

# KENTUCKY

### MAY BE BLOODSHED OVER THE ELECTION CONTEST.

## EACH SIDE DETERMINED

### Taylor's Backers Say He Will Hold on Regardless of Decision--Goebel Men Demur.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—The situation in the contests for governor and the state offices and the question of what is going to happen when the final result is declared are fruitful of the most extravagant speculation. If the adherents of the contest, the republican incumbents of the state offices carry out the line of procedure they now threaten in case the legislature decides in favor of the democratic contestants, the situation will be serious, and if the statements of some of the men high in the councils of the state are to be credited, this is what they propose to do.

K. J. Hampton, secretary of the republican state central committee, said this afternoon that the talk of holding an anti-Goebel state convention here next week was purely an invention, but he predicted that several thousand anti-Goebel men from all parts of the state would be here to protest by their presence against unseating Taylor and Marshall, and to sustain them if the legislature votes to turn them out. He denied that any of those here now are soldiers in citizens' clothes, as charged by the Goebel democrats.

James Andrew Scott, one of the attorneys for the contestants in minor state contests, said:

"The importation of soldiers and thugs here for the purpose of intimidating the authorities will not work. They are bluffing and no trouble will occur any of their resorting to the legislature; they may do this for a few days, but the courts would recognize the regular state government, and if Mr. Taylor does not give in he will subject himself to prosecution and all of the penalties for usurpation, which I have no idea he will want to encounter." Most of the democratic leaders coincide. Ex-Governor Bradley and all of the republican leaders hold that the contest proceedings are being conducted in an arbitrary manner, and without regard to the law, and that for these reasons, the decision, if adverse to Taylor, should not be binding on him. They file a bill of specifications as to their objections to the trial of contests and the reasons why the proceedings are all illegal. These are that the democratic members of the legislature, with a few exceptions, had their minds made up and were committed in advance of the filing of the contest to vote to seat Goebel and Beckham; that the committees trying the contests are fraudulently constituted and can have no just powers, because of the fraudulent manner in which they were drawn as charged by the republicans and not denied by Clerk Leigh; that the time allowed for taking evidence is so short as to practically amount to a denial to the contestants the right to prove their cases, and that the refusal to accept their deposits as evidence operates in the same manner. The sum total of all these, according to Governor Taylor's attorneys, brings the case within some of the inhibitions of the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution.

## CHASING THE FILIPINOS.

### Americans Attack and Scatter Few Bands of Natives.

Manila, Jan. 15.—Advices from Cebu report a sharp fight on January 8 between a battalion of the Nineteenth infantry and a band of insurgents occupying a strong position in the Suldion mountains. The enemy was routed, the Americans capturing a smooth-bore cannon, some rifles and destroying the fortifications. Four Americans were wounded.

The insurgent general, Flores, having established a rendezvous with 160 men at Humalingan, province of Nueva Vizcaya, Captain Benson, with two troops of the Fourth cavalry, was sent to dislodge him. The insurgents were scattered, their horses captured and the position was burned, the Americans sustaining no losses.

The American forces have occupied Magallanes, province of Cavite, capturing twenty insurgents, including a colonel.

## DRUNKEN SOLDIER'S DISGRACE.

### Disorderly Conduct Towards Ladies in Manila.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—First Lieutenant John W. Lynch of the Marine corps was recently convicted by court-martial at Cavite, P. I., of violation of the regulations and sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

It appears that in July last while under the influence of strong drink, he attempted to break into a private house in Manila, occupied by a woman and her daughters. They became frightened and raised an alarm, with the result that Lieutenant Lynch was placed under arrest.

He was very much humiliated over the occurrence and handed in his resignation, but it was not accepted. He was sentenced to be dismissed, but on account of his youth and short experience in the service, the court-martial recommended him to the mercy of the reviewing officers. The sentence was commuted to a loss of ten numbers in his grade.

## THREE PLAGUE CASES IN MANILA.

### Serious Condition Reported From Philippine City.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Three undoubted cases of bubonic plague have occurred within the city limits.

While a strict quarantine has been established and hundreds of inspectors are making inspections of the entire city, the population is frightfully congested and there is no sewerage system here.

Bornes are now being inoculated with secure anti-toxin serum. Dr. Eddy, an expert, is unwilling yet to state that there is no danger of an epidemic.

West Point, Neb.—The first case tried in Cuming county under the new law making dog personal property was disposed of in Judge Krake's court. William Bowersome was charged with keeping a dog for the plaintiff. The plaintiff's dog, Newberry was awarded \$5 by a jury.

## HUNTING PANTHERS IN TEXAS.

### Dogs Chewed Up But the Hunters Have Royal Sport.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 16.—One of the panthers which has been killing live stock and fowls in this neighborhood for two weeks was run down and killed in the southwestern edge of the city by a party of young men of the town. The successful hunters were Ed Wilkins, a son of Assistant Chief of Police John Wilkins, Robert Campbell, Alfred Herman and a young man named Harner.

The boys got on the trail of the animal in the western outskirts of the city and with a pack of dogs trailed their game for miles in and out of the city limits, until they finally cornered their panther and ended his career after a desperate struggle with the dogs by a rifle ball. The boys brought the body of the panther to the city hall as a trophy of their chase. The animal was about half grown, though very powerfully built. It is thought that this was the panther which some time ago depopulated L. P. Schaefer's hen roost on Leal street to the extent of over 100 fowls.

In the meantime another panther is yet at large in the bottoms of the Salado, about five miles east of town. This animal is being hunted day and night by a posse of farmers of the Salado, headed by Mr. Sakinius. The animal was trailed with a pack of hounds Friday from John Wilkins' pasture southeast of the city. The men and dogs have been hanging on the animal's trail unceasingly ever since. The dogs got ahead of the party and a sanguinary encounter took place between the hounds and the beast, in which one of the hounds was killed and another was so seriously clawed that he, too, will die.

The animal escaped at the approach of the hunters. News of the capture of this one is expected at any moment.

## LIKE THE AMERICAN MULE.

### But the Muleteers Slip Through the Lines to Aid Boers.

LIKE THE AMERICAN MULE. New Orleans, La., Jan. 16.—The Iowa, Corinthian and Klondike Britons, reports, which took out cargoes of mules to South Africa, have returned for more, which they have begun to load. The Corinthian took out 1,180 mules and lost eighty and the Iowa lost only eleven mules. The Klondike had an equally satisfactory trip. From one of the men who had made the voyage it was learned that the government was well pleased with the expedition.

"Captain is all astir over the war," he said. "The people generally are frightened over the way the Boers have carried their ends and opinions are rather pessimistic as to the result. On landing our mules, the men who had taken care of them going over were instructed to accompany the muleteers on shore and assist in taking care of the stock. We were given our pay before leaving the ship and many of the men went elsewhere and are still in that country seeking to work out their fortunes as best they may. Not a few of them went out through the lines and will join the Boers, as the majority of them have all their sympathies enlisted in behalf of that cause."

## JEALOUS HUSBAND'S DEED.

### Shoots Estranged Wife and Wounds Mother-in-Law.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—Edward Haynes, a coal miner, son of Hux Haynes, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, shot his mother-in-law, Mrs. Frank Albert Wolf, and fatally wounded his wife.

One bullet lodged at the base of Mrs. Haynes' brain and the other entered the left cheek. Doctors say she cannot live. After the shooting Haynes gave himself up.

Mrs. Haynes, who is 30 years of age, and five years older than her husband, comes of a well-to-do and prominent family. Haynes was of a very jealous disposition and for some time he and his wife had been living apart. He went to Mrs. Wolf's home, where his wife was living, and after a quarrel, commenced to shoot. Haynes blamed his mother-in-law for the separation.

## ENGLAND WANTS WAR MONEY.

### Great Britain Forced to Borrow 20,000,000 Pounds.

London, Jan. 15.—The London Sun today reports that on the reassembling of Parliament January 29 the government will immediately ask for a further war credit of \$100,000,000.

An absolute veil has been dropped over the occurrences at the theater of war and the country is in complete ignorance of what is happening. Further news of General Buller's movements is awaited with eager anxiety.

## One Hundred Thousand Lost.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—The arrest of John W. Baker, head of the firm of John W. Baker & Co., commission broker, on the charge of using the mails to defraud, has developed a surprising condition of affairs.

From complaints in his possession, Chief Postoffice Inspector Dice, estimates that Baker's set of town patrons have lost in the aggregate over \$100,000. He thinks the figure mentioned is small and has decided to institute a searching investigation to ascertain the full extent of Baker's operations.

"The scheme," said Mr. Dice, "measured from a financial standpoint, is one of the largest that has ever been brought to the attention of this department. For seven months we have been looking into the affairs of the firm of Baker & Co., but owing to their methods and the fact that many of their patrons were unwilling to prosecute, fearing they would then lose the large amount of their investment, we were unable to make rapid headway. At scores of places in Southern Illinois persons were induced to invest their hard earned savings on the promise of handsome cash returns."

### Hung By His Ear to the Ceiling

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 16.—William Gladish, the druggist at Twelfth and Dodge streets, mounted a pile of boxes in his store to see how telephone linemen were putting in a wire to his store. Raising himself on tiptoe he noted that the wires were being placed as he wished. When he lowered himself to his heels he uttered an exclamation of pain and dismay. A number of brass hooks for canary bird cages projected from the ceiling, and one hook had insinuated itself into the upper part of one of his ears. When he began to descend the sharp point pierced the ear and suspended him.

A telephone man had to cut the hook to liberate Mr. Gladish. The ear, which he had been using through the hole, is now being treated by a physician. It is hoped that danger of blood poisoning has been averted.

# THE ISSUES.

### BRYAN SAYS THEY ARE MONEY, TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM.

## THREE GREATEST ONES

### Opinions of Relative Importance He Says Differ, But will All Be In Campaign.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16.—So many have been the errors that William J. Bryan has discovered in interviews with him that when the Post-Dispatch correspondent asked him at the Blossom House, "What are the issues of 1900?" he wrote the following interview:

"At present it looks like the three most prominent issues would be the money question, the trust question and imperialism. I differ as to their relative importance, but they will all be in the campaign. W. J. BRYAN."

W. J. Bryan, when asked about his Minneapolis interview, in which he was reported as expressing views favorable to expansion, said:

"I have not seen the interview as sent out by the Associated Press. I saw it as it appeared in one of the Minneapolis papers, and it contains some things I did not say. I have for some time been discussing imperialism, and I have tried to distinguish between such an expansion of the nation's limits as would not change the character of the government, and an expansion which converts a homogenous republic into a heterogeneous empire. When the annexation of any given territory is under consideration the question is, first, whether the people want to come in, and second, whether the people are capable of sharing in the government and destiny of this nation."

"I believe that all people are capable of governing themselves and that the Filipinos should be allowed to govern themselves, but I do not think that they are sufficiently advanced to share with us in the government of the nation. If the Philippine islands are annexed the people there must either be citizens or subjects. I am not willing to admit them as citizens, and do not believe that a republic can have subjects, therefore, I want this nation to have no independence and then protect them from outside interference. Each proposed annexation must be considered upon its own merits, but in considering these merits, the condition of the people should have more weight than geographical position or commercial advantage."

Mr. Bryan was non-committal on the subject of the place where the democratic national convention should be held, and in response to the query, said:

"I have no opinion. I have not heard all the arguments and do not care to give out anything at all. I do not even know whether it is best to have the convention in the east or the west."

## WHEN BRYAN GOES TO BOSTON.

### He Will Be Received with Open Arms and Royal Welcome.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the democratic state committee for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming of William J. Bryan to Boston January 29, it was announced that if assurances made to the committee are carried out John P. Altgeld and Congressman Lentz of Ohio will be here with Mr. Bryan.

It is expected that Mr. Bryan will arrive here from Providence during the forenoon of the 30th. The Bryan club of this city will give him a breakfast, after which the state committee will take him in charge.

The mass meeting in Mechanics' hall will be held at 8 p. m. and the dinner in Faneuil hall will be served at 10.

## STONE AND McLEAN WILL HELP.

### The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League.

New York, Jan. 16.—The board of directors of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League held a meeting in this city. It was decided to arrange a meeting of the committee on legislation, of which Joseph J. Willett of Alabama is chairman, to be held in Chicago February 12. The following letter was received at headquarters from ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri, vice chairman of the democratic national committee:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor informing me of my election as a member of the legislative committee of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League. I am willing to accept the appointment and aid your league in its good work as far as I can."

Other letters accepting membership on the committee were received, one being from John R. McLean, in which he says:

"Anything I can do to help the commercial travelers I will gladly do."

## IMPERIALISM AND TRUSTS.

### New York Democrats Wish Bryan to Push These Issues.

New York, Jan. 16.—In connection with the approaching visit of W. J. Bryan to New York, the Evening Post (which is not a Bryan supporter) says:

"It was learned that great effort will be made to get Mr. Bryan to speak while here, on the lines indicated in recent interviews by Eliot Danforth, chairman of the democratic executive committee—that is to treat imperialism and trusts as the main issues of the campaign and avoid giving undue prominence to the 16 to 1 issue."

"The dinner to be given to Mr. Bryan by O. H. P. Belmont on January 23 will be of a preliminary nature. Many of the party leaders of the state, as well as representatives of the Chicago platform democrats, will sit at the Belmont table and it is said an attempt will be made to bring both wings of the party together in order that a harmonious delegation can be sent to the national convention."

St. Louis, S. D.—(Special).—The hearing in the matter of the appointment of a receiver for the packing plant located in this city, which is now in the hands of the court, has been continued by Referee in Bankruptcy R. W. Farlan until January 23 in order to allow time for the taking of depositions in New York City to prove the claims of people living in the east.

## NEBRASKA'S SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

### Interesting Figures Showing How Much we Ship Away.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.—A summary of detailed reports of all railroad and express companies doing business in Nebraska showing the total outgoing shipments from each station in the state, now on file in the office of the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics, shows that the business done in Nebraska during 1898 was much larger than in 1897.

Deputy Commissioner Kent is entitled to much credit for the earnest efforts he has made to collect and place before the people valuable statistics relating to the industries of Nebraska, but he has been considerably hampered because of insufficient funds to prosecute the work as vigorously as its importance deserves. It is to be hoped that future legislatures will see the value of the work done by this bureau and make ample provision for increasing its efficiency. In passing it may be said that the reports of this bureau are the only ones from Nebraska to be found on file in the archives of all foreign countries. In fact, they are the reports consulted largely by prospective immigrants to Nebraska, as showing the resources of the state.

Relative to the statistics under consideration, it will be seen that the products shipped out may be deemed "surplus products," or those sold by the producers after retaining enough for home consumption. Naturally, these figures do not include those products hauled from the farms by wagon to the nearby towns and cities and there consumed; neither is there any way to eliminate re-shipments of the same products from one town or city to another; but, on the other hand, the figures do not include Nebraska products hauled by wagon across the state line and shipped from towns in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Iowa and Missouri.

It may safely be assumed that form products in the main were shipped out of the state, but the manufactured products a fair percentage were shipped to local points and consumed in the state. The totals for 1897 and 1898 are as follows:

1897	\$187,853,461.96
1898	29,574,940.69
Increase, 1898	\$47,080,967.54

The principal items of increase are:

CEREALS.	
1898	\$37,679,117.53
1897	29,574,940.69
Increase, 1898	\$8,104,176.84

LIVE STOCK.	
1898	\$70,458,418.95
1897	47,929,889.96
Increase, 1898	\$22,528,528.99

MEAT PRODUCTS.	
1898	\$55,844,484.85
1897	42,530,068.05
Increase, 1898	\$13,314,416.80

The shipments for 1898 may be summarized as follows:

Cereals	\$37,679,117.53
Misc. farm products	1,007,923.12
Live stock	70,458,418.95
Fruit	487,329.89
Poultry and eggs	3,229,899.96
Dairy products	2,727,059.13
Flour and feed	1,506,895.03
Meat products	55,844,484.85
Other manufactures	1,093,711.85
Miscellaneous	13,817,639.65
Total	\$187,853,461.96

The surplus wheat, amounting to 18,466,665 bushels, shipped in 1897, was valued at an average of 65 cents per bushel. That of 1898, ten million bushels greater, or 28,553,026, at the exact, was valued at 73 1/2 cents per bushel. Hence, the gain may be stated as follows:

Increased price	\$2,435,507.21
Increased production	6,621,134.65
Total	\$9,056,641.86

Corn was valued at 18 cents per bushel in 1897 and 18 1/2 cents in 1898. The loss on this crop in 1898 is as follows:

Decreased price	\$712,319.54
Decreased production	1,159,345.44
Total	\$1,871,664.98

The surplus oil crop was nearly four million bushels greater in 1898, but the average price was 1 1/3 cents lower. The net increase in value may be tabulated as follows:

Increased production	\$637,618.62
Decreased price	245,501.52
Net increase, 1898	\$392,117.10

Speaking of prosperity, the gain in the three crops mentioned may be credited to the farmer of Nebraska as follows:

Increased price	\$637,618.62
Increased production	1,476,695.44
Total	\$2,114,314.06

## STARTING THE CAMPAIGN.

### Hanna Lays Down the Issues For the Republicans.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—The subcommittee of the republican national campaign committee has begun the work of laying plans for the presidential campaign.

In the party were Senator Hanna, Chairman; "Joe" Manley, H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, United States Senator N. P. Scott of West Virginia, Richard Kerens of Missouri and Charles Dick of Ohio, the secretary of the national committee; President Henry Burk and Chairman W. S. P. Shields of the local citizens' convention association, and a number of others.

## THE CANDIDACY.

Senator Hanna, regarding the convention, said: "Of course, President McKinley would be renominated and without doubt he will receive every vote without convention; but when it comes to choosing his running mate and deciding on the platform there is likely to be an abundance of excitement."

## THE ISSUES.

During the conference with Mayor Alderman Hanna made the first statement which he has uttered in his capacity as republican national chairman, on the issues and plans of the coming campaign. He said:

"First—The national issues will be the prosperity of the working people of the country."

"Second—The retention of the Philippines."

## MONEY WANTED AT ONCE.

"The republican party is in pressing and immediate need of funds to carry on the work of the campaign and it will be begun without a moment's delay. The democratic party has labor agitators at work throughout the west and the republican campaign committee feels it necessary to meet them at every point."

# HIS TACTICS.

### JOUBERT USES VON MOLTKE STRATEGY.

## TOO DEEP FOR BRITISH

### One British General Now Insane and Confidence in Several Others Badly Shaken.

London, Jan. 16.—It is all war. Nothing else is talked about. Letters from the front are now pouring in and tell the truth, which the censorship has hitherto withheld. The effect is intensely painful.

Private letters tell how the soldiers at Methuen's camp are on the verge of mutiny. They tell how the soldiers are so indignant that they refuse to salute Methuen as he passes. Yesterday that came out, but that Methuen is ill. People at the clubs muttered angrily that it was about time he was, and several others, too.

Gatacre, next to Methuen, in the public mind, is the greatest culprit.

A German officer, talking to me today on the Boer tactics, especially those conducted by General Joubert, said:

"Joubert is a skilled modern tactician, deriving the best of his schemes from Von Moltke, of whom he is an ardent admirer and with all of whose writings he is thoroughly conversant. 'The attacking forces,' he said, 'around Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley are placed, according to Von Moltke's most approved ideas, on three sides, which is today reckoned the best method and surest means of investing with the smallest number of troops. Those were the means adopted both at Konigsgratz and Sedan. As to the German officers they have done nothing in the technical way, their efforts being entirely confined to artillery, which has practically taken no hand in tactics."

"Joubert could give points almost to any member of the Krieg academie. Were he in the German army today he would stand in point of knowledge in the highest position."

It is expected that the Boer tactics, which is today reckoned the best method and surest means of investing with the smallest number of troops. Those were the means adopted both at Konigsgratz and Sedan. As to the German officers they have done nothing in the technical way, their efforts being entirely confined to artillery, which has practically taken no hand in tactics."

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## TEXAS ASSESSING RAILROADS

### Gross Receipts will Be Taxed in the Lone Star State.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 16.—Railroad men have been very circumspect concerning the attitude they will assume toward the proposed tax bill which the legislature has already been called in special session to pass. A cursory examination of the tax commissioner's report, even by one who is not an expert in tax matters, is sufficient to show that the increase in the amount of taxes the roads will be called upon to pay in the event of the passage of the bill will amount to thousands of dollars.

Perhaps the gravest danger to the railroad men in the fact that the proposed bill revolutionizes the present method of listing the property for taxation. It goes much further and seeks to have property rendered which the commission claims has heretofore escaped taxation. On this subject the expert says:

"Under the present system of assessing railroad property, no method for ascertaining the value of the property is pointed out to the assessors. The property is usually rendered at whatever the assessor will accept, and is assessed at whatever the commissioner's court will agree to, the averages per mile for the different roads ranging in 1898 from \$2,815 to \$13,000. There being no state board of equalization and the equalization of values being left to the commissioner's court of each county, it follows that valuations are very unequal when the valuation of the different roads is compared. The lack of uniformity of each separate road in the different counties through which it runs, is also very marked. It is not known that the railroads especially object to this inequality, it being the general policy to escape with as small valuation and with paying as little tax as possible, each striving for a low assessment. In this particular the railroads are not an exception. It is the practice throughout the state."

It is this policy the commission assumes to provide a method for changing the idea being to make the valuation more uniform. To do this it would require railroad officials to file a sworn statement with each tax assessor showing the total number of miles of track owned in the state, including side, second and terminal track; the amount of capital stock authorized, the amount paid in and its market value. The assessor shall add together the market value of the shares of paid up capital stock and the funded or debt outstanding against the entire line of railway and then divide the value of such stocks and bonds by the number of miles of track in the state, thus ascertaining the average value per mile.

The commission goes into an elaborate argument to prove that this method is proper way of arriving at the true value and quotes numerous decisions to prove it would be lawful.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Het Springs, S. D., Jan. 14.—A movement has been inaugurated for securing an Odd Fellows' hospital at this place. It is proposed to include Odd Fellows' lodges in the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota. The various lodges will be asked to subscribe for stock in the incorporated association.

Pierre, S. D.—(Special).—The supreme court has handed down a decision in the case of the railroad commission against the Omaha road, which ordered the company to build a depot at the town of Farmer, in Hanson county. The railroad commission, after an investigation, decided that the business of the place would warrant the construction of a depot and ordered, but the company refused to obey the order of the commission. The circuit court held against it on a demurrer to a petition stating facts sufficient to show the need of a depot.

Spearfish, S. D.—(Special).—The regents of education have pronounced the new normal dormitory one of the best buildings in the state. It is now completed and the large class in model work is using some of the rooms. The building cost \$26,000 and has eighty rooms. The citizens of Spearfish gave \$1,000 toward completion of the story. No rooms will be taken into the building this term, but during the year all the rooms will be furnished and a matron will be placed in charge of everything next fall.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 16.—The Young Men's Christian association auditorium was crowded for the mass meeting to express sympathy for the cause of the Boers. Judge W. T. Tris presided and addresses were made by Judge W. A. Spurrer, Mayor John MacVicar, Rev. I. N. McCash, Judge David Ryan, Colonel Joseph Elbesk, Justice R. Halloran, J. B. Sullivan and Henry Wallace.

Judge Spurrer declared Iowa ought to raise 5,000 men and \$100,000 as its contribution to the cause of Transvaal independence, and he also observed that the Boers were all of them leading citizens, were