

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

The Brooklyn surgeons have discovered a man with a folding vermiform. However, it is not as dangerous as the folding bed.

Is it possible for a jury to be too intelligent? One writer has recorded an answer in the affirmative. But if there may be over-intelligent men in the panel, are we not in peril also from an excessively impartial judge, unduly truthful witnesses, too much pure air in the court room breathed by litigants anxious that their opponents shall win the suit? It may all be when men and women are really "too good to live," but not until then.

After the unfortunate war in South Africa is over, a scientific problem of much interest will be presented to the engineers of the Transvaal gold mines. Some of the shafts recently opened on the Rand are expected to go down 4,000 or 5,000 feet in search of gold-bearing veins, but in the future, Mr. John Yates says, it may be necessary to descend 12,000 feet. That, he thinks will be about the limit of depth at which men can work, because the temperature there will be at least 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Other engineers think the shafts could be sunk several thousand feet lower through the adoption of devices for cooling the air.

The meridian of Greenwich is generally accepted as the starting-line from which to reckon longitude and time all over the earth. But objections are, from time to time raised against the universal adoption of the Greenwich meridian for such purposes. Recently Italian savants have emphasized these objections by pointing out that on the meridian of Greenwich clouds and bad weather are frequent, interfering with astronomical observations. They suggest that the civilized world should agree to adopt the meridian of Jerusalem as a common reference line, because there the skies are clearer, and the possibility of making Palestine neutral territory would eliminate political objections.

Some of the problems of war which seem new are in reality old. For example, the South African Boers have been most successful in concealing the positions of their guns until the British battalions were exposed to destructive fire. They have adopted a device for defensive operations in the field, which is the chief motive of all the great coast and frontier fortifications. Visitors at Halifax, Dover or Gibraltar are only allowed to see the parade grounds and barracks. The secrets of the fortresses are not disclosed. There are guns of long range, which are concealed by terraces of grass or by obstructions of various kinds. In time of war these hidden guns would suddenly be brought to bear upon an enemy's fleet.

A bridge in the form of an aerial ferry has just been opened at Rouen on the river Seine. In order to avoid interference with shipping, it was determined to place no structure in the stream, or near its surface. Instead of a bridge in any of the ordinary forms, a horizontal flooring, sustained by steel towers and suspension cables, was stretched across the river at an elevation of 167 feet. On this flooring run electrically driven rollers, from which is suspended, by means of steel ropes, a car which moves at the level of the wharves on the river banks. The car is thirty-six feet wide and forty-two feet long, and is furnished, like a ferry boat, with accommodations for carriages and foot passengers. The ropes that carry the hanging car are interlaced diagonally in such a manner that the support is rigid, and a swinging motion is avoided.

A feature of parliamentary practice peculiar to this country, of which little is heard in comparison with its importance, is the conference committee. A bill before congress seldom passes the house and the senate in the same form; frequently the differences are important, and unless one house will accept as whole the doings of the other, which rarely happens, the measure must "go to conference," as the phrase is. Three members are appointed from each house, two of the majority party and one of the minority, usually the members who have had most to do with the passage of the bill, the details of which are still in dispute. When a conference committee begins its sessions to adjust differences upon a party measure, only the representatives of the majority party, which would now mean the four Republicans, ordinarily attend; as soon as they reach an agreement, the two Democrats are called in for formal assent, since they have no real power of resistance. The representatives of each house are expected to strive for the bill as it passed the body of which they are members, even though they personally may have favored the form in which it passed the other house.

Experiments made by French savants on Mont Blanc, last summer, showed that the ice of a great glacier will serve as a support for a telegraph wire without insulation. A naked galvanized iron wire laid upon the ice transmitted telegraphic signals more than a mile.

The man who is to construct New York's rapid transit tunnel has had his life insured for \$2,000,000. It is pretty hard for anyone to do a thing like that without running the risk of being looked upon as an egotist.

THE QUEEN ARRIVES

ENTHUSIASTIC GREETINGS TENDERED HER AT KINGSTOWN.

Her Arrival Several Hours Ahead of Schedule Time Causes Her Irish Subjects Disappointment - Channel Squadron Thunders the Royal Salute - No Attempt at Counter Demonstrations - Her Majesty Will Make Her Formal Entry into Ireland's Capital To-Day.

Dublin, April 5.—In spite of the rain that was falling and the huge puddles of water under foot, the arrival of Queen Victoria in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert off Kingstown was the occasion for much enthusiasm, although this did not take an organized form, owing to the fact that her majesty came several hours ahead of schedule time. The passage of the channel was smooth and the queen suffered no discomfort, although she expressed regret that the premature departure from Holyhead, owing to the threatening weather conditions, should cause her Irish subjects disappointment. It had been officially announced that she would reach Kingstown at 5.30 p. m. Tuesday, instead of 2 p. m., but at the latter hour the Victoria and



Lieut. William Cadogan, Tenth Hussars (Prince of Wales' Own Royal), Son of Lord Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Captured by the Boers Near Bloemfontein.

Albert loomed up through the haze and rain and was greeted with the thunder of twenty-one guns from each ship of the British channel squadron. Thousands had poured into Kingstown regardless of the pelting rain, which luckily ceased about 5 o'clock, and they braved the cold winds and mist until midnight. The celebration was confined to illumination of war yessels and a few fireworks here and there. An electric shamrock stood out against the blackness of Dublin bay, and from the squadron came strains of "God save the queen," which was

Taken Up With a Will by the patient crowd on shore, and when "Soldiers of the queen" floated across the quiet water the spectators on Kingstown pier joined with equal fervor. Although all political conditions were represented in Kingstown there was no attempt at a counter demonstration. In fact the evening fireworks, singing and cheering were not marred by any hostile note, and the entry of the queen into Dublin to-day will probably be a repetition of yesterday's demonstration. Seven miles from Kingstown the city often dubbed "Dear, dirty Dublin," never more deserved its title than yesterday. However, last evening when the showers ceased illuminations such as Ireland had never seen, lit up the streets and were viewed by crowds so dense that in several thoroughfares traffic was impossible. The castle was gay with a dining party, including the leading Irish nobility and a spirit of good natured revelry prevailed over every quarter of Ireland's capital. The queen will disembark some time before noon to-day and will drive from Kingstown, through the city, reaching the vice regal lodge about 2 in the afternoon. Another sword bearer has been found in the place of James Egan, and if the universal wish for fair weather be granted the progress of the queen promises to be one of the most remarkable occasions in the history of the city. Political differences have either been kept in the background or banished altogether.

DISTURBS FREE STATERS.

Advantage Gained by the Boers in Their Recent Victory. London, April 5.—No news has yet been received of the expected battle between Gen. French and the Boers. There is now but a remote possibility of the recapture of the guns. This, however, is regarded as quite trifling compared with the political effects of the disaster. As the Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times remarks, Commandant Olivier's strategy in attacking Ladybrand and Thaba N'chu was bold and brilliant. Most of his force is composed of Free Staters, and the advantage gained by them will have a most disturbing effect on the minds of the Free State population. The impossibility of effecting complete protection for the moment to all farmers in the south and southeast sections of the Free State is recognized at Bloemfontein. Men who surrendered under the proclamation of Lord Roberts are now being punished for the reliance they placed in the ability of the British to protect them. As the correspondent further remarked: "This is a careful matter of consideration, and every effort will be made to help them, but treatment of the Boers at the hands of their fellow countrymen cannot be permitted to hamper the military plans of Lord Roberts."

The Daily Telegraph, which takes a more humane view to protect those who first in portance to our power and surrendered all means of defending themselves, as it is to win victories against those who are still in arms." The Daily Chronicle, whose Cape Town correspondent joyfully predicted that the war will be over in three months, says: "In order to re-establish our position in the Free State we need

GREETED THE QUEEN

DUBLIN GOES WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Whole Country Rises Superior to Political Prejudices and Not a Discordant Note Mars the Perfect Harmony of the Great Celebration - Most Optimistic Loyalists Surprised at the Warmth of the Greeting - Counter Demonstration Proves a Fiasco.

Dublin, April 7.—Queen Victoria yesterday revisited Ireland and was received with an enthusiasm exceeding that which marked her recent appearance in London and which well nigh eclipsed the vaunted glories of the jubilee. The lord lieutenant had been taken at his word and the whole country has risen superior to political prejudice. All the Nationalist papers are careful to point out that no political significance can be attached to Dublin's splendid greeting, no single circumstance marred the royal entry into Ireland's capital. In fact the most optimistic loyalists expressed themselves surprised at the warmth of the greeting. The counter demonstration, emanating from the Irish Transvaal committee, proved a fiasco. Five hundred men and boys started with torches, but the latter were quickly confiscated by the police. Minus their emblems the procession proceeded, but it was soon lost amid the crowd of sightseers who blocked the streets. The extent of Dublin's orderliness can be judged from the fact that the police made no arrests during the whole day, and although about 1,000,000 persons crowded the narrow streets, only a couple of accidents occurred. Until midnight the crowds surged through the big thoroughfares, watching the illuminations, but by 1 a. m. Dublin was as quiet as any country town. The fact that only about twenty out of sixty councillors were present to welcome the queen at the city limits may be taken as

DEWEY IS WILLING.

Reveals His Decision Not to Run For President.

New York, April 5.—A special to the World from Washington says: Admiral Dewey authorizes the World to announce to the American people that after mature reflection and in response to the earnest entreaties from all parts of the country his former decision not under any circumstances to run for the presidency is rescinded.

A World correspondent saw the admiral at his home at 6 o'clock last evening. Admiral Dewey said:

"I realize the time has arrived when I must definitely define my position. When I arrived in this country last September I said that nothing would induce me to be a candidate for the presidency. Since then, however, I have had the pleasure and inclination to study the matter and have reached a different conclusion inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office. If the American people want me for this high office I shall be only too willing to serve them. It is the highest honor in the gift of the nation. What citizen would refuse it? Since studying this question I am convinced that the office of the president is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of congress. Should I be chosen for this exalted position I would execute the laws of congress as faithfully as I have already executed the orders of my superiors."

Admiral Dewey did not state which party's nomination he would accept. The reporter asked: "On what platform will you stand," and the admiral replied: "I think I have said enough at this time, and possibly too much."

KENTUCKY GOVERNORSHIP.

Decision by the Court Expected Within a Day or Two.

Louisville, Ky., April 5.—A decision in the governorship case is expected from the court of appeals within a day or so, probably to-morrow. At the conclusion of the argument last night the case was taken under advisement, and the judges are now considering the points involved. Pending a decision, interest centers in the proceedings of the grand jury at Frankfort, which is expected to return a number of indictments in connection with the Goebel case. The conclusion of the investigation is not expected for fully two weeks. Gov. Taylor is expected here to-day from his home in Morgantown.

DAVIS' RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Webster Is No Longer Connected With the Interior Department.

Washington, April 5.—The resignation of Mr. Webster Davis as assistant secretary of the interior was accepted yesterday by Secretary Hitchcock by direction of the president. The resignation, it is understood was sent directly to the president by Mr. Davis, but was referred to the secretary of the interior to be accepted by him in the regular course. Secretary Hitchcock declined to say anything in relation to the resignation. He believed that the statement made by Mr. Davis fully covered the case. The secretary refused to make public the text of the letter of resignation or that of the acceptance of it.

COMMERCE IN CUBA.

Material Increase Is Shown in the Customs Receipts.

Washington, April 5.—The war department has made public a comparative statement of customs receipts in Cuba for the months of January and February, 1899, with those of January and February, 1898. The statement shows that receipts of the island for January and February, 1899, were \$2,014,432; those of January and February, 1900, were \$2,772,619, an increase for the two months of 1900 over the same period of 1899 of \$757,685.

PUEBLA'S ANNIVERSARY.

City of Mexico, April 5.—Monday's anniversary of the victory of the Mexican army commanded by Gen. Porfirio Diaz, over the imperialist forces at Puebla thirty-three years ago, was observed as a general holiday. The day was celebrated by military maneuvers in the presence of President Diaz and hundreds of distinguished guests, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and visiting Americans and Spaniards of distinction.

New Depot for Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 5.—The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad company yesterday awarded contracts for a new union depot in this city to be completed this season at a cost exceeding \$100,000. The Pere Marquette and Michigan Central will also use the building, having signed leases for fifty years, basing the rental on the number of trains per day.

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BRITISH PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Lieut. Clark Alleged to Be Short \$25,000 in Victrolas Search. Vancouver, B. C., April 6.—James Clark, paymaster in the British navy, has disappeared from Esquimaux. It is alleged that he is \$25,000 short. Every vessel in the harbor has been searched and a cordon of torpedo boats is intercepting all outgoing craft.

TRIED TO KILL WALES

TWO SHOTS AT THE PRINCE AT BRUSSELS.

Youthful Crank, Carried Away by Inflammatory Pro-Boer Speeches, Attempts to Assassinate the Prince of Wales—Fortunately His Shots Were Wild and No One Was Hurt—Both the Prince and Princess Had a Very Narrow Escape—King Leopold Expresses Regrets.

Brussels, April 6.—An attempt was made to assassinate the prince of Wales here yesterday. Two shots were fired at him, but both went wide of the mark. The would-be assassin was arrested. The attempted assassination occurred as the train was leaving the Northern station for the Southern railway station. The would-be assassin jumped upon the footboard of the moving train and fired into the car, aiming at the prince of Wales. Hearing the shots, the stationmaster rushed to the scene and knocked the would-be assassin's arm as he prepared to fire a third shot, and a number of persons threw themselves on the prince's assailant. In the confusion a second man who was quite innocent, was seized, roughly handled and beaten.

Intense excitement prevailed for the moment as it was feared that the prince had been hit, but the shots having been fired almost point blank. The railway carriage door was hastily thrown open and great relief was felt when the prince himself appeared at the window unhurt. Both the prince and princess, however, had a very narrow escape. The policeman who duty took the would-be assassin in charge. The latter appeared proud of his exploit and seemed quite calm. He is a tinsmith named Spilde, a resident of Brussels, sixteen years of age. His pockets were found to be full of anarchistic literature. Spilde subsequently said he wanted to kill the prince of Wales "because he caused thousands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa."

Influenced by a Boer Meeting.

For a time Spilde seemed more inclined to cry than to give coherent answers to the questions of the commissary. Meanwhile the police had ascertained that on the previous evening he had attended a meeting at the local theater in favor of the Boers. Several of the speakers had advised those present to make a demonstration in such a way that the prince of Wales in passing through Brussels could no longer be mistaken in respect to the sympathies of the Belgians, or doubt that the people were overwhelmingly in favor of the Boers. It is supposed that these utterances influenced Spilde, who is a sickly and impressionable youth.

The news of the attempt spread quickly through Brussels. A great crowd rapidly assembled at the railway and cheers were raised when it was learned that the prince was not hurt. King Leopold wired Queen Victoria at Dublin a reassurance that the prince was safe at the attempt. The papers express abhorrence of the crime and thankfulness that the prince escaped. They also hope, as the Courrier de Brussels, says that England will not cast upon the Belgian people the responsibility for a boy's miserable crime. La Gazette says: "The attempt is an act of folly as odious as unjustifiable against the heir apparent to the throne of a nation which has rendered so many signal services to the Belgians."

King Leopold Expresses Regrets. London, April 6.—Hundreds of dispatches continued to arrive hourly at Marlborough house up to a late hour and there were hosts of inquiries over the ways. Lord Salisbury, on hearing the news, sent a special messenger to ascertain the latest details. Baron Weenal, the Belgian minister, was among the first to call. He expressed on behalf of King Leopold deep regrets. The correspondent of the Associated Press called at the Belgian legation, where the whole personnel expressed intense detestation for the act.

Prince Was Self-Possessed.

Cologne, April 6, 1 a. m.—The prince of Wales arrived here at midnight. Owing to the lateness of the hour there was no special reception. It was learned from a member of his entourage that he remained perfectly self-possessed when the attempt was made, and the princess, although considerably alarmed, soon recovered from the shock. On his arrival the prince was handed a dozen telegrams of congratulations from various princely personages throughout Europe.

LED BY LITTLE GIRL.

Trio of Small Nomads—Run Away and Camp in Cemetery. Poughkeepsie, April 6.—Three children, led by Maude Gedney, aged four, dressed as a boy, have been found camping under a headspread tent near a cemetery a mile from here. They had run away from home to lead a life of adventure, taking blankets, food and cooking utensils. When arrested the Gedney girl said: "I claim the right of a citizen to live as I please in this free land."

German Consul Insulted.

Berlin, April 6.—The Scheische Zeitung reports that Herr Malcolms, German consul in East London, Cape Colony, has been grossly insulted by a mob, who burned him in effigy. The Berliner Tageblatt says: "If this is true it will be interesting to watch the German foreign office take action."

Sought Death, Yet Afraid.

New York, April 6.—Seeking death, Mrs. Kate Jordan was afraid that she might be buried alive. She was forty-nine years old, and committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. In a letter she cautioned her son not to bury her for three days.

Bishop Fowler Ill.

Buffalo, April 6.—Bishop Fowler, of the M. E. church, is seriously ill. He was obliged to take to his bed ten days ago, and his condition now is quite serious.

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