

LENTZ RAISES ROW IN HOUSE.

Started Over Attack on a Federal Judge Who Voted for Hanna.

CHARGES AGAINST SOLDIERS

Accused of Having Buried a Philippine Soldier and Then Cut His Head Off—A Sensational Time.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The House today passed the sundry civil appropriation bill today and entered upon consideration of the general deficiency bill. The House then passed a resolution providing for the adjournment of the House until the 22nd inst. Mr. Lutz, an Ohio Democrat, who introduced the bill, was the first to speak. He said: "I am not surprised that the good people left you at home—not because you charged that the administration paid \$100,000 to defeat you, you are not worth it—but because of your everlasting demagoguery." (Loud Republican applause.)

This brought Mr. Lutz again to his feet. Then he declared every a fine for the life of the nation was at stake. "When the life of the nation was at stake," he said, "men all over the North stood behind the firing-line and encouraged desertion. I leave the gentleman to the consideration of an indignant people."

"Was the gentleman on the firing-line?" cried Mr. Lutz. "It matters not where I was," retorted Mr. Cannon, jumping to his feet. "I was not disloyal then, and what is more important, I am not disloyal now."

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.) challenged Mr. Lutz to bring in a resolution to ask the secretary of war whether such orders as referred to ever had been issued. The result of such an inquiry, he said, would show that the report of the committee was a fabrication.

"I have heard such speeches as the gentleman delivered before," he continued. "They are but a revamp of the copperhead speeches from 1861 to 1865. The copperheads charged every a fine for the life of the nation was at stake. The boys in the Philippines are deserting because you encourage them to desert, and the man who encourages them to desert is worse than the deserter."

During the rebellion I thought if 5,000 or 10,000 of the copperheads had been shot we would not have been troubled with desertion. Some of those men still live—thank God very few. There are none in my State.

"Neither the people nor the press of my State would be paid to make such charges as the gentleman has made. I am not surprised that the good people left you at home—not because you charged that the administration paid \$100,000 to defeat you, you are not worth it—but because of your everlasting demagoguery." (Loud Republican applause.)

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80 and Not Gray

JUST ESCAPED BEING LYNCHED.

Vigilance of Officers All That Saved "Slick" Slater.

ASSAULTED A YOUNG WOMAN

Captured by the Sheriff—Mob After Him—Man Was Removed from the County Jail.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 20.—The vigilance of the officers was all that saved "Slick" Slater from lynching by an infuriated mob tonight. He will yet be lynched if he can be found.

Slater assaulted seventeen-year-old Lottie Gerberick Monday evening, and was captured by the Topeka officers the next day in Carbondale. The officers kept the fact of the capture quiet, and placed Slater in the county jail here.

This afternoon it became known that he was here, and immediately the Santa Fe shophmen, of whom the assaulted girl's father, George Gerberick, is one, decided that he should be lynched. They at once sent a committee to watch the jail, while they quietly arranged the details of the expected lynching.

By 6 o'clock there was an angry mob of 100 around the county jail, demanding that the prisoner be delivered to them. A brigade of sturdy Santa Fe bolshermakers, armed with heavy sledgeshammers, stood ready to make short work of the jail in case the demands were not granted.

Sheriff Cook told the crowd that the prisoner had been removed, and offered to let a committee search the jail. Ten men, headed by George Gerberick, made a thorough search, but Slater could not be found. They returned and told the mob, but that failed to satisfy them and twice they started to break in the jail doors.

It developed that early in the afternoon the sheriff, in anticipation of trouble, ordered a deputy to get Slater out of town. He was ordered not to leave him in the county jail, but to take him to Leavenworth. The deputy drove a northbound Rock Island train with him. It is thought here tonight that Slater is now in jail at Atchison.

The Santa Fe shophmen are calmly determined to lynch Slater when he is brought back for trial. They have appointed a large vigilance committee to be constantly on the lookout, and vow that Slater will never leave Topeka alive.

The Santa Fe shophmen have a past record in cases of this kind. They lynched John Oliphant twelve years ago for a like offense. Slater is white and 28 years of age.

The county jail, which the lynching party visited in search of Slater, is the same one in which Mrs. Nation is confined. Mrs. Nation was much alarmed at the course of the evening's events, but fear for herself did not once enter her mind as far as outward appearances went.

The law-enforcement army met at the First Christian church tonight, and on the hearing of the projected attack on the jail, immediately sent a message to Sheriff Cook, saying that 300 of the members of the law-enforcement organization would immediately be on the spot to help protect the jail from the fury of the mob. This evidence of loyalty on the part of her followers highly pleased Mrs. Nation, and she expressed her loyalty of them in unmeasured terms.

Mrs. Nation said that the action of the law-enforcement people proved that they were just what they claimed to be—people anxious for the enforcement of law, and who would not endure the sight of a lynching being perpetrated here in Topeka. Mrs. Nation was pleased that the officers managed to get Slater away from the fury of the mob, so that he can receive his punishment in the manner prescribed by law.

AFTER A SCHOOL TEACHER.

He is Charged with Criminally Assaulting a Pupil.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 20.—Sheriff Gano of Medicine Lodge has fled to Anthony with Prof. Hamlin to prevent him from being lynched. Hamlin, a country school teacher, 22 years old, is charged with criminally assaulting a little girl, 9 years old, who has been going to school with him from the house at which he boarded. Her name is Greaver and her people are influential. It is said that a mob organized among the Barber county farmers may follow Hamlin, in which event they will surely get him, as the Harper county jail is a weak concern.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

American Academy of Political Science Discusses the Question.

New York, Feb. 20.—"The Isthmian Canal" was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia last night. Prof. Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the canal committee, spoke upon "The Economic Aspects of the Isthmian Canal Question," and Col. Peter C. Haines, of the army, upon the "Isthmian Canal from Military Point of View." Col. Haines is quoted in a special to the Tribune as saying:

"An Isthmian canal, to be of service to the United States presupposes that the passage of it through it and from it is assured. But passage to or from it in case of war with a strong naval power could only be maintained by a strong naval force. If the canal bristled with guns from one end to the other, it would be of no use to the United States which a powerful hostile fleet dominated the Caribbean sea. The nation that controls the adjoining seas will, in time of war, control passage through the canal, no matter which one has possession."

"From a military standpoint the canal is valuable only as a shortened line of communication. It has no other value. It does not serve as a good base upon the line of operations in a war with a strong naval power. No prudent naval commander would hold a fleet in Lake Nicaragua or Lake Okechobee to spring out on the line in either ocean as has sometimes been suggested. If our enemy be weak, it would not be necessary. If strong, the dangers of being bottled up are too great."

"Suppose, on the other hand, the canal were neutral. It would not then become a prize of war. Neither the maintenance of an army to protect it nor a fleet to keep open communication with it would be necessary. Great Britain might possibly send ships through it, but even that is doubtful. The most that could be gained by doing so is a saving of time. Under some circumstances this might be an important matter. But the naval preponderance of Great Britain is such that time would be of less importance to her than to us."

"It is believed in consideration of the freedom of the canal extended by the United States to the ships of all nations, those nations would agree to an

LANDS HELD BY FILIPINO PRIARS.

Secretary Root Answers Senate's Call for Information.

PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS

Titles of Religious Orders to be Investigated—American Government Has Entered Into No Obligations.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Secretary Root has made answer to the resolution of the Senate calling on him for information as to the extent of the holding of lands by religious orders in the Philippines, and as to any declaration made by him or obligation assumed respecting the disposition of these lands. The secretary by way of answer refers to the President's instructions of April 1, 1900, to the Philippine commission, directing the commission to endeavor to investigate the land titles of religious orders and to endeavor to afford justice and settle these in a manner to safeguard property rights and equities. It is added that no one in behalf of the United States government has entered into any obligation, other than that set out in the peace treaty in regard to these lands, nor has any policy been announced. The commission has stated the result of its inquiries, under this instruction, in its report, especially in the sub-divisions entitled "the friars," "public lands" and "land titles and registration." The commission has especially investigated the San Jose college claim and referred it to the supreme court of the islands.

SUPPLIES FOR ISLANDS.

San Francisco, Feb. 21.—A cargo of 5,000 tons of general supplies for the army in the Philippines was taken by the steamer Wyandell, which sailed yesterday for Manila direct. The freight transport Samos, which carried horses from this port for the German army in China and was later purchased by the United States government for the transport service, left Nagasaki on February 18 for this port. The transport Buford, with returning volunteers on board, left Nagasaki for San Francisco on the 19th. The Indiana, Meade and Pennsylvania, also bringing volunteers, are due here within the next few days.

G. A. R. COMPLAINTS.

New York, Feb. 21.—A meeting of "The War Veterans Sons' association" was held last night in Brooklyn at which Gen. Geo. B. Lord, department inspector of the State spoke on "Washington." In introducing Gen.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Dr. Cook Returns and Tells About What Belgians Have Done.

New York, Feb. 21.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, has just returned on the Oceanic from a visit to Belgium. In Brussels he attended a meeting of more than a hundred scientists interested in the recent Belgian expedition to the North pole. He then contributed something for the report of the Venture being published by the Belgian government.

"This report," said the explorer, "is the official record of the expedition, the story of which has already been published. There will be eleven volumes. One of them contributed by me, contains a vocabulary of 3,000 words of the Yaghn language, the tongue of the inhabitants of Terra del Fuego."

"Three antarctic expeditions are now being fitted out on the other side. The one from England will start in August, going south of Australia and the German explorers are to start at about the same time. The Swedish expedition will leave that country later."

Dr. Cook is not going with any of them. He has been exploring for years and now means to rest.

Dr. Cook said that the Belgian government would present him with the report to various institutions in this country, among them Harvard and Yale.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD.

The Production for 1900 Was the Sum of Five Million Dollars.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 21.—The government returns for 1900 show that the production of gold in Nova Scotia was 10,000 ounces, valued at \$5,000,000. This is the second highest annual yield since gold was discovered in 1880. The yield of 1899 was \$5,000 on account of new findings.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Transmitted Messages for a Distance of Thirteen Miles.

New York, Feb. 21.—The steamship Georgic, which arrived last night from Liverpool has on board as a passenger Mr. Shorman, who had charge of the experiments with wireless telegraphy on the Georgic off Browhead. Mr. Shorman said that he sent messages to Browhead from a distance of over 13 miles and received replies, but could not receive messages further than that owing to the fact that the rolling of the ship somewhat disarranged his instruments. This was not the Marconi system, but was invented by Mr. Neil Martin, Pinedilly, London. The instrument on the vessel was attached to the metal of the ship and connected with wires which were attached to fore and aft stays of the steamer. The influence which conveys the message in wireless telegraph is able to pass readily through insulators, such as in a glass, but is absorbed to a very great extent by all conductive materials, especially by sheet metals.

DR. MAYO SMITH DEAD.

Was Mark Twain's Inspiration for "Doctor" in Innocents Abroad.

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 21.—Dr. Mayo G. Smith, the companion and friend of Mark Twain, and inspiration of the novelist's "doctor" in Innocents Abroad, is dead at his residence in this city. Dr. Smith was born in Newburyport, Mass., August 13, 1816. He was one of the first graduates of Oberlin college, and was an intimate friend of Horace Greeley, starting life as a preacher and later as the first reporter employed by Greeley on the Tribune.

He went to California in 1849, joined the regular army; later became rich and traveled with Mark Twain. He was master and part owner of the first ship that sailed from San Francisco to Australia.

Dr. Smith was the author of two works on ether and chloroform from experiments he conducted. For several years he gave his attention to medicine and later was associated with Morse, in completing the telegraph and constructing the first line between Washington and Baltimore.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Finds a Food That the Children and Grown Folks Thrive Upon.

Mrs. Sarah Lessinger, near Stuart, Neb., says: "My little girl eight years old has always been a delicate child, and has not been able to stay in school long at a time, for she often faints and was weak and puny, until last February she had a sick spell, and I began feeding her on Grape-Nuts food."

"I can truthfully say the result has far exceeded my expectations. She is now hearty, well, and can run and play as other children do. I am trying an experiment this summer on leaving out meat altogether for breakfast and using Grape-Nuts food instead. Thus far we have all been unusually well, and my men folks (we are farmers) say that they do not get hungry so quick when they use Grape-Nuts food as they used to when the bread or meat."

It is a profound fact that Grape-Nuts food will furnish more nourishment to the system, than bread or meat. Any one can prove the truth of this statement by trial.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician.

HERALD SQUARE MONUMENT.

Piccirilli, Sculptor, Gets the First Prize for it.

New York, Feb. 21.—The jury to decide which of three models for the monument to be erected in Herald square should take the prize has decided that the first prize, carrying the monument itself, should go to Apollo Piccirilli, the sculptor, and Magent, the architect. The second prize is awarded to George Julian Zolna, the sculptor, and Freedlander, the architect. The third prize goes to Austin Hayes, the sculptor, and Barber the architect.

To Establish Coaling Stations.

New York, Feb. 21.—According to a Washington special to the Herald Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, has prepared plans for the establishment of new coaling stations immediately after the appropriations authorized in the pending naval appropriation act become available.

Seven hundred thousand dollars will be appropriated. A part of this likely will be applied to the improvement of American coaling facilities in Cuba, including the location of a station in Chiriqui lagoon, Colombia. He has also prepared plans for stations at Narragansett bay and at Manila. He also desires to establish stations at San Diego, Cal., Sitka, Alaska, Unalaska and one in Porto Rican waters or at St. Thomas, in case of its acquisition. The department seems to have given up all intention of establishing a station on the coast of Liberia, because of the absence of a convenient harbor in those waters.

Rear Admiral Bradford recently called attention to the necessity of the navy establishing more coaling stations.

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