

A GREAT SCANDAL

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES FOLLOW AN INVESTIGATION.

HISTORY OF DARK DEALINGS

Owners and Union Teamsters Form Close Corporation and Advance Prices—More Serious Offenses Than Bribery and Conspiracy.

CHICAGO—The greatest scandal Chicago has ever seen, according to States Attorney Healy, is to follow the disclosures made Friday before the grand jury by C. Driscoll, when the former secretary of the Associated Building Trades and Coal Team Owners' association revealed the entire history of the dealings between employers and union labor leaders, particularly that branch of union labor represented by the Chicago Teamsters' union.

State Attorney Healy said: "More serious offenses have been committed than bribery and conspiracy and the evidence presented to the jury has been of an extremely sensational character. It is very important and will lead to startling results. The names mentioned by the witnesses are those of prominent men on both sides. If I thought there would be no results from the investigation I would call a halt immediately. I believe the present line of inquiry will occupy the jury for the remainder of this week and a portion of next week, but if necessary all the docket cases will be sidetracked because of the great importance I attach to the results of the present inquiry."

Today will witness the gathering before the grand jury of twenty or more of the prominent business men of Chicago, together with leading members of the bar. Subpoenas for them have been placed in the hands of private detectives.

John C. Driscoll was the chief witness before the grand jury and related what he called the dealings between the employers and union labor. Driscoll told how the coal teamsters and coal team owners had made the first joint trade agreement, which provided that the owners should employ only members of the Coal Teamsters' union, and that members of the union should work for no employer not a member of the Coal Team Owners' association. The effect of this arrangement, the witness declared, was to force every coal wagon owner into the Coal Team Owners' association and every coal wagon driver into the teamsters' union. The owners behind this provision that barred union drivers from working for men not members of the association and prevent non-union drivers from driving coal wagons, raised the cartage rates of coal from 20 cents to 50 cents a ton for short hauls and to as high as \$1 a ton for longer hauls.

STRONG CENSORSHIP FOR THE NEWSPAPERS

ST. PETERSBURG—The censorship, at the instance of the council of ministers, has issued a blanket order forbidding newspapers to mention or publish the proceedings of any congress or meeting held without the permission of the government. This step was advised by General Trepoff.

TIMBER THIEVES SENTENCED

Some Wealthy Men Are Sent to Prison.

SEATTLE, Wash.—F. M. Barrett and F. W. Bone, wealthy business men of Wheaton, Minn., pleaded guilty in the federal court to complicity in a conspiracy to defraud the government by inducing Italians to take out timber claims near Kallispell, Mont., and were sentenced to one year in the United States penitentiary and the payment of a fine of \$1,000 and the cost of the action. Judge Hanford made caustic remarks on the moral turpitude which was involved and which was condoned in a letter introduced by the defendant Barrett from a cousin, who is a judge of the supreme court of Maine. H. J. Schoul and G. L. Brokaw of Spokane, who are also defendants, refused to plead. The case against Shoul may be dismissed.

Looks For Another Battle.

LONDON—The practical certainty now that peace negotiations cannot begin for another month leads to the conviction that another battle will be fought in the interval. According to the Daily Telegraph's Tien Esin correspondent, a Japanese forward movement has already commenced in spite of the rainy season.

Kills Her Four Children.

DUBUQUE—Mrs. Paul Klass has killed her four small children and committed suicide at her home near Kieler, Wis., eight miles east of Dubuque.

THREE YEARS FOR KIRKMAN

President Approves Findings of Two Courts-Martial in Officer's Case. WASHINGTON—The president has approved the findings in two trials of Captain George W. Kirkman of the Twenty-fifth infantry, sentencing him to dismissal from the army and confinement in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for three years. Kirkman was convicted with the sensational case resulting in the suicide of the wife of Lieutenant Chandler at Omaha.

Fatality on the Rail.

ALBION, Ill.—Three persons were killed and twenty-nine injured in the wreck of an eastbound passenger train on the Southern railroad at Golden Gate, Ill., on Tuesday. The train was a "Cotton Belt special," carrying confederate veterans to the reunion at Louisville, Ky. While running at a speed of fifty miles an hour the engine struck a spread rail on a trestle twenty feet high and the engine and four cars were overturned and fell to the bottom of the ravine.

NO MATCH FOR JAPS.

Defeat of Rojstevsky Foregone Conclusion.

VLADIVOSTOK—A series of interviews which the correspondent of the Associated Press has had with naval officers who survived the battle of the sea of Japan has developed a most sensational story of the causes of the Russian disaster and the complete demoralization which followed the sinking of the flagship Kniaz Souvaroff and the wounding of Admiral Rojstevsky. It is explained that a single officer of the fleet knew the commander-in-chief's plans. The admirals in command of divisions knew no more than the sub-lieutenants, and had to rely only on the signature signals of the flagship. Admiral Nebogatoff, upon whom the command devolved, had seen Rojstevsky once after the junction of their squadrons and then only for fifteen minutes. All the stories of extensive target practice in Madagascar, it seems, were false. During the entire voyage there practically was no training in gunnery worthy of the name, and the big gun practice was confined to three shots per vessel.

FRANCE IS PLEASED WITH THE PRESIDENT

PARIS—President Roosevelt's success in opening a way for peace negotiations between Russia and Japan is the absorbing theme here and France has forgotten her own troubles with Germany over Morocco to join in enthusiastic approval of the American initiative. Portraits of President Roosevelt, Ambassador Meyer, Minister Takahira and Ambassador Cassini appear in all the journals, with pictures of the White House as the scene of movement.

MEET IN WASHINGTON

Nation's Capital Selected for the Peace Meeting.

WASHINGTON—Official announcement is made that Washington has been selected as the location of the peace conference. The announcement came in the form of an official statement issued by Secretary Loeb by direction of the president. The statement follows: "When the two governments were unable to agree upon either the city of Paris, or the president suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting and the president has accordingly formally notified both governments that Washington will be so selected."

It is suggested at the White house informally, that after meeting and organizing the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, if it should be found to be uncomfortably hot in Washington, might adjourn the meeting to some summer resort in the north, where they may continue their sittings until such time as the weather in Washington will be more comfortable. Minister Takahira of Japan called at the White house at 10:45 o'clock and was shown directly into the office of the president.

Mr. Takahira's visit lasted one hour and twenty-five minutes. He declined to divulge any of the details of his talk with the president. The conference was had during the busiest part of the executive day and everything else was in abeyance during that time. Naturally it is to be presumed that it was of rather more than usual importance.

Mr. Takahira, on leaving the White house, when asked whether a decision had been reached as to the location of the peace conference, said: "Oh, no. It is a long journey," meaning probably that it might take considerable time to determine the matter.

AN IOWA WOMAN VICTIM OF TRAMPS

WATERLOO, Ia.—W. J. Schrock, a prominent farmer near Waterloo, on returning home found the charred body of his wife in the ruins of the coal shed. The trunk had been wholly consumed. A coroner's jury was unable to solve the mystery, but the theory is generally entertained that the woman was the victim of tramps.

Denver Wants the Pow-Wow.

DENVER, Colo.—Mayor R. W. Speer telegraphed to President Roosevelt a formal invitation to the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries to hold their sittings in Denver.

THE JAPANESE FORCES DRIVE BACK RUSSIANS.

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria—The Japanese have forced the advance posts of the Russian left beyond the Kooche river and are occupying the heights north of the river. A heavy force seems to be behind this movement. Field Marshal Oyama is ready for a general offensive.

Llewellyn Has More Work.

WASHINGTON—The postmaster general has ordered the state of Iowa detached from the St. Louis division and made part of the Omaha division of the rural free delivery service effective July 1, 1905.

Wyoming Sheep Herder Shot.

BUFFALO, Wyo.—E. F. Mattoon, a sheep herder, was shot and killed near here. Although details of the shooting are not yet known, there is a strong suspicion it may be the prelude to another stockmen's war.

Cutting Timber on Reserves.

WASHINGTON—Reports to the forestry bureau concerning the cutting of timber on the forest reserves, show that up to date 91,000,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 cords of wood, 513,000 railroad ties and 36,000 posts have been disposed of.

Land Withdrawn From Entry.

WASHINGTON—The secretary of the interior has ordered the withdrawal from entry of 1,050,000 acres of land in the Santa Fe and Las Cruces land districts in New Mexico.

THE CONFERENCE

RUSSIA ACCEPTS WASHINGTON AS MEETING PLACE.

BY APPROVAL OF THE CZAR

Decision is Made Partly as Compliment to President Roosevelt—The Question of Armistice Informally Discussed at White House.

WASHINGTON—Russia and Japan have tentatively decided each to appoint three plenipotentiaries to represent them in the Washington conference. M. Nedloff, it is understood, has already accepted the chairmanship of the Russian mission and is being consulted about the selection of his assistants, but Washington has not yet heard whether Marquis Ito's health will permit him to come as the ranking Japanese plenipotentiary. The belief here is that Field Marshal Yamagata will be designated in Marquis Ito's place should the marquis be unable to accept. It is believed that the conference will convene here about the middle of August.

Pending the official announcement of the plenipotentiaries little toward the arrangement of an armistice is being done on this side. Japan will not take the initiative in requesting an armistice. It is improbable, however, that she would insist on Russia making the request. It is generally expected that when the missions have been announced the president will suggest to the belligerents the advisability of a limited truce and that this suggestion will be accepted. Instructions will then go to Linevitch and Oyama to sign the armistice.

The whole question of an armistice has been informally discussed at the White house and the belief in diplomatic circles is that there will not be a hitch on this score. Japan prefers that the armistice should be signed in the field by the Russian and Japanese commanders and there are indications that this will find approval in St. Petersburg.

General commendation is voiced in diplomatic circles of the president's tact in not communicating to Japan the suggestion from St. Petersburg for a reconsideration of the selection of Washington for the conference. The irrevocable opposition of Japan to any capital of Europe was a matter of common knowledge in Washington and the transmission of any such suggestion, it was realized, would only invite an emphatic refusal from Japan and possibly seriously menace the convening of the conference. It was learned Sunday that the issuance of the authoritative statement on the subject by the Russian embassy here late Saturday night was based on advice from St. Petersburg that the selection of Washington was to be officially announced in the Russian capital, thus removing all doubt on that score. There have been several explanations current among diplomats as to the reason for Russia's suggestion, one being that it was based on a misunderstanding about the finality of the decision to select Washington, and the other, the St. Petersburg government believed the president greatly preferred The Hague. Both explanations are unofficial and in view of the Russian embassy's authoritative statement the incident is regarded as closed.

THE TEAMSTERS' STRIKE IS A BACK NUMBER.

CHICAGO—The teamsters' joint council apparently has come to the conclusion that the strike is a "dead issue." For the first time since the original strike against Montgomery Ward & Co., was called the controversy was shelved in the council meeting as an "unimportant" matter of business.

PLAN FOR ARMISTICE.

It is Probable That Protocol Will Be Negotiated in Manchuria. WASHINGTON—Alone on the plains of Manchuria, midway between the two great armies, the Russian and Japanese commanders will meet to sign the armistice which will pave the way for the Washington conference if the present tentative program is followed. Exchanges on these points are now in progress between Tokio and St. Petersburg via Washington, but no final conclusion has been reached. It was first thought a preliminary protocol might be signed at Washington providing for a temporary cessation of hostilities, but in view of the fact that this concerns directly the armies in the field it is believed that the belligerents will agree that arrangement of the armistice be best entrusted to Linevitch and Oyama, the respective commanders-in-chief, who in such event would be telegraphed special powers to sign.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Strained Relations Give Rise to Serious Apprehension. PARIS—The strained relations between France and Germany over Morocco continue to give rise to serious apprehension, but, while openly admitting that there are real difficulties involved, the officials protest against this being made the basis of exaggerated reports. Such reports have been circulated for several days past by a small and unimportant section of the press, notably by the Patrie and the Presse. One report that Germany had submitted an ultimatum brought out a formal denial from the foreign office.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC FEARED

Three Deaths in Poland, and St. Petersburg Anxious. ST. PETERSBURG—The anxiety caused by the danger of an epidemic of cholera is growing. A dispatch from Sosnowice, Poland, reports that deaths from cholera are occurring daily there and three suspected are reported at Tulsa. The authorities of both these cities have ordered anti-cholera inoculations in the infected regions, but the warm, moist weather prevailing is favorable to the spread of the disease.

GOMPERS TO SEE ROOSEVELT.

Federation of Labor Appoints Committee to Confer with Executive. SCRANTON, Pa.—At the third day's session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor here President Gompers, Vice President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison were appointed a committee to wait upon President Roosevelt to present to him the subject of Chinese exclusion and other matters affecting the interests of labor.

Two Men Hanged.

CANYON CITY, Colo.—Frederick Arnold, aged 20, and Newton Andrews, aged 21, were hanged at the state penitentiary here Friday for the murder of Mrs. Amanda Youngblood in Denver two years ago.

Japs Satisfied With Washington.

TOKIO—Barring the distance and consequent delay, the Japanese are entirely satisfied with the selection of Washington as the place for the peace conference.

MURDERER PLOEHN IN JAIL.

The Man Who Killed His Cousin is Captured.

OMAHA—Hidden in a hayloft in a barn on a farm owned by his victim's mother within a mile from the scene of his crime Max Ploehn, murderer of Alma Goss, was captured by Sheriff McBride of Cass county about 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

The prisoner was transferred from the county jail to Omaha during the afternoon. According to Sheriff McBride's statement he did not fear violence, but wished to avoid the annoyance occasioned by the curious.

The story of the crime is that: Returning after a day spent in drinking in Plattsmouth to the Goss farm, where for four years he had been employed, Ploehn on no apparent cause shot and killed his cousin, Alma Goss, and wounded her sister, Emma. His flight was immediate and until Thursday morning two separate parties with blood hounds had been on his trail.

HOOCH MAY GET ONE MORE CHANCE

CHICAGO—"Bluebeard" Johann Hoch, who was sentenced to be hanged June 23, for the murder of one of his numerous wives, may be given one more chance to escape the gallows. His case may be taken to the supreme court of Illinois. In a conference held here Governor Dineen assured counsel for Hoch that in case the state's attorney's office is assured by Wednesday, June 21, that sufficient money is forthcoming to provide for the preparation of the necessary record, a reprieve will be granted until October term of the supreme court. The sum needed is \$700.

Threat to Extend Strike.

NEW YORK—President Frank McArdle, of the international association of foundrymen, has announced that if the employers in New York and New Jersey, where his men are now on strike, do not grant an increase of 25 cents a day he will extend the strike to the entire country.

ALL DEPENDS UPON RUSSIA.

Must Send Representatives Empowered to End War. BERLIN—Count Inouye, the Japanese minister to Germany, declares, in an interview in the Lokal Anzeiger, that the prospects for the establishment of peace depends wholly, according to the Japanese view, upon whether Russia appoints real plenipotentiaries rather than a mere diplomatist commission to learn Japan's terms. Russia's commissioner must be authorized not merely to hear Japan's conditions, but to, at the same time, enter into serious peace negotiations. Japan expects only commissioners equipped with such powers, the minister says, and will name its terms only to such representatives of Russia as are empowered to end the war.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN MAY BE AN ENVOY.

WASHINGTON—Whether the selection of Washington will affect the tentative selection by Russia of M. Nedloff as one of her envoys is not known, though the opinion here is that he will come from Paris. Private advices reaching here from Europe say that Emperor Nicholas has been considering General Kuropatkin as a substitute for M. Nedloff.

FIGHT AT JACKSON'S HOLE.

BLACKHAWK, Idaho—Latest reports from the Jackson Hole country indicate that the recent battle there between ranchers and outlaws was more sanguinary than was indicated by the earlier reports.

It is now stated that six persons were killed, four outlaws and two ranchers. Several horses were killed during the fight, five being shot down in one spot. The ranchers, it is reported, succeeded in recovering the cattle, which the outlaws were attempting to drive away.

PENSIONER REMITS CONSCIENCE MONEY

WASHINGTON—Commissioner of Pensions Warner received a contribution of \$1,924 to the conscience fund of the treasury. It came from a pensioner and the sum total of the pension money drawn by him since the civil war, beginning at the rate of two dollars and rising to six dollars per month. The identity of the pensioner is withheld at the latter's request.

Poor Class of Emigrants.

LONDON—Marcus Braun and Maurice Fishberg, the American immigrant inspectors who have been investigating emigration from continental countries to the United States, having concluded their labors in Austria-Hungary and Russian Poland respectively, are now looking up the conditions prevailing at the embarking points of the big Atlantic liners. They express the opinion that emigration now going to the United States is not of a desirable character.

BANISH RED TAPE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD HAVE IT CUT OUT.

IMPROVED BUSINESS METHODS

He Appoints a Committee of Five to Look Into Matters—Salaries Should Be Commensurate With Service Rendered.

WASHINGTON—The president has appointed a committee of five to report to him on improved methods of doing the public business in the various bureaus and departments.

In a letter addressed to Charles H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury, President Roosevelt says:

"You are hereby designated as chairman of a committee to consist in addition to yourself of the following four gentlemen: Frank H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general; Lawrence O. Murray, assistant secretary of commerce and labor; James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, and Gifford Pinchot, forester in the department of agriculture, who are to investigate and find out what changes are needed to place the conduct of the executive business of the government in all its branches on the most economical and effective basis in the light of the best modern business practice."

"Salaries should be commensurate with the character and market value of the service performed and uniform for similar service in all departments. The existence of any method, standard, custom or practice is no reason for its continuance when a better is offered. There should be a systematic inter-department co-operation in the use of expert or technical knowledge. The business methods of the different departments should be substantially uniform. In the adoption of methods and the performance of work every step which is not clearly indispensable should be eliminated.

"A resolute effort should be made to secure brevity in correspondence and the elimination of needless letter writing. There is a type of bureaucrat who believes that his entire work and that of the entire work of the government should be the collecting of papers in reference to a case, commenting with eager minuteness on each and corresponding with other officials in reference thereto. These people really care nothing for the case, but only for the documents in the case. In all branches of the government there is a tendency to greatly increase unnecessary and largely perfunctory letter writing. In the army and navy the increases of paper work is a serious menace to the efficiency of fighting officers, who are often required by bureaucrats to spend time in making reports which they should spend in increasing the efficiency of the battalions or regiments under them."

"There has been considerable agitation during the past year, tending to increase the beet sugar industry in the state of Nebraska. Next to the one at Alvarado, Cal., the factory at Grand Island, Neb., was the second factory successfully operated in the United States. Another followed at Norfolk the next year. Nine years later another one was built at Leavitt, near Ames, on the Union Pacific railroad, about fifty miles west of Omaha. This gives Nebraska fourteen years' experience in beet sugar production. Beets for these factories are grown in districts where crops are produced by rainfall. In the fourteen years the state has developed most of the information covering beet growing in rainfall districts.

Washington—The department of agriculture, in its recent report, credits Nebraska as being one of the best, if not the best state in the union for growing sugar beets. The report says: "There has been considerable agitation during the past year, tending to increase the beet sugar industry in the state of Nebraska. Next to the one at Alvarado, Cal., the factory at Grand Island, Neb., was the second factory successfully operated in the United States. Another followed at Norfolk the next year. Nine years later another one was built at Leavitt, near Ames, on the Union Pacific railroad, about fifty miles west of Omaha. This gives Nebraska fourteen years' experience in beet sugar production. Beets for these factories are grown in districts where crops are produced by rainfall. In the fourteen years the state has developed most of the information covering beet growing in rainfall districts."

LONDON PAPERS ON PEACE CONFERENCE

LONDON—The acceptance of Washington as the place for the conduct of peace negotiations is regarded by the London morning newspapers as a great compliment to President Roosevelt's diplomacy and as a further proof of the growing influence of the United States in international politics. Moreover it is felt that Japan would have not proceeded thus far unless convinced there was a reasonable prospect of the negotiations bearing fruit. It is therefore concluded that Japan has resolved to propose moderate and reasonable terms.

RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED

Railroads of Missouri Fighting Maximum Freight Rate Law. KANSAS CITY—Judge Smith McPherson of Red Oak, Ia., in the United States district court here issued a temporary injunction restraining the state railway and warehouse commissioners of Missouri and the attorney general of the state from enforcing the maximum freight rate law which went into effect recently, and against three Kansas City shippers, preventing the latter from claiming penalties under the law. The injunction was granted at the request of eighteen railways doing business in Missouri, who brought suit against the state officials on the ground that the rates provided in the new law are prohibitive and would amount to the confiscation of their property. The suit against the three Kansas City shippers is intended to cover the shippers of the state as a class, and the order of the court against them will restrain them from bringing action against the railways under the law.

MAY RETURN REVOLUTIONISTS

Russia Has Much to Fear From Paroled Prisoners. LONDON—A Russian resident in London who is closely allied with the revolutionary movement said to the Associated Press that Russia had much to fear from the return of prisoners now confined in Japan. These prisoners, he says, have been regularly supplied with revolutionary literature from societies in New York, London and Berlin, and also with all news detrimental to the government of Russia, as well as literature comparing the free governments of other countries with that of the motherland. As Russian soldiers are susceptible, he predicted that every prisoner on his return to Russia would have revolutionary tendencies.

RUSSIANS DO SOME FLANKING

Linevitch Says Japs Fled Hastily and Burnt Supplies. ST. PETERSBURG—General Linevitch in a dispatch to the emperor, dated June 15, reports that a Russian turning movement forced the Japanese to retire from Iulanzij June 11, after burning their supplies. A Russian force, June 12, advanced from the valley of the Tzin river to the village of Vanloungou, pushing back the Japanese advance posts.

Extends Time Fifteen Days.

WASHINGTON—The secretary of the treasury announced that the payment of the second installment of the public deposits called from depositors banks will not be required on July 1, the date named in the call, but may be made by the banks at any time on or before July 15. It is stated that the purpose of thus changing the date of payment is to separate the transfer of funds of the treasury from the heavy payments of dividends and interest falling due on July 1.

ASSASSINATION.

The Popular Premier of Greece Murdered.

ATHENS—Theodore Delyannis, the popular premier of Greece, was stabbed and mortally wounded by a professional gambler named Gherakaris at the main entrance of the chamber of deputies at 5 p. m. Tuesday. The premier died within three hours afterward. The assassin, who was immediately arrested, said he committed the deed in revenge for the stringent measures taken by Premier Delyannis against the gambling houses, all of which were closed.

The premier arrived at the entrance of the chamber in a carriage. Gherakaris approached, saluted the premier and opened the carriage door. The premier was in the act of thanking Gherakaris for his courtesy when the gambler plunged a long dagger into M. Delyannis' abdomen, inflicting a frightful wound. The murderer was immediately overpowered by the attendants. Medical assistance was quickly secured and the statesman was taken to Red Cross station, where an operation was performed in an effort to stop the internal hemorrhage. This was unsuccessful and Premier Delyannis died at 7:30 o'clock.

NEBRASKA IS A GOOD SUGAR STATE

WASHINGTON—The department of agriculture, in its recent report, credits Nebraska as being one of the best, if not the best state in the union for growing sugar beets. The report says: "There has been considerable agitation during the past year, tending to increase the beet sugar industry in the state of Nebraska. Next to the one at Alvarado, Cal., the factory at Grand Island, Neb., was the second factory successfully operated in the United States. Another followed at Norfolk the next year. Nine years later another one was built at Leavitt, near Ames, on the Union Pacific railroad, about fifty miles west of Omaha. This gives Nebraska fourteen years' experience in beet sugar production. Beets for these factories are grown in districts where crops are produced by rainfall. In the fourteen years the state has developed most of the information covering beet growing in rainfall districts."

Japs Have Information Ready.

Potter Sargent, of Amesbury, writing the national bank of Tokio, Japan, asking for information on the war and was surprised to receive in reply a magazine of 140 pages on "The Russo-Japanese War." The book is printed in English on good paper and is profusely illustrated in half-tones. Aside from the printer's name which appears on the cover, there is nothing to show that it was not gotten out in a first-class American printing establishment and is clearly an imitation of our magazine. It deals with the war from a Japanese viewpoint.

Population of the World.

So much is said and written these days concerning the dense population of certain parts of the world and the constant cry among nations for more territory, that perhaps the following may prove interesting: The population of the whole world could with ease stand upon the Isle of Wight. Roughly, the population of the world is 1,500,000,000. If each person was allowed two square feet of standing room, they would occupy about 67,000 acres. The area of the Isle of Wight is 93,341 acres.

Lawsuit Hung Fire Long.

The owners and heirs of owners of the brig Oliver Frances have just brought suit against the government for damages sustained by the brig almost forty years ago. The Frances was run down and sunk in a thick fog on the morning of June 30, 1866, by the United States gunboat Winoski. Since that time the matter has been in process of settlement, but no agreement could be reached between the parties, and the suit was entered in the United States district court at Portland, Me.

Plow Built in 1790.

An old and very interesting plow has been received by Prof. Hurd for the museum of the agricultural college at Orono, Me. The plow is the gift of Leroy B. Nason of North Windham. It was built in 1790 by Abiga Varney of Windham. It is of the same style as the old Daniel Webster plow, being a heavy, clumsy affair, but entirely of wood with iron plates sheathed over the share and point. These plates are with the exception of two bolts held on by wooden pegs.

Twine to Bind Kansas Crops.

It took fifty large freight cars to convey 1,600,000 pounds of twine to be used in binding up the wheat crops of Kansas. An idea of what this vast quantity of twine means may be gathered from the following data: The twine will bind over 600,000 acres of grain, and if in one continuous length would encircle the globe at the equator six times and enough left to connect New York City with Cleveland, Ohio.

Angler's Good Haul.

A North London, Eng., angler, while fishing in the River Conyer, which runs between high Barnet and St. Albans, recently thought his hook had stuck in a bank of weeds, but it turned out to be a sack. He got it ashore and opened it. To his astonishment out rolled a heap of jewelry. Altogether there were some forty gold rings and eighty watches, mostly minus the cases.

Neighbors Replaced Poultry.

The henery of an aged Adams, Mass., couple was visited last week by thieves and the inmates removed to the last birdy. When this became known a committee of neighbors called on the unfortunate poultry raisers and presented them not only with double the number of hens lost, but a big St. Bernard, whose special duty will be the meeting of future prowlers at the edge of the estate.

Mail Delayed Thirteen Years.

Thirteen years ago a bundle of papers fell down behind a mail box in Chicago and were overlooked by the collector. As they were second-class matter, no complaint of their non-delivery was made at the time and they were not found until the other day when they were distributed by the regular channels to the addressees.

Interesting Item of "Copy."

Here is a news item, bearing name, which was received at the office of the Manchester Union the other night: "—hate Plouffe For a bill of divorce Franklin Faris N. H."



The Man Behind the Gun. We delight to jest daily. From the dawn till set of sun, To the dawning, countless dolings Of the Man Behind the Gun!

He will face the foe, and fearless, Fight him fiercely, North and South, Seeking bubble reputation In the booming cannon's mouth.

Oh, the rumbling roar of battle Is sweet music to his ears; He has little love for laughter, And he has no time for tears.

Cow Made Much Trouble.

At Chatham, England, a short time ago, a cow was being driven home from market by the purchaser, when it started in pursuit of a little girl named Dickinson. The girl took refuge in her house, and her mother had barely time to barricade the sitting room door with chairs and a sewing machine when the cow commenced to butt it. The animal then proceeded to stumble upstairs, and in the front bedroom wrought much havoc among the furniture and fittings. A great crowd had by this time assembled in the street. One of the spectators ran in, and opened wide the bedroom window, out of which the cow almost immediately put its head and forelegs. Its hoofs slipping on the zinc-covered roof of the bay window, it fell bodily into the street, to the accompaniment of a great smashing of glass. The crowd bolted in all directions, but the beast, which was practically uninjured, was secured before any further damage was done.

Population of the World.

So much is said and written these days concerning the dense population of certain parts of the world and the constant cry among nations for more territory, that perhaps the following may prove interesting: The population of the whole world could with ease stand upon the Isle of Wight. Roughly, the population of the world is 1,500,000,000. If each person was allowed two square feet of standing room, they would occupy about 67,000 acres. The area of the Isle of Wight is 93,341 acres.

Lawsuit Hung Fire Long.

The owners and heirs of owners of the brig Oliver Frances have just brought suit against the government for damages sustained by the brig almost forty years ago. The Frances was run down and sunk in a thick fog on the morning of June 30, 1866, by the United States gunboat Winoski. Since that time the matter has been in process of settlement, but no agreement could be reached between the parties, and the suit was entered in the United States district court at Portland, Me.

Plow Built in 1790.

An old and very interesting plow has been received by Prof. Hurd for the museum of the agricultural college at Orono, Me. The plow is the gift of Leroy B. Nason of North Windham. It was built in