaxation, one of their cares, when a little has been the privilege of the daughters, between the ages of 18 and 25 years, and the women in overtaxes, the parade going to the pastures and so dowry to the sagacious of their family.

On a small knoll in the center of the camp stands the chief patriarch wigwam 30 or 40 feet in diameter, and twenty-eight feet in height, and the walls are of upright slabs, four feet high. It is made of 15 trees, and the cedar cedar carried centre poles on the backs of the braves, and chopped out with stone axes, originally the trees were sawed from black, but the attention has been moved they have been replaced another in the Tanche were gradually rotting down. Four hour logs fourteen to high support the roof, and the chief's wigwam and, and across these was built the pow-wow fire on state occasions, which the chief, the old man, and watched the smoke curl up through the opening at the top.

Most of the people dancing gear—bright rags of cloth and yellow-hammer feathers and queer relics of split stalks. At a certain time they are wont to have been the main part of the entertainment, for it is a relaxed affair of remained hours hold and a dance on the ground and operated by the stamping feet of the biggest back in the tribe. Dancing is their chief, and they kept busy cooking, and the rule was eat and drink, dance and eat, until in their frenzied enthusiasm they think nothing the wines at a trough, dedicated, tribal and the dancing continues until they fall senseless on the dust.

One of their old traditions is that one of the longest periods of the return and receive the good as cordially slaughtered by the tribes. Until that time, a beautiful Indian princess is supposed to come one a year to to the council wigwam—called forth by a spiritual hobgoblins—and advise them what to do that no famine may be visited upon them.

Their cooking is primitive, although not particularly appetizing. Having no metal saucepans, they use water-tight grass baskets, into which they put acorn meal and water to the consistency of starch, then drop in hot rocks that give the stuff a wonderful cooked taste. The soup is well served, served into water-tight grass bowls and eaten with much gusto.

TWO-LEGGED KITTENS.

[New York Journal.]

When the stork called up Mrs. Sarah Alexander's cat it evidently thought having around enough legs for the little kittens that came along.

Mrs. Alexander lives at No 110 Hicks alley, Baltimore, and her tabby has travelled the neighborhood and the town by presenting a litter of kittens two of which are devoid of hind legs.

There came originally five of the little rascals, but the polydactyl or five-legged brain was of such a character that two of the young kittens died of grief and neglect in a few days. The other normal litter managed to pull through, and now prance on tabby's white kittens.

In the meantime the two freaks are attracting the public attention. They are well made from the middle of the body forward, but seem to be constructed on the popular Indian model, the Indian plan. But their lower bodies stop down to the mere tail. This caudal appendage is manifestly deficient in such a degree that the kittens can drag themselves forward by it without touching it. At first sight it would seem difficult for them to get about with such a deficiency, but they manage to scuttle around the house with wonderful facility. When they are in motion the front feet move in tandem fashion and the other half of the body follows with a wonderful accuracy. When an obstacle is encountered the kittens scuttle off more to be turned into play and over the kittens go. Visiting cats look upon them incredulously, but the attempt of one to get their kind with such ease. They are a month old and very healthy and strong. When they have lived a few days they will be made up in institutions. They immediately refer to the incidental lack of essentials, and if the whole kind of the way there is a result now.

Hitherto the most steady bidding for these sister little kittens, and Mrs. Alexander finds it hard to hold on to her treasures. Six bidders have thus come to her cat through a special act of providence, and that it is her duty to see that they are well cared for.

For some unaccountable reason the mother of these two female freaks treats them with scorn, tenderness and affection. Her attitude toward the other kittens is uniformly observed among cats. She finds herself hourly occupied, however, as they are hard to keep track of.

DEWEY AT MANILA.

There was, until recently, only one photograph of Admiral Dewey taken in late years, at least, there was only one which the public saw. All of the newspaper cuts and magazine illustrations and all of the paintings, busts and statues which have been made are from the one photograph. He is the only officer in either the army or navy who took prominent part in the late war of whom many photographs are obtainable. He was evidently too busy to have a lot of pictures taken before the war broke out in Manila, when he became famous. The photograph from which all of the pictures are made is a fine representation of him as he appears in naval uniform, though it is by no means flattering. It is very far from representing him as he appeared in Manila, but, however, "The picture shows him in the dark-colored blue coat of a naval officer, while in Manila he was never seen except in a white undress uniform, and, unless it was a dark uniform, it would be a little more somewhat cool, it is doubtful if he has had his wear too, since the war began. In the battle of May 1st, and again at the bombardment on August 13th, he wore a white undress uniform and a small brown bag-pie or traveling cap. In some of the fancy pictures that have been printed in North American papers he is shown in the full uniform of an admiral, with cap and sword, looking more like a bright-eyed, jolly, good-natured, through a pair of binoculars. On both occasions, in reality, he walked around as he would under ordinary circumstances, and there was no theatrical posing for the benefit of photographers.

Admiral Dewey is about 62 years, seven inches in height. He stands as straight as an Indian, and he always dignified without being austere. Stories are told of his fastidiousness in dress. He was not so fastidious in Manila as in Washington, though in a different way. In Manila on one occasion anything but white, and the admiral was not in the most immaculate of uniforms.

On his last visit to the Olympia, just before leaving Manila, when I went out to say good-bye to officers of the fleet, I talked with Admiral Dewey for some time in his cabin. He went over to his dresser, got a picture and handed it to me, and handed it to me, saying: "Don't this a beautiful girl? If I only had a daughter like this girl I would be happy and proud of my daughter." He then went on to tell of the picture, which was that of a girl whom he met in Washington, Hawaii, a girl whom he had never known, but who had sent him the picture with a letter, which the admiral read. "She was a girl of sixteen, who, as she explained, had read of the great naval victory and of interest the stories of the battle, and she sent him her picture with a request that he send her one in return. He had none to send her, but he wrote her a nice letter in reply, and said that when he got some more photographs he would send one to her. Now, I call that a girl, and she had put into some music which she had written, and the admiral was very much interested in the letter and in the girl. "She will be the death of me," he said to the admiral, "I have her picture on my dresser, and in the morning, when I carry instead of looking to the glass I look at the picture. I have already cut equal time there, and I will be calling my throat some of these mornings."

BIG SENSATION ON MAIN ST.

Henri Maurice Cassion, the famous art 25 Fat Man who created such a sensation some time ago in New York, about a year ago, also at the San Francisco Chinese Joss temple, has arrived in Salt Lake and will exhibit his fatty form for the coming week, commencing Monday afternoon and ending Saturday. The usual admission of 10 cents and children 5 cents should keep no one from seeing this wonderful man, as the Bourbon man is the world.

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