

# DEMAND OF AGONCILLO.

## Insists Diplomatically That We Say Whether It Is Peace or War.

### FILIPINOS' WARLIKE ATTITUDE.

As the Common Enemy Has Been Driven From the Islands, Aguinaldo's Representative Asks if Our Army and Navy Are Being Reinforced for the Purpose of Making War on the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Senator Lopez, secretary to Agoncillo, the Washington representative of Aguinaldo, called at the State Department Tuesday afternoon and lodged with the chief clerk a communication from Agoncillo, which, according to the common expectation, marked the critical stage in the Philippine question.

In his communication Agoncillo calls attention to the fact that on January 11 he addressed a letter to the Secretary of State upon the question of recognition, forwarding with it a memorandum demonstrating that according to the Philippine Republic was entitled to recognition.

He now desires to call attention to certain conditions which, in his opinion, require immediate alleviation. He says that at the present time 20,000 American troops at Manila controlling a population of about 300,000. A number of war vessels are stationed in the harbor, and many other American men-of-war and transports are to be found within the archipelago, although the actual possession of the American troops extends over not more than 143 square miles out of more than 100,000.

"Despite the fact that the Philippines is an extremely circumscribed area," he continues, "we are informed through the public prints that other vessels of war have been ordered from distant parts of the world to reinforce those now among the islands in question, while a few days ago a transport sailed from New York carrying about 2000 soldiers, and having Manila as its destination."

He says that as we are informed, regiments of troops are under orders to proceed by way of San Francisco to the Philippines. The public prints inform us also that an attack is contemplated upon the Philippine Islands by the United States, the larger ones blockaded so that they may not assist those first attacked.

He says that it is naturally the impression of his Government and people that these warlike preparations indicate existing or immediate military operations in the Orient, and that they readily conceive that it must be some new and serious war to be leveled at the existing Government of the Philippines.

He points out that the Philippines are in a state of order, possessing a Government, and an enemy within their borders offering any resistance to its operations, and are at peace with all the world, and says that, notwithstanding the fact that they are not a nation having been formally received, he considers it his imperative duty to call the attention of the Secretary to the disturbing conditions he enumerated, and that he must receive such assurances as will satisfy his Government that it is not the intention of America to make war upon the new republic, which will explain to it the reasons why large armies and navies should be despatched to the Philippine Islands, and which will relieve his countrymen of the fear that now possesses them that their liberties are in danger at the hands of the Republic.

He says that he always believed that they were free men and that they were free to go to and from their homes as they pleased, and that they were free to go to and from their homes as they pleased, and that they were free to go to and from their homes as they pleased.

The Government will not take any official notice of the communication.

### FILIPINO ARMY, 30,000 STRONG.

Every Available Male Being Recruited and All United on Independence.

MANILA, Philippine Islands (By Cable).—Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized. Every available male is being recruited, and the depots have been established at San Fernando, Union, Trinidad, and other large towns. The surrounding country is being levied upon for supplies, and the Filipinos are living on the fat of the land, while the native villagers are compelled to subsist on rice.

There is some friction between the Filipino civil and military authorities, but they are united on the point of independence. It is estimated that there are fully 30,000 Filipinos under arms, and it is said that there are nearly fifty Maxim guns at Malolos, some of them having been recently acquired.

The Filipino military authorities are convinced, they say, that the Americans will be unable to work effectively in the Philippines in the face of the hostilities, hence they feel confidence in the future.

### JOHN KEAN FOR SENATOR.

He is Elected to Succeed James Smith, of New Jersey.

TAUNTON, N. J. (Special).—John Kean, of Elizabeth, was elected United States Senator on Tuesday to succeed James Smith, of Newark. In the Senate he received the fourteen Republican votes to six for Smith. In the House Mr. Kean received the twenty-two Republican votes and Smith twenty-three.

Clark Re-elected in Wyoming.

CAROLINA, N. C. (Special).—The Legislature on Tuesday voted for United States Senator to succeed Clarence D. Clark. Senator Clark was re-elected.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The use of voting machines was approved by the House Committee on the election of President and Vice-President, and a favorably reported on the bill amending the statutes so as to permit machine ballots when the State law so authorized them.

Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie has been detached from the Mayflower, when out of commission, and ordered home on waiting orders.

General Russell Hastings, formerly of Ohio, but now living at Northampton, Mass., has been chosen for appointment as Director of the Bureau of American Republics, to succeed the late Joseph Smith.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures agreed to report a banking and currency bill, the chief features of which are an emphatic declaration for the gold standard and a provision for the gradual retirement of greenbacks.

President McKinley has approved the charges and specifications in the case of Brigadier-General Charles P. Eagan.

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill creating an additional Judge for the Fifth Circuit. The amendment added another Judge for the Fifth Circuit, and the action of the House passes the bill.

Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.) has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board of the Regent of the Smithsonian Institution made by the death of Senator Morrill, of Vermont.

The House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads not only restored the appropriation for the pneumatic tube service which was stricken from the Postoffice appropriation, but removed the restriction as to the cities where the appropriation shall be expended and increased the amount to \$300,000.

The House Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the purchase of the Grace-Craig-Eyre syndicate, which proposes to build the Nicaragua Canal under a new concession from that Government.

The Committee on Naval Affairs passed upon the part of the Appropriation bill relating to the purchase of the Grace-Craig-Eyre syndicate, which proposes to build the Nicaragua Canal under a new concession from that Government.

C. F. Wolf, of Brooklyn, N. Y., inhaled illuminating gas in a room at a hotel in Philadelphia, Penn., and was found dead a few days ago.

While coming up the channel at Mobile, Ala., the frigate Columbia collided with and sank the schooner Olive. The Columbia struck the schooner amidships and cut her in two. Captain Bill Todd, his son Oliver and Moses Kaplan were on the schooner. Kaplan, who was unable to swim, was drowned. The others were saved.

The steam ferryboat Oakland, plying between San Francisco and Oakland, collided with the launch William D., near Great Point, and sank immediately. Engineer Waddles, of the William D., was drowned. F. D. Orr, a passenger, was struck by the Oakland and died of his injuries.

Charles Ruehlinger, aged ten years, of Philadelphia, Penn., accidentally shot and killed Edgar L. Wempney, aged fourteen years. The former was shooting at a target on a lot in the northern part of the city, and the latter was crossing the way to some distance in front.

William Robinson, a watchman, was crushed to death a few days ago by a sidewalk freight elevator in New York City.

Grace Martin's daughter of Luke Martin, was buried to death at her home in New York City. She was putting logs in the fireplace when a spark flew out, igniting her clothing. She was twenty-one years old.

John Hughes, aged seven years, formerly of Jersey City, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was found by his mother in the back room.

The bank at Arthur, Ill., was robbed of \$4000 a few nights ago. Six men overpowered the night watchman, bound and gagged him, and fled with the money.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a joint resolution thanking Miss Helen Gould for her heroic devotion to the cause of the American soldiers in the war with Spain.

Captain Charles E. Clark, formerly of the warship Oregon, at Asheville, N. C., refused to be elected a member of the local humane society.

Captain Glass, late commander of the United States gunboat Albatross, was killed by the explosion of the boiler of the steamship Rio de Janeiro, now being constructed on Goat Island, in San Francisco Harbor.

# NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

## Senate Passes the Measure by an Overwhelming Majority.

### THE WATERWAY TO BE NEUTRAL.

The Provisions of the Government's Proposed Agreement With the Maritime Canal Company—Only Six Senators Voted Against the Bill—Cost of the Work is Limited to \$115,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Senate on Saturday passed the Nicaragua Canal bill. A number of amendments were made to the bill, and there were innumerable short speeches during the day. There was, however, no opposition to a vote when the time came and a roll call developed only six votes in opposition to final passage.

The bill, as it passed, continues the name of the Maritime Canal Company. It provides for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of stock of \$100 each. The canal company is required to call in all the stock issued except that held by the Nicaragua and Costa Rican Governments. The company is also required to pay the interest on the bonds and scrip heretofore issued by the company and to satisfy all cash liabilities. To enable the company to comply with this requirement, Treasury warrants to the amount of \$5,000,000 are authorized, with a proviso to the effect that only so much of the amount shall be paid as shall be required to pay the usual cash value of the rights, privileges, franchises and property at the time of the payment, the value to be determined by Commissioners to be appointed by the President.

This being done, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to subscribe for 925 shares of the company's stock for the Government of the United States. The Board of Directors of the company is to consist of eleven directors, of whom nine are to be appointed by the President of the United States, one by Nicaragua and one by Costa Rica. Directors appointed by the President are not to be interested in any way in any contract or operation of the canal. The directors are each to receive \$5000 per year, except the President of the Board, who is to receive \$6000.

The company, with the consent and approval of the President of the United States, is authorized to contract with responsible persons, citizens of the United States, for the construction, completion and equipment of the canal, and to employ such persons as it may deem proper for the construction and immediate supervision of the engineer department of the United States army and navy to the extent of \$115,000,000, which amount is appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States and made a permanent appropriation.

The neutrality of the canal is to be guaranteed by the United States, and it is to be used by all nations on equal terms as to tolls. By an amendment adopted the President is given the widest power—in the event of the failure of the present canal project—to negotiate for the control of and for the right to construct and perpetually control some other canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific. The President is authorized to negotiate for the abrogation of any treaty obligations that may in any way interfere with the ownership and perpetual control of such canal.

The six votes against the bill were cast by Senators Bates (Dem., Tenn.), Caffery (Dem., La.), Cookerell (Dem., Mo.), Mantle (Ill. Mont.), Martin (Dem., Va.), and Smith (Dem., N. J.).

PAYNE SUCCEEDS DINGLEY.

He is Appointed the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Speaker Reed has appointed Mr. Payne, of New York, to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, to succeed the late Mr. Dingley. This carries with it the floor leadership of the majority. Mr. Payne is not only the senior and ranking member of the committee, but has been one of its most industrious and useful members for nearly ten years.

ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN QUAKERS.

Two Thousand Settle in Canada to Enjoy the Blessings of Freedom.

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special).—The steamship Lake Huron, with 2000 of the 5000 Russian Quakers who are emigrating to the Canadian Northwest, arrived here a few days ago. The steamer then proceeded to St. John, N. B., where the passengers landed and went by rail to their future home. The Lake Huron had a good passage.

The Doukhobors were greeted by a party of their representatives in America, notably Russian Prince Hlokov. At the sight of the Prince the people on the crowded decks coming to their new homes in Canada were greeted by the freedom that the Pilgrim Fathers sought broke into a hymn. On the deck the Prince, among the multitude of old men, women and children, led in thanksgiving to the Almighty for the safe voyage. There are many picturesque and interesting characters in the crowd.

FATAL BORDER FAMILY FEUD.

Battle Between Edgys, of Virginia, and Ransays, of Tennessee.

NANVILLE, Tenn. (Special).—A few days ago, on the line between Lee County, Va., and Hancock County, Tenn., a section remote from the telegraph, a battle occurred between twenty members of the Edgy family, of Virginia, and the Ramsay family, of Tennessee.

The battle lasted several hours, during which a number of men on both sides were killed and injured. A number of long-standing feuds resulted in the fight.

Fatal Railroad Collision in Texas.

The westbound limited express of the Southern Pacific Railroad ran into an engine near Lacoeta, twenty miles west of San Antonio, Texas, a few days ago. Alfonso Miller, fireman, of San Antonio, was killed. Hobbes Nicholson, engineer, was fatally injured. The passengers sustained no serious injury.

Extradition With Brazil.

# COLUMBUS'S BONES LANDED.

A Solemn Ceremony Attending Their Transfer to the Cathedral of Seville.

### SEVILLE, Spain (By Cable).—The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Giralda arrived here Thursday morning with the reputed ashes of Columbus on board, which had been transferred from the cruiser Conde de Venadito, on which they were brought from



DUKE OF VERAGUA. (Descendant of Columbus who represented the King and Queen Regent of Spain in the re-interment of the discoverer's bones at Seville.)

Havana. The municipal authorities took charge of the coffin on board. The Giralda fired a salute, to which the land batteries replied, and the procession was then formed and the coffin transferred to the cathedral of Seville.

The route to the cathedral from the wharf was thronged, troops and sailors being drawn up on each side of the way. The Chapter of the Cathedral received the remains, which were placed in a state and finally placed in the vault. After another salute the funeral service was celebrated in the presence of an enormous crowd.

The entire ceremony was mournful even beyond what is customary at such funerals. The people seemed to recognize that the interment of the Spanish colonial empire was symbolized by the ceremony. The Duke of Veragua, who is a descendant of Columbus, represented the King and Queen Regent.

MRS. GEORGE INDICTED.

Her Former Counsel Tells of Her Threats Against George D. Saxton.

CANTON, Ohio (Special).—The Grand Jury has indicted Mrs. Annie E. George for murder in the first degree for the killing of George D. Saxton, brother of Mrs. McKinley, on the evening of October 7. The bill is in four counts, each count covering one of the four shots which took effect in the body of Saxton. It is known that Mrs. George had a conversation with an attorney who appeared in several cases in which Mrs. George was interested. This attorney is W. O. Wentz, who was the lawyer engaged to defend Mrs. George at present.

Mr. Wentz appeared before the Grand Jury and testified. It is understood that he stated that Mrs. George had said to him that she thought she would get two revolvers, kill Saxton with one and throw the other at his feet, pleading self-defense. She also spoke of shooting Saxton as he threw a brick through the window of the house in which he was staying.

TRIED SUICIDE TOGETHER.

Two Sixteen-Year-Old Girls Take Morphine and One of Them Dies.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special).—Tamie Church and her cousin, Florence Johnson, attempted suicide with morphine at Miss Johnson's home a few days ago. Each is sixteen years of age. Miss Church had fallen in love with a young man who had become dependent. She read of the suicide of a well-known man the previous day, and this, it is thought, made her determine to die. Her cousin supposed to have taken the drug out of sympathy with Miss Church. They bought ten cents' worth of morphine at a drug store.

Early in the morning Mrs. Johnson heard heavy knocking at the door, and going in found her daughter unconscious and Miss Church dead. Miss Johnson will recover. Miss Church lived in Gallatin, Tenn. She was here on a visit.

GENERAL LAWTON OFF TO MANILA.

American Troops For the Philippines Going by Way of the Suez Canal.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The United States transport Grant, having on board General Lawton, who is to command the United States military forces in the Philippines, the Fourth United States Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, sailed for Manila Thursday morning.

General Lawton passed Governor's Island a salute of thirteen guns, in honor of Major-General Lawton, in charge of the expedition, was fired. As she passed through the Narrows the Grant was saluted by Fort Mifflin. Her cousin supposed to have taken the drug out of sympathy with Miss Church. They bought ten cents' worth of morphine at a drug store.

AWAKENED BY TORTURE.

A Girl's Neck and Shoulders Burned With Heated Aluminium Points.

# TO GOVERN THE SOUDAN.

## An Agreement Between Great Britain and Egypt as to Control.

### GOVERNOR GENERAL REAL RULES.

The British and Egyptian Flags Will Be Raised Together in all the Reconquered Provinces—The Slave Trade is Absolutely Prohibited—Conditions Under Which Commerce Will be Carried On.

CAIRO, Egypt (By Cable).—The Official Gazette has published a convention between Great Britain and Egypt relating to the future government of the reconquered Sudan provinces.

After reciting that the provinces were reconquered by the joint military and financial efforts of the British and Khedivial Governments, and setting forth the desire to give effect to the claims that have accrued to Her Britannic Majesty's Government by right of conquest, the convention proceeds as follows:

"It is hereby agreed and declared between the undersigned, duly authorized, that the word Sudan in this agreement means all the territories south of the twenty-second parallel of latitude which have been reconquered by the Egyptian troops since 1882, or which, having been administered by the Khedive's Government prior to the late rebellion, were temporarily lost to Egypt and have been reconquered by the British and Egyptian Governments acting in concert, or which may hereafter be reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert.

"The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together on both land and water throughout the Sudan, except in Suakin, where the Egyptian flag alone shall be used.

"The supreme military and civil command in the Sudan shall be vested in one officer, termed the Governor-General, appointed by Khedivial decree, with the consent of Great Britain, and to be removed only by Khedivial decree with the consent of Great Britain.

"The next clause gives the Governor-General absolute power to make laws, orders or regulations for the good government of the Sudan, and for the regulation, holding and disposal of property of every kind situated in the Sudan, and to be notified to the Agent of Her Britannic Majesty at Cairo and to the President of the Khedivial Council.

"Regarding the conditions under which Europeans shall be permitted to trade, rent or hold property in the Sudan, the convention says: "No special privileges shall be accorded the subjects of any one or more Powers. Import duties shall not be levied on goods from Egyptian territory, but they shall be leviable on goods from elsewhere. In the case of goods entering the Sudan at Suakin, or any other Red Sea port, the duties must not exceed the amount leviable upon foreign goods entering Egypt. Duties may be levied upon goods leaving the Sudan, but such rates to be prescribed by proclamation.

"No consular agents shall be accredited to or allowed to reside in the Sudan without the previous consent of Great Britain. The importation or exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited.

"The convention, which is dated at Cairo, January 18, 1898, is signed by the Khedivial Agent of Great Britain, Lord Cromer, British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

PHILADELPHIA ORDERED TO SAMOA.

The Administration Takes Steps to Maintain Its Rights in the Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The situation in Samoa is considered so grave by the Administration that the Navy Department has issued orders for the cruiser Philadelphia to proceed to Apia at once to represent the United States Government in the Philadelphia, with Admiral Kautz on board, arrived on Thursday at San Diego, Cal.

The commander of the Philadelphia will act in conformity with the instructions of the United States Consul so far as those instructions are in line with the treaty of Berlin, which the United States contends must be literally enforced until amended. It would take the Philadelphia about sixteen days to make the run from San Diego to Apia, touching at Honolulu for coal.

Great Britain to Send Warships.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (By Cable).—Owing to the trouble at Samoa growing out of the action of the British and German King Malesherbes three British warships have been ordered to the island.

AWAKENED BY TORTURE.

A Girl's Neck and Shoulders Burned With Heated Aluminium Points.

MONTREAL, Quebec (Special).—Miss Eva Roch, the victim of the twenty-eight days of lethargic sleep following an attack of hysteria, was awakened a few days ago by the rivet, which she had been fastened to, being pulled down to the middle of the shoulders. At the first three or four burns applied the young woman revived and uttered a faint moan as if suffering from pain. The operation was continued until about fifty applications had been made, but lightly. She was then perfectly conscious and seemed surprised at the state of the doctor of "God, my God," she exclaimed in a weak voice, "what has happened?" She recognized her parents. The doctors are satisfied that she was perfectly unconscious of all that took place during her long sleep. The points used in burning her were made of aluminium and heated in a joint benzine and alcohol flame.

Maine Legislature For Expansion.

The chief feature of Thursday's session of the Maine Legislature at Augusta concerned the resolutions of Mr. Macomber, of Augusta, endorsing the expansion policy of the Administration, and inviting President McKinley to visit Augusta. The resolutions passed the House by an unanimous rising vote, amid much enthusiasm.

# SCHURMAN SAYS FAREWELL.

Addresses Cornell Students Before Leaving for the Philippines.

### TRINIDAD, N. Y. (Special).—Cornell's President, Dr. J. G. Schurman, delivered his farewell address to the students and the members of the Faculty of Cornell University Monday afternoon. He was introduced



DR. J. G. SCHURMAN. (A member of the Philippine Commission.)

by Professor Thomas F. Crane, now acting President of Cornell, Bishop Potter, of New York, was present.

Resolutions were passed by the students congratulating President McKinley and the Government on their wisdom in choosing for a position of such eminent trust a man so well fitted for it by the energy of his action, the broadness of his sympathy, and the clearness of his vision."

FOUGHT IN A LOCOMOTIVE.

An Engineer Overcomes an Insane Fireman and Averts a Collision.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special).—Engineer Barney Keegan, of the Illinois Central Railway, had the most thrilling experience of his life a few nights ago, and only his dogged determination saved the life of Walter Cole, his fireman, and perhaps the lives of the passengers. For twenty miles, as the engine was speeding along the tracks at the rate of thirty miles an hour, Keegan engaged in a life and death struggle with Cole, who had become violently insane.

Keegan stopped his train, the south mail, at Cecil, Ky., about forty miles south of this city, to take water. He ordered that Cole be taken out of the engine, and asked him what was the matter. Cole did not reply, but began beating his head violently against the side of the engine, and the train toward this city, and when he had gone about a mile he heard a piercing scream and saw Cole falling out of the cab window. The fireman would have made the leap in another instant, but Keegan grappled with him and pulled him back into the cab. Then, after a struggle, the fireman sprang on the engineer, and they were locked in a tight embrace.

Keegan remembered that he had orders to take the siding at West Point, twenty miles further on, to allow the New Orleans, limited from Louisville to pass. The struggle had lasted several minutes. Cole showed no signs of tiring and Keegan was beginning to grow weak.

The train was then nearing West Point. Just before he reached the stop, Keegan saw Cole spring on him again, and he grabbed the throttle and shut off the steam and the engine came to a stop at the station. Cole had renewed the struggle, but help came at once and the fireman was overpowered.

NEW COLONIAL COMMISSION.

To Administer, Under the Secretary of War, Our Island Governments.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of War has completed the organization of a colonial commission to undertake the administration here in Washington of all matters of detail respecting the government of the territories of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and the Hawaiian Islands. The personnel of the commission will be General Robert P. Kennedy, of Bellefonte, Ohio; Colonel Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, now serving in the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee, and George W. Watkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Up to this point the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary have undertaken a campaign to deal with the administration of insular affairs, but the questions involved have become so numerous and complicated that it has been found absolutely necessary to call for assistance from outside sources. The deal with the bestowal of franchises and concessions; the distribution of moneys to be spent in public improvements, and all of the other problems that have arisen are likely to arise in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The new commission is to act entirely within the powers conferred by the Secretary of War, and has no authority to make any promise or effect to any line of action proposed by the commission.

LOSS OF THE PAUL JONES.

The Missing Yacht Exploded and All on Board Lost.

MOBILE, Ala. (Special).—It was learned here that the missing yacht Paul Jones exploded near Bird Island about two weeks ago. All on board were killed. The Paul Jones had the following pleasure-seekers on board: Joseph Brinkman, of Louisville; Miss Florence Taggart, of Apollis; Miss Marion Woodland, daughter of George Woodland, Vice-President of the Prairie State Bank, Chicago; Colonel Harry C. Youcum, of St. Louis, and Miss Florence Youcum, his daughter. The crew consisted of three men, whose names are unknown.

News confirming the loss of the yacht was brought by oyster fishermen, who knew of it from their work in the creek. The launch exploded, they say, on or about January 6, near Bird Island, and everything goes to show that all on board were killed at once or drowned soon after. The men boarded the yacht and explored her, breaking open the trunks and taking from them a lot of female apparel and keys and whatever other property they discovered on board.

# KING OSCAR.

## Sweden's Monarch Elected by the Crown Prince.

### NEW RULER A MAN OF

Illness Forces King Oscar the Care of State—Government of Sweden Provisionally to His Character of the Crown

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (By Cable).—King Oscar, who has reached his seventy-fourth birthday, has provisionally placed the government in the hands of his son, the Crown Prince Gustaf.

While it is generally reported that the abdication of the King, who has been feeble health for more than two years, is only temporary, those nearest to the King in a position to know the facts, declare that he will never turn to the throne.



CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF OF SWEDEN.

The step was taken by orders of the court physicians, who claim that, though some improvements have been manifested since the last serious illness in December, further participation in public affairs would prove fatal.

The regime of King Oscar has been characterized by a spirit of peace and kindness. His subjects love to refer to him as one of nature's noblemen, a devoted to the core, intensely patriotic, and ambitious to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes within his domain.

Crown Prince Gustaf, who has assumed the government, in many respects the very antithesis of his illustrious father. He is a man with an iron will, and it is believed that what, on account of his weakness, King Oscar could not accomplish by force is necessary.

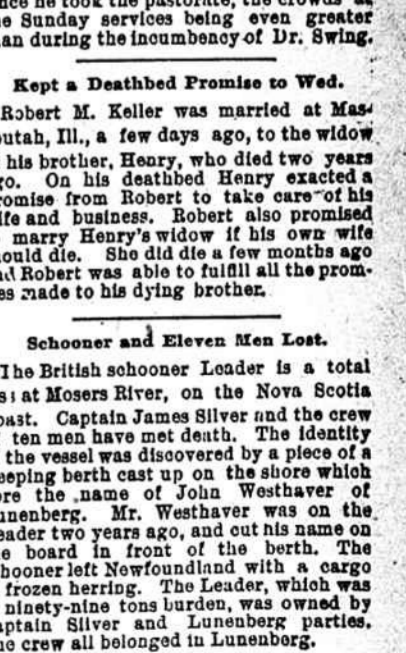
Crown Prince Gustaf was born in June, 1859. His wife is the Princess Victoria, a lady of extraordinary intellectual accomplishments and a leader in all charitable movements.

King Oscar has already left Stockholm and will spend the balance of the winter in Saltsjo, Baden.

DR. HILLIS ACCEPTS THE CALL.

He Will Succeed the Rev. Lyman Abbott as Pastor of Plymouth Church.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Chicago, who was called to the pulpit of Plymouth Church, made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the successor of Henry Ward Beecher, has accepted and will be



REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS. (New pastor of the famous Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.)

giving active work in the famous old Brooklyn church early in March. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis is not yet forty years of age. He was only thirty-six when he was called to the pulpit of the Central Church in Chicago, formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. David Swing. Dr. Hillis's success in Chicago has been remarkable. His church is the most popular one in that city since he took the pastorate, the crowds at the Sunday services being even greater than during the incumbency of Dr. Swing.

Kept a Deathbed Promise to Wad.

Robert M. Keller was married at Massachusetts, Ill., a few days ago, to the widow of his brother, Henry, who died two years ago. On his death Henry exacted a promise from Robert to take care of his wife and business. Robert also promised to marry Henry's widow if his own wife should die. She did die, and he was able to fulfill all the promises made to his dying brother.