RHODES ON AMERICA.

Career of Conquest Which He Suggests Might Prove Too Severe a Strain.

France Jealous at Cordial Reception of Colonial Statesman in Germany.

He Smooths Political Path of His Scheme and Now Must Reckon with Financiers.

By Associated Press.

London, March 18.—The newspapers this week reprinted from American papers the interview which a correspondent of the Associated Press had with Mr. Cecil Rhodes on board the steamer Hapsburg, and which was printed on March 3 in America. The remarks of Mr. Rhodes on America's imperial future have attracted a great deal of attention. The Spectator, however, suggests that the energy of the Americans may not prove persistent enough for the vast task of conquest and occupation which the South African statesman sets before them, adding:

"Their system, though it produces men of ability, is probably not favorable to the development of a meteoric genius, and without such a man the work can hardly be done rapidly. Eating South America like an artichoke, state by state, is a task to overstrain any people, even the Americans. The carrying out of the work, too, might bring to a head the great danger of the United States—differences in the ideal and permanent tendency between the North and South. It is true that the state system of America is a wonderful system of empire, but it is also a wonderful provision for disintegration. The North may refuse to persist in a career of conquest, which wearies it, and with Canada may elect to form a republic with another ideal than governing, which, although attractive, wears out the surplus energy of the governors.

"If any one tells us the United States will expand to the Straits of Magellan in spite of themselves we may believe him; but if he says, as Mr. Rhodes says, that this expansion shall be deliberate, we shall hesitate and ask for evidence that they wish the expansion to last."

Mr. Rhodes' striking personality stood out in bold relief this week against the political background of minor interests. The press of three countries—Great Britain, Germany and France—was full of him. His visit to Berlin makes an important onward step in the Anglo-German understanding, and French papers realize this and that the idea that the assistance of Germany might eventually be counted on in a war between France and Great Britain is preposterous. The Figaro sees in Mr. Rhodes' reception at Berlin sure proof of a secret convention between Great Britain and Germany, while Le Temps says: "Frankly, it is impossible to overrate its importance. It is plain proof of Emperor William's desire for a rapprochement with Great Britain, and the power and weight of such a combination cannot be exaggerated." Mr. Rhodes, however, has not yet arranged a hard and fast agreement respecting the Cape to Cairo railroad. Politically Mr. Rhodes and the Emperor have agreed, but financially their arrangement is hanging fire, and negotiations between Mr. Rhodes and a German syndicate respecting financing the German portion of the railroad have not yet been concluded, though Mr. Rhodes has expressed the hope that an early agreement will be arrived at.

It further appears that Mr. Rhodes expressed astonishment at the German Emperor's surprising knowledge of the details of the matter, and German official quarters in their turn were surprised at Mr. Rhodes' candid allusions to future political projects, including an Anglo-German partition of Portugal's East African possessions, which Mr. Rhodes fully expects Portugal will be willing to sell to the two powers within three years. At present Mr. Rhodes is at Amsterdam arranging for the support of the Dutch financiers.

MR. SHAUGHNESSY HOME.

Montreal, March 17. — Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C.P.R., arrived home to-day from his visit to London and expresses pleasure at the growing interest in England in Canadian affairs. "This country is becoming better known every day," he declares.

HAROLD FREDERIC'S WIDOW.

London, March 17.—Mrs. Harold Frederic, widow of the well known American correspondent who died in London last October, died to-day of cancer.

THE POPE.

Rome, March 18.—There is no truth in the report that the Pope was operated on again to-day. During the day he received several persons in audience.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONS.

New York, March 18.—The Shamrock hockey club of Montreal clinched their title to the championship of the world by winning to-night's match from the Brooklyn skating club team. The score was nine to four.

LOUBET MEETS AMBASSADORS.

Paris, March 18.—President Loubet today received the members of the diplomatic corps, who tendered him their congratulations and those of their respective governments. Prime Minister Dupuy, M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, and the members of the president's civil and military household were among those presented. The Austrian ambassador, Count de Wolkenstein, on behalf of his colleagues, felicitated the new President of the French republic, who in response briefly thanked the diplomatists for their expressions of friendship for France and himself.

DR. CHASE CURES CATARRH AFTER OPERATIONS FAIL.

Toronto, March 16, 1897.

My boy, aged 14, has been a sufferer from catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the general hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure. Ointment stopped the bleeding and effected a permanent cure.

H. G. FORD,
Foreman Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

FILIPINOS GIVE BATTLE.

Two Americans Killed and Fourteen Wounded—The Natives' Loss Severe.

Manila, March 18.—The Filipinos in force attacked a company of the Washington volunteers at Taguig last night. Two companies of the Washington and Oregon regiments were sent to the assistance of their comrades and drove the rebels back in front of the 22nd regulars, who also engaged the enemy. Two American soldiers were killed and one officer and thirteen privates were wounded. The enemy's loss was severe.

THE RAILWAY BUILDERS.

Mackenzie & Mann Take Up a Project in Nova Scotia.

Halifax, March 18.—(Special)— Peter Ryan of Toronto and Messrs. Meckenzie & Mann have closed a deal with Oakes, Gray & Wheaton, for the Inverness & Richmond railway, which will be hurried to completion. S. D. Oakes, ten years ago purchased the road from Frank Allen of New York, and has since spent a small fortune on it.

SCARE IN ST. LOUIS.

Darkness Settled Over the City at Midday and Another Great Tornado Feared.

St. Louis, March 18.—For five minutes to-day darkness settled down over St. Louis and vicinity, smoke and clouds combining to make a pall that rendered lights everywhere necessary.

There was almost a panic among the gaol and city hospital inmates, for a time the fear being general that another tornado like that of May 27, 1896, was about to visit the city.

A despatch from Roboy, Ark., reports a tornado there, killing one man and injuring several others.

A GENERAL EXECUTED.

He Advised Aguinaldo to Quit Fighting and Was Made an Example of.

Manila, March 20.—On Friday last General Lagarda visited Malolos for the purpose of advising Aguinaldo to quit. He argued with the insurgent leader and attempted to convince him of the folly of his persistence in face of overwhelming odds. Aguinaldo was furious at the advice and ordered General Legarda to be executed immediately. The unfortunate general was promptly decapitated.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Pilotage Question Answered by Local Board—Mr. Ludgate Uses Powerful Leverage.

Bunco Steerer Fleeces Man of Seventy—Full Court—Wolves in Yukon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 20.—The pilotage board have answered Mr. Ward's questions as follows: "American tugs may pay pilotage in and out of Vancouver. A vessel destined for the Fraser should pick up her pilot outside the line of the limit of the port of New Westminster as described on page 8, pilotage by-laws; or should a vessel require pilot's services for gulf pilotage, the pilot will board the vessel in Royal Roads or off the harbor of Victoria if the vessels should be proceeding direct but in the latter case there will be the extra charge from Race Rocks or Royal Roads as laid down on page 10. Foreign vessels engaged in Klondike trade do pay pilotage. The Manauense not being registered in Canada, is liable to pilotage." Secretary Johnson was instructed to write to the minister of marine asking that the following by-law be sanctioned: "The pilotage authority shall have power under this by-law to make such arrangements from time to time concerning the pilotage of steamers making regular trips between ports in the Yale and New Westminster pilotage districts, and ports in the state of Washington and the territory of Alaska, as to them may appear necessary and expedient in the interests of trade and commerce."

Harry Cowan, president of the Trades and Labor Council, returned to-day from Ottawa, where he was one of the delegates urging the government not to lease Deadman's island to Mr. Ludgate. As the council voted in his absence that the lease should be granted, Mr. Cowan will resign. Mr. Ludgate is going on with the mill plans. He says if the government go back on the arrangement he will move to the States.

Leonard Gegghy, an old man of 70, hailing from Idaho, was buncoed out of $100 yesterday by a Vancouver crook. When Gegghy stepped off the steamer Humboldt, a nice young man walked up town with him and subsequently asked him to change a $100 bill. While Gegghy was counting out the gold, the young man grabbed it and disappeared, without handing over the $100 bill.

The first session of the Full court held in Vancouver under the new statute was held this morning with Chief Justice McColl, Mr. Justice Drake and Mr. Justice Martin on the bench. Three appeal cases were taken up. In the Bank of Montreal v. Edwards there was an interesting argument in connection with the disposal of the two launches of the steamer Manauense, which are now lying in this harbor. The appeal was taken from an interpleder order made a short time ago, and from the order restraining the receiver, appointed by the admiralty court, from selling the launches. The argument took up a good part of the morning and decision was reserved. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for appellants, and A. Stewart Potts for respondents. Spencer v. Harris is a Victoria case which was being heard this afternoon. Hon. Joseph Martin for the appellants and Robert Cassidy for the respondents. Argument was heard and judgment reserved in the case of Kirk v. Kirkland. The appeal was from an order made by Mr. Justice Irving on the 24th ult.

Frank Hart, who returned from Dawson to-day, says there are numerous bands of timber wolves hovering around Fort Selkirk. One pack attacked a man and dog team, wounding the man and killing a dog.

FATAL TORNADO.

Birmingham, Ala., March 18.—A tornado passed over Cleburne county to-night, killing seven and possibly more people.

WORRIED GOVERNOR

Mr. Brady of Alaska Complains That Canadians Are Curtailing His Jurisdiction.

Their New Position on Stikine and at Summit Subject of Special Report.

Fear That Porcupine Will Be Coveted Next—Negotiations for Temporary Boundary.

Washington, March 20.—Some important statements concerning the Alaskan boundary line situation are given in official correspondence now on file at the state department, statements which have never before been made public. Governor Brady in the latter part of February called attention to what he considered a threatening condition of affairs. On February 21 Governor Brady who was here had a conference with both Secretary Bliss, who was then just leaving the cabinet, and Secretary Hay, in which he urged that the aggressive acts of the Canadians be promptly met. He submitted a formal note of warning of impending trouble and the possibility of bloodshed. The note was considered at the next cabinet meeting. On February 25, the records show, the Governor submitted a formal communication to the secretary of the interior in which he speaks of the bitter feeling along the line, making the presence of troops, in his opinion, imperative. Among other things Governor Brady said in his letter:

"The Canadians, from our way of looking at matters, have constantly shown a spirit of aggression so far as the boundary line is concerned. This is shown in three instances. There is a point upon the Stikine which for years has been regarded as upon the boundary line. Thousands of miners have passed up and down the river. Merchants have done immense business and this was always recognized as the boundary line. An American citizen is operating a quartz ledge, six miles below the recognized boundary. The Canadian officials have gone down six miles below him, thus making a gap of twelve miles. They compel him to pay duties on his supplies which he carries in to operate this ledge.

"Last year in February an order went out to the customs official of the Mounted Police to move from the recognized stations on the boundary lines to the summit of the pass. Our people had no notification of such intention, but they made the move and some of our citizens were at that time in favor of going up and compelling them to move back by force, but when I was sounded upon it, of course, I peremptorily forbade any such act.

"I took the trip to the summit of Chilcoot pass and found the British flag flying there and custom officials collecting duties from all who had their goods piles up there on the snow. I asked the officer in charge by what authority he had removed from the lake to the summit and he replied by the command of his superior officer. Now, our customs officials at Skagway have not recognized those lines so far as sending convoys over with British goods. The convoys got compensation from the persons they convoyed as far as Log Cabin, the point from which the British moved to the summit of the White pass. Recently the news has reached us here that two convoys were imprisoned, for undertaking to continue to convoy as far as Log Cabin, for two days.

"Late last autumn gold diggers were discovered on a creek called Porcupine creek, which is a tributary to the Chilcat river, which is up on the third trail, viz. the Dalton or Chilcat trail. These discoveries are proven to very rich and they are very close to the thirty-mile limit, where also we always have regarded the boundary line. The claims have been worked during the winter and the people satisfied with their richness and many men have gone in with stocks of goods and propose to start in business with the prospect of a lively mining season. This immigration has been extensive from the fact that a few week ago the parliament of British Columbia passed an alien act which would throw part of the intended immigration into the Atlin country into the Porcupine district instead. The aggressiveness which has been shown on the Stikine and the passes would impel the Canadians to move down and claim this country as belonging to them. I think I know the temper of our people and feel sure in saying that if such a step is attempted on the part of the Canadians, conflict will ensue. This danger is so imminent that I deem it wise that our troops in Alaska be ordered to take possession of these lines and maintain our sovereignty over the soil. I see no other step for us to take if we want to avoid a conflict with Great Britain. I regard the Porcupine district especially as the point of danger."

Secretary Hay on February 23 wrote to the interior department a letter in which he reverts to the boundary negotiations. Among other things he says: "In the whole stretch of the coast boundary line between Prince of Wales island and Mount St. Elias there are but two localities in which a boundary has been provisionally established pending the eventual determination of the entire question of that front, namely, on the Stikine river and the passes north of Dyea and Skagway." Continuing, Secretary Hay says: "The location of the so-called Panhandle boundary line between Alaska and the British Northwest Territory is now under negotiation, without agreement so far. Until the two governments shall reach an accord as to the definite boundary, it would appear that the point provisionally located on the Stikine river should be respected by both governments as a modus vivendi, without prejudice as to the final fixing of the line. A very full report of the Canadian engineer, Mr. J. H. Hunter, should, it is thought, suffice to determine whether there have since been such encroachments upon the jurisdiction of the United States as is alleged in Governor Brady's letter."

Secretary Hay concluded by suggesting that unless it should distinctly appear that the provisional understanding of January and February, 1878, has been disregarded by the British agents in the Stikine valley, this government should not make complaint or inquiry of the Canadian government in respect to the statements.

The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, conferred with Secretary Hay with reference, it is understood, to a modus vivendi to be observed along the Alaskan border, in order to obviate the possibility of a clash, pending final determination of the boundary. The need of this has been emphasized within the last few days by reports of a battle between Canadian and American prospectors on the Porcupine river. These reports have caused considerable uneasiness in official circles in London, and efforts have been made to learn the facts. There has been no official information, however, either here or in London. Just such a clash was expected, and the reports have served to direct the attention of officials to the need of effecting a border arrangement. The preliminary move in this direction was made as soon as the Anglo-American commission adjourned without settling the border question. Sir Julian then suggested that a temporary arrangement be made. This would maintain the status quo, each side making no further advance. Pending a final agreement on the boundary, a temporary line would be run by the two governments. This would not affect permanent interests, but would serve as a legal barrier between the fortune-seekers in that locality. The plan is favorably received on both sides and is likely to be carried into effect, although no agreement has been entered into thus far.

A CHARMING GIRL....

Has many admirers but no belle of the ball was ever more fascinating than our large display of Up-to-Date FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS and RUGS, HANDSOME CURTAINS, BEAUTIFUL CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, Etc.

We have a large Illustrated Catalogue of House Furnishings, which will be mailed free to any address.

Be sure and write for it—it will be of service.

WEILER BROS. VICTORIA, B. C.

HON. DAVID MILLS

Before Detroit Bar Association Discusses the Constitutions of United States and Canada.

Detroit, Feb. 26.—Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada, was the chief speaker at the meeting of the Detroit Bar Association yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the sixty-third anniversary of the society, called Campbell Day, in honor of the late Judge Campbell, who was one of its most distinguished members. Hon. Don. M. Dickinson presided. Mr. Mills chose as the subject of his address, "The Comparative Constitutional Law of the United States and Canada," and the matter was so well handled as to command the closest attention and universal approval of his listeners. In the course of his speech Mr. Mills said:—I shall not undertake to discuss the relative merits of your system and of ours as instruments of effective government and as educating forces influencing national life. With regard to your federal constitution I find many who are under the impression that it was evolved by some original process from the minds of a few able thinkers, who successfully led the thirteen colonies in their conflict with the mother country, and who devised political institutions which were before unknown. The framers of the constitution of the United States were too wise to trust to their own powers to create a new system of government, and so they profited by their own experience, and adjusted the institutions which they already knew to the new conditions which had arisen. There is scarcely any institution embodied in the government of the United States, whether state or federal, which cannot be traced back, historically, to the early institutions of England. Indeed no system of government can be durable which is not suited to the character of the people who are subjected to its authority. The framers of the American constitution took in the actual situation. The governments of the colonies were modeled more or less closely after the pattern of English local institutions. When the colonies revolted no new institution of government was required. The local government of each colony had jurisdiction over life, property, civil rights and local improvements. The parent state exercised jurisdiction over commerce and over international relations. When these colonies became independent the state government took the place of the colonial government, and the jurisdiction of the Crown and Parliament, as the colonies held it to be, passed to the revolutionary government here—the new central authority. The chief thing which the makers of the constitution had to do was to find a new tenement for that old authority, which had all along been exercised in England.

In form, popular election is established by the establishment of an electoral college, but party conventions have brought about a conventional change in the constitution which might to-day with much provoke a revolution were the law followed and the customs disregarded. The framers of the constitution were of opinion that the executive power could be held more effectually in restraint if vested in a single person than if vested in the chief magistrate and a body of advisers. In the old colonial establishments there was a legislative council that advised the governor in the discharge of his executive functions, and a similar duty was imposed upon the senate of the United States in the larger sphere in which that body is called upon to act. At the time the constitution was framed the states were left the possession of those military powers that they exercised as colonists. And so with regard to state legislation, the dividing line is not so drawn in all cases as to prevent the state legislating in such a way or doing such acts as might seriously compromise or embarass the Federal government in the discharge of its international obligations.

Since the separation of the United States from Great Britain, Parliamentary government has superseded prerogative government, and the efficient executive authority of the nation is in the hands of the leaders of the party commanding a majority in the house of commons. Before the provinces of Canada were united this system of parliamentary government had been introduced into all the provinces of British North America. The federal union of the different provinces gave to each province complete control over property, civil rights, municipal institutions and local improvements, which precluded the possibility of one province interfering with the local affairs of another, and confined the general legislation to those matters which are of common concern.

The great difference between your system and ours is in the constitution of the executive government. The executive authority in and over Canada is in Her Majesty. Our executive head is permanent, but Her Majesty and Her Majesty's representative reign; they do not govern. The executive government of the country is for the time being in the hands of the administration. The sovereign or the sovereign's representative, in choosing the ministers, must choose as the prime minister the party leader, or someone having the confidence of the majority in the house of commons, and the prime minister chooses his colleagues from among the members of the two houses. They remain advisers of the crown; they direct its executive and legislative policy so long as they have the confidence of the house of commons, and when they cease to have that confidence the crown must call upon the leader of some other party to form a new administration.

Under our constitutional system the province possesses not only ordinary legislative powers, but it also possesses constituent powers and may alter or amend its constitution in any respect, except in relation to the appointment of the provincial governor. At this time, when our interests have grown beyond our own borders, we claim, and have conceded to us in the government of the Empire a voice in the settlement of those questions which may arise of an international character, of which we as a portion of the Empire are most affected. The Imperial side of our constitution is necessarily different from yours. Our possessions are scattered over the world. We begin as children of an enlightened and beneficent parent. As we approach manhood we are taken into partnership with the parent state, and so our relations, being founded on experience and reason are adjusted to the requirements of the occasion. Thus there has been gradually built up, upon the established principles of parliamentary government, a constitution both Imperial and representative in its character, and embracing the English-speaking people within the Empire in all parts of the world, adequate to meet all political emergencies.

The boundary which marks that Imperial system you have recently crossed, and you have entered upon the work which was begun by the mother of free states a century ago. You, too, recognizing your high calling, have taken up the "White Man's Burden," and I am sure that the feeling of every Canadian is that this new departure in your historical development may be of great value to yourselves and of priceless advantage to the world.

DEANE'S MAJORITY VANISHES.

Three Rejected Ballots Allowed for Mr. G. B. Martin—Trial May Last All Week.

Kamloops, March 20.—(Special) — The North Yale election trial opened to-day, and from present indications will last at least a week, a very large number of witnesses being present for both sides.

Argument over the rejected ballots was proceeded with, Gordon Hunter for the petitioner Martin making a vigorous fight to have counted in all the ballots marked outside the circle and in the space before the candidate's name. So far three ballots have been allowed for Martin; argument on those claimed by Deane will be heard to-morrow, and it is not unlikely that they may tie. The case causes great excitement in town.

SALMON REGULATIONS.

Vancouver, March 20.—Official information received to-day from Ottawa is to the effect that Sir Louis Davies has decided to modify the salmon regulations as asked by the canners. He has made the necessary modification, which will be submitted to Messrs. Maxwell and Munsion, M.P.'s, and an order-in-council may be looked for this week.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Redistribution Bill Marks Another Departure From Liberal Professions While in Opposition.

Exports Decreasing a Million a Month—Divorce Application—To Move the Address.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 18.—The state receptacle a brilliant function, the number of presents a brilliant function, the number of presentations being unusually large.

The government's bill to gerrymander the constituencies is far more sweeping than first supposed. It will apply to nearly every province, and county lines will be followed only where it suits the convenience of the government to do so.

The exports for February fell off a quarter of a million; the imports increased $900,000. The exports for eight months show a decrease of $9,000,000.

Mrs. Kiernan of Montreal will apply for divorce next session on the ground of cruelty, adultery and desertion.

Senator Kerr, whose appointment was gazetted to-day, will move the address in the upper house.

Mr. Savard of Chicoutimi will succeed Dr. Guay as French whip.

SEATTLE CHURCH BURNED.

Sacred Heart Edifice Completely Destroyed Through Action of Incendiaries.

Seattle, March 20.—The Catholic Church of the Secred Heart, conducted by the Redemptorist fathers, one of the finest houses of worship in the city, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, entailing a loss estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. There is hardly a doubt that the flames were started by the torch of an incendiary.

The church was a large brick structure in a Gothic style of architecture and stood on the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Bell street, covering almost an entire lat 60x120 feet. Though its exterior was plain, no expense had been spared in the interior decorations and furnishings, which were on a scale of lavish magnificence. To-day only the four bare windowless walls remain standing.

The flames were first noticed breaking through the roof at the rear end of the building at about 3:30 o'clock, and reported by the policeman on duty in the neighborhood. When the firemen arrived they say there was no hope of saving the church. The fire was raging in the rear, sweeping through the chancel, consuming the three imposing altars with its fierce breath, and roaring up through the rafters and along the ceiling toward the front of the building. The priests estimate the loss on the church building and its contents at from $25,000 to $30,000, partially insured. The priests' residence was damaged to the extent of about $2,000, fully insured. The church will be rebuilt at once.

MAGIC SODA

TRADE MARK

MAGIC SODA E.W. GILLETT

OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST.

LONDON, ENG. E.W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

A WOMAN'S EXECUTION

Death in Electric Chair at Sing Sing for the Murder of Her Stepdaughter.

The End Came in an Instant With an Entire Absence of Physical Pain.

Condemned Bore Ordeal Without Visible Emotion—Autopsy to Settle Insanity Plea.

By Associated Press.

Sing Sing, N.Y., March 20. — Mrs. Martha M. Place, who killed her stepdaughter at their home in Brooklyn on February 7, 1898, was electrocuted in Sing Sing prison this morning, the first woman to doe in the chair in this state.

Mrs. Place went to her death impassive, calm and with no more than a murmured prayer. With her when she entered the death house was the warden, on whose arm she leaned heavily; her minister, Rev. Dr. David Cole, of Yonkers, an old friend and aged pastor, a woman physician, one of the matrons of the prison, and two keepers. Mrs. Place was dressed in black, a gown that she had made to wear at her new trial, or as she first thought on her freedom. She seemed to tower above the warden who kept her arm tightly within his, and one arm around her to support her. Her light gray hair was brushed smoothly back from her forehead, one hand held a small prayer book. The woman's eyes were closed and she picked her way to the chair without lowering her head. As she sat down her lips moved again in prayer and she said "God help me."

The two women, who followed her closely, were there in an instant. Dr. Irving with an assistant helped to cut off the view of the witnesses seated around the chamber. It was but a moment's work to bare the leg and attach the electrode, the prison matron drawing her skirts out in front of the chair. The second electrode was clamped down on the head in an instant. Mrs. Place never stirred. Her aged pastor walked quietly away. He could not bear to look at her.

Quicker than it has ever been done before, the straps across the face were buckled on, the pad drawn over the eyes, the signal given and the lever thrown down. The woman's attendants pressed close up against the chair. One could hardly see a movement of the body. It grew rigid, the fingers gripped the palms, the prayer book in the woman's left hand twisted across the wrist and slipped partly out when the muscles relaxed. Her mouth, small with thin lips, merely tightened, it seemed as though in quiet content. There was no pain, no suffering, no scene of any kind

The women in the death chamber seemed strangely out of place. The woman physician was bright-looking, sharp in her movements, rapid in what she did. But her dress was what gave the scene a strange aspect. She wore a gray dress and a huge hat with pronounced crimson trimmings. She both fastened on the electrode and examined the heart. With the prison matron she stood directly in front of Mrs. Place and watched her face as she died. Both were affected but performed their duties well.

At exactly 11:01 state electrician Davies gave the shock. It was a voltage of 1,700, about the usual strength, and was continued for four seconds. Then it was lowered to 200, and tained for a short time. When current left her neck, there was a slight pulsation of the arteries. The woman was dead and those physicians who saw the electrocution and examined the body afterwards gave it their opinion that death had been instantaneous.

After a brief interval a second shock was given. Those who stood around did not even hear a respiratory moan, but a little froth oozed from the lips. The voltage was the same as in the first shock and again lasted four seconds. It was gradually diminished to 200 and when the current was shut off the body sank back quietly in tothe chair. The lower limbs had stiffened somewhat, but there was hardly a mark where the electrodes had been. There the woman lay, her face just as she had walked into the death house, impassive, calm, with simply tightly drawn lips.

The body remained in the chair until after the witnesses had filed out of the chamber when it was removed to the autopsy table where the autopsy was conducted behind closed doors, no one being permitted to be present except the operating surgeons, Dr. Irving, Dr. McKenna, and Dr. Jennie Griffin. The report is sealed and is not made public at present. Later in the day the body was taken to an undertaking establishment and embalmed. It was shipped to-night to New Jersey. The precaution regarding the autopsy report was taken merely because of the intense interest aroused regarding the sanity of Mrs. Place.

Those who have been with her from beginning to end say she was a perfectly sane woman. She was prepared for her death early this morning by Rev. Dr. Cole, and she said to him: "I will meet my death bravely. I will put my trust in God." She was ready when the warden visited her at 10:55. She had said bood-bye to Mrs. Sage, who had been kind to her, with tears in her eyes and to her attendants, and there was not a word spoken during the death march. It was from the top floor of the old hospital building in the eastern part of the yard, a distance of five or six hundred feet to the chamber. The party descended two flights of stairs, passed through the dismantled wards of the old hospital, through many rooms and out of all, through the dimly lighted corridor that led within. The cells of murderers row were draped with curtains, and there was no person to look at the woman on that journey to the chair. After it was over Warden Sage said the whole affair was even more satisfactory than he hoped for. There is no denying that the warden had feared a breakdown or a scene.

JOHN SHERMAN DYING.

Venerable American Statesman Not Expected to Survive the Night.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 20.—Hon. John Sherman is worse and is not likely to survive the night. The hot weather has greatly weakened Mr. Sherman, and his doctors feel that unless a change for the better comes very quickly all hope must be abandoned.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

EMPEROR FEELS SORE

Had Set His Heart on Huge Military Increase Which the Reichstag Refused.

Threatened a Dissolution and Now Will Visit Wrath on Chancellor Hohenlohe.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, March 18.—The unexpected reichstag crisis, which has overshadowed everything this week, was brought about by the fact that the reichstag, judging from the words and manner of the minister of war, General Gossler, was led to believe that the Emperor and the bundesrath were satisfied with the army commission's report, granting everything demanded in the shape of re-organization of the artillery and cavalry and an increase of the army peace footing, except that only 7,000 men were granted out of 23,000 asked for. This, however, is really not the case, so far as the Emperor is concerned, and it was only after the minister of war suddenly announced that the report was considered insufficient that it was discovered His Majesty insisted upon the passage of the bill in its original shape, or else the reichstag would be dissolved and new elections ordered on this issue.

Those who are close to the Emperor have repeated his sayings on the subject, which leave no room to doubt His Majesty's attitude. But he is virtually alone in the stand taken, since a majority of the bundesrath made it clear to the Imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, on Wednesday that they were satisfied with the bill in the shape reported, and that a dissolution of the reichstag on such a trifling matter seemed undesirable and injudicious. The bundesrath being constitutionally the final arbiter in the matter, the Emperor risked being discredited if he carried out his intention of dissolving the reichstag, and it also seemed clear that the result of an election would not be more favorable to the Emperor's wishes. The popular vote, represented by the majority, rejecting the increase in the peace footing of the army on Tuesday's vote, standing 209 to 141, outnumbered the votes repecting other proposals almost two to one.

Nevertheless it was very hard to change the Emperor's mind, and it was only after it was shown to him that by the additional resolution the government would be assured a few years hence of what it contended for, that he consented. Still the Emperor felt that the reichstag's action was a personal defeat, and his mortification was correspondingly great, for the influence of the court military party for weeks had been strongly exerted in the direction of not yielding in this matter. The triumphal shoutings of the opposition on Tuesday when it became evident that the government and the Emperor had yielded to the utterances of the opposition press, have helped to intensify His Majesty's mortification.

It is said that he feels dissatisfied with Prince Hohenlohe, General von Gossler and Count Posadowsky Wehner for what he considers to be the unskilful manner in which the matter was manipulated in the reichstag. Before the decision of the reichstag was arrived at, the correspondent of the Associated Press heard a gentleman of the Emperor's surroundings say: "This has been old Hohenlohe's pyrrhic victory. The Emperor is tired of him, and he will have to go at the first opportunity."

CHRONIC ECZEMA CURED.

One of the most chronic cases of eczema ever cured is the case of Miss Gracie Ella Aiton, of Hartland, N.B. On a sworn statement Mr. Aiton says: I hereby certify that my daughter Gracie Ella was cured of eczema of long standing by using four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. William Thistle, druggist, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four boxes and that the result was that she was cured.