

LOOKS LIKE A CAGE.

Pulpit Used by Whitefield in His Travels from Home.

Famous Relic Is Now Preserved in New York City—Its Authenticity Established by Indisputable Evidence.

Visitors at the rooms of the American Tract society in Nassau street, New York, lately have been confronted by a queer sort of wooden cage on a still-like legs. Those who looked twice saw tacked on it this sign: "George Whitefield's Pulpit."

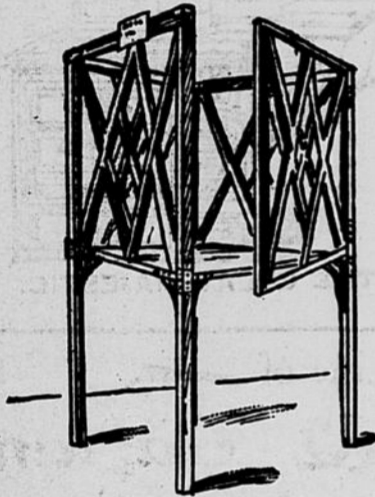
This pulpit, says the New York Sun, is one of the most highly prized relics of the American Tract society. For years it has not been put on anything like public view, but it has been kept none the less carefully on that account.

The frame of the pulpit is about six feet high, with the floor of the pulpit about three feet from the ground. The wood is said to be black walnut, but age and successive coats of paint, stain and varnish have done much to hide its identity.

The most striking feature of the pulpit is the number of hasps, hooks and hinges which bind its frame. Those who have charge of the relic are quick to call attention to this fact and to offer the explanation that the pulpit is of the folding variety. It was constructed in that way so that it could easily be carried in a wagon or even by a strong man.

The identity of the pulpit as Whitefield's is not questioned by those who now have it, although they have no available data concerning its movements after Whitefield died in 1770. Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, the famous hymn writer, who died only a few years ago, said that it was "well authenticated as Whitefield's traveling pulpit—that which he carried with him and from which he was wont to address the thousands that flocked to hear his voice."

Whitefield's preaching in England as an evangelist, particularly after his



WHITEFIELD'S PULPIT.

(Now in Possession of the American Tract Society, New York.)

dispute with Wesley, brought to him larger audiences than he got over in the colonies in America, and it is thought that he did not bring the traveling pulpit here. At any rate, according to the testimony of the oldest living officer of the American Tract society, the pulpit was presented to the society some time before 1830 by a man who picked it up while traveling in England.

It has been exhibited only a few times in this country, once at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 and again at the world's fair at Chicago in 1893.

Whitefield came to America seven times in all, his death occurring on his seventh visit, while he was at Newburyport, Mass. The first time he came here he went to Georgia at the request of the Wesleys. On his other visits he preached mainly in the New England colonies, where, on several occasions, he was not allowed to use regularly assigned pulpits because their occupants looked with extreme disfavor on his evangelical ideas. This fact has led to the belief that perhaps he did bring his own pulpit here.

All of the historians agree as to the power of Whitefield's voice. It seems not unlikely that he was accustomed to emphasize his utterances by pounding the frail structure of his pulpit, for it now bears traces of having been used vigorously. The wood has been cracked and chipped off around the fastenings of the upper railing, as if some heavy hand had once marked the time of his creed upon it.

British Take Three Islands.

According to advices received from Sydney, H. M. S. Sparrow has returned from a protracted cruise through the South sea group. During the cruise the warship's officers annexed Suwarrow, Isabel and Choiseul islands for Great Britain. At Malietta island, five villages of the natives were shelled to punish the islanders for having killed a Fijian woman because she embraced Christianity. With a view to impressing the natives with the seriousness of the crime committed by them, and of warning them against a recurrence of such acts, the Sparrow visited five places in the island of Malietta, namely Auki, Siv, Uras, Kwai, and Port Diamond, and at each place the villages were shelled and partially destroyed.

Barroom in Vest Pocket.

A Berlin druggist puts up tablets which contain the essences of various spirituous liquors. One of these tablets, dropped into a small quantity of water, produces a beverage resembling whisky, gin, or brandy. Thus a toper is enabled to carry his barroom in his vest-pocket.

WILL DEFEND SMITH.

Senator Hanna Comes to Aid of General Who Was Retired by President Roosevelt.

Senator Hanna has interested himself in the case of Gen. "Jake" Smith, known as "Hell-Roaring Jake," who was summarily retired by the president on account of his "kill-and-burn" order in the Philippines, and in all probability will introduce at this session a bill to restore him to the army.

All of the brigadier generalships have been filled, and Mr. Hanna's plan is to introduce a bill in the senate creating a new one for the sake of restoring Gen. Smith.

Before this is done Senator Hanna will consult with the president to find



GEN. JACOB SMITH.
(Senator Hanna Will Seek to Have Him Restored to Army.)

out if, under all the circumstances, Mr. Roosevelt desires to keep Gen. Smith in the army. He wishes it understood that he does not intend to precipitate any contest with the president and will only move in Gen. Smith's behalf because he thinks an injustice has been done and because a large number of army officers support him in this view. Senator Hanna will confer with Gen. Chaffee in Cleveland within a few days in regard to the case and will be guided largely by his opinion. Inasmuch as the general, since his return from the Philippines, has expressed the opinion that Gen. Smith's campaign in Samar was no more severe than the circumstances warranted, it is altogether probable that he will urge Senator Hanna to move for reinstatement.

Gen. Smith has already said that his orders from Gen. Chaffee were even more vigorous than he himself is credited with giving, and it is known that the two officers stand together on the case.

Senator Hanna will not introduce his bill until he has become convinced that a majority of his republican colleagues will support the measure.

PRINCE IN CONGRESS.

Hawaii Will Be Represented on the Floor of the House by a Genuine Sprig of Royalty.

The election of Prince Cupid Kalaniana'ole, the delegate from Hawaii, introduces to the congress of the United States its first member of royal blood. This kingly scion will be without a vote. He will get his salary and the privilege of the floor and that will let him out. Prince Cupid's real name is Jonah Kunio Kalaniana'ole. It is written thus by native Hawaiians who know him and his family. He is a brother of Prince David who was a delegate to the national democratic



PRINCE KALANIANA'OLE.
(Hawaiian Sprig of Royalty Elected Delegate to Congress.)

convention in 1900, and who cast the vote maintaining silver in the democratic platform.

The generally accepted name of Prince Cupid came to him not at his baptism, but by general consent. It is so thoroughly attached to him that it would be impossible to speak of him in public either in Hawaii or elsewhere as other than Prince Cupid. He has been elected as a republican, but his personal sympathies are strongly royalist.

Those who know Prince Cupid say he is belligerent and touchy on points of honor regarding himself and his race. He is a born fighter, and when the Boer war broke out he tendered his services to the British government as a soldier and saw active duty on the veldts of South Africa. He has a medal from the king of Great Britain in recognition of his soldierly bearing and faithful service under his adopted flag.

It is stated that Prince Cupid will violently resent an insult fancied or real.

He has been mixed up in many personal quarrels in his own country and is a man whose anger is feared more than any other native. He is married to a native Hawaiian woman and affects the society of his own people rather than the American or non-native elements of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

Worried Over Alleged French-Spanish Secret Treaty.

Scheme Is Now on Foot to Divide His Ancient Empire—Terms of Partition Made Public by African Explorer.

Recent events in Morocco have fully confirmed the information forwarded to the New York Times that risings are being prepared there which must ultimately lead to the intervention of France and perhaps Spain. And in this connection the rumors of a secret treaty between France and Spain, with a view to combined action in Morocco, are becoming more and more persistent. Jean Hess, the well-known explorer and expert on colonial matters, who has just returned from Morocco, has communicated some particulars to the Times correspondent which represent the situation in a singularly startling light. To the existence of this alleged Franco-Spanish treaty M. Hess attributes the extraordinary favor now being shown to Spanish exterior in the Paris financial market.

The terms of the division of Morocco between France and Spain are, M. Hess says, as follows: Spain to have the portion of Morocco comprised between the left bank of the Moulouia and the southern coast of the Sabou basin; the rest to belong to France. The Spaniards wanted the Triffa plain and the greater portion of that splendid shore line of the Kiss, where a Frenchman, M. Say, is establishing a port, and it needed the intervention of a very eminent colonial authority in the French parliament to secure the frontier of the Moulouia for France. This same personage, who, with the rest of the colonial party, was deeply displeased with the Siamese treaty, had to be mollified by the assurance on M. Delcasse's part that Morocco would soon be joined to Algeria, and that Spain would consent to this junction to Orania of the right bank of the Moulouia. M. Hess predicts that the settlement of the Newfoundland question



SULTAN OF MOROCCO.
(France and Spain Contemplate Division of His Empire.)

with Great Britain and the abandonment of the traditional French policy in Egypt will result from this great deal for the possession of Morocco, as to the success of which M. Delcasse is said to feel assured.

Having just arrived from Morocco, M. Hess declares, in further support of the foregoing statements, that he has positive and personal knowledge that the Spaniards are instigating among the tribes of the Rif a constant agitation against the sultan, and supply them with arms. On the other hand, the exploitation of agricultural products is forbidden by the Mellilla, and in this way the Berber population is prevented from settling down to peaceable occupations. M. Hess was refused by his own government authorization to purchase cereals on the Kiss shore and embark them at Port Say for Algeria and abroad.

In conclusion M. Hess expresses the opinion that, commercially speaking, the position of France with respect to Morocco is all that can be desired, and that the pacific conquest of the markets of Morocco by France is perfectly feasible. The true policy, he says, would be to break with the Franco-Spanish agreement, and to work on the development of economic relations between Morocco and Algeria.

Auditory Organ in Leg.
One of the strangest and most unexpected of uses to which one could imagine a leg being put is that of an organ of hearing. Yet such seems to be one at least of the functions of the forelegs in the cricket. On the outer side of a tibia a small oval space may be seen, in which the strong armature which covers the rest of the body is reduced to a thin and membranous condition, making thus a sort of window, or drumhead. Communicating with this, inside the leg, are the ends of a nerve, and it can hardly be doubted, therefore, that the whole apparatus constitutes an auditory organ.

A Pocket Typewriter.

A typewriter for the pocket is one of the latest bits of American ingenuity specially designed to meet the requirements of journalists and authors who need to take notes under conditions where a pencil and paper would not be convenient. It may be worked without removing the hands from the pocket.

Ice Cave in Catskills.

Near the famous Stony cave, in the Catskills, there is a smaller cave in which ice exists all the year round. This locality is locally known as the Notch, and is walled in on all sides by steep mountains, some of which are more than 3,000 feet high.

JAPANESE MISSION.

Mikado Objects to Appointment of John Barrett as Successor of the Late A. E. Buck.

John Barrett, of Oregon, will not be the United States minister to Japan, although it was the president's intention to send him in that capacity. The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, called at the state department the other day, and while he did not make any formal protest, it was evident that the Japanese government had instructed him to say that it would prefer not to have Mr. Barrett as the representative from the United States.

It develops now that the announcement of his intended appointment was



HON. JOHN BARRETT.
(Orientalist Who Is Persona Non Grata at Japanese Court.)

premature. It is customary in all such cases to consult the foreign government before an appointment is made, and this, unfortunately, was omitted in regard to Mr. Barrett. The Japanese minister did not, of course, formulate any charges, and according to usage he was neither expected nor required to.

There are peculiar relations between Japan and Siam. It is said that Mr. Barrett, while minister to Siam, trod on the toes of the Japanese government in some way, and later on, in a lecture or interview in this country, made some references to the empire of Japan which left a sore spot over there.

John Barrett, now serving as commissioner general to Asia and Australia for the St. Louis exposition, is eminent as a writer and lecturer upon eastern questions. Prior to his appointment by President Cleveland in 1894 as United States minister to Siam he had made a special study of the possibilities of trade with the orient, and it was in recognition of this work that he was indorsed by both parties in Oregon, Washington and California for a high place in the Asiatic diplomatic service.

During his term of office he traveled extensively in China, Japan, Korea, Siberia, Java and the Philippines, studying commercial opportunities for the United States and embodying the results of his investigations in official reports, which have always been regarded as of great value.

He is a native of Vermont and a graduate of Dartmouth college. He is 36 years old.

COUNTESS OF DUDLEY.

Charming Vicereine of Ireland Who Has Just Been Operated Upon for Appendicitis.

The countess of Dudley, upon whom Sir Frederick Treves has just operated for appendicitis, is the wife of the second earl of Dudley, at present lord lieutenant of Ireland. She was married to the earl in September, 1891, previously to which time she had been Miss



COUNTESS OF DUDLEY.
(Wife of the Present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.)

Rachel Gurney, youngest daughter of Charles Gurney, a member of the well-known family of Gurneys who are noted for their scientific learning. The countess is now in the hands of her physicians at the lodge in Phoenix park, Dublin.

Insurance for Old Maids.

In Denmark there are companies which insure women who have a fear of becoming old maids. They pay stated sums every year, and should they marry before they are 40, what they have paid in goes to the less fortunate. After they are 40, they receive pensions for life.

A Rattlesnake Dinner.

A monster rattlesnake, fried, boiled and stewed, was the principal delicacy at a banquet given by Capt. Dabney, of Hot Springs, Ark. It was fattened on rabbits, chickens and larks. The guests pronounced it delicious.

Three Drunks Spell Ruin.

A new rule in the British army orders the disgraceful dismissal of all soldiers who have been thrice guilty of drunkenness.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

Valuable Bulletin.

Bulletin No. 53 of the Agricultural College Experimental Station has for its topic "Food Products and Their Adulteration," and has a large amount of interesting, if not startling, information on the subject, gleaned right in Fargo, from analyses of articles bought and consumed in the city. Canned goods and preserves come in for no small percentage of the discovered adulterations. Coal tar dyes are among the ingredients noticed. Formaldehyde in condensed form has resulted in putting a cat out of business, under experiment. Of thirty-three samples of jams and jellies examined not one was found free from chemical preservatives. Of eight samples of catsup examined all contained coal tar dyes. Soups, corn and succotash, peas, tomatoes, pork and beans, all come in for a horrible turning over—poison in some form being present. Cream of tartar was found among the rankest deceptions. The bulletin contains nearly forty pages—and is a clear, concise expose of food adulterations, and indicates, clearly enough, that there ought to be something done in the premises at the approaching session of the legislature.

Inaugural Ball.

The arrangements for the inaugural ball on the opening of the legislature are being made and it is said that the event will be an unusually notable one in society and circles. Governor White being the only governor twice elected to the office in this state, gives his friends the reason to make the second inauguration a specially brilliant event. Manager Zimmerman of the North Dakota state band has been at Bismarck and expects to secure the contract to furnish the music for the occasion, which it is stated will be Jan. 9. On the following Monday, the 12th, the band will stop here on its return and give a concert and grand ball. The orchestra consists of 16 pieces and expects to give concerts at Cooperstown and Valley City also on the return from the capital. The Wode Fisk Concert Company is also bidding for the music at the inaugural and will give a dance and concert here some time in January.

Alleged Confession.

The alleged confession of Carl Hanson, charged with the murder of Napoleon Lemay, near Minot, will be of little value to the prosecution. Hanson says that Ross did the shooting, and that he was forced to help bury Lemay on account of threats by Ross. Hanson has retained Greenleaf & Leighton and W. N. Crane as his attorneys and will make a vigorous fight for his life. The trial may possibly be the means of clearing up one or two other crimes that have puzzled the authorities.

New Department.

A new department, to be known as the teachers' preparatory or review course, is to be started at the state university during the first week in January. The course will consist of three months' training for teachers, and will be to all purposes and intents a teachers' training school, a feature that has never before been adopted by the state university, but one which it is expected will prove very popular. Mrs. Charles M. Cooley, formerly of the Minneapolis schools, will teach methods and grammar; Professor Kennedy, arithmetic; Professor Brannon, physiology; Professor Perrott, civil government; Dr. Libbey, United States history; and Professor Wilder, geography. The only additional charge for this course will be the registration fee of \$3.

Bonds Purchased.

The state board of university and school lands held a meeting at the state capital. Among the transactions was the purchase of \$75,000 of penitentiary bonds, which were authorized by the last legislature, and the proceeds of which will go to take up the twine plant certificates issued three years ago.

News Notes.

The sale of school lands at Devils Lake brought in over \$60,000. The attendance at St. John's academy at Jamestown is the largest in the history of the institution. The tow mill at Devils Lake is now running, and the managers want all the fax straw that they can get. James Morrison was burned quite severely at Minot by the explosion of a can of oil. He is slowly recovering. Mrs. Wm. A. Johnson, who lives ten miles from Mohall, recently gave birth to a female child weighing 36 ounces. Less than half a dozen years ago Louis Regan, a cripple, was a newsboy in Fargo. He disappeared from his old haunts and no one seemed to know where he was, ill a few days ago, when he sent his mother a handsome Christmas present from Montana, where he now owns 320 acres of land and has started a ranch. It is said that a bill will be introduced for the creation of a new judicial district out of the eastern part of the territory now included in the Second district. The district at present is too large for one man to handle, and the population has been growing rapidly in the west end.

The house in Fargo owned by Belle McCune was ruined by fire, the loss being about \$3,000.

Cattle rustlers have been making trouble for the residents of Steele, and there are warrants out for the arrest of suspected persons.

A runaway dray team ran into Mrs. R. H. Atkinson and Mrs. C. A. Douglas on a Fargo street, and both ladies were seriously injured.

The dates of the meeting of the Poultry Association at Fargo have been changed from Jan. 29-31 to Jan. 20-23, so as to bring the meeting at the same time as the grain growers' meeting.

Ernest S. Williams has been appointed surveyor general for North Dakota.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Dec. 26.

Prof. E. A. Gastman, of Decatur, has been elected president of the Illinois state board of education.

The German bundesrath approves the tariff bill in the form in which it passed its third reading in the reichstag.

Comptroller of Currency Ridgley, in an address before New York bankers, says more elasticity is needed in the monetary system.

Congressman James A. Hemenway has announced himself a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Indiana.

South American republics are not likely to side officially with Venezuela. Newspapers of Peru, Bolivia and Salvador urge united resistance.

The Nebraska supreme court has decided that the marriage of divorced persons within six months of the granting of a decree in that state is void.

The French steamer Modoc with 223 passengers on board, collided with a cruiser in Toulon harbor and grounded on the rocks in a dangerous position.

While walking on the tracks at Warren, Ill., George Oatway and Karl Kurth were struck by the west-bound flyer on the Illinois Central and killed.

Martin H. Bakkedal has been appointed receiver of the Bank of Westby, Wis.; the liabilities are placed at \$100,000 and the assets at \$155,000.

A St. Louis hotel keeper was held responsible by a jury for the death of a guest who perished in a fire, and the widow was awarded \$5,000 damages.

Unrequited love is said to have been the reason why Herman Helsing shot and mortally wounded Voltairine La Cleyre, a noted anarchist, at Philadelphia.

Because of the high wages paid to mechanical help, the Santa Fe and other western railroads are retrenching by cutting down the salaries of office employees.

The will of Mrs. Martin Adams, widow of Charles Kendall Adams, former president of the University of Wisconsin, gives a large part of the estate to that institution.

The post office of Grandville, O., was dynamited and robbed of nearly \$1,000 by two men who escaped. The post office at Big Stone Gap, Va., was robbed of \$1,200 in money and stamps.

A group of New York financiers are said to be desirous of assuming Venezuela's debts, providing the United States will assist in collecting the money from customs receipts.

At the presentation of credentials by Ambassador Tower to Kaiser Wilhelm his majesty promised a very good, though not a very large, exhibit for the St. Louis exposition.

Payment of \$365,000 insurance policies on the life of R. C. Whyne, found dead at Louisville, Ky., from a gunshot wound, will be refused. The question of suicide is still unsettled.

The United States Steel company bought the Union steel mill, near Pittsburg, and the Sharon mill, at Sharon, Pa., from the Union company, and \$45,000,000 bonds are to be issued in payment.

The house eight-hour labor bill, providing a penalty of \$5 against government contractors for each day and every laborer allowed to work over eight hours, was agreed to by the senate committee.

Fulton (Mich.) citizens headed off a hotelkeeper who planned to open a barroom by incorporating as a cemetery association and locating a plat 80 rods away. The law of 1869 forbids saloons within that distance.

The demand for coal grows more strenuous in Chicago, and the charge is made that mine owners are discriminating against the west. Railway officials say they are doing their utmost to get supplies to market.

The tobacco trust will fight Chicago independent cigar dealers with a new factory employing 500 union hands, and by employing 200 solicitors after January 1. Labor unions are expected to desert the independents as a result.

The Illinois legislature will be asked to amend the state law to prevent corporations organized elsewhere from escaping state tax and license. Inducements offered by New Jersey and Arizona are declared to aid evasion.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 26.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$4 05 @ 6 75
Hogs	5 55 @ 6 60
Sheep	3 00 @ 4 25
WHEAT—Buckwheat	2 29 @ 2 35
WHEAT—December	80 1/2 @ 83 1/2
May	84 1/2 @ 87 1/2
RYE—State	55 @ 55
CORN—December	62 1/2 @ 65 1/2
OATS—Track	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
BUTTER	20 @ 20
CHEESE	13 @ 13 1/2
EGGS	18 1/2 @ 20
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Christmas Beves	\$6 20 @ 6 75
Texas Steers	4 50 @ 5 15
Medium Beef Steers	4 50 @ 5 25
Common to Fair	5 00 @ 5 35
Bulls	2 25 @ 4 85
HOGS—Light	5 75 @ 6 05
Heavy mixed	6 00 @ 6 29
SHEEP	3 25 @ 4 25
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 23 1/2
Dairy	17 @ 22
EGGS	20 @ 24
POTATOES (per sack)	40 @ 46
MESS PORK—January	6 00 @ 6 12 1/2
LARD—January	9 67 1/2 @ 9 72 1/2
RIBS—January	8 27 1/2 @ 8 45
GRAIN—Wheat, December	82 1/2 @ 85 1/2
Corn, December	60 @ 61 1/2
Oats, December	23 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Barley, Choice	56 @ 59 1/2
Rye, No. 2	46 @ 49
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1	\$ 71 @ 72 1/2
Corn, May	57 1/2 @ 6 55
Oats, Standard	22 1/2 @ 23
Rye, No. 1	51 @ 52
Barley, No. 2	61 @ 62
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1	\$ 67 1/2 @ 64
Corn, December	57 1/2 @ 57 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	42 @ 45
Rye, No. 2	45 @ 49
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$4 25 @ 6 00
Texas Steers	5 75 @ 6 55
HOGS—Packers	6 05 @ 6 25
Butchers	6 10 @ 6 40
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$3 20 @ 6 00
Cows and Heifers	2 80 @ 4 20
Stockers and Feeders	2 60 @ 4 25
HOGS—Heavy	6 00 @ 6 10
SHEEP—Wethers	5 15 @ 6 40