

## The Pay of College Professors

By President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University.

At the present time the salaries of most college teachers are as high as the salaries of most clergymen of the cities or towns in which these colleges are placed. There are, of course, exceptions upon each side. In Cleveland, for instance, salaries are paid to clergymen higher than are paid to any college officer. But in Cambridge and Boston, as high salaries are paid to college officers as are paid to any clergyman. The higher salaries paid in the University of Chicago are probably about equal to the higher salaries paid to the clergymen of that city. Certain physicians, especially surgeons, earn larger amounts than are the stipends paid to any college man.

The same remark might be made respecting lawyers. But the salaries paid to editors are, on the whole, not so large as those paid to college professors. It would usually, also, I suppose, be acknowledged that there are other elements in the work of an editor, some more agreeable, others less agreeable, than are many parts of college teaching. On the basis, therefore, of Adam Smith's principles, it is hard to make an argument for larger pay for college professors. On the basis of temporary conditions and feelings, of individual needs and relationships, it would be easy to make an argument. But the principles are permanent, the feelings and conditions temporary. It should, however, be said that it would be advantageous to the community for professorship to command a larger salary, because the college would, through a term of years, be able to command a finer type of the man, of the scholar and of the gentleman. College places should never be so rich as to become objects of avariciousness but they should be made so full and noble as to become objects of worthy ambition for human service.—Harper's Weekly.

## The Real Paul Jones

By Lynn Tew Sprague.

HERE is in the Library of Congress at Washington a large collection of manuscripts relating to Paul Jones. He himself was a voluminous correspondent, diarist and writer, possessing a lucid and direct style. Beside his own, there are letters to and about him, and various memoranda concerning him. They have never been printed in full, but extracts from them corroborate the judgment that Paul Jones was neither merely the furious sea bully that certain British writers have pictured him, nor yet the fortunate and recklessly adventurous ocean free lance that certain American historians have portrayed. He possessed not only a commanding mind and an undaunted resolution, but a cool temper and a magnanimous spirit. He was tried, by every extreme of fortune, and his life was as checked and as illustrious, and his end as pathetic as that of the brilliant but unhappy Clive. But Paul Jones is easily the most picturesque figure in American sea annals. "Had he lived to my time," said Bonaparte, ten years later, "France might have had one great admiral." What he would have done with the resources of France arrayed against a Nelson can only be conjectured. But his spirit and ability would have won distinction in any field. He was the intimate of philosophers, statesmen and scholars. After his great victories he was made a chevalier of France, which country was then at war with England, and was for a time a lion in fashionable circles—a veritable "uncrowned knight of the sea," as he was dubbed by a duchess of the blood royal. He never married. He was but thirty-two when he won his last great victory for his adopted land, and so lukewarm were his friends, so malevolent his enemies, that during the seven years of the Revolutionary war this most restless, vigilant, and efficient of our sea heroes was actually able to be at sea in full command of ships for less than six months all told.—Outing Magazine.

## "The Insolence of Office"

By Eddy S. Brandt.

IF Mr. Shakespeare could have had the pleasure of riding on the New York subway, and been greeted at every station with the ironical "Step lively, please," if he could only have been met by the average young office boy, whose impudent stare suggests that you are intruding into his private domain; if he could have been ushered into the presence of the gauging third assistant in the next office, and from there turned over to the blunt and unwinning second and first assistants, when Mr. Shakespeare, I say, did at last reach the sanctuary of the average business manager, having run the gauntlet of attendants and assistants, the wise old poet would have opened up with stronger language than those words, "the insolence of office!"

Of course, the average office assistant does not mean to be discourteous, but it does seem to be very hard for him to be genial. His boss, the head of the firm, is a man of few words. The assistant copies his manager's bluntness and forgets that he has not the brains or tact or occasion to support the attitude. It becomes discourtesy in the assistant, whereas it is a just form of command in the chief.

"The insolence of office!" And the degree of insolence seems to vary in inverse ratio to the height of the position. In not a few offices every stranger who enters is an opportunity for the assistant to liberate his impudence, especially if the manager "is out." Sometimes this attitude is not expressed in actions, but discourtesy, it should be remembered, is simply a lack of courtesy—a negative quality. And when the right atmosphere is wanting in an office, the stranger is the first to be impressed with that fact.

Kindness should first be a pleasure, and next a business rule. Commerce often walks on courtesy.—The Business World.

## Turning Our Deserts Into Date Orchards

By Rene Bache.

WHAT to do with our deserts in the southwest has long been a puzzling problem, which the department of agriculture is trying to solve by importing plants of economic usefulness that thrive in extremely dry regions of the Old World. Experiments in this line are being made with the pistachio nut, which, as has been found, when grafted upon wild stocks obtained from the Sahara, will endure heat and draught almost without limit. Choice varieties of date palms, also, have been fetched from the Persian Gulf and from Saharan oases, and plantations of them are being started. We import six hundred thousand dollars' worth of dates annually, which might just as well be produced in this country, and there is no reason why we should not grow superior kinds, which are never seen on this side of the water, such as the famous Deglet Noor. Some of our deserts are far drier than the Sahara, but are all the better for dates on that account—a remark especially applicable to the Colorado desert, in southwestern California, which, most of it being below the level of the sea and just about the hottest place on earth, is likely at no distant day to become, with the help of irrigation, one of the great date-growing regions on the globe.—Outing Magazine.

PERHAPS NOT HIS LAST.  
"There goes Muchwee."  
"Is that his last wife he has with him?"  
"Well, it's his latest."

NATURALLY.  
Grayce—Marry him?  
Glady—Why not?  
Grayce—He's feet cold.

COULDN'T BE OUT.  
I'm looking for Miss Passay," said the stranger to the man in the hair dresser's shop. "I understand she occupied the upper floors here."  
"So she does," said the man, "and she's in row to the bell!"  
"But I got a Are you sure  
"Positiv

## WILL EQUALIZE TAXES

Comptroller General of South Carolina Taking Active Steps to Wipe Out Injustice of Present Tax Assessment System.

Columbia, Special.—Comptroller General Jones means business in the steps he has taken toward getting the tax assessment of property, real as well as personal, in this State on a market value basis, instead of on an uneven pretense of a 60 per cent. basis. The circular letter of instructions which he sent out last week to county auditors, assessing boards and county equalizing boards directing that the law be strictly observed with the beginning of the new year and that property be assessed at its true market value, will be followed this week by a call for a convention of county auditors to meet with the comptroller general has taken has caused much talk throughout the State and has set property holders to thinking. Of course it is a sort of revolutionary measure, and while the justice and the sense of it has appealed to many good business men and big property holders regardless of the fact much of this sort of property will be affected, still the thing has not been generally understood and there is a fear also that the purpose of the comptroller general to equalize the property throughout the State more nearly will not be successful under the departure he is making on account of the great proficiency and skill individuals and communities have acquired by long practice and experience in the matter of tax-dodging.

"The erroneous idea appears to have taken hold in various parts of the State," Mr. Jones said, "that this is a scheme to increase the taxes. Such is not the case. My object is to get property equalized in this State and stop this shameful tax dodging. There are some notorious exceptions, but generally speaking the cotton mills and other big property holders are being assessed on a genuine 60 per cent. basis, and small property is being assessed at from 9 to 100 per cent. Only so much money is needed to run the State and many county officials and the higher the assessment the greater the yield of money on a given levy, but the levy may be easily changed. In other words, if the assessment is doubled throughout the State the levies for State, county and city purposes may be cut in half.

The inequality and injustice of the taxation of property in this State has been a shame and a disgrace for decades.

### S. C. Baptists.

The South Carolina Baptist convention has been asked to endorse compulsory education and the establishment of a reformatory for youthful criminals in a memorial to the Legislature. The request comes in the form of a petition from Graniteville, one of the oldest centers of common school education in the State, though it is one of the chief cotton mill centres. The petition was referred to a committee which will report before adjournment is had. This section of the State is also the chief hope of Representative Toole, of Aiken, of succeeding with his ten-hour labor bill, which he pushes session after session with a plodding patience and persistency that at least evinces the determination and faith of the man.

Another matter that attracted the attention and engaged the thought of the convention was the masterly handling of the delicate subject, "Do the Scriptures Teach a Divine Call to the Ministry?" by the Rev. C. C. Brown, of Sumter. He argued with force and great logic that they do. He was opposed with an able presentation of the other side of the question by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Osborne.

The convention has elected these officers for the coming year: C. A. Smith, president; William H. Lyles and the Rev. J. T. Hiers, vice-presidents; the Rev. Dr. C. P. Irvin, secretary; the Rev. V. I. Masters, assistant secretary; the Rev. J. L. Vass, treasurer.

The report of the trustees of the Connie Maxwell orphanage showed 183 orphans being cared for in a splendid way, the financial report indicating that the institution has a strong hold on the affection of the Baptists of the State.

### \$16,000,000 Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Special.—A bill to provide appropriation of \$16,000,000 for the Panama Canal Commission, to be immediately available for the purpose of liquidating the cost of the work of construction, has been prepared and will be introduced in the House, probably Monday, on the opening day of the fifty-ninth Congress. The bill stipulates that money shall be refunded through the sale of bonds provided by the Spooner act and these bonds to be taxable at a rate of one half of one per cent., when deposited to secure the circulation on the same basis as government two.

### No Decision Was Given.

Baltimore, Special.—Jack Johnson and Young Peter Jackson, both of whom are credited to California, met in a twelve round fight before the Eureka athletic club. At its conclusion no decision was given. Johnson had undertaken to knock Jackson out within the twelve rounds or take the smaller end of the receipts. He failed to do so.

### Life-Saving Service Report.

Washington, Special.—The report of Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service, for the last fiscal year shows that the life saving crews saved and assisted in saving 464 imperiled vessels and their cargoes, besides affording assistance of

## PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest From All Over South Carolina

### MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Live Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range—What is Going On in Our State.

### Claim Agent Named by Governor Heyward

Governor Heyward announced that he had closed a contract with W. Boyd Evans to represent the State of South Carolina as agent in preparing data on which to settle the paying of claims due this State from the Spanish-American war.

These claims amount to about \$35,000 or \$40,000, it is said. The agent will get 15 per cent., but a part of this will be paid to Messrs. Calhoun & Sizer of Washington, D. C., who have already done a great deal of work on the preparation of these claims.

But a month remained before these claims would have been barred by statute of limitation, as the act of congress declares that the claims must be filed before January 1st, 1906, or they will not be valid.

The agent whom Gov. Heyward has appointed has been engaged in this work since he was first appointed by Gov. Elber, to whom he was private secretary. Gov. Heyward would make no contract except by special provision authorized by the legislature. The funds will be disbursed by the comptroller general's office.

### The Class of Claims.

The claims due to the State of South Carolina is the raising of Spanish-American war troops are of the following nature:

(a) Extra pay due to soldiers who were accepted into the service from the date they volunteered at their homes in different parts of the State until they were accepted and mustered into the United States army by the mustering officer.

(b) Pay due those soldiers who volunteered at their homes and came to the place of rendezvous and were examined by the mustering officer and turned down on account of physical disability.

(c) Compensation for all material and expenses incurred by the governor in raising these troops, such as supplies, etc., furnished by the State on the order of the governor.

(d) Damage done to property of any individual by the soldiers while at their rendezvous before they left the State.

The bulk of the money is service pay for the men of the two regiments and the battery of heavy artillery from this State. Adj. Gen. Frost has declined to let the claims agent remove the 27 rolls of these organizations, but certified copies will be made from the records in the adjutant general's office. The adjutant general will assist in making the copies and will prove them.

### A Dairy for Charleston.

Charleston, Special.—C. F. Hottinger has begun the erection of one of the largest and most improved dairies in Charleston, the plant being situated in the suburbs of the city. In a section drained and reclaimed by the Charleston drainage commission, Hottinger has purchased a tract of 80 acres on which the necessary buildings are now being erected. The place is to be a model plant in every way.

### Lumber Kilns Burned.

Georgetown, Special.—The dry kilns of the Gardner & Lacey Lumber company were partially destroyed by fire and a large amount of lumber consumed. The flames spread from the kilns to the lumber piles on the yard, and at one time it seemed that the entire stock, together with the tramways and the planing mill, would certainly be burned. But little wind was blowing, and the firemen did fine work with the fire protection apparatus installed in the plant in confining the fierce flames to a limited area. The loss cannot be estimated but it is heavy.

### A Trestle Burned.

Sumter, Special.—For the second time within a few months the trestle over the Southern railroad at Green Swamp, one mile from the city, was burned at 3 o'clock. This trestle is nearly 200 yards long and about 30 feet high. The origin of the fire is unknown. The construction train is here and is rebuilding it. Until it is completed the Southern trains will come in on the Atlantic Coast Line.

### May Develop Water Power.

Spartanburg, Special.—A party of Pittsburg capitalists have been in the city for several days for the purpose of inspecting several water powers in this region. The party accompanied by several local capitalists inspected a site on Broad River which is owned by persons here. It is the purpose of the Pittsburg men to build an electric power development if they obtain the desired site and transmit the current thus generated to several enterprises and manufacturing plants in the county.

Football is a hard and dangerous game at best. Even when played fairly and honorably the strain on the players is great, and the chance of injury considerable. But when trickery and dishonorable tactics are employed, when men are coached to put formidable rivals out of the game by deliberately injuring them—as is sometimes the case—and when roughness is cultivated as being in itself a desirable quality, it is time that some efforts were made to reform the game or perhaps better, to reform the men.

## CONSTABLES TO REMAIN

They Will Stay in Spartanburg and Greenville.

After careful consideration Gov. Heyward decided not to remove constabulary from Greenville and Spartanburg counties. He also decided to return the constables to Darlington county to assist the officials there in the enforcement of prohibition; the conditions there being such that he felt this action on his part fully warranted.

Governor Heyward further stated that he had found it necessary from past experience, where elections were held voting out the dispensary to determine upon a fixed policy and not have the question arising in each case whether or not constables should be employed. The situation under these circumstances may appear not to have difficulties to these who are unfamiliar with all its aspects but it certainly presents perplexing questions in each instance.

The governor referred to the statement made by him some time ago, that he would give the counties an opportunity to enforce the law through their legal officials, as several counties had voted the dispensary out with this understanding. He feels that it was only just to them that the constables should not immediately be returned but he would wait further reports and would not hesitate to take such action as he thought the situation demanded.

Governor Heyward feels that it is as necessary to employ constables in the enforcement of prohibition as under the dispensary law, and as the law places upon him this responsibility, he says he does not propose to shirk it.

### New Enterprises.

The North Carolina Land Company secured a commission from the Secretary of State. The company is capitalized at \$50,000 and the incorporators are: D. C. Heyward, F. H. Hyatt, Edward Ehrlich, Augustus Koha and W. D. Melton. The company proposes developing the land recently purchased north of the city and a definite announcement as to its purposes will be made in a few days by the directors.

There were a number of other commissions and charters. The Smoothing Iron Heater Company of Sumter was chartered. The company will have a capital of \$25,000. E. L. Witherspoon is the president, C. M. Best is vice-president and J. B. Witherspoon secretary and treasurer.

The St. Matthews Telephone company was commissioned. The capital stock is \$2,500 and T. H. Dreher, G. A. Baxter and others are the petitioners.

The Piedmont Grocery Company of Spartanburg was commissioned. The capital is \$50,000 and G. W. Steplis, W. G. Leg and Brooks Rogers, all of Virginia, are the petitioners.

The Cold Point Granite Company of Laurens county, a quarry concern, was given a commission. This company will have a capital stock of \$30,000 and M. A. Carlisle, G. B. Bryant, S. B. Aull and others are the petitioners.

The Eddy Lake Cypress Company of Horry county increased its capital from \$20,000 to \$30,000, a part of which goes for the construction of a local railroad for the carrying on of the lumber business.

### Coroner and Jury Disagree on the Finding.

Winnsboro, Special.—The coroner's jury found that the killing of W. Bose Durham, colored, by a train of the Southern railway, was accidental and that no blame should be attached to the railroad but to the verdict Magistrate P. M. Cathcart, acting coroner, demurred, as the train, according to the testimony, was running over six miles an hour, the speed limit prescribed by the ordinance of the town.

### Eighty-Five Majority Against Dispensary.

Kingstree, Special.—FBI reports from the various polls are now obtainable and the total vote on the question of "dispensary" or "no dispensary" in Williamsburg county shows a majority of 85 votes in favor of "no dispensary."

### Spartanburg Dispensary.

Spartanburg, Special.—County Beer Dispenser Theakston's doors are closed, and his stock will be checked over by Dispensary Inspector Mart Floyd. It is understood that very little stock is on hand. At the several other dispensaries, since the conviction of dispenser Rielsing, purchasers of beer have to drink it out in the yard and not on the premises. The entrances to the adjoining quarters to the beer dispensaries are severely barred, and those who delight in partaking of the beverage seek the yards in the rear of the establishments.

### Darlington's Quota.

Darlington, Special.—Mr. E. Moyer Williamson forwarded to Mr. F. H. Hyatt, the treasurer of the Southern Cotton association in this State, a check for \$600, which is Darlington's collection of the tax of 10 cents per bale on the cotton raised collected to pay the expenses of the association. Mr. Williamson made a thorough canvass of the county and the result shows that good work has been done here for the association.

### A Farm House Burned.

Spartanburg, Special.—The dwelling of Mr. Wallace Littlejohn and almost all of its contents was consumed by fire last week. Mr. Littlejohn lived near Rich. About 11 o'clock flames were discovered in the upstairs of the building, and the family, consisting of the man, his sick wife and four children, had a narrow escape in getting out alive. Only a few minutes and a few feet of the building

## MUTINEERS FAILED

Frightful Slaughter Wrought By Government Vessels

### CONQUEST OF THE INSURGENTS

Desperate Struggle Between Mutinous Sailors and the Loyal Troops at Russia's Black Sea Stronghold End in Victory to the Latter—Fire From Fleet of Ten Ships Was Opened on the Batteries and the Town and a Furious Exchange of Fire Continued For Two Hours and a Half.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Sébastopol was the scene of a desperate battle between the mutinous sailors and the troops in the forts on shore.

During the battle the town and the forts were bombarded by the guns of the cruiser Otchakoff, which now lies a burning wreck off Admiralty Point its hull riddled with shells and its flaunting red ensign of revolution hauled down.

Many of the crew of the Otchakoff were killed or wounded. According to one report the barracks of the mutineers was carried by storm after the mutinous fleet, which is said to have numbered ten vessels, had surrendered, and the whole position is now in the hands of the troops under the command of General Neplueff, unable to guarantee the correctness of this report.

The commander of the Otchakoff, Lieutenant Schmidt, immediately accepted the challenge, replying with both batteries, one trained on the town and the other on the Fort Alexander batteries, on the north shore.

Captain Zilotti, aide de camp to Admiral Wierens, chief of the naval general staff, informed the Associated Press that the latest dispatches received from Sebastopol showed that the Otchakoff was on fire and badly riddled, with its revolutionary colors hauled down, but he was unable to give more definite information.

According to a more detailed report from another source and purporting to come from the Admiralty, the battle began at 3 o'clock, when Lieutenant Schmidt, not receiving a reply to the demands of the mutineers, opened fire from a fleet of ten ships, to which the northern batteries at Fort Alexander, artillery posted on the shore and several vessels which remained loyal replied.

During the naval battle the sailors on the shore, entrenched in the barracks, defended their position with machine guns and rifles against the attacking infantry. After an engagement lasting two and a half hours, with the Otchakoff riddled and on fire and the cruiser Dniiper and another vessel sunk, Lieutenant Schmidt who had been badly wounded, surrendered the entire squadron. The mutinous sailors on shore surrendered to the Brest and Bielstok Regiments.

According to this report, the Pauteimon, formerly the Kniaz Potemkine, was injured below the water line and a torpedo boat is ashore on the rocks.

No details of the casualties or of the damage suffered by the town are obtainable by the Admiralty, but owing to the confined space in which the action was fought it is improbable that the town escaped without heavy damage.

The demands of the mutineers are said to have included, besides the 15 proposals dealing with service conditions, the convocation of a constituent Assembly and the complete realization of the liberties promised by the imperial manifesto.

### Deranged by Hard Study.

Columbia, Tenn.—Special.—A tragedy in which two close friends lost their lives occurred near Rally Hill, in Maury county. The dead are Fred Early and Henry Coleman. Early killed his friend and then himself. Both men were theological students. Early's mind is thought to have become deranged by hard study.

### Roosevelt's Thanksgiving.

Washington, Special.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by two of their children, Archie and Ethel, left Washington for Plain Dealing, their country home in Virginia, where they spent Thanksgiving quietly. They returned to Washington Friday. Plain Dealing is about ten miles from Red Hill, which is 121 miles south of Washington, and was recently purchased by Mrs. Roosevelt. Two cooks from the White House accompanied the party to prepare the Thanksgiving dinner.

### Carolina Wins.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—In the presence of 15,000 people, at least half of whom were supporters of the White and Blue, Carolina Thursday afternoon, defeated her old rival, Virginia, in a fast and furious game of football. The Carolina eleven piled up 17 points while her opponents were being held in complete control and kept from crossing the goal line.

### Two Killed by a Train.

Philadelphia, Special.—While walking the tracks of the Reading Railroad on their way to catch a trolley, which would take them to the city, three persons, prominent in the home society, were run over by a New York Express. One of the persons was instantly killed and the other two were badly injured. The train was

## BELONGS TO CO.

Status of the Isle of Pines in Finally Determined

### HOPES OF SETTLERS BLIGHTED

Secretary Root Writes in Warm Tones to the American Colonists Who Have Been Working Toward Secession From Cuba and Inclusion in the United States as a Territorial Possession.

Washington, Special.—The administration dashed the hopes of the little band of American colonists on the Isle of Pines, who have been working toward the separation of the island from Cuba and its inclusion in the United States, when Secretary Root, after consultation with the President, made public the text of a letter which he had addressed to Charles Raymond, president of the American Club of the Isle of Pines, defining the attitude of the United States government toward the proposed formation of a Territorial government in the island as a part of the United States. The Secretary was most pointed in the statements in his letter, which says:

"There is no procedure by which you and your associates can lawfully establish a Territorial government in that island. The island is lawfully subject to the control and government of the republic of Cuba, and you and your associates are bound to render obedience to the laws of that country so long as you remain in the island. If you fail in that obedience you will be justly liable to prosecution in the Cuban courts and to such punishment as may be provided by the laws of Cuba for such offense as you commit. You are not likely to have any greater power in the future. The treaty now pending before the Senate, if approved by that body, will relinquish all claim of the United States to the Isle of Pines. In my judgment the United States has no substantial claim to the Isle of Pines. The treaty merely accords to Cuba what is hers in accordance with international law and justice.

"At the time of the treaty of peace which ended the war between the United States and Spain, the Isle of Pines was, and has been for several centuries, a part of Cuba. I have no doubt whatever that it continues to be a part of Cuba, and that it is never and never has been territory of the United States. You may be quite sure that Cuba will never consent to give up the Isle of Pines, and that the United States will never try to compel her to give it up against her will."

### A Minister of War Resigns.

San Domingo, By Cable.—At a cabinet meeting the minister of war resigned to become commander of the army. Governor Carlos Guebra was appointed minister of war. The change was the outcome of a cabinet crisis during which the minister of war took charge of the fortress for the purpose of maintaining order. Great excitement followed and several arrests were made. Quiet has been restored and the crisis is considered over.

### By Wire and Cable.

By a decision of the Supreme Court Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland wins a victory in his fight for three-cent fares. On one ground or another all the other franchise ordinances granted by the Cleveland city council proposing three-cent fares have been set aside by the courts in litigation inspired by the opposition companies.

A special from New York city says: George Ackerman, 23 years old, and convicted of illegal voting at the recent city and county election, was sentenced to the Elmira reformatory for not less than 14 months.

The Presbyterian Synod of Texas adopted a resolution dismissing the Rev. Wm. Caldwell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Fort Worth.

### Murderer Patrick's Move Fails.

Albany, N. Y., Special.—An appeal of Albert T. Patrick against amendment of the remittitur of the court's dismissal of his appeal from conviction of murder of the first degree. The matter is purely technical, but it was of great importance to Patrick, because its intent was to have the court amend the papers as to show that points involving the appellant's rights under the Federal constitution had been passed.

### King Haakon Takes Oath.

Christiana, By Cable.—King Haakon before the Norwegian parliament at noon, took oath to support the constitution. President Berner, approaching the King delivered a brief address. Then in a loud voice, the King pronounced the prescribed oath. In a subsequent speech, his Majesty said he would govern according to the constitution and the people's will.

### Big Steamer Ashore.

Duluth, Minn., Special.—In one of the most terrific gales in the history of Wisconsin or the Great Lakes even surpassing in fury the terrible storm of last September, in which many men lost their lives in the city of the Apostle Islands, three lake steamers were driven ashore. A sight of the wreckage of the entrance