# SOME TIMELY TOPICS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

What to Wear and How to Wear It-Matters Dear to Every Woman's Heart.

ith silk picots. d with black aparmeter, but also ex-

a cloth gown, the bolero is braided in greaned. must sleeves with braided Notwithstanding the military braiding in front, the frock is flo-

adjuster with dull men. Her than ordinardy frigulations. She pluckent out thank of to bring him out. 5 a through it all in bland silene o hast, depressed and weary. she turned to her neighbor on her right. ping her wife, listening to his laugh-

Suddenly she was seized with a vio-Why this is most emordinary," she gasped, as soon as bould speak. "I I have been trylittle feather!" Tetter" queried the quiet man, taking up at last: "it must have been

A toothsome Len. dish which has quite the reverse of a penitential flavor is mackerel souffile a la Carmelite. To repare it minor and pound in a mortar five ounces of uncooked mackerel free from all bone and skin. Put six unces of butter, the same quantity of half a part of mark and a dusting of Cayente perper into a saucepan. Place the pan on the fire and stir steadily is so that there may be no lumps. Now the same pan from the fire, put the pounded fish and add a little fold mak Whip to a very stiff froth ships from eggs and put them the pur. Have ready a well-buth has a band of " in the prepared mack-Tunks over the top, with some pieces and there. Bake in a erate oven for half an hour; re-

Witherana, the obstinate or the Queen of Holland, who in topid succession, half dezen brown a leffered to her as conhas a to be makename. It is, "Her

she and her the country the first of April. I dread harges mounted their the spring orders from Podgeville." a trip around aght together finally, iced a pair of skates or the handle-bar of mopping his face with guiling his steel steed willing's skating!

as tennis shoes.

the and heavy to come up to soul, I 'm afraid. I am growing more

Stone-gray but the effect of the costume is grace chance of marriage. The term woman wear has the personified. From the front the dress is elastic. She may be a maiden from flaring- at- bottom has a princess effect, the front of the 15 to 75, or a widow from 21 to 80, and aluminum braid- bodice and the front of the skirt being e carried from the of emerald green silk, veiled in black back and edges the silk net, strewn with green and black rimonial prize. The best time for a The gray clotn sequins, and enriched with delicate both sleeves and floral appliques. The back and sides of when she has the greatest number of the edged with the skirt are covered by a tunic of opportunities—is the period between the narrow revers black moire which falls in fanciful her 25th and 29th years. One out of with white gui- scallops in the back to about a foot eight spinsters marries at this age. the full front of from the ground. It is veiled in black ened by a nar- net and striped with green and black 20 and 24, when one in thirteen marturquoise and sequins, the edges caught up in scalgrals of four inch- lops by airy cut jets and delicately cut when one in twenty-three marries, Bees, the lace collar paste emeralds. The back of the bodice tween the ages of 35 and 39 statistics gs of mousseline below the bolero, formed by the emerald silk, is of black moire, as are also under parts of the sleeves. The upper are not encouraging, although more hich means the parts of the sleeves are of the green. women between the ages of 40 and 50 springtime The bolero is outlined by fanciful jet de over glace and emerald passementerie. A long jabot and fluted ruffle of equisite

> It was a modest looking little white envelope, scribbled over with angular handwriting. It did not look abit alarming. But that was because the observer was not initiated. She had no country friends. The recipient of the note

cream-white lace complete this beauti-

'D-dead?" asked the onlooker, rethe note must have contained, to have caused such emotion.

"I wish I were," moaned the other. I might have known it. When Marie brought that note in I saw the Podgeville postmark, and if I did not wear a pompadour coiffure you would have observed my hair rising on end. The very sight of a Podgeville postmark sends a does she want this time, I wonder." And the plaintive recipient? of the crested note summoned up courage to scan the closely written pages.

"A page and a half of apologies-so orry to trouble me-hopes I won t mind-three pages, crisscrossed and nargined, of demands! I repeat, I wish were dead!" She put the offending note in the letter-rack and frowningly discoursed, while the happy creature who had no friends in the country gave ear and wondered greatly.

"it's easy enough to think out and write down on paper the accumulated wants of several months," she said but it is quite another thing to put around town making selections for ther people. I don't believe in the heart of the shopping district and cannot un out every time I want to buy something, and then fly back to my work. It takes time and strength and nerve to go down town with a long list of things to buy, and if I cannot find what my amiable country friend desires I am expected to write to he what the next best thing would be or send it at the risk of her not liking Being troubled with a conscience hunt the out of the way shops if I can-

not find what she wants in the big, con-

venient stores; and all this costs time

and money. But my troubles do not cease with the buying. My country friend, after thinking of all the possible and impossible things that she would like to have me send her, winds up her letter by desiring me to send her an itemized list of expenses, so that she may send me a money order of the amount. I obey. I may have calls to in later and serve at once, very make, work to do, friends to entertain. But I will leave them all. The package will arrive and have to be repacked and expressed. That will render one or two trips more down town necessarily Also a considerable outlay of ready money, of which I never have too much Then, when the money order arrives, i will be made out to the wrong initials. and I shall have to spend more time and postage stamps rectifying the mistake. It seems too bad, too barbarous, to sequentially to observe think that city women's lives should the atheletic woman be made a burden in this way, when we's sake. She was women of refined taste and scrupulous five or six young honesty devote their time exclusively they came whiz- to the business of shopping for out-ofale yard on their bicy- toy, n women. One professional shopd near the skating per I know does not even charge a their foreheads percentage to her customers, and will their heated faces execute the smallest orders promptly. "We'll She buys anything, from Turkish rugs there in this March to ball gowns, from household furniwho looked as ture to wedding veils. She is looking haperone of the for more patronage, while I am bowed harr in mind that it down with the weight of work thrust of this adorable upon me. That's why I am going to

> A wheelwoman who has pedalled her ments three more way over a good part of the earth's a volley of ques- surface, says that only two countries whereabouts of the are bicycles carried on railways free of repped their brows charge. It is done on most American ushed faces. When lines and on one railroad in Ireland.

> > "Yes, I am keeping Lent," said the

fresh-faced woman, who has dismounted from her bicycle to speak to a friend walking in the Park. "I discipline my went into the "ice pal- body and mind every year at this season, and this year my heroism is partly commission and partly omission. For shoes and boots example, I don't sit in a warm room brown and sew. It's the usual Letten way ar clumsy as the of being virtuous. I rather like to sew. st season, and much but it's very bad for my health to stay They are seamed indoors. Thus I triumph over mind and mary boots, to give matter by coming out here to breathe. trealers to the ankles, I'm not fond of exercise; it bores me is and rounded toes to death, and I don't 'weep over my side with a single steel steed, like the engineer in Kiple asy to get on and ling's story, so I'm really doing penjust a bit higher ance and gaining health at the same isn't it? Then, I am fond of sweets. I hel gigham belts in love hot biscuits and marmalade for and solid tints, breakfast, and rich soups and fruit statists, are new, pudding for dinner, and game and lob-They sell for ster and Welsh rabbit for supper. They are more than unwholesome for me. My doctor says if I were older I would be a hopeless dsyeptic; as it is, I am a to an oppressively there's hope. To mortify my flesh durjust after Easter, was ing Lent I have abstained from everysen few the other day. thing but eggs, milk, fruit, vegetables but so beautiful and brown bread. Fish or meat—usualits own with any ly fish-I eat once a day only. The re-The colors and materials sult has not been exactly good for my

church philosophy."

by an arithmetical explorer in an up- in hot dish. town school. She can tell, at any time, the days in a month without repeating the rhyme beginning "Thirty days hath September."

of studious investigation in registry offices and other records of woman's according to these cheerful statistics still stand a chance of drawing a mat-Next best to this is the period between ries: then comes comes from 30 to 34, show only one marriage in twentyeight. After 40 the spinster's chances marry than do girls between the ages of 15 and 19, one in seventy-three being the poor showing for the bread and butter misses.

But these facts are not the only ones of interest to unmated women that statistics show. For instance, so that no time may be lost by the husband-hunting maid, the statistician points out that it is folly for a woman to waste her energy trying to entrap a man of some ages, whereas if she directed her had. She opened the innocent looking attention to another sort of man she missive, letting fall a cloud of silk and might find a conquest ready to her the front and fas- muslin scraps as she did so. Then she hand. As an illustration of this, a the wast with three cord- put her head down on the table and bachelor from 25 to 35 is worth to a woman-as a marrying man-fifty young bachelors from 15 to 19, for the ferring to the news which she imagined chance of the older man marrying within one year is fifty times as great as the chance of one of of the younger men. Then, a more common instance. a bachelor of from 25 to 35 is worth three times as much to any womanas a marrying man—as a bachelor from 35 to 45.

It is encouraging to learn that the excess of spinsters is only 75 to every old shiver down my back. Oh, what 1,000 bachelors. But to offset this is the disquieting fact that there are 230 widows to every 100 widowers, which, the statistician admits, "does tend to work against the interest of spinsters who wish to marry." The spinster of from 15 to 34 is more apt to marry a bachelor than a widower; at ages 34 to 44 her chances of bachelors is still better than with widowers, but after 45 she has to take a widower or remain single, and even then her offers are not as numerous as those of the widow, or submarine mines, would be destroy-The best time for a widow who wishes ed. It would receive at Sandy Hook to wed a bachelor is from 15 to 34; after the fire of guns far more powerful and 34 she has a better chance to marry a of larger range than any it carried. widower. The chances of spinster over 30 marrying are very slim comaside all one's own affairs and tramp pared with those of wislows of the same age. For instance, between the ages of 34 and 44, fifty-four spinsters marry, while fifty-five widows marry. The difference here is hardly noticeable, but it increases with every year. Between the ages of 45 and 55 there are seventyeight widows and seventy-three spinsters married; between 55 and 65, ninety widows marry and only seventyeight spinsters wed.

> The eternal tiara, the diamond sunburst and other wearisome "gifts of the bridegroom" will not take as prominent a part in the Easter wedding festivities as has been the wont for several seasons. This season the happy man will, in addition to his heart, hand and worldly goods, endow his fair

Truly it has been said: "A little

widow is a dangerous thing.".

partner with a jewelled nosegay. This lovely trinket is to be worn on the real flowers, and is composed of orchids, roses, lilies of the valley or wild flowers, the petals of which are sprinkled with diamond dust to represent dew. The stalks are held together by a diamond lizard, butterfly, beetle

Our English cousins may take the credit of giving the long-reverenced petticoat its first blow when they instituted riding trousers. The trousers gave birth to knicking and tights, the former in silk, satin and woollen fabric, the latter in silk, cotton and wool, for day wear. French and American women never gave up their loyalty to least this is the position for which Mrs. petticoats until the bicycling craze Frances E. Finch is now working, and made knickers indespensable, but since women are ordering this spring exquiof clothing themselves in such a simple, sensible garment, and realized how much it conduced to beauty, and realized how much it conduced to beauty full support of politicians and promi- have provided. If this was an occasof figure lines, knickers have grown tremendously popular. Ultra smart | Sex will not be the question, but ability much, but it is more. It is trainloads a women are ordering this spring exquisitely colored lining-satin and foulard both inside and out, in order to ripple and trail the ground with grace.

quents a forist shop on the West Side a number of templars. where every faturday night a bargain sale of bessoms is held. The idea is its interests, traveling through Engcertainly unique and the florist says it land, France, Germany and Switzer-

leather

The ardor of the plucky young women who have decided to become army nurses in the event of a war with Spain may be damped, if the presentday military authorities adopt the rules governing the admission of nurses "no woman under thirty need apply." tioned to wear black or brown dresses \$12 a month, but, of course, many wives of officers and soldiers offered love only, all through the war.

DAILY HINTS FOR THE TABLE. popular idea of a springtime gown, self-satisfied and vain every day—the vania Style.—Put two tablespoonsful of Fall River.

first because of my strength of will, the butter in a saucepan or skillet; let it second because my figure and complex- get hot and add one-half pound of beef. ion are improving so much. Try it, which let frizzle up till brown and my dear; there are kinds of good to be got out of Lenten fasting and discipline than are ever dreamed of in meat till it is all brown. Then add slowly a pint of cream or good rich milk. If too thick add a little more How This Country Responds A strange little girl has been found milk. Let it boil up and serve at once Here are directions for three ways of

cooking squab To broil them, first free the squab from any little feathers that may cling to them, cut off their heads and the A benevolent writer with a weakness lower joint with the feet. Split them for statistics has published the result down the back, remove the entrails. give them a little wrench so they will lay flat. Wipe them dry inside and out with a soft linen cloth. Rub them with a little melted, perfectly sweet butter. Lay them on the broiler, skin side to the coals or gas flame. Let them broil till a rich brown, then turn them and broil the other side; sprinkle with salt spinster to marry-or, at least, the time on each side as soon as they are done. Place each squab on a slice of toas: nicely trimmed and dipped in melted butter. When the squab are on the toast put a tiny pat of butter on each. Stand the platter in the oven half a minute and serve the birds with a fringe of parsley around them.

To roast squab, prepare them as (you would a chicken to roast. Then cu arding pork in tiny little strips. With a larding needle thickly lard the breas of the birds. Strew the bottom of roasting pan with strips of the pork ay the birds in the pan, season we with salt and pepper, place them in a jot oven and roast them quickly. Serve them on a hot plate in a little grove o.

Potted squab, are prepared the same is for roasting. Put in a deep saucepar over the fire a few slices of salt pork When they are fried brown put in a lew slices of onion and let them fr brown, then take out the onion and pu in the squab; let them brown on al sides, turning them often. When brown -sour in cream to the depth of three nches, season with a little salt, cove the kettle and let the birds cook til very tender. Lift them out carefull; a skimmer, lay them on a dee platter, pour the cream over them and serve at once.

SPAIN'S PERILOUS IGNORANCE. From the New York Sun.

That many people of Spain do no comprehend the difference in military strength and resources between tha country and ours can easily be under stood: but the delusion of the Diario de Ejercito, an army paper, is less intelli gible.

This service journal says that any good modern fleet could overcome the defences of New York, so that even a demonstration against that port would relieve Cuba from the menace of our fieet. The actual fact is that a Spanish fleet which should seriously en gage even the outer land defences of New York, to say nothing of the ships fire could reach the forts it would have to withdraw or be sunk.

The same authority mentions Philadelphia and Wilmington as defenceless. Philadelphia, on the contrary, is well fortified against a Spanish fleet. The Diario del Ejercito apparently knows nothing of the powerful batteries at Fort Mott and Fort Delaware, which close the entrance to the Delaware, apart from the defences. As for Wil mington, Fort Caswell, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, contains a modern high-power battery, with disappearing guns. The Spanish newspaper evident y deals with the date when our har bors were unprotected; it is grossly ig norant if it imagines them to be un protected now.

So in regard to the monitors, which calls antiquated. The single-turre relics of the war are indeed of little avail against modern battleships; but our Puritan, Terror, and Amphitrite though begun long ago, were armored front of the dress, as would a spray of and armed in the days of steel plates and high power rifles. Not a gun in the main batteries of our six doubleturret monitors is under the 10-inch calibre, while the Puritan and the Monterey carry 12-inch guns. The Diario del Ejercito is a blind leader of the

ONE WOMAN'S AMBITION.

Mrs. Finch Would be a Justice of th Peace.

The new woman now seeks the office of Justice of the Peace, says a Chicago dispatch in the New York World. At for which her friends are making a canvass for her. She lives in Evaston, Ill., York or New York connections have and expects to be nominated by peti- for a month been bringing to the seation of the voters in the ward in which board free of charge such supplies as she resides. She has been promised the the generous people of the country nent business and professional men. ional carload only it would not be so and fitness.

Mrs. Finch is the widow of John B. tons of provisions, together with case knickers, to wear with long, clinging Finch, who was well known for his upon case of clothing, of canned goods, house-gown skirts, which have frills work in the temperance field. After her of flour, and of meat and lard, they marriage Mrs. Finch joined the Good have carried and carried willingly. The Templars, and for three years traveled steamship companies no more than the with her husband in the interests of the railroad companies have been known The thrifty soul whose sweetheart or society. She was elected general super- as charitable concerns, but in this matwife demands a bouquet of violets to intendent of Juvenile Templars of Ne- ter they have not been second to the wear to Sunday morning service fre- braska, and has personally organized railroad companies in their contribu-

land.

April brides are choosing their trav- a real estate business in Chicago, in cargo has been left behind in order that elling bags in purple green or iron- connection with her son, who is not yet more food for the, starving people gray leather with gold mountings and of age. The firm also builds houses might be carried free. watered silk linings to match the which are comfortable homes for people of moderate means.

A ROSY VIEW OF KLONDIKE.

Are \$100,000,000 in Sight.

Mr. Ogilvie, the Canadian Governinto the ranks during the Civil War. ment Surveyor, now visiting England, boots, and the time. It's very nice to think that one's In those days the sympathy and energy has a notable interview in the London While the Sun reporter was in the spectable man in his line. soul and body are improving together, of the impulsive girl just out of short Financial News. He declares that there skirts were balked by the warning that are £20,000,000 in sight today at Klondike, tested and proved, not to speak came from a paper in Atlanta, Ga., known colored educator, said in a re-Nurses were required to be "plain- of what may be found next year or the asking what to do with \$500 it had collooking persons." They were also cau- year after. It will take years merely lected in one day. The Christian Her- hurry. The preachers want the title to prospect the country. It may be said ald is getting on an average \$1,500 a of D. D. before they know divinity. Alwithout hoopskirts, and curis, bows or that there is not more than one-fifjewelry were tantamount to dismissal teenth or one-sixteenth of the terrifrom the ranks of ministering angular than one-sixteenth of the terrifrom the ranks of ministering angels. tory prospected. Mr. Ogilvie has no month for use in her work in the hos- sor. We want a biography before we These pargaons of plainness were paid doubt that there now exists in the region a field which will require the labor of at least 100,000 men for several Relief Committee itself gets on an sonal pronoun in English. Some want their services and worked bravely, for generations to thoroughly test and examine.

Frizzled Beef and Cream, Pennsyl- 31 car loads, was recently brought into tary of the committee was asked yes-

to Cuba's Cry.

Rellef for the Starving Reconcentrades Coming From Every Section and From People of A I Sorts and Conditions-The Ratiroads and Steamship Companies Join in the Good Work.

From the New York Sun.

Those who know just how deeply the people of this country are stirred up over the struggle for liberty now going on in Cuba and the Spanish brutality that has practically decreed extermination by starvation for the peaceful portion of the population-the women and the children and the old men-are those who are taking an active part in the collection and the forwarding of relief supplies to the sufferers. Times almost without number great calamities have touched the hearts of the American people and they have given liberally and promptly of their plenty, but seldom has the feeling of pity and the desire to help been so general and the contributions so iberal as they are at the present time. From one end of the country to the mittee or through the committee, tons other and from the Atlantic to the Pa- uron tons of supplies had been sent cific there is hardly a town that has directly to Consul General Lee, and not its committee to aid in the work. had been distributed under his direc-The rich and the poor are interested, from the millionaire to the bootblack. and this is liberal, for yesterday The Sun reporter saw a letter from a millionaire containing a check for \$1,000 for the relief fund, and in the same mail was another from a bootblack in San Diego, Cal., containing a postal note for \$3.75, or "the price of seventyfive shines," as the sender put it. From old people tottering on the brink of the grave to young people hardly old enough to tell their names there come daily contributions money, of food, of clothing, of jewell and of everything that in any conceivable way can be turned into relief supplies. A young woman sent to The Christian Herald a few days ago a great bundle of beautiful hair. A pa-

jewelry, but her heart was touched by She felt she must do something. cut off her hair. She begged that the paper would sell it and spend the money for the relief of the women and little children dying of starvation Every one knows how a woman prizes her wedding ring. It is the last thing in the world as a rule that she will part with. In the office of this same pewspaper The Sun reporter saw eight wedding rings. Some of them old and worn, others of them new and bright. Each had come with a letter pleading that it be sold and the money be turned into food for the starving. There were watches and lockets and diamond earrings and pins, as well as two other tokens that probably were prized higher by the senders even than the wedding rings. One was a gold piece on one side of which was inscribed "Fiftieth Anniversary Golden Wedding." The other was a silver medal like it. were silver spoons and forks knives, silver cake baskets, and silver rings. There were some pearls and other gems. All these from people who had no money, but who had hearts full of pity and charity. These things came from all parts of the country; no section had a monopoly of the gifts. Contributions as these illustrate better than anything else the genuineness of the feeling, particularly when such

contributions are sent anonymously, as many of thes are sent. Now, as to the substantial rather than the sentimental contributions Great corporations not ordinarily noted for their charity, are many of them. heavy contributors to the relief funds. Take the railroad corporations for instance. All the great railroads in the country having a terminus in New week. Hundreds upon hundreds of tions. Every inch of spare space on the A few years ago she went abroad in ships of the Ward line and the Mallory line has been given to the Cuban relief committees, and in the case of the Ward line several times when the At present Mrs. Finch is conducting need for food was most urgent paying

The newspapers throughout the country have achieved wonders; not dollars and great stores of provisions. the challenge is in earnest, and a reheadquarters of the Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday a telegram terday what part of the country the home.

letter from a little town in California It contained a contribution of 25 cents. He picked up another from Providence R. I. It was from the Board of Trade of that city. There was one contribution of \$65 and another of \$15. The last, the letter said, had been collected by a boy 6 years old, and it was sent with the particular requiest that it be used to buy food for the children of that age who were suffering. There were other letters on the desk from towns in the South and Southwest and the North and Northwest, and from towns in the Middle States.

"Money comes from everywhere," repeated the secretary, "and it comes in sums from 1 cent up. You would be surprised at the amount that is sent in by little children, school children. A class of them will each contribute a cent or a nickel, and the whole, amounting to 50 cents or \$1, will be sent in with a letter signed by all the children telling how sorry they are for the little ones in Cuba who haven't anything to eat. Since January 1st the committee has received in cash contributions about \$77,500. This money has practically all been expended for supplies, because the cost of distribution and collection has been so small. It has probably cost less to place the charity where it was needed than has ever been paid for a similar work. It is not unlikely that it will cost more in the future than it does now, because more supplies are being sent and the steamship companies are being overtaxed. There is more to go than they can carry with their regular paid freight, so it may be necessary for the committee to charter a ship to make regular trips. The supplies that the "Fern" took to Cuba recently were supplies that the regular ships could not carry."

The secretary said there was no way of getting at the actual figures of the enormous contributions that had been made to help the starving people in Cuba, because, in addition to the things tion where it was most needed. He said that the committee in Cuba that had charge of the work of distributing the supplies that are sent figured that \$15,-000 a week would buy all that was needed to keep the suffering from starving three hundred tons of corn meal a week and fifty tons of lard or bacon were absolutely necessary, and he believed that the amount would be contributed very soon and regularly if the present regular increase in the ontributions continued. The latest

ensus, he said, showed that there were 05,000 persons in 400 accessible towns who were actually starving. The significance of that number will be understood when it is known that the total population in the inland towns, including the reconcentrados who have survived, is less than 700,000. One in a little thetic letter came with it. She was more than every three persons is in poor. She had to struggle for money danger of starvation and absolutely in enough to support herself. She had no

## HOW THE WITNESS CAME TO

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"What time was it," asked the lawyer, "when you discovered the prisoner committing the crime?" "Well, suh," replied the witness, "ef I doen disremember, hit was co-nplantin' time."

"I mean-what o'clock was it?" "Dar wa'n't no clock dar, suh. Dar wuz a clock dar, but hit was one er dese heah instalment plan clocks, what you fails ter meet de notes on, en dey comes en takes hit away, en you lose all what you has paid."

"You blockhead, you!" exclaimed the lawyer, "I ask you to tell me what was the hour of day?"

"Well, suh," replied the witness sence you so ha'd ter understand, I'll make de matter plain fer you: Comin' On it was inscribed "Twenty-fifth An- en gwine-dis way en dat way-long en niversary Silver Wedding." Then there short, hit wus erbout 6 hours and a and half by sun!"

### A SONG OF LIBERTY.

From the Atlanta Constitution. Acress the land-from strand to strand Loud ring the bugle notes, And Freedom's smile, from isle to isle, Like Freedom's banner floats.

The mountains, sloping to the sea, Wave all their flags of green. The rivers, rushing to the deep, The joyful notes prolong,

The velvet vales sing "Liberty!"

To answering skies serene;

And all their waves in glory leap To that immortal song!

One song of Liberty and life That was, and is to be Till tyrant flags are trampled rags And all the world is free!

It rises, and an echo comes From chained and troubled isles, And roars, like ocean's thunder drums, Where glad Columbia smiles.

Where, throned and great she cits in Beneath her flag of stars.

Her heroes' blood the sacred flood That crimsoned all its bars! Hail to our country! Strong she stands; Nor fears the war drum's beat; The sword of Freedom in her hands-The tyrant at her feet!

FRANK L. STANTON. DREYFUS CASE ECHOES.

Esterhazy Challenged by a Jewish Gymnast.

Major Esterhazy said recently that he would like, sword in hand, to be shut the yellow journals that spend their up in a room with a thousand Jews. A time blowing about what they are go- Jewish gymnast, the champion of Holing to do, and whose owners occasion- land, now defles the Major to meet him Surveyor Ogilvie Declares That There ally give a little of their plenty for singly or in any place he chooses to advertising purposes, but the solid, name on the Belgian frontier. The Bursubstantial newspapers. One paper in go-master of the Amsterdam has been Kansas City has raised thousands of asked to attest that the man sending

Booker T. Washington, the wellcent address: "Our race is in too big a pitals and in the asylums for the chil- have lived. Some want to take Latin dren exclusively. The Central Cuban and Greek who do not know the perconstantly increasing and has been many stamped envelopes to give for it since President McKinley issued his cents go to the firm; stick to the A full train of cotton, consisting of appeal to the charitable. The secre- farm .... We do not want to govern the