

The G. O. M.

Surprises the Guests at Cannes
by His Vigor.

Rosebery and Harcourt Send Out
Warning to Their Supporters.

France May Be Startled at Any
Moment by a Socialist Outbreak.

The Japanese Forces Attacking
Tong Chow Foo.

Scarlet Fever Decimates the Ranks of
a Bavarian Battalion—Long
Reach of the Oil
Octopus.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.
LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Queen's eye-
sight has become much worse, and will
be attended to by an oculist from
Wiesbaden during her sojourn at Nice.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL PAIR.
BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Dispatches from
St. Petersburg say the coronation of
the imperial couple will be celebrated
in Moscow in June, 1896.

A RIBBON FOR GOOD CANADIAN
SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times states
that the Dominion Government are urg-
ing the Imperial authorities to institute
a long service decoration for the col-
onial militia. The war office authorities
say the matter is under consideration.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Midland Rail-
road Company today ran a trial train
to the Liverpool dock where passengers
from the United States are landed. The
experiment was successful, and the
direct transportation of passengers from
the dock to London will soon be begun.

SENT BACK.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—It is reported the
Duc d'Orleans, who went to Dover to
remain during the crisis in France,
eluded the detectives at Dover and Cal-
is and succeeded in getting into
France. The story is that he got as far
as Amiens, where he was caught and
compelled to return to England.

A PRINCE WITH BRAINS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Prince Louis of
Battenburg, brother of Prince Henry of
Battenburg, son-in-law of Queen Vic-
toria, has invented an indicator which
will accurately inform navigators when
a ship is out of her course. The inven-
tion has been tested by the Admiralty,
who have ordered that the instrument
be supplied to British war ships.

FEVER MORE FATAL THAN BUL-
LETS.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—A widespread epi-
demic of scarlet fever is reported from
Munich. There are numerous cases
among civilians and still more among
the military. In the First Infantry Bat-
talion alone there have been 70 cases,
many fatal. The barracks of this bat-
talion have been moved to Schleissheim.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times will
say editorially tomorrow: "Canada is
not likely to welcome Newfoundland
while the latter is a bankrupt colony,
with a French shore difficulty. If New-
foundland becomes a crown colony pos-
sibly an English bank will be willing to
open a branch there. In view of the
hardy maritime population, we would
also suggest a naval recruiting station."

A MODEL.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Duchess of
York is a model. Her little acts of kind-
ness are innumerable, and her spare
time is quite taken up with work for
the poor, the friendless and distressed. Like
her mother, the Duchess of Teck, when
entertaining morning callers she would
take up her knitting, and while chatting
in her cheery, unaffected way, finish off
some pretty, useful work which she has
in hand. In "poker work" she excels.
A drawing of irises and bullrushes for a
blotting pad was really beautifully done
on cardboard. Poker work on cardboard
is quite a specialty, and the right ma-
terials are only to be had at Darmstadt.
Her Highness' German relations supply
her with this as with other mediums
for her work.

SINGULAR SUIT.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Mme. Wagner has
just won one of the oddest lawsuits. At
Belreuth last year, as a piece of pleas-
antry, on the anniversary of the birth
of her son Belreuth she cut up some
verses and tied them to the necks of her
five dogs. These verses got into the
possession of a Belreuth newspaper, and
they were published, provoking much
amusement. When the verses were re-
printed in the French news-
papers, Mme. Wagner's only remedy
was to sue for breach of copyright. The
court assessed the damages at \$5.

DAVITT VS. BENN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Michael Davitt
has written a long letter to the Daily
Chronicle refuting Commoner Benn's
assertion that all politicians in the
United States shared in the official cor-
ruption. He comments scathingly on
Mr. Benn's readiness to tell all about
the whole United States and their pub-
lic men after having passed a few days
at the labor conference in Denver, and
a week or ten days in other American
cities. "His assertion," says Mr. Davitt,
"is a supreme absurdity, seasoned
with that amount of ignorance and con-
ceit which makes the English critic im-
pervious to ridicule when he rides on the
high horse of British superiority."

LET HIS WILD ANIMALS LOOSE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.—Some "nameless
horror" lately haunted Adamshah,
near Sukkur, by night. Gradually it
was decided to be something between a
hyena, a grave digger, a leopard, a
bear, and even a wild boar, according
to various eyewitnesses. Outdoor sum-
mers began to beat retreats into the
verandahs and onto roofs. One or two
natives got mauled. Later on the story
came out. When the late mir of
Khairpur was on his deathbed his rela-
tives wrote and upbraided him with
the confinement he inflicted upon the
animals in his menagerie. When he
was dying he ordered their release.
They did a good deal of harm in his
territory. Two, a bear and a leopard,
perhaps disturbed by the floods from
their retreats, crossed the river and

established themselves at Adamshah.
The jungle in the neighborhood affords
a convenient shelter, and thence they
came forth for their nightly perambu-
lations. The bear was caught by a
fakir. The leopard is still at large, but
leads a more secluded life since the
night a shot was fired at him. Three
native children have been carried off,
and some adults have received con-
siderable shocks.

THE VIGOROUS OLD MAN.

A special cable to the New York Sun
from Cannes, via London, says: Before
Mr. Gladstone arrived most of the Riv-
iera people were disposed to regard him
as an illustrious invalid, broken down
by sixty years' hard work in the ser-
vice of the state, but they have changed
their views since the Grand Old Man
appeared among them. His marvelous
energy and comparative youth had not been
told them, for a man of 85 taking long
walks and doing his four miles an hour
with the best of it and wind. This is
braving snow, rain, and being doing, and
already he looks ten years better for the
change. If some Tories who are worry-
ing Lord Rosebery's predecessor in
could see his lot just now, they prob-
ably would feel uncomfortable for the
evident fitness of the old statesman for
work, and would intend to return to ac-
tive politics is not so wildly improbable
as they have been assuming.

BOMBARDING TONG CHOW FOO.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Chee Foo cor-
respondent of the Central News says
that the Japanese began bombarding
that the Chee Foo yesterday. The Brit-
Tong Chow, Daphne and the American
ship Yorktown left Chee Foo to observe
the bombardment, which is still in pro-
gress. First the American minister has
learned that the Japanese Government has
informed John W. Foster has under-
taken his peace mission for China en-
tirely on his own responsibility as far
as the Washington Government is con-
cerned.

ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A SUP-
POSED CORPSE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Reprehensible
conduct on the part of a supposed corpse
caused the cause of a serious accident to
be taken in the town of Heywood
yesterday. They were watching by the
body of a friend who had died on the
body. The dead woman described her
prelaid out, measured for her coffin,
been ready for burial. Suddenly the
and she blew away the cloth covering her
face and sat up. The two watchers
with wild shrieks. The dead woman
fled in a hurry to get away that both fell
such stairs and lay helpless from their
injuries at the bottom, but were still
able to give voice to their terror in
cries of alarm. Many persons came
frightened, but it was a long time be-
fore anybody dared to go upstairs.
Finally several ventured together, and
the doctor was summoned. The sup-
posed dead woman described her posi-
tion, mind over the preparations for
her burial, of which she had been fully
cognizant. The shock was too much for
her, and a few hours later she died in
her bed. The other two women are in
the hospital.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

New York Sun's special says: I
often made reference in these dis-
patches since Socialism became so im-
portant a factor in French politics to
Baudin, who is one of the
strongest leaders of the revolutionary
party. He is a man of dominant energy
and remarkable abilities which have
been the more the leader of the
him. I found, however, that his expression of
views and plans of his party were clear
and simple. Now that the Socialists
and their Radical allies are within 40
of a majority of the National As-
sembly, they are strongest of the en-
emies of the present social order. Baudin
conversed with me with much free-
dom on the subject in the lobby of the
chamber of Deputies, speaking Eng-
lish, for he is an educated man.

He said of course the Socialist party
was disappointed in the election of
Felix Faure. The Socialists' feeling
against Faure is political, not personal.
"Faure's election," he said, "may pos-
sibly be one of the greatest setbacks
to our plans, but if he attempts to carry
out of our hands the policy, then the re-
volution will surely come this year.
There is a strong revolutionary senti-
ment among the masses in the pro-
vince. The agriculturist and other
classes in the country within a few
months have gone over en masse to
socialism. They cling to the idea of
the revolution so long that if possible
the monarch now more extreme than
they are of the Socialist party. The
President's task is to hold them in
check. They are demanding more and
more every day. But the Socialists in Paris
opponents, yet yet for violence. They
are too much inclined to be content
with the methods of tradition."

I asked him how he thought his Paris
followers would be educated up to the
policy of violence advocated by the
rural Socialists.
"I wish I could tell," he replied.
"What most of the quarter of France will
lose their patience and break out and
destroy the property of the rich and
then if the trouble that would be a
serious setback for us."

It is well to dwell upon the significance
of this interview. Here was a man of
vast influence talking calmly with the
most sanguinary of the plans of himself
and his supporters for plunging the
country into blood. He was talking of
the great state of peace, while the
maker of laws for France declared the
deadly intentions of a powerful section
of the national legislature. It is high
time that this should be explicitly under-
stood by France and the world.

"Did old Grabgole show you the least
attention when you called upon his
daughter?" Jingle asked.
"The door was once."
Little Ethel—Why is it women are al-
ways complain about the hired girl?
Little Dot—Oh, that's just so folks will
know they can afford cats of London.
The corners' Indian car from hunger,
show slight deaths a and who commit
suicide in extreme wan.

A Surprise!

The G. O. M. to Re-enter the Arena
of His Former Battles.

And Fight Again for the Great
Measures of Reform.

The Tories Said to Have Abandoned
All Hope of Forcing Dissolution—
The Government's Latest
Financial Scheme.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Gladstone has
recently attracted the attention of his
former colleagues and followers in Par-
liament, informing them that it is his
intention to make his reappearance in
the House of Commons and take part
in its proceedings according to these
communications the ex-Premier will
either

VOTE OR SPEAK
upon questions of first importance, but
will otherwise remain passive. This
news has been as gratifying as sur-
prising to the Ministerial party, but it
is not known what particular measure
will call him to his seat in the House.
The most reasonable surmise, however,
is based upon Mr. Gladstone's answers
to letters addressed to him pursuing a
general inquiry as to what he may be
relied on to do in support of the Min-
istry.

MEASURES HE WILL ADVOCATE.
While he is disposed to be non-com-
mitted as to his intentions, he has in-
dicated that the Irish Land Bill, the
Armenian atrocities and the anti-Lords
measure are the questions in whose dis-
cussion he means to actively take part.
The fact that the plan already formulated by
the Government are carried out during
the session, the proceedings will culminate
in the passage of a bill depriving the
Upper House of the power of veto. Mr.
Gladstone's open adhesion to this prin-
ciple will be a tower of strength to the
Liberals and their allies, particularly
on the eve of a general election, and will
also commit Mr. Gladstone to the

RESUMPTION OF HIS PLACE

in the front rank, and cause him to as-
sume the guidance of the party in the
direction of turning the elections to-
ward the decision of questions affecting
great constitutional reform. The fact
that Lord Rosebery in his circulars to
the Liberal election agents informed them
that there was no immediate prospect
of a dissolution of Parliament, con-
firms the statements recently made re-
garding the future situation and gives
assurance that none of the measures
upon which the Government have staked
their existence will be abandoned.

THE TORIES LOSE HEART.

The probability now increases that
these measures will all be carried, and
in consequence the leaders of the Op-
position appear to have abandoned the
hope of being able to accomplish the
overthrow of the Ministry, either upon
the vote or the reply to the speech, or
upon any subsequent measures. Evi-
dence of this is furnished by the fact
that it has transpired that Lord Salis-
bury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain,
and other Unionists recently held a
conference at Hatfield House, at
which plans were discussed designed to
force a dissolution. After the ground
had been gone over thoroughly, it was
decided that the plans contemplated

WOULD NOT BE SUCCESSFUL

and the meeting dispersed. Next day
it was given out that Lord Salisbury
had made arrangements to start for
the Riviera after the assembling of Par-
liament, and that he remained until
the middle of March. Assuredly he
would not absent himself if he thought
there was not the slightest chance of up-
setting the Government and forcing an
appeal to the electors.

THE BUDGET.

No Parliamentary development is the
source of so much public speculation as
Sir William Harcourt's budget, but it
is generally accepted as a certainty that
the Cabinet intends to spend the sum
of £10,000,000 by making proposals to throw
off the taxes from tea, coffee and cocoa,
and reduce the duty on tobacco. The
surplus being thus swept off, nothing
will remain to meet admitted require-
ments of the navy. Recently the Gov-
ernment have decided upon

A BOLD COURSE,

contemplating the raising of a loan of
£25,000,000, paying in annual install-
ments. The plan will be employed in
part in erecting permanent fort work
at Gibraltar and Portsmouth, strength-
ening existing coaling stations and
erecting new ones. The residue will
be devoted to increasing the number of
war ships. Mr. Labouchere and Sir
Charles Dilke are in favor of this mea-
sure, and their support it insures the
adhesion of the Radicals to the plan.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

The Armenian commission left Erzer-
um on Tuesday for Sassoun, and the
Foreign Office expects to receive a re-
port therefrom by the end of April. In
the meantime the Porte positively de-
clines to assist in the conduct of an in-
dependent inquiry, and there is prob-
ably no hope that such investigation
will be made.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS ARE
SNUBBED.

The press correspondents who started
a short time ago for Sassoun have
reached Erzerum. They have been
refused permission by the authorities
to proceed farther, presumably
having been ordered to do so by the
Government at Constantinople. So
strict are the authorities at Erzerum
that one correspondent who was for a
long time employed in Constantinople
in assisting to organize the Turkish
rates, and was well-known to leading
officials as decidedly pro-Turkish in his
opinions, has been turned away. The
Porte has intimated the Erzerum offi-
cials to inform the correspondents that
they pursue their venture at their own
personal risk. The official reason for
this action is that the correspondents
cannot be trusted and would naturally
color their reports in accordance with
the bias of their respective papers.

"Does your barber give you an easy
shave?" "Yes," replied the thin-skinned
man, "it seems easy—for him."
"I love you dearly, Jack," she said;
you are the light of my life." "I'm
sorry," said her father, as he appeared
in the doorway, "but I will have to put
your light out."

"I've got an idea that my boy will be
President some day." "What makes you
think so?" "Why, when he ain't fishin'
he's shootin' ducks."
Mother—I cannot allow you to play
with those naughty children, Willie.
They are rough and rude. Willie—But
you don't mind my fighting with them,
mother, do you?

A CITY WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT

Red-Hot Elections Every Year, But the
Elected Never Qualify.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.
The town of Humboldt, Kan., is an
organized city of the third class, with
500 people, and for eighteen years
there has not been a municipal officer
in the town, although the city election
has been held every year. Thereby
hangs a tale. And as it contains a
warning about the voting of bonds
and going into debt it should be told.

In the spring of 1870 there was pro-
posed south from Junction City to
Parsons a railroad called the southern
branch of the Union Pacific. Humboldt
was not a young town then, but bond
voting was the fashion, and Humboldt,
which was old enough to know better,
voted bonds to the extent of \$175,000 for
the road. Not satisfied with this debt,
in 1876 the town voted \$25,000 to the Fort
Scott, Humboldt and Western, a road
known in the west as the "Old Fifth
Parallel." This road was graded from
Fort Scott to Humboldt, but it was
never equipped. The grade may be seen
today by passengers riding along the
Missouri Pacific. But the grade did not
bring the flood of trade that was expect-
ed, and the bonds being sold to the usual
"innocent purchaser," the town began
to skirmish around the courts to keep
from paying an unjust debt. The in-
evitable came, and in 1876 the town as
a legal corporation dissolved into thin air.

When the officer of the court came to
Humboldt in 1876 to compel the mayor
to turn over the interest due on the
bonds he found that although there
had been a red-hot election the spring
before, and although there was a man
there called mayor, there was in deed
and in legal truth no mayor at all.

The situation has remained the same
for eighteen years. In two years more
the debt will be outlawed. Then Hum-
boldt is coming up to breathe the free
air once more as a municipal corpora-
tion. At present the program is
written upon a "tangled web." Every
year the mayor and city council are
elected. The old administration re-
tires and the new administration comes
in—only it doesn't enter. It comes to
the threshold, but it doesn't enter. It
does not "qualify."

The council meets without taking the
oath of office. The mayor is merely the
chairman of a committee of citizens—the
council—and the meetings of the com-
mittee are held regularly. Ordin-
ances are passed giving the city mar-
shal and the street commissioner power
to keep the town orderly. The council
cannot handle any public money. The
little money used by the council is
raised by private subscription among
the residents of the town, and as it does
not go through any red tape machine,
and as everyone who pays these volun-
teer taxes knows just how much he pays
for everything, the money is not squan-
dered. It is, in fact, a business ad-
ministration. The city marshal is only a
flat functionary. As city marshal he has
power to do nothing except scare small
boys who throw melon rinds in the alleys
and to notify owners of pig pens to
clean up, but as constable of Humboldt
township he can arrest men and en-
force the laws as well as the best po-
liceman in the world.

The street commissioner has no power
save with the consent of the people,
whose property he grades up or down.
He is a sort of advisory board. The city
clerk issues licenses to show which
clearly flat, and his records of the pro-
ceedings of the council would have no
weight in any court. None of these ap-
pointive officers qualify. The whole
machinery of administration in the lit-
tle town is carried on by common consent.

The present mayor—the man who was
elected, but who had not qualified, and
will not—is W. T. McElroy, editor of the
Humboldt Union. Mr. McElroy has
been in the little town for 30 years,
and his paper is 29 years old. He thinks
the citizens get out of this hole,
the man who offers to vote a bond on
the town site will be hanged.

He says that the city stands ready to
compromise with the "innocent pur-
chasers" of the bonds for exactly what
the purchasers are alleged to have paid,
25 cents on the dollar. This proposition,
he declares, has been made and rejected
several times in every few months an
officer from some court tries to find
funds of the extinct corporation in some
bank in the county. Not long ago the
officer tried Iowa. But so far the courts
have been unable to get the funds. The
little town seems to have the best of the
contest, and only time will release it
from the trouble.

FOUND HIMSELF MARRIED.

Westcott S. Zittel Says He Was Trapped
White-Sk and Unconscious.

New York, Jan. 20.—A most remark-
able story of an involuntary marriage
is told by Westcott S. Zittel, son of the
wealthy real estate broker. He is 27
years old, a member of the Seventh
Regiment and prominent in social cir-
cles.

According to his story he has been
married, unbeknown to himself, and
abducted, and when he recovered his
senses he was in Morristown, N. J. Zit-
tel has been suffering severely from grip
for the last two weeks and has been un-
der the care of a physician. Last Fri-
day week he was taken sick and went
to the apartments of Frederick Bocker,
janitor. He declares that he lost con-
sciousness while lying on the sofa, and
while his mind was a blank he was wed-
ded to Emma, the 15-year-old daughter
of the janitor. He knew nothing for a
week, he declares, and when he re-
gained his senses he was at the house of
Frederick Richter, at Morristown, N. J.
Miss Bocker was with him. When he
asked what he was doing in New
Jersey she calmly told him she was his
wife and brought him there for his
health. She showed him a wedding ring
and a certificate in support of her state-
ment.

Zittel was convinced that he had been
the victim of a conspiracy of some kind
and he hurried back to New York. The
girl followed, going back to her father's
home. She visited the parents of Zit-
tel, told her story, and the young man
was promptly repudiated. Sick and
broken-hearted, with no money, he
sought his friend, Dr. Pazo, and told
his story. The physician at once gave
him shelter. He found a revolver in Zit-
tel's possession and asked him what he
was doing with it.

"Oh, I'm only going to kill that girl
and then end my own life," he replied.
The doctor disarmed him and has kept
a sharp watch on him ever since. Zit-
tel says he had over \$300 in his pockets
when he went to Bocker's and it dis-
appeared. Zittel is completely demoral-
ized mentally, and he will be removed
to a sanitarium. He has engaged coun-
sel and will fight the matter in the
courts.

In several European countries, includ-
ing France and Belgium, elections are
always held on Sundays.
In the Bank of England 60 folio vol-
umes or ledgers are filled daily with
writing in keeping the accounts.

No one can, will or does sell you such
cheap Drygoods as

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40 inches wide, all colors, selling at

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