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VAN HORN APPEALS TO GERMAN EMBASSY

HE WILL RESIST EXTRADITION TO CANADA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Formal application for the extradition to Canada of Werner Horn, charged with "attempts to destroy human life," was made at the State Department late today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

The Ambassador called personally at the Department, and presented a brief note to Secretary Bryan, based upon a communication from the Canadian Minister of Justice at Ottawa, informing the Embassy that Van Horn was wanted on the charge of attempting to destroy human life, through the willful and unlawful destruction of the St. Croix River bridge.

Secretary Bryan referred the communication to the solicitor of the Department for examination as to its form. If the application is found to be regular, Horn will be ordered before a United States commissioner nearest to Vancouver, where he is now under detention, and the Canadian authorities will be allowed the privilege of appearing, by counsel, to make out a prima facie case sufficient to justify the demand for the surrender of the prisoner.

The machinery in such cases, up to a certain point, works almost automatically, and there will be little for the State Department to do involving the exercise of any discretion until the commissioner has passed upon the case. Should he decide that there is no case against Horn, the prisoner might be discharged without further proceedings. If he holds the man for extradition, then it is competent for Horn or his friends to take an appeal to the State Department, and the commissioner's order. It is even possible, in extreme cases, for the United States courts to be invoked in the prisoner's behalf, though this is a rare occurrence.

Horn already has indicated his purpose of fighting extradition. In a telegram today he appealed to the German Ambassador to look after his interests, declaring he was a German

subject, and "did not put foot on Canadian soil."

The last statement was taken here to indicate a purpose on the part of the prisoner to make the technical point that though he was on the bridge, he did not actually stand on Canadian soil. As the division line or boundary between the United States and Canada follows the middle line of the St. Croix River, and the pier of the bridge rest on Canadian soil, the point is a technical one. The officials here attach no importance to this plea.

The German Embassy was much interested in the case, but delayed passing upon Horn's request, pending a report on his citizenship from the German Consul-General in New York. Officials of the State Department at this stage positively declined to express any opinion publicly in regard to the sufficiency of Horn's contention that his offense was "political," that it was an act of war, directed against his country's enemy, and that it was his intention to prevent the continuing transportation across this bridge of troops and munitions of war going to Europe to be used against Germany. It was pointed out, however, that to prove that his act was an act of war, he must produce evidence that he was acting under the higher authority, and by direct orders. The act of an individual, on his own responsibility, usually is not accounted an act of war. On the other hand, if the prisoner should produce evidence to show that he was acting under explicit direction and authority of the German Government, it is said a violation of the neutrality of the United States by Germany might be involved.

The Canadian Government, in making its application, referred to this man as an ordinary civil criminal. In fact, it is pointed out, this man is a German spy, and his extradition, under being treated as a German spy, or even as a military prisoner.

105,000 GERMANS FORM 6 MILES OF BATTLEFRONT

In Most Furious Attack Since War Began the Germans are Now Attempting to Break Russian Line at Borjimow. 30,000 Men in Twelve Lines Rolled Like Sea Waves Against Russian Hordes. The Slaughter is Terrible. Whole Companies Being Exterminated in Hand to Hand Charges.

(Special to The Guardian)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.—Not since the battle around Lodz in Russian Poland in the early part of December have the Germans delivered such violent attacks as those of yesterday when they attempted to drive the Russian line near Borjimow, and probably never before in the Eastern area of war have they concentrated such a force at a single point. In the distance of six miles, between Humin and Borjimow, the Germans threw 105,555 infantrymen together with heavy forces of cavalry, the whole supported by 100 batteries of artillery comprising in all no less than 600 guns. It is estimated that in this short time there were nearly 30,000 men to the mile, coming in ten or

twelve lines like the waves of the sea. The Russians, warned by attacks on the previous days in this same vicinity, have concentrated a corresponding heavy force to resist the German advance. So close were both sides packed in this narrow space that the artillery became practically useless. The battlefield was a flat plain unobstructed by either trees or houses. The latter had already been demolished by shell fire. The Russians met the German advance with rifle fire and bayonet, the first line struggling forward fell backward from trench to trench, at some places the trenches were only a few hundred yards apart. The closeness of the line made fighting extraordinarily sanguinary and

whole companies entirely exterminated. The most desperate German resistance was at Wola-Saydowlewieka, which the Russians succeeded in taking in the morning after a fight which lasted all night. German prisoners in the hands of the Russians relate that in the German camp the division chosen to lead this undertaking was dubbed, "division of death." Since it appeared to be a foregone conclusion that none would survive.

Russian military observers, with meagre details before them, are likening the fight to the battle of Borodino where Napoleon lost his Russian campaign. The battle of Borjimow is continuing to-day with unabated violence.

WILL GERMAN FLEET COME OUT AND FIGHT

GREAT ACTIVITY EXPECTED IN NORTH SEA

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following despatch from its Copenhagen correspondent:—

"Emperor William's visit to Wilhelmshaven, is believed to be in connection with the warning of the German Admiralty to neutral shipping that great activity may be expected on the north and west coast, as a result of German attempts to stop Britain's transportation of troops and munitions, as announced yesterday.

"This is interpreted here as a prologue to important events at sea. It is rumored that Germany will try to engage the British fleet in southern waters while another squadron goes northward, at full speed, with the object of covering the landing of troops in England.

"Large contingents of troops are now reported to have been mobilized at Wilhelmshaven at the time of the Scarborough raid."

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA OFFERED PEACE.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.—The Official Messenger publishes the following:—

"The German Government has published several telegrams which the Emperor of Russia exchanged with Emperor William before the war. Among these telegrams, nevertheless, is one which was not published; a despatch from His Russian Majesty, dated July 28, 1914, containing a proposition to submit the Austro-Serbian conflict to The Hague Tribunal.

"This has an appearance of a desire in Germany to pass over in silence the attempt to prevent the approaching collision which the Russian Emperor made three days before the war which Germany declared against us.

"In view of this, the Minister of Foreign Affairs is authorized to publish the telegram mentioned, of which this is the text:

"Thank you for your conciliatory and friendly telegram. Inasmuch as the official message presented to-day by your Ambassador to my Minister was conveyed in a very different tone, I beg you to explain this divergence. It would be right to give over the Austro-Serbian problem to The Hague conference. I trust in your wisdom and friendship."

AMERICA HISSED IN EDINBURGH

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A strong anti-American feeling was shown by hisses and a shout of "Dollars!" during Lord Rosebery's speech in Edinburgh yesterday, when he mentioned the United States. To all Americans here a bitter feeling of the American note of protest has been long evident. It must have been evident also to the American Embassy, and consequently have been laid before the Government in Washington. This feeling is based on misapprehension and a total lack of information concerning American grievances. The general public is absolutely unaware of any details of the American complaints, and the net result of the American protest has been to confirm the belief that it is simply a matter of America demanding the right to sell copper, which would be used to make German bullets with which to kill British soldiers. The Embassy, the State Department and the Foreign Office all know better, even if the Foreign Office will not admit the American contentions, but none has done a single thing to remedy conditions.

British Lord Rosebery was discussing Germany and Prussia, making a distinction between the two. He likened Germany to an elephant and Prussia to the mahout who sits with a spike and drives the elephant.

"This war will be known as the world war, for no part of the world is unaffected," said Lord Rosebery. "Think of our gigantic relative, the United States"—and here came the interruption described in the official stenographic report as "some slight hissing and a shout of 'dollars.'"

Lord Rosebery quickly deprecated the interruption and said the trouble which the German population of America was anxious to play the part of the mahout and "drive her into what would, after all, be a civil war with her ancestors and her friend, Great Britain."

He was cheered for that remark.

U.S. ARMY OFFICERS RECRUITING FOR SERVICE WITH ALLIES

(Special to The Guardian)
OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—It is understood that a number of leading officials of the United States Army have now taken up their residence in Canada and are considering the formation of a regiment or brigade of their compatriots for service with the Allies in the present war. Of course neither the Militia Department nor any Canadian can have anything to do with enlisting or accepting the services of any alien.

During the American Civil War thousands of Canadians crossed the border and were promptly taken into the service of the northern armies. So in both the first and second contingents from Canada upwards of two thousand American citizens were enrolled as British citizens for the war.

In the present instance the Militia Department of course has no part in the movement of forming an American brigade, until each United States citizen wishes to join as a British subject. This he can do by enlisting. It is understood that these officers are already enrolling their compatriots from the Atlantic to the Pacific at various centres. Thus far the names of these officers have not been published, but scarcely a day arrives that large additions are not made to their numbers.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Feb. 5.—Coincident with the arrival at the front of Emperor Nicholas, the Russians have assumed the offensive directly west of Warsaw and, according to a Russian official statement, have crossed the Buzura River and taken German positions. This, in the opinion of military experts, will, if the Russians have sufficient forces at their disposal, break the deadlock which has existed in the battle in Central Poland for so many weeks, since it threatens the flank of General Von Hindenburg's army, which is engaged in violent attacks immediately south-west, in an effort to break down the Russian defensive in the region of Borjimow. The Russians appear, according to reports from Petrograd, to have crossed the Buzura near its junction with the Vistula and are working southward; to have taken part of the German position near the town of Warsaw, and to have taken the point at which the Germans made their original attempt to break the Warsaw line. The new offensive of the part of the Russians explains the anxiety to clear the right bank of the lower Vistula of Germans, from having accomplished this they are now preparing the way for an outflanking movement from that direction.

Still there has been no slackening in the desperate fighting which has been proceeding for some days in the woods and roads along the right bank of the Rakwa River, from Borjimow to Skiewiewitz in the Warsaw region.

Here the attacks of the Germans alternate with those of the Russians under an artillery fire whose violence has never been exceeded. In the meantime the Russians are making slow progress in East Prussia and are withstanding the attempts of the Austro-German forces to take the offensive on the River Nida in Southern Poland and on Dunajec in Galicia. The Austrians admit the loss of Tarnow, Galicia, an important centre, possession of which by the Russians insures the main line of communication in Western Galicia.

In the midst of the snows of the Carpathians the two armies still are contending for the passes which lead into Hungary. Austro-German forces drove Russians back from the passes they occupied on the extreme right, to the west of Bukovina, but elsewhere the Russians claim to be making progress, or at any rate to be holding their own.

Artillery and a few small infantry attacks made up the sum of the operations on the western front. There are indications, however, that the Allies are preparing the way for an offensive movement in the Arras region, where their artillery has been very busy and where they have captured German trenches. In the Argonne region, too, the French claim to have improved their position.

The failure of the Turks in their preliminary attacks on the Suez Canal gives a good deal of satisfaction in England, as it is felt the Territorial and Australian troops engaged there have proved their mettle. Military men express the belief that the Turkish attack was only in nature of a feeler and that an organized assault will be delivered by the Ottoman army when it is able to collect its main strength within striking distance. Correspondents at Cairo say that a very warm reception awaits it from the ships and troops.

Germany's threatened submarine blockade of England and Ireland still occupies the public both here and in neutral countries, such as Holland and Scandinavia, which have important shipping interests. It is being taken very calmly by shipowners, who are promised that the Admiralty will take steps to counteract it, and are reminded that if it were possible the Germans before this would have sunk the transports taking troops to France.

GERMANS THREATENED BLOCKADE OF FRENCH COAST

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—By wireless to Sayville.—The warning of the German Admiralty staff, issued yesterday, concerning coming operations on the French coast, is considered by some Berlin newspapers, among them the Morgenpost, to mean that an actual blockade is to be put into effect by the Germans.

The Morgenpost, however, points out that many of the essentials of a blockade are lacking, among them being a definite description of boundaries, and a warning that neutral ships must not enter the forbidden zone.

The entire German press prints the comments made by the English newspapers regarding the German submarine boat U-21, which recently made a raid on British steamers in the Irish Sea.

SUMMERSIDE BOARD OF TRADE

At the adjourned meeting of the Summerside Board of Trade held on Thursday evening the committee appointed to examine and report on the president's address for the past year reported as follows:—(a) The Board find that as the result of the operations and activities of the Board the following advantages have been secured for the people of Summerside and Prince County:—(a) The removal of the three short hauls which in the past have been the source of so much loss and inconvenience to our merchants and shippers. (b) Through rates via Cape Tormentine and more advantageous rates via Charlottetown and Georgetown. (c) The erection of a clock tower on the Post Office in Summerside in which a clock is to be placed in the near future. (d) The continuation of the Saturday Department had proposed to discontinue. (e) Securing the promise of the Department of Marine that making Summerside a port of call in the proposed and Newfoundland would be made a condition of the granting of a subsidy to such service. (f) The purchase of a building at Summerside by the Provincial Government for the use of your committee believes was due to the energy of the President and Secretary.

Reference is made in the address to the enquiry made by a committee of this Board into telephone service and the ground on which the Telephone Company had advanced the rates, and as the result of this enquiry and the representations made to the Provincial Government the prospect of legislation at the approaching session of the Legislature. We would suggest the appointment of a committee to still further urge this matter on the Government.

Mention is also made of several lectures given by prominent men under the auspices of the Board. Your committee suggests that such lectures be made a permanent feature of the work of the Board.

Reference is made in the address to the prosperous trade conditions of Summerside and Prince County and also reference was made to the fox and oyster industries and the steps being taken to conserve the same with all of which the board has reason to be gratified.

The President suggested that the Board should act as an advisory board to the town council but the committee did not think this probably could be carried out. The above report was brought in by Messrs. Neil McLeod and Hugh McInnis and was adopted.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee to interview the Premier in regard to appointing an Industrial Commissioner for the Province. The following were appointed on said committee:—Dr. McClellan, Jardine and Alex McNeill.

A resolution was passed authorizing the president to make enquiries regarding the mail service at the cape, it was pointed out that a large portion of our mail was left at Cape Tormentine on account of not having sufficient transportation facilities.

BROOKFIELD FARMER IS FOUND DEAD

The residents of Brookfield were shocked yesterday to hear of the very sudden death of Mr. Richard McDuff, a highly respected resident of that place, aged about 65 years. Mr. McDuff was a well known and successful gentleman lived alone and was in apparently good health when last seen about noon on Thursday by several of his neighbors and his demise was not known until his brother went up yesterday morning to see about some oats which he was getting. Not finding his brother in or around the house Mr. McDuff went to the barn and was shocked to find him cold in death, near one of the horse stalls, where he appeared to have been in the act of putting a blanket on his horse, when death called him to his long rest.

Dr. Rogers was at once notified and an inquest held. The body was examined and found in good condition except that the hands were somewhat frozen from the intense cold of Thursday. The verdict given was that deceased came to his death from natural causes, an acute attack of indigestion. The sympathy of a wide circle of friends goes out to the brothers, Robert and Albert, at Brookfield; Alexander, in Providence, R. I., and to his sister, Mrs. Malcolm McKinnon, of Enmore River. The funeral will be held on Monday at two p.m. at Brookfield Cemetery.

CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charges twenty-five cents.

POULTRY.—I WANT A FEW TONS of hens and chickens at once for canning. J. D. Jenkins. 8516

BOARDS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at 139 Hillsboro Street. 8517-2-6m41

FOR SALE.—Kindlings. Apply to Wm. McDonald, 24 Alley St., or at the old Woolen Mills, Spring Park. 8513-2-6m31pd

BUSINESS ENVELOPES.—No. 8 printed with name and address, either on flap or front. \$3 per 1,000; \$5.50 for 2,000; \$12.00 for 5,000; \$20 for 10,000. GUARDIAN OFFICE. 6608-11-21mtf

WANTED.—Young men to learn wireless at home and erect private stations. Great opportunity after war and chance to travel. Write for particulars. THE RAYDEOGRAPH CO., AMHERST, N. S. 8503-2-5m71pd

FOXES FOR SALE.—3 PAIRS EXTRA good crosses and 2 pairs and several blacks, imported. Apply J. S. Wedlock, Canada Fox Exchange. 8371-1-26Mtr.

LOST.—Jan. 28, between Upper Malpeque Road and Kelly's Cross, new Persian lamb cap. Finder please leave at Guardian Office. 8510-2-6m31

WOULD THE PERSON WHO WAS seen taking a pair of boots and skates from St. Joseph's Convent kindly return same at once to Convent or to 74 Bayfield Street. 8518-2-6m11

WANTED.—SALES MANAGER to handle Staff of Canvassing Agents working this District selling ORALITE, the wonderful new chemical compound, guaranteed to reduce coal bill fully one-half. Free sample on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage, etc. Orallite Company, Bank of Toronto, 205 Yonge Street, Toronto. 8514-2-6M1pd.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian)
TORONTO, Feb. 6.—Maritime: Winds increasing to moderate gales from East and South, mild and becoming unsettled; with sleet or rain.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was beautifully mild and clear, with bright sunshine.

The coldest temperature of Thursday night was 8 1/2 deg. below zero. At 9 a.m. yesterday the thermometer registered zero and at 9 p.m. it was 10 deg. above. The highest during the day was 20 deg. above.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 2.50, tomorrow at 2.31 and Monday at 4.21. It will be high tomorrow morning at 3.57, Monday at 5.10 and Tuesday at 6.31.

The sun sets this afternoon at 5.17, tomorrow at 5.15 and Monday at 5.12; it rises tomorrow morning at 7.15; Monday at 7.14 and Tuesday at 7.12.

The moon sets this morning at 10.26 and Monday at 11.09.

The moon was full on Sunday, Jan. 31st at 12.41 a.m.

The last quarter of the moon will be on Sunday, Feb. 7th at 1.11 a.m.

The length of day today will be nine hours and fifty-seven minutes and of tomorrow, ten hours.

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

ENGLAND WILL PUT 4,000,000 MEN IN FIELD

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Feb. 5.—England is going to put at least 4,000,000 men in the field to fight the Germans. An idea of the plans of Earl Kitchener, revealing the strength of the British forces, was given to-day when the new army estimates were issued in revised form by the War Office.

The Commons will be asked to vote, not the actual sum of money requested by the War Office for the equipment and maintenance of these forces but to appropriate the sum in round figures. Actual figures will be reserved in order to prevent information from reaching England's enemies.

DACIA'S CARGO WILL BE FORWARDED TO ROTTERDAM AT EXPENSE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The announcement that the former Hamburg-American Line steamship Dacia had sailed from Galveston with a cargo of cotton for Germany caused much comment in London, where it was generally believed that the Dacia incident had been closed.

Granting that the Dacia tries to reach Rotterdam, she unquestionably will be taken by British warships into an English port, where her cargo of cotton immediately will be reloaded on a waiting vessel. It will then be sent promptly to Rotterdam at the expense of the British government, thus preventing loss to her owners.

It is the general impression here that the Dacia is certain to go into a prize court to test the validity of her transfer from German to American registry.

CANADIAN SERUM FOR WAR HOSPITALS.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 4.—The Canadian Red Cross Society has ordered from the anti-toxin department of the Provincial Board of Health, 5,000 doses of anti-tetanus serum for the Canadian hospitals at the front.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

(Special to The Guardian)
PARIS, Feb. 5.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a report of the progress of fighting as follows:—

In Belgium German aviators showed great activity. An announcement given out last night reported the occupation of a trench by the enemy West of

SIR GEORGE PERLEY GOES TO FRANCE

(Special to The Guardian)
OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—A cable has been received that Sir George Perley has left for France, where he will spend a few days at the British headquarters. While in France he will inspect the arrangements which have been made for the Canadian expeditionary force when it goes into the trenches. An Order-in-Council has been passed making special arrangements for trooper Mulloy, the South African hero, who was blinded in both eyes. Owing to his disablement he was unable to avail himself of the South African grant of homestead land in the west. It has been decided to allow him to select two adjoining sections of land available for homesteading, which would be sold to him at the rate of one dollar an acre.

RESCUE MASQUEE KEPT SECRET

(Special to The Guardian)
Washington, Feb. 5.—Rescue measures with regard to the Japanese cruiser Asama ashore and breaking up on the Lower Californian coast, are being conducted in secrecy here today to protect the neutrality of the States. On the theory that information with regard to the disabled ship might become of value to German men-of-war in the Pacific, the Navy Department kept secret its latest despatches from Rear Admiral Howard, commander of the Pacific fleet, sent from his flagship, the cruiser San Diego, in the neighborhood of Eshenada, and refused to give information as to the movements of American men-of-war going to the Asama's aid.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

**Come to the Annual Supper of The Strathcona Farmer's Institute will be held at the Florida Hotel, Pownall, Thursday, Feb. 11 at 8 o'clock. 8502-2-5M31.

***DON'T BE A SLAVE TO PREJUDICE.—You may not know what you're missing in the way of efficiency, if you're trying to get along without one of our Remington or Smith Premier typewriters.—A Milne Fraser, Halifax, N. S. 8507.

**A missionary concert in Kensington Hall will take place on Monday evening, Feb. 8. A dialogue, entitled, Why Ann Polly joined the Missionary Society, will be presented also solos recitations and short addresses. Mrs. Vernon Howatt, Miss Mamie Ross and Miss Maud Thorn will sing. A silver collection will be taken. 8508-2-6M21.

**Subscribers please add to their directories the following new subscribers:—406—C. F. Fisher, Office. 569—C. J. Gallagher, Residence. 351-L—Miss Edna Hurry, Residence. 568-J—F. E. Morris, Sample-Rooms. 265-L—F. E. Morris, Residence. 576—"Eastern Trust"—Co." 18-L—E. W. Wollner, Residence. 558-L—Prof. S. M. Robertson, Residence 391-L—Auld & McLeod, "Meat and Provisions." 377-L—J. Gordon Baker, Residence. 8501-2-5M11.

AUSTRALIA OFFERS 10,000 MEN

(Special to The Guardian)
MELBOURNE, Feb. 5.—A further expeditionary force of 10,000 men has been offered by Australia and accepted by the British Government. This is in addition to reinforcements of 4,000 men monthly.

SPLIT IN DEMOCRATIC RANKS OVER SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Like a bolt from the blue in the Senate late today, nine Democrats joined an alliance with Republicans in an effort to send the government Ship Purchase Bill back to the Commerce Committee. The revolt, unexpected as it was sudden, turned in a twinkling an administration advantage into a defensive position, which tonight seemed almost hopeless to many Democratic leaders. Forced to fight for the life of the measure, the Democrats succeeded in adjourning the Senate with the motion to re-commit pending, and a party caucus was called for tomorrow morning.

Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, Democrat, and president pro tem of the Senate, revolutionized the situation which has held the Senate in deadlock for many days. He arose while Senator William A. Smith, of Michigan, was concluding a long speech against the shipping bill, and asked him to yield for a motion. The Senator yielded, having learned the measure of the motion to come, and Senator Clarke, introducing his remarks with an appeal for consideration of other legislation, moved to send the pending bill back to committee.

Such pandemonium as followed this development has not been witnessed in the Senate since the situation which has held the Senate in deadlock for many days. He arose while Senator William A. Smith, of Michigan, was concluding a long speech against the shipping bill, and asked him to yield for a motion. The Senator yielded, having learned the measure of the motion to come, and Senator Clarke, introducing his remarks with an appeal for consideration of other legislation, moved to send the pending bill back to committee.

Both sides seemed to be willing to declare a truce to the ship's stock of the new situation, and when Senator Fletcher moved an adjournment until noon tomorrow, there was no opposition.

Tonight administration leaders called a Democratic caucus for tomorrow morning, when an effort will be made to win back recalcitrant members of the party.

MAKING SURE.

First Campaign Promoter to Second Ditto—"Darned insult, I call it!"

Second Promoter—"What's wrong?"

First C. P.—"See what the old second did! Carefully counted each of his fingers after I shook hands with him."

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.