ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

SOUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 83. MAY 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL XXV.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

Crowded and Boisterous Hide Hall in the Town of Ten Thousand Fellers.

AN INDICTMENT OMINOUS IN CHARACTER.

The Defense of the Officials of the Trust—Some Interesting—Great but Speaks.

By Telegraph to the News.

WAR ON A TRUST.

Hearings and Arrests of the Whisky Combine Accused.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Word is received here from Peoria that Cleveland was seized and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear in Boston next Monday, charged with the trust. The indictment is ominous in character, making it large against the officers and not against the trust. It is returned as of the second Tuesday in December last. The violations of law are charged as having been continued from February 11, 1890, to date. It charges over 1000 the defendants purchased, rented or leased properties of competing distilleries with the intent to destroy or destroy. From August 1, 1890, up to the time of finding the indictment they controlled the output of nine distilleries and distributed million gallons of spirits thereof by them. To ruin all originally, universally and completely to monopolize the distilling and selling business, the company has set the manufacture and sale of high wines, alcohol, spirits, whisky and wine. The indictments then set out the methods between the President Lester E. Mills, Executive C. Gaffield and John Joyce, whereby a combination of these parties of the trust, the trust, to receive rebates of 5 cents per gallon.

The prime charged, the indictment says, were largely in excess of the cost of production at which some of the kind had sold previous to the organization of the trust. The defendants in so doing, it is alleged, unlawfully and successfully prevent and counteract the efforts of free competition on the price of ardent spirits and did unlawfully and with greater gross amount of money to and distribute from and illegally set competitors, from and from divers other parties.

It is said that Gibson has gone to Paris, and a deputy has been sent there to arrest him. Steele is in California. The papers will cause to be served in the federal authorities in California for service on Harris, or he will be notified and advised to be ready to go to Boston and give bail there.

He is informed that the officers of the officers of the trust will be that they are in possession of a very large scale and doing business under a charter from the State of Illinois and that one company cannot combine to create a trust or monopoly.

MORE ARRESTS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—Treasurer Hinch and director of the Cattle Feeding and Distilling Company was arrested here today by being requested to appear before Commissioner Hooper. The warrant requires bond in the sum of $5000 for his appearance. Hobart says that some dealers in Boston who handled some beer have also been arrested.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—Governor says that he considers the indictments the result of the Sherman anti-trust law, and, if not probably illegal, based on the state system. He thinks the matter will simmer down to a civil suit, and he will propose a postponement of his proposed bill. The cause, he says, will be fought in the end.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—This evening United Attorney Allen said that next, did not believe in the United States courts, and there been a case presented which so much pressure was brought to bear upon the district attorney not to prosecute as in the case which he has on. The indictments were reported in the 22nd of February and placed on the secret files.

The "Sa Quoreen Case."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The "Sa Quoreen" case, in which the legality of Sunday Worried act to attention of the Supreme, was today decided by the United States Supreme Court. The Bingley act was passed through the senate of Speaker Reed in consuming a quorum, when a quorum of senators was present but not voting. The supreme mandated that Speaker Reed's action was in violation of the Constitution, and that an act passed in the manner was void. The court, in the opinion by Justice Brewer, holds that the speaker's rule is valid and that the House of Representatives had a right to make such a rule.

The constitution provides, says the opinion, that a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. In other words, when a majority is present, the House is a quorum of the business. Its capacity to transact business is then established, created by the mere presence of a majority, and the exercise of the power upon the disposition vote or action of any single member or fraction of the majority, and, when a majority is present, the power of the House arises. The Constitution has prescribed no method of ascertaining the presence of a majority, and it is therefore entirely within the competency of the House to prescribe any method that may be reasonably certain to ascertain the fact. There was a quorum present when this bill passed, and the question is whether a quorum being present, the bill received a sufficient number of votes, and here the general rule of all parliamentary bodies is that when a quorum is present the act of a majority of the quorum is the act of the body. In the United States Constitution there is no rule limiting, as is found in certain state constitutions, that a majority of all the members elected shall be present and necessary to the passage of a bill, and therefore the general law of the House obtains.

The Old Rate Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—Judge Allen, in the United States District court, today sustained a demurrer on the indictments against Milton Wright, general freight agent of the Wabash Railway, and J. M. B. Kehler of St. Louis, doing business under the name of Kehler Bros., for violation of the interstate commerce act by cutting rates on shipments of flour from Fort St. Louis to Montreal, Canada. The court held that Congress had no power to make any law regulating freight rates between points in the United States and foreign countries. The decision quashes the indictments as far as Wright and Kehler are concerned, the indictments being quashed by the demurrer.

The Second Wire Fence Patent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The supreme court affirmed the validity of the United wire fence patent held by the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company. The court reverses the judgment of the lower court in the case of the Washburn Manufacturing Company vs. the Gilbert "Gem Alloy" (Indiana Wire Company). The court says it is disposed to concurrency should it may have in favor of the Washburn Company, upon the ground that the invention claimed by which it claims this made what had before proved a failure a success.

Died of Paralysis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Thomas Dolan, one of the best known telegraphers of this country, died today of paralysis.

Goodly Sums Stolen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—George Gould said this morning that his father's health was not serious and that he passed a comfortable night and seems rather this morning.

A Crazy Chemistry.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A crazy chemist, named Dewell, and being of some repute, killed his two children yesterday by cutting their throats. He then fatally wounded himself.

A POLISH CASTLE.

Busy Manufacture the Crafts of the Religious Fanatic of Germany.

We have his behind in the grand duchy of Posen, on the Polish frontier, Hohenstein, now associated with the present promotion of the German empire. For a thousand years the name has been borne by a noted Polish, whose lands and fortresses were given over to German rule and the authority of Berlin. The name has been carried for from the little Danube country continued to the Russian frontier in Holland. In the east it has known in some sense the Polish name, and in fact driven the lady Roman empire to beyond the power of German influence.

The north to which all the branches of the stock divided those lands to the separated and Russian line, and from Sapuschgrau, the road wonder along a trembling track, where south is near the foot of the ruins of Dortfen castle, to a point where the water comes and the road leaves the Danube and enters into the Hohne.

In the broad valley shortly beyond the road rises a solitary peak crowned with the battlements of Burg Hohenstein. For miles on every side it is the most striking feature of the country, and rising as it does straight up out of a great plain and commanding an unobstructed view of all surrounding objects, it impressed them in our century a military position really supervised.

It has been twice in ruins, and twice built up again by the united efforts of all the family. The present castle was commenced in 1866, with the sole aim of preserving the cradle of the Prussian kings, but equally to represent in south Germany a military stronghold of such nature. While, therefore, the architect has been given a free hand to adapt the castle to the outward appearance thereof with the geographical situation, all the requirements of modern warfare have been taken into account in the construction of the massive zigzag of defensive wall.

A company of infantry were tramping out to drill as we came under the walls, which made us rather wonder where they could all find dwelling room together for the purpose, but we discovered a little terrace cut out of the side of the slope, somewhat like the one on the Quebec citadel.

The day was hot, our coats were off, our waistcoats unbuttoned and sleeves rolled up as we sought the public room of the castle, where a retired sergeant provided soulless food at rather high prices.

Of course the "Kaiserlim" showed us the castle, but the human being modern the interest is rather with those who have station than with the objects themselves, precious as many of them are. The present emperor has not visited the place since his accession to the throne, and it is more than probable that it is not a favorite place with the royal family. A reason naturally suggests itself in the distance from Berlin, the smallness of the space available for an imperial suite and the absence of entertainment for a neighborhood.—Poultney Bigelow in Harper's.

Met His Match at Last.

He had climbed Mont Blanc smoothly, he had gone and shown the top, he had traced the Nile clear to its source, with never a thought to stop, he'd tumped across Sahara's wastes till he was like to drop, he'd fought so many a bloody fold and heard the bullets pop, he'd hunted and hunted till he was sick of rifles and never called a cop, he'd brought full many an elephant to mother earth, further, and caused the orange tiger to enjoy its final hop, and his bravery had not him many a scar.

But when he returned to Boston home's houses for to shore, he acted like a mouse when it was an big job to scare, he ran and hide behind the trees, and high would cause his body hold trouble and hold cake and biscuit, in order to spare his heart would beat, his eyes would nulge and he would say, "Beware!" He acted like a coward all the time and nervousness and the thing that he had never before felt, he fingers, he just I swear that very gentle, terrifying, a plain electric cat!—Boston News.

In parts of India where serpent worship is common it is considered a great honor to die from the bite of one of the poisonous creatures.

FISHERS AND SEALS.

The Decision of the Illinois Courts Sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

JUDGE HARLAN DELIVERS THE OPINION.

He Holds that No Constitutional Rights of the Prisoners Were Violated.

By Telegraph to the News.

ANARCHIST CASES.

The U. S. Supreme Court Sustains the Decisions of the Lower Courts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the case of the anarchists Fielden and Schwab, serving life sentences in the Joliet, Ills., penitentiary, for participating in the Haymarket riot, the United States Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the supreme court of Illinois that their sentence was not in violation of the Constitution.

Judge Harlan, who delivered the opinion of the court, first took up the ground that the prisoners had been denied the due process of law, because they were not present when the Illinois supreme court passed sentence. The supreme court of Illinois, in its opinion, was not one of original jurisdiction. The sentence was pronounced by the court of Cook County, and the supreme court of Illinois merely dared the date, in conformity with the criminal code of the State. No question touching right of the prisoners was raised by the State supreme court in relation to error or its record the fact that Schwab and Fielden were not present when the judgment of the court was pronounced, the sentence of death was not pronounced by the Supreme court. The latter very simply affirmed the judgment of the Criminal court of Cook County, and now supports the contention of the appellants. Neither counsel nor parties judge to the defendants and still in personally present, pending proceedings in an Appellate court, whose function is to determine whether there was error in the record in the judgment of the sentence, and to partially where, as in this case, he had counsel to represent him in court at trial. The judgment of sentence of death was not caused by the wile of error, its execution was only suspended, pending proceedings in the Appellate court. The trial proceeding was not a place for the enlargement of pensions contained by the courts, so that the detention of the appellant by the warden of the penitentiary is not in violation of any right secured to him by the Federal Constitution.

In stating the opinion, the judge made no mention of the point taken by the appellant that the governor could commute a sentence, but could not provide for its execution.

The above decision was given in the case of Schwab. In the case of Fielden, the same doctrine is applied by the court to meet the point of the defense of the accused when re-sentenced. The court also shortly dispose of the Constitutional point raised, that the rights of the defendant under the Constitution were violated by the refusal of the supreme court of Illinois to amend its record to show that he was not present when the judgment was rendered. The court affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The opinion of the Illinois supreme court in its declaration that the law of the State is that amendments or reversals of a court in derogation of its final judgment are not permitted after the expiration of the term at which the judgment was rendered.

Children Burned.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 26.—Three children, Orpha Stratter, Ka Stratter, and Roy Simpson, perished in the flames which destroyed the residence of John Simpson early this morning.

Driven Off by a Storm.

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 26.—Saturday 200 men were caught while seal hunting by a fierce storm and driven off the coast.

It is reported this afternoon that ten of the seal hunters have been found frozen to death. All have been accounted for but fifteen.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.—The explosion of a boiler at the rice mill this morning killed four men and wounded many others. The debris was scattered all over the city.

The New York Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The loss by yesterday's fire is between $300,000 and $700,000.

An Interview with O. W. Wright.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A Cincinnati special dispatch contains an interview with O. W. Wright, member of the national executive board of the Knights of Labor, in which he is reported as saying the presidential candidate of the third party is decided on. The dispatch further states Judge Gresham is the man. Judge Gresham refuses either to deny or affirm the story.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Feb. 26.—The House bill passed prohibiting price fixing, and providing a fine of $100 to $1000 for participating or assisting in such affairs. Recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE BERRING SEA QUESTION

Negotiations Between the United States and England.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, looking to the amicable adjustment of the controversy between the two countries in regard to the fishing fleet seal fisheries, reached a favorable stage today when Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister, signed the treaty of arbitration today on behalf of Great Britain. He said he was fully authorized by Lord Salisbury to take this action. Blaine signed the document on behalf of the government, and the matter is consummated so far as the diplomatic part of the business is concerned. The — act is still subject, however, to the action of the British Parliament and the United States Senate. The — treaty of the treaty must be ratified, and it is known that the board of arbitration will consist of seven persons, two representing Great Britain, four of whom is to be a Canadian, two representing the United States, and one each representing the governments of France, Sweden and Italy.

The Indianapolis Strike Settled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The street railway strike was practically settled at midnight, when Judge Taylor of the Superior court appointed Thos. Hicks, assistant superintendent, receiver to operate by Vincent Fennell, receiver of the company. The petition for a receiver was filed by W. F. Fishback, who asserts that the company had purchased the rolling stock and equipment and Fennell was elected President, that he is wholly unfit for the position, that a majority of the stock is held by a combination of the strikers, and that the receiver is a conspiracy of property that the conspiracy supporting Fennell are unfit to operate the company. The officials will start the cars to-day morning.

Gold for Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Gold coin to amount of $1,000,000 has been engaged at this port for shipment to Europe tomorrow. The total engaged since February 19th is $3,750,000.

Senator Morrison Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Morrison has emphatically denies the report that he is to resign from the Senate.

THOUGHT WORE.

The Young Dandy Gambler Dolled Out Much for the Town Dandy.

Not all gambling took the Western place to gamblers. Gamblers of a large class were not for the purpose is strikingly illustrated in a story from Kentucky county. Mr. Fritz Louis an awkward young German tramped into the county one day and inquired the price of twenty acres of land. Young Mr. Bell was the owner of the property, and he had inherited a fine farm and money besides, longing at home. "A twenty acre farm," he said, "why, that wouldn't support a hog and chickens." "Ho!" remark of the German.

Fritz bought his twenty acres of land and went to work. Day after day, or Mr. Bell drove to town he found a span of boys to use Fritz wooding the garden, cutting thistles or hoeing corn. The German's land yielded more to the acre, his more grew more rails, his hens laid more eggs than his neighbors. Pretty soon he bought another farm, German's prosperity, and to be more day.

"You ought to take a wife, Fritz," "You one would had me," he seriously answered.

"Some little Dutch girl night."

"Ho!"

Years rolled on. Fritz, prudent and industrious, was making money. Mr. Bunch still rode to town behind the span of boys, but he often borrowed money from the frugal German, and before long the farm and stock were mortgaged to the man who had proved that a twenty acre farm would not support something besides a hog and chickens.

Mr. Bunch died and Fritz came into possession of the fine farm. There was little left for the widow and her two boys, aged ten and twelve.

"Our little boys can drive one day down and dig taters," said Fritz. "Let them live with me."

The widow consented, and the boys, fond of Fritz, threw up their hats and turned somersaults on the grass.

One day in July Fritz took refuge at the Bunch farmhouse during a thunder storm. The widow, never one at such times was glad to see him, and gave him an easy chair and invited him to enjoy a smoke. As the smoke from his pipe curled up over his head, Fritz remarked:

"Der farm vhas mine!"

"Yes, Fritz."

"Der span of boys vhas mine!"

"Yes, Fritz."

"Ho no blow to have nothings vhich der vidder mine!"

She looked through the window at the thunder storm, the rain came down in sheets, and she answered in a low voice:

"Yes, Fritz."

The next day they drove to the parsonage behind a span of boys.—Youth's Companion.

How Romans Took Their Food.

The Romans reclined at their banquets on couches, all supporting themselves on one elbow, and eating with their fingers from dishes placed in the center of the table. Each was supplied with a napkin, and knives were used, though it does not appear that every one was supplied with one. Nothing, it would seem, could be more fatiguing than to partake of a repast in such an awkward posture or less conducive to nutrition, it being almost impossible to keep the hands clean, even with water supplied by the slaves, or to prevent the food and wine from falling on the clothing and the draperies of the couch.

This manner of eating disappeared during the Dark Ages so far as the south was concerned, but the practicality of taking the food with fingers from a common dish continued afterward for more than 1,000 years.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A German inventor has patented a system of employing the trolley electric system to propel boats on canals or rivers.—New York Journal.

MRS. NEVIN'S STORY.

Mrs. Nevin Blaine's Statement Concerning Their Interview is Largely Erroneous.

MRS. BLAINE, SHE SAYS, WAS BRUTAL

And Ordered a Servant to Show the Ladies Out.—A Scene Followed.

By Telegraph to the News.

MRS. NEVIN

Says Secretary Blaine's Account is Erroneous.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—An evening paper says: Mrs. Nevin, mother of Marie Nevin Blaine, in her interview today said the story told by Secretary of State Blaine of their interview with Mrs. Blaine is largely erroneous. Mrs. Nevin says she accompanied her daughter to the house, the name and could bring with them. When Mrs. Blaine came in, they asked to see her daughter, but she said they couldn't see him. Mrs. Blaine insisted upon the nurse leaving the room, and then matters were talked over for a minute. "When Marie spoke of going away again," said Mrs. Nevin, "Mrs. Blaine said: 'Well, you can leave your baby here, if you want to.' If Mary had been some poor school mistress Mrs. Blaine had ordered," says Mrs. Nevin, "Mrs. Blaine could not have spoken to a more brutal manner. A moment or two later Mr. Blaine turned to Marie and said, in an extremely significant way: 'Well, your marriage was all wrong, anyway.' Marie said, Mrs. Nevin, 'I protested.' Mrs. Blaine flew into a fury, rang the bell, and a servant appeared with something quiet. 'Show these people out,' said Mrs. Blaine and then she added, 'and watch them.' At the door or carriage the nurse, who was crying out of sympathy for Marie, said: 'Mrs. Blaine, we are going to go away the first you are his wife, go right up to his room to use her a right to stop your Marie went back into the house, while Mrs. Nevin said in the carriage. Then it was that the scene took place."

An English Reversal.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—John Gostall, the evangelist, was arrested today on the charge of committing a disorderly act, a railway entrance upon Mrs. Ann Sidddle, in January last. Mrs. Siddale identified him at her residence, and told the story of the outrage practically as it has been heretofore given.

Gladstone in the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the Commons today, the bill introduced by the London county councils, proposing to connect the tramways of south and north London, and which had been rejected by the Conservatives, passed the second reading—189 to 169, the result being tantamount to a liberal victory.

Gladstone entered the House during the proceedings, and was greeted with hearty cheers.

THE IRISH CONTEST

Senator Pugh's Overwhelming Argument in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Stanford introduced a bill to determine the value of the legal tender dollar. It provides that the value of twenty five and a quarter grains of gold shall be the standard by which shall be determined the value of the dollar. All dollars shall be received and paid out in the discharge of debts, both public and private at par, measured by that standard, whether the stamp of the government making the dollar be on gold, silver, paper or any other material, also, the legal tender value of each dollar issued by the United States shall be paid alone on the stamp of the government, and there shall be an obligation on the part of the government to exchange one dollar for another."

Senator Mills introduced a bill to amend the pension laws. Referred to the committee on pensions. It proposes to have the pension of invalid pensioners who desert their families paid to their wives, if any, or to the guardians of their children.

Senator Voorhees presented a petition from Stilwell Post, G. A. R., for the defeat of the free coinage of silver.

The Dakota election case was again taken up and Mr. Chagett resumed his argument in support of his claim to the seat.

Senator Dubois gave a detailed account of his election. Senator Pugh, who signed the original report in favor of Dubois, made an argument in defense of it.

While he was speaking the chair of Senator Vance, who sat close to him, broke down, letting the North Carolina Senator fall to the floor with some force and much noise. Senator Vance picked himself up, apparently unhurt, he said: "I beg your pardon for interrupting you." To which Pugh replied that he had not noticed and he argument to be so very powerful.

At the close of Senator Pugh's speech the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

Senator Mitchell gave notice that he would ask the Senate to set out the Idaho case tomorrow.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—On motion of Mahoney, of Maryland, the concurrent resolution was agreed to authorizing the House and Senate committees on immigration to jointly investigate the workings of the immigration laws and the importation of contract labor.

Talbert, of Mississippi, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that Tuesday, March 29, immediately after the morning session, the House resume the consideration of the silver bill, and should said bill not be sooner disposed of, the House shall continue to consider the resolution during Wednesday, the 30th, and Thursday, the 31st. The resolution was ordered printed, and Catchings gave notice he would ask the House to consider it Monday next.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriations. Holman, of Indiana, moved an amendment making appropriations for the Carlisle school applicable to pupils now in attendance. Rejected. Pending action, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Bierce's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A reporter today asked Hanbe for a copy of the reply from Father Dorey. Hanbe replied it was Father Dorey's privilege to publish it. He added, casually, the letter did not amount to anything.

Binding Twine.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Advices received here state that the price of binding twine for the coming year will be advanced from three to four cents.

Officers of the Whisky Trust Indicted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—It is definitely known that the federal grand jury at Boston, on Feb. 11th, indicted all the officers and directors of the Cattle Feeding and Distilling Company, (the "Whisky trust," for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Today United States Marshal Hilchcock's deputies were engaged in serving the warrants for the arrest of the indicted men. The following are indicted: Joseph B. Greenhut, Peoria, Illinois; Lester E. Mills, New York, vice-president; William N. Hobart, Cincinnati, treasurer; Warren H. Crosby and Julius E. Fox, Chicago; Lewis H. Greene, Cincinnati; Nelson Morris, Chicago; J. Gibson and Peter J. Hennessy, Chicago, directors. Hennessy is also secretary. He was arrested this morning.

The World's Champion Skater.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—The final race for the world's skating championship between Stuart and Hagen resulted in a victory for the latter.

The Free Coinage.

In the Register of American History Hon. Arthur Harvey, president of the Canadian institute, throws a light on the character of the great Genoese discoverer which is quite different from the hale through which we are accustomed to behold him. In his defense of himself Columbus speaks of himself as a captain who by stress will not comply with a new world and not to make the mutiny of Spain, adding these significant words: "Through which opinion, which seed to be called poor, is now rich."

In that last clause is a summary up of Indonesian estimate and practice by which not only Spain, but civilized mankind, sought to those while the world needs. Columbus returned from the magnificent of Spain his exploring north society on the strength of the idea that he would find gold in the Indies. Gold! it was the idea and theme from first to last.

One of the first pieces of enterprise on the part of Columbus was to seize him deals of the natives at Cuba, to be sent to Europe and sold. This was done in the beginning on the ground that they were cannibals. Four thousand of them were seized and put to mining and washing gold. In the province where gold was found each Indian above fourteen was bound to bring to the Spaniard every three months a certain amount of gold, and those who where not to give "an activity of action." The Indians rebelled. They grew so desperate that they fled to the mountains and tried to drive the Spanish out of the country. In order they were pursued by the Spanish and hunted down like wild beasts. The poor Columbus himself at one occasion wrote home, "In the name of the Holy Trinity there can be sent as many slaves as sale can be found for in Spain, and they tell me that 4,000 can be sold, also some layman, realizing to gather about orders."

Now mark the end! Today the best part of all the Indies Columbus so proudly claimed for Spain is owned and peopled by English speaking nations, and some of the rest of the rest seems destined also to pass into their hands. Old Spain herself has not everything worth having in the New World except Cuba, and it weaves and trembles in the balance. Well may Mr. Harvey quote the words of Conan Doyle:

What is the time is shown and Where the time shall be shown? Who knows the hour when the sands of time from those angles counter when they go before and Look forward and behind them and, yet, the sands of time are ever the same? Who knows the hour when the sands of time are ever the same? Who knows the hour when the sands of time are ever the same? Who knows the hour when