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## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1898.

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## MAKING WAR MORE MERCIFUL Figures Show that the Death Rate in Battle Has Grown Less. MORAL EFFECT OF MODERN MISSILES The Awful Slaughter at Tours and Tratalgar-Arms of Today More

Decisive, but Less Destructive.

"Six hundred shots a minute!" What a ightful slaughter must accompany the use t these terrible weapons, capable of throwing such a relentless hall of death-dealing projectiles! How destructive of life a modern battle must prove!

Such is the opinion one hears constantly expressed in these days of Maxims and dynamite guns; yet, surprising as it may seem, an investigation into the facts, coming down to the bedrock of figures and guns of immense range and power, and of statistics, reveals an entirely different state perfecting appliances for rapid and continof affairs from that usually imagined. Not only were there more men actually killed in the battles of olden times, but also the rcentage of dead was often far greater than in modern engagements. For instance, compare the battle of Marathon, which was fought in the year 391 B. C. and is one of the earliest of which there exists any authentic record, with that of Ha-Shan in the Chino-Japanese war of 1894. In the former conflict out of a total of some 70,000 troops engaged nearly 7,000 were left lying on the field, while in the latter only 750 dead were counted, though the opposing forces amounted to more than 23,000 men; a disparity that seems incomprehensible when we remember that throughout the war the Japanese were provided with all the latest types of guns and ammunition. Some of the battles of ancient times showed a pro-

portion of dead or disabled that cannot be accounted for unless we accept the view that the wars of those days were waged in the spirit of a policy of extermination pure and simple, in the belief that success was not assured until every enemy had been killed, or captured with a view to subsequent torture and execution.

## Ancient Battles.

Three memorable battles took place in France shortly after the advent of the Christian era, and the story of each of them is successive downfalls of three powerful races similar. Let it be understood that the man that strove in turn to obtain a mastery over hitting the road very seldom gives his real central and western Europe: every one was name to those whom he meets. The name a bloody butchery. At Dethmold, A. D. 9, of his state or city and some real or im-16,000 Roman troops under Varus, with some aginary characteristic are fashioned into a 25,000 camp-followers, were skillfully surrounded and cut to pieces by a large force of Teutons under Arminius, not one of the

unfortunate descendants of Romulus, it is believed, escaping to tell the tale. Four centuries later, at Chalons, Attila, at the head of his villainous multitude of rapacious Huns, met the allied forces of Romans, Fraternal Legion of American Tramps. Sev-Franks and Goths, 300,000 strong, Attila's eral times since had they met and parted strength was established at fully 700,000. The night before the great conflict a "skirmish" took place between out-lying pickets in which over 15,000 troops were but the following evenkilled. the plain was strewn with ing corpses of the slain to the the number of close on 250,000. Attila's wast assembly of freebooters fled like chaff before the wind when they met the well-disciplined legions of Rome, but the cost of victory was great, and its imtime. It is worthy of notice that the gone and leaped into fame at a single bound. For Osborne Deguan, coxswain of the Merriwas far in excess of the total of those killed mac, was on the tramp in Texas in December, 1892. battle during the entire civil war of 1861-65, though it has been computed that at least five million men carried arms in the course of the struggle between the north and the south. The third of the epoch-making contests was fought at Tours, in the year 732, and resulted in the driving back of the Moors across the Pyrenees, which they had crossed, under the leadership of Abderrahman, with the intention, by one bold stroke, of conquering Frankland and crushing the rising faith of Christianity that was striding rapidly through western Europe. At the head 00,000 Arab troops Abderrahman arrived ours without encountering the slightest pposition and proceeded to encamp at a little distance from the ancient Roman city. The thoroughly alarmed Christians had meanwhile assembled under the banner of Charles, afterward Martel, and, with only 30,000 followers, the Champion of Christendom determined to give battle to the Saracen. The cause of the cross prevailed against the almost overwhelming numbers of the heathen and the victory was accom -panied by the inevitable wholesale destruction of the vanquished. If we can believe the accounts of the monks, the only historians of the period, Abderrahman and 275,000 of his followers were ruthlessly butchered, while the Christian loss was only 1,000 men. It is certain, at least, that very few of the invaders ever returned to Spain, whence they had started on their ill-starred

vaunted destructiveness of the modern engines of war, when fourteen Spanish ships, in their own harbor and backed up by strong shore batteries, could not make the slightest impression on the gallant Dewey's six large vessels nor even kill a single man! And the Contest of the Missouri Judges to Defeat recently published, results show that the awful destruction that was done among the boats of the Dons was accompanied by the death of but seventy-eight of the sallors and marines that manued them. Similarly, at Athara, Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar, repulsed a force of over 40,000 Dervishes, but the Maxims, field guns and repeating rifles were responsible for but a few hundred of the 3,000 Arabs who were slain;

the fear inspired by a whole regiment ad-

ONE OF THE MERRIMAC HEROES.

Reminiscences of Osborne Degnar When He Was Boy Tramp in Texas.

On one of the heavy supports of the water

tank of the Southern Pacific railroad at

IOWA SPUD. YORKER FAT.

Sabinal, Tex., may be seen this inscription:

vancing at the charge.

stop made.

point of the bayonet.

the Woods-Judges Lie in Prison from Choice, the greater part of them fell in the hand-tohand fighting that took place when the Brit ish troops stormed the Arab "zereba" at the The case of the St. Clair county judges two of whom are now in jall at Kansas City. There is but one conclusion to be drawn is probably the most remarkable case of its from these figures, and that is, that, instead

LONG

kind in the world, says the Kansas City of becoming more inhuman and destructive World. Sometimes one, sometimes two as the centuries roll by, war is today a far more merciful game and infinitely less sometimes all three of the judges of the bloody than in the days of flint-lock, cross-St. Clair county court have been sent to bow or javelin. Whatever advances have jail by federal judges for contempt in ignorbeen made in the art of producing huge ing their mandates to levy a tax to pay the bondholders of the Tebo & Neosho railroad, for which never a pound of iron was laid uous firing, equal, if not greater strides down in the county. During the twentyeight years the famous and unique bond have been made in the science of affording case has been in litigation twelve jail adequate protection to both garrisons and sentences have been served by judges of that crews. And moreover, it is ridiculous and court, two judges having suffered twice the impossible to expect that in the heat and excitement of a battle the same accurate re- martyrdrom of incarceration, as they consults can be obtained which are found in

FIGHT AGAINST LAW

sider it, because they refuse to rob the people of nearly \$1,500,000 to pay for a paper the peace and quiet of target practice. Even railroad. the coolest brain cannot be relied on to Perhaps the most unique of the many infaithfully compute logarithms amid the teresting circumstances which continuous screeching of shell and the dull, ear-rending litigation has ground out of the case were roar of big guns fired in anger. The moral those connected with the imprisonment of effect of a bursting shell is far in excess of years ago. The court met in the woods, or

in out of the way places down along the county. river, out in the fields, sometimes at dead of night, and transacted whatever business was necessary to keep the mill of county affairs grinding. Two men, Presiding Judge Philips and Associate Judge S. F. Scott, feigned willingness, so it is said, to make the levy, but he was the minority, so it made

spokesman for the court. The "Swamp Fox."

Scott, the "Swamp Fox," as he was known took to the brush," and for two years eluded the federal officers, who wanted to jail him. It cost the bondholders \$1,200 to chase him, but he was never nearer the fraught with intense interest as making the United States contains entries somewhat strong grip of the law than the opposite side of the Sac river. He swam across it one time when a deputy marshal was after him and slipped away through the brush. The presiding judge would send for him or go out into the woods and meet him whenever there nickname by some other hobo and thus the was any county business to be transacted. tramp is known while he remains on the At one time he was employed as a farm road. It is his first duty to register at each hand by Phillips. Everybody knew him, and whenever he wanted to be concealed over

Chance had thrown these two together at night he was always secure and had as Lafayette, La., where a large number of many meals of victuals as he could stow away included in his keep. The other judge that term, B. F. R. men of all descriptions intending to beat their way had in jocularity formed the Copenhaver, was sent to jail at Jefferson lity by Federal Judge Krekel for refusing "lowa Spud" was then a lad of about 17. to make the levy, the same reason as always. The next term after that all three of the This was his second trip. He had run away udges, Judge Hoyt, J. F. Tandy and Sam from home somewhere in lowa (Marshall-Peeden, were sent to jail at Jefferson City. town or Ottumwa; if memory serves well) because of differences with a step-father William Chapman, R. B. Grimes and J. F. Tandy, the county judges next elected, were and was going to Qregon, where he had an let alone by the federal authorities. Quite

of St. Clair county in jail, and Judge George

Lyon. Judge Copenhaver came near dying

n jail of heart failure, after he had been

ere a very short time, and so he was al-

Judge Lyon heard of this and thought it

ould be fair for Copenhaver to come back

about to fix up a cock and bull story about

owed to go home. He worked his farm and

uncle who was a judge. His true name, he informed his companion, was Osborne frequently that policy has been followed by the federal authorities seemingly in the Degnan. That companion has since written hope that sentiment against paying the a book and believed that some portions of bonds would change. the story might at least give the Iowa lad a Judge Copenhaver served his second term little notoriety, but now the young man has in jail four years ago in Kansas City,

rew better.

counteracted." "The feeling was sure growing," added year, he built the first school house and Collection of a Debt. Judge Gill from his cot, "and in another year taught the first school. With eight other Philips had let us alone we would have young men he was at Fort Snelling to enlist fixed the whole thing up. I believe the when the news of the Sioux outbreak was CASE THAT HAS HAD NO PARALLEL

people would vote row to pay the original received. Mr. Pendergast was placed in amount of bonds, \$250,000, minus the \$19,- command of the "Home Guards." They dis-000 that were cancelled twenty odd years tinguished themselves for heroism. For **Continuous and Unreleating Fight for** ago. But now Phillips has stirred up a twenty years Mr. Pendergast was in charge Twenty-Eight Years-Court Held in

hornet's nest, and he wouldn't get as warm of the Hutchinson schools, eight years of a welcome if he should go down there now as he did six weeks ago, I can tell you." The rotund member of the incarcerated chosen assistant superintendent of public in-

ourt shook the ashes out of his pipe, refilled it, and told asstory not for gospel truth, but the way he had often heard it, he School of Agriculture. The judges that signed the bonds said: twenty-eight years ago were named Mitchell,

Collins and Robison. The bonds, as first completed. graded, that was all but the bondholders

Was He datoxicated? story goes | that Presiding Judge early elected young Hopkins county super-The toxicated as a native Missourian ever gets. The bonds have been bearing 10 per cent he was called to preside over the city's

interest ever since and costs have been school interests. He held that position until piling up until the amount is now more than the county can pay without bankrupting every property owner. There is no doubt only one of the county judges nearly twenty that the bonds have kept settlers out of the the dual office, which carries with it more county and retarded the progress of the

The majority of the bonds are held by John B. Henderson of Washington. He is said to be the only one of the holders who is not opposed to the federal judge's proposition to compromise for \$409,000. Twentymade all the necessary levies, but not a red eight cents on the dollar looks mighty small cent for the railroad bondholders. Philips to the others when they consider that Cass county compromised for 70 cents and Henry county for 75 cents on the bonds of this same railroad. The other bondholders are D. B. Overall of St. Louis, the Ninth Na-

tional bank of New York, two New York capitalists named Gilroy and Skinker and a few who have small amounts.

The judges now in jail were asked if any attempts to levy had ever been made. 'Once in a while a judge has weakened," said Judge Nevitt. "There have been two levies. Personal property, horses in both cases, has been brought in to be knocked down to the highest bidder, but there was never a bid. People were afraid to, even if they had wanted to, because there were so many in the crowd with big guns, ready to "do" whoever did bid." Judge Gill roused up at a question whether

is not difficult to get candidates for the county court. "Not by a d-n sight," he exclaimed. "There are somewhere between ive and twelve candidates right now. We are all out next fall, you know."

"So Philips calls me a liar, does he?" h dded, picking up Friday evening's World. 'All I want to say is that I have heard a hundred people say he advised the county to resist payment. I have been there only fifteen years myself."

A singular feature of the present status of the case is that Judge Nevitt, who has twice gone to jail from St. Clair county, formerly lived in Henry county and moved out when the compromise was effected.

PROMINENT WESTERN EDUCATORS.

H. E. Kratz, superintendent of the Sioux just sent Judges Thomas Gill and Thomas City schools, is a native of Ohio, and pre-pared for college in the public schools of just sent Judges Thomas Gill and Thomas Nevitt of the present court to jail. With that state. He graduated from the University

and Lyon voted for when Philips said. The institution. After leaving college he taught the people will look toward this painstaking of Normal, Ill., in 1886, was elected princifederal judge couldn't see that with the in the graded schools of Amesbury and and careful man to bestow higher and more pal of the Peabody school in Liftle Hock, general election coming on in November, the Essex, Mass., gaining the reputation of being enduring evidences of their esteem of his Ark., in 1887, and of the Fort Steele school bond levy would be made an issue and all , a successful teacher. In 1856 Mr. Penderworth. in that city in 1890. In 1891 he was chosen the feeling toward a compromise would be gast came to Minnesota and took up a homesuperintendent of the city schools of Atchistead at Hutchinson, where, the following

son, Kan., which position he has held ever Dr. James McNaughton of the Advisory Board of the Transmississippi Educational since. Congress, now president of the Arizona

Normal school, is a native of Chautauqua ounty, New York. He acquired his primary education in the public schools, and made such additions thereto at Ellington acadony as were necessary to fit him to onter college. He pursued collegiate studies at Allegheny college and Michigan university, receiving the degree A. B. on graduation, schools for McLeod county. In 1881 he was and later the degreeces, A. M. and Ph. D. for cognate graduate work. Teaching has struction; a position which he held for seven been his calling, and to that he has devoted years, when he became principal of the himself with a tireless application and a clearness of conception that have rendered him an acknowledged leader among educa-S. N. Hopkins, superintendent and ex- tors. He served several years with eminent

made out, were to be paid one-third when officio auditor of the Oklahoma territory success as superintendent of public schools the railroad was finished one-third of the schools at Guthrie, is a native of Ohio. At in Iowa-eight years of the time at Council way across the conniy, another one-third an early age his parents sent him to the Bluffs. He resigned that position to accept when it was finished another one-third of North Missouri State normal at Kirksville, the more distinguished one of president of the way, and the remainder when it was all where he made rapid progress. Upon re- the normal school at Mayville, N. D. The roadbed was partially turning home he engaged in teaching, and Pulmonary affliction leading the family to

he has persistently, earnestly and quite suc- seek a drier climate, he accepted, three made some arrangement by which part of cessfully followed his chosen vocation up to years ago, the position he now holds, and of the Ashland schools for several years and the present. He displayed such executive has built up for Arizona an institution which

school ability that the people of his county has become deservedly popular, and which is already felt in the upbuilding of her Mitchell signed the bonds in the back room intendent, to which position he was re-elected public schools and in the educational spirit of Harvard university and the Nebraska of the territory. to the new region of Oklahoma. At El Reno

transferred to the high and honorable position of territorial superintendent of public instruction and ex-officio territorial auditor, responsibilities than any other office in the territory. That his promotion came to him

the common schools until the age of 16 the state. by reason of his prominence among the educators it cannot be out of place here to years, when he entered the Illinois State state. There were several aspirants for the Normal university. In 1885 he was graduposition, but a petition signed by 4,500 proated from the university, having taught four essors, teachers and scholars tells more full years and married previously. He than could a column of encomiums. Stuart spent one year in the scientific department N. Hopkins has but just begun a career of the same school as a post-graduate, was which, when Oklahoma becomes a state, that made superintendent of the public schools Cuban Map Department.

Prof. Joseph Kennedy of the department of pedagogy and principal of the normal department in the University of North Dakota, was brought up near St. Peter, Minn., where he attended the high school and later began teaching in the country districts for several terms. He entered the University Minnesota and was graduated in 1886, He was soon after called to the principalship of the Hillsboro, N. D., schools, where he served two terms. After two terms as county superintendent of schools in Traill county, North Dakota, he was called to his present position in the University of North Dakota-professor of pedagogy and principal of the normal department. Prof. Kennedy has conducted teachers' institutes in the state since 1857 and a summer school of the university.

Inspector J. W. Crabtree has been promient in the educational affairs of the state principal of the Beatrice High school one year. After graduating from the State Noruniversity and spent one full year in special John Hamilton Glotfelter, superintendent almost every position of honor in the eduwork in the State university. He has held of the Atchison, Kan., schools, has won rank cational associations of Nebraska. Last year among the most successful superintendents he was president of the State Teachers' asof the west. His leadership of teachers is sociation; this year he is the manager for strong and inspiring, and his policy has Nebraska of the National Educational asalways been safely progressive. He was sociation. His present position as inspector born in Tazewell county, Illinois, October of accredited schools gives him almost un-29, 1860. His education was provided by limited influence over the high schools of

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no difference. Accordingly he was the Bound West December 23, 1892. 

To the average passer-by, relates the New York Sun, it denotes nothing of greater import than the registry of two tramps. Nearly every water tank, tool shed, section house and railroad structure of any kind in the

expedition Instances of the enormous lists of casualties in the battles of the early centuries sufficient has been said to show that for every man killed in a modern fight hundreds days, when primitive spears and arrows took the place of the mathematically precise pons of today. An interesting table can in a number of the most important battles of history:

## Table of Percentages.

Date. B. C. Battle.	Troops	The state	Per.
B. C. Battle,	Engaged.	Slain.C	ent.
490. Marathour		6,600	3.5
331 Arbela	500,000	300,000	60
A. D. 9. Dethmold		2333322	1.50
9. Dethmold	150,000	50,000	33
451, Chalons		250,000	25
742 Tours	450,000	375,000	
46. Hastings .	200,000	75,000	
46: Cressy	140,000	35,000	25
415. Agincourt	62,000	11,600	18.7
1513, Flodden Fi	eld 61,000	15,000	23.4
1704. Blenheim		17,000	15
1807. Friedland	250,000		3.6
1815. Waterloo .	140,000		10.7
1862. Antietam .	120,000	3,994	3
ISEL Gettysburg		5,662	
1894. Ping Yang			10
1894. Port Arthu	r 36,000	800	2.:
1897.**	and a second sec		C. C. C.
1898. Atbara	49,000		6.
1898, Manila Hay	····· 5,000	78	1.1

88. Atbara Hay .....

Information doubtful. \*1897. In the recent Graeco-Turkish war there were only 694 Greek officers and

men killed altogether. The last name on the list brings up hourists of the great victory in which the farewell to "Iowa Spud."

An up-state lawyer felt his bosom swell us Nelson played such a memoable part. At Trafalgar, in 1805, a British with pardonable pride the other day when leet of thirty-three ships of the line and he read that his old pard's road days were four frigates (the armored cruisers of over, and that Uncle Sam would probably modern fleets), engaged a combined French provide for all time a comfortable berth for and Spanish battle array of forty ships the lad who some years agone had helped and five frigates, and of the conflict which him sing. "When I was broke in Texas in ensued M. . Thiers has said that "such . December, '92."

scene of horror at sea had never been witused in the memory of man." A single padalde from the Temeraire, a British whip, swept 200 men from the decks of the Redoubtable and hurled them into eternity.

The partner of his travels a few weeks ago attempted to raise a regiment in one of New York's interior cities and was meeting with fair success, having three good companies in pretty fair shape, but could not obtain recognition or assistance from Washington or Albany. On the day that inscrip-tion was made on the Sabinal water tank

he celebrated his 28th birthday and prior thereto had made a meteoric flash across New York state's political horizon. Had Sabinal known the past and future

being willing to make the levy when the history of these two visitors their reception federal judge said: "I believe I'll send would undoubtedly have been of a warmer nature. The old man who lives in the you to the Henry county jail. The change will do you good." The change was all house with a veranda directly south of the Lyon wanted, so he kept still. He had water tank will probably be a little ashamed of himself when he thinks of how hard he made the Merrimac hero hustle with a rake on his lawn before giving him that small handout, which would hardly feed two sparrows, while the woman who invited the New Yorker to her table will only wish that she might have seen the little fellow round out his frugal meal with the extra piece of pie carried away from her house

by his fat partner. It was three days later that Degnan obtained his first military experience. At Fort Hancock were stationed two companies of infantry and one of cavalry. The senior captain, in command of the post, was a martinet. The post is one and a half miles a day in fees from the county. For court from the station, and pretty tough walking at that. The elder of the pair of roadsters advanced upon the fort first. The sentinel on

Post No. 1 challenged him and turned him over to the corporal of the guard. Next he could he multiplied without difficulty, but was escorted to the post neadquarters, and by the post commandant sentenced to twenty minutes at the woodpile on suspicion of beand even thousands paid the penalty in the mighty hand-to-hand struggles of ancient while the job was being performed, and then while the job was being performed, and then saw that his fellow citizen of the Empire state satisfied his hunger at the barracks mess hall. Just as "Fat" was being be made showing the percentages of slain escorted to the gate, he espled the future hero marching from headquarters upon the woodpile under the escort of Corporal

Fitzgerald. The punishment was the same

The confinement now being undergone by Degnan will not be an entirely new thing in his varied career. For on that Texan trip he was seized at San Antonio and thrust into the Bexar county jail for a period of ten days for daring to stretch his tired limbs in the grass near the I. & G. N. railroad freight house. The other man narrowly escaped a similar fate by sprinting toward Mexico slightly in advance of two policemen. The last these two worthies saw of each other was in Tucson, Ariz. They had met again after a separation at El Paso. The going between those two stations had been pretty bad for both. The younger had re-

eived a pair of shoes from a kind-hearted housekeeper, but the size was at fault. An attempt to fit the second pair of feet again the train which could get us here by 11 o'clock, the time set, left at 6 o'clock, we disclosed a discrepancy. This time the shoes had to convene early Monday morning. were as much too small as they had been did not make the regular levy to evade any

too large for the boy's feet. "Yorker Fat" instructions Philips might give us, but the managed to attach himself to a freight people had a suspicion that we would be brakeman on a fast live stock train, and sent to jail and demanded a levy for current expenses in case we should be locked up.

Ordering an Election. After their appearance in court the first Monday in May they went back to St. Clair county with the instructions to submit the 28 cents proposition to a vote, July 25. The

proposition had been ordered on an application of about 100 citizens of the county. The law requires that it be submitted if fifty There was a remonstrance from as high as Judge Gill can reach to the floor, de-

appointing world," said the red-headed philmanding that the ones who signed the ap-

adip, swept 200 men from the decks of the Redoubtable and hurled them into eternity. This particular French ship numbered 572 drad in a crew of 580 officers and men, only alght officers escaping of the forty on board. At the close that comes to you over the telephone the super though to look at him inquiringly. "I was thinking," he said, "that the sweet were from the 'King-tour of Second the terrible straggle seven tree that comes to you over the telephone terrible straggle seven tree the chickens out of a barn yrard, and prisoners the losses of the and prisoners the losses of the super that the pretty and petite little thing that the pretty and petite little thing that you admire on the street or in a tableau soft the test vote than to let us go to jail, I voted against it at all times "Judge Gill voted against it at all times"

How We Are Deceived.

Chicago Post: "Truly it is a sad and dis-

simply got tired of the bare, oblong room special request of Dr. Olson, then president on the north floor, northeast corner of the of the university. While connected with the tail building, in Kansas City, where only state university he took a thorough postthe lights of the saloon across the way sent graduate course in philosophy and pedagogics in the University of Wooster, and refew dim rays across the darkness against the dull ceiling, from which hangs a dead ceived the degree of Ph. D. The subject electric light wire. of his thesis was "Naturalism in Peda gogy." He was elected to the superintend-Talk with the Judges. ency of the schools of Sioux City seven This is the room in which Judges Gill and years ago, and has brought up the schools Nevitt are now allowed their freedom, ac-

to a high degree of efficiency. He has been cording to the instructions of the federal unanimously re-elected for another term of judge, after Judge Gill nearly succumbed two years. He organized the lowa Society to an old attack of heart trouble in the for Child Study, and is now its president. close cell Thursday night. There they eat, He was also elected vice president of the sleep, read, smoke, live and draw their \$2 Child Study department of the National Educational association. is still in session. There also the federal

judge tries to keep them from being in John F. Keating is a graduate of the Ohio terviewed by newspaper men every minute Wesleyan university, with the degree of or two. A World reporter chatted with B.A., 1892. He is at present the superinthem a long time Friday evening, as Judge tendent of the public schools at Pueblo, Gill lay on his strong, but not fancy, cot, Colo., to which position he was elected in and Judge Nevitt, with his feet on the win 1896. He first served as principal of the dow sill, sucked a new corncob pipe. Judge schools at Conover, O. He was next elected Gill, who is presiding judge, is a typical to the superintendency of the Aspen, Colo., Missourian, of sandy complexion and lofty city schools in June, 1893, and served two stature. He is not quite so talkative as years; was elected again to a like position Judge Nevitt, his brother-in-law, who is in the Central City schools of the state in hearty and jovial and has a displacement 1895 and served one year. Prof. Keating's of about 200 pounds. Judge Gill lives eight specialties are English grammar, pedagogics miles south of Osceola, and Judge Nevitt and physiology. He is regularly matriculated thirteen miles southeast of the county seat. in the University of Colorado, doing work Judge Robert S. Lyon, who was not sent with a view to the degree of doctor of

to jail because he was willing to submit philosophy. the proposition of the federal judge to settle at \$400,000, lives at Lowry City.

Louis B. Anderson, superintendent of public instruction of Idaho, was educated in Federal Judge Philips told a World rethe schools of Kansas and Hanover college, Indiana. He began teaching school in Woodson county, Kansas, in 1872, and taught in Kansas with the exception of one year in Washington county, Arkansas, until 1883, when he emigrated to Idaho, where he has been continuously since 1883. Mr Anderson was elected county superintendent of public instruction in Latah county. In

the eighteen months he has held the office he has traveled in the discharge of his official duties, 23,045 miles and delivered more than fifty public addresses on educ

William Stryker, the state superintendent of public instruction in Kansas, came from New York. His carly educational advantages were secured under great difficulties. By teaching and attending school alternately a classical course was completed. As a

teacher ever since his success has been remarkable, as his thousands of pupils, who are all his friends and admirers, testify. The eight years preceding his term of office he was president of the Central Normal college at Great Bend; Kan. His efforts to get the text book daw enacted in Kansas was the occasion of a memorable struggle.

The measure resulted in the saving of an immense sum of money to the state, and although repeated attempts have been made to cast Mr. Stryker's administration into

porter Friday that he found out the day after the judges came to Kansas City, May 2, to hear his proposition to compromise at 28 cents on the dollar, that the court had met at midnight just before coming and ordered the regular levy. "They sat here in my chambers and never told me that," said he, "but they are sorry, I imagine, for I found it out." Said Judge Nevitt on this point: "The

first Monday in May was court day and as tional topics. We