

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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SOMETHING NOVEL

Success of State Fair Will Depend on the Great Agricultural Exhibit.

In "feeling" music the sound is conducted from the instrument to the person by means of electric wires, instead of the sound waves merely knocking on the tympanum of the ear, as in listening to music, the waves of harmony course down through the body, and if a wire could be attached to every horn a person could feel the music of a brass band. Those who have practiced "feeling" music have demonstrated that they can easily discriminate between the feeling of different instruments as well as of different instruments. They could readily distinguish the feeling of "Home, Sweet Home," from "My Ragtime Chinaman," although they were separated from the instrument by walls so thick that the music could not possibly be heard.

The head of a Berlin firm, finding that one of his young women clerks had become engaged to another member of the staff, discharged her. The young woman thereupon sued her former employer for the amount of her salary for the remaining months of the year for which she had been engaged, and judgment was given in her favor on the ground that neither the betrothal nor any slight caress could be regarded as just cause for dismissal.

Emigrants from southern Italy are many of them, disfigured by what is known as "black teeth." The teeth of these persons are affected during the period of growth by some gaseous constituent of drinking water, probably from impregnation with volcanic vapors. The defect often gives a sinister look to an otherwise handsome face, but, fortunately, does not, it seems, affect the strength or durability of the teeth.

A common hare skin can be made to represent a valuable dark brown fox, and to such perfection that only an expert may discover the difference. A common Arctic fox skin, original cost only \$2.50, transported to Leipzig, is sold for \$10.00. A marmot skin, after treatment, successfully represents a sable skin; a rabbit is made to imitate a fur seal skin.

Denver, Colo., is one of the few large cities in the country that have no Young Men's Christian Association building, but the lack is shortly to be removed. Mr. B. F. Woodward, a public spirited citizen, having given \$15,000 toward a fund of \$100,000, and the committee having already obtained subscriptions of \$25,000 more, with good prospects of raising the whole amount within a short time.

The sultan of Turkey never sleeps two consecutive nights in the same room, so great is his aversion to a mosquito. In the palace are a number of bullet-proof rooms, all of which are furnished as sleeping chambers. Only a few minutes before retiring to rest the sultan announces in which room he intends to spend the night, so that all the rooms have to be constantly prepared for his reception.

The United States Statistician says two-thirds of a school year would be saved to American boys and girls by putting the metric system in place of the other twelve or thirteen systems. Carry the enormous saving of time into the counting houses of the country, into all kinds of calculations from the farm to the factory, and a fairly good idea is obtained of what the metric system would save.

Excavations on the site of an old Roman castle near Weisenburg, middle Franconia, have yielded valuable finds, such as tiles, buckles, rings and coins. The most important object found, however, is a golden Roman measure, exactly a Roman foot long, made of bronze. It is said that only one other specimen exists, which was unearthed at Pompeii and is now in the Naples museum.

The annual production of diamonds is worth, in the rough, about \$36,000,000, of which the De Beers mine furnishes 95 per cent. The cost of cutting, which is done principally in Antwerp, and the price of the finished diamonds, bring the value of the diamonds up to \$41,000,000. The United States takes nearly half the world's diamonds with a 25 per cent. duty added to their cost.

Beginning one mile west of the head of the Galop canal, in Canada, and extending for over two miles, a channel has been cut 300 feet wide. By the use of this channel the large vessels now navigating the St. Lawrence are saved the tortuous and dangerous passage by the south channel through American water.

The pulling strength of men and animals was recently shown in an exhibition of a circus at Madison Square garden, New York. For each pound of its own weight an elephant can pull .72 of a pound; a camel, .76, and a horse, .17 of a pound. A man can pull .82 of his own weight.

The gladiolus is a feature of the floral display at the world's fair. One exhibitor has planted three acres of bulbs in the exposition grounds, and claims that he will show that no flower, not even the pansy, possesses the color possibilities of the gladiolus.

Cardinal Mathieu, the only French resident cardinal, has been severely reprimanded for publishing in the Revue des Deux Mondes an article signed "A Witness," giving his recollection of the death of Leo XIII and several incidents of the following conclave.

The Umachau claims for the newly-invented process of milking cows by electricity (rubber caps being attached to the udders) the advantage of superior cleanliness, and adds that the cows more readily yield the milk than when the hands are used.

The Babylonian and Assyrian books consisted of clay tablets, prisms and cylinders baked by the sun or in an oven into almost imperishable hardness, so that they have come down to us exactly as they left the hands of the ancients.

The prized heirlooms, gifts to Queen Emma of Hawaii, from the late Queen Victoria and the Duke of Edinburgh, are being returned to England to become the property of Creswell Rookes, an army officer and a descendant of Queen Emma.

The native Hydah and Thinket Indians are doing the finishing work on the Alaska building at the World's Fair.

The most valuable cat in the world, a white Persian, is the property of Mrs. C. D. Brayton of Brighton, Mass.

DISPLAY BY FARMERS

SOMETHING NOVEL

Success of State Fair Will Depend on the Great Agricultural Exhibit.

COMPARISON OF WEALTH

Vealth of the Rural Districts Compared With That of Industries Shows Latter Depends Entirely on Farmer's Success.

Lincoln, Neb., July 25.—The Nebraska state fair, which will be held in Lincoln on August 29 to September 2, promises to give Nebraskans a surprise. Each year the display made by the farmers has something novel, and this year indications point to an exhibit which will prove that interests lie in the protection of the farmer.

Nebraska produces in products off her farms about \$200,000,000 annually. The last census in 1900 showed the total to be \$163,000,000.

At the state fair, the finest specimens of farm products will be on exhibition. The exhibit of live stock will be of unusual worth. Nebraska ranks fourth in number and value of cattle. It is fourth in number and value of swine. The sum of \$130,000,000 is invested in live stock. At the fair specimens of the finest breeds to be found anywhere in Nebraska will be on exhibition. The superintendent of the swine department says that all space now in sight has been applied for.

Another phase of the agriculture side of the community is revealed by the implement exhibit.

A speed program has been prepared that will prove an attraction. Races each day will be of special interest. The exhibition of Dan Patch, the fastest pacer, will draw a tremendous crowd.

Fraternity day this year will eclipse all former efforts in this direction. The day will be held on Monday, August 31. A comparison made of the agricultural wealth of the state and the other industries reveals in many ways a dependence of the latter upon the former. The packing house industries of South Omaha produced \$70,000,000 of goods, and the manufacturing products in 1900. The industry is directly dependent upon the farms for its raw material.

Milling comes next in the state in point of importance. There are no fewer than 250 mills in Nebraska, the gross value of whose output is something like \$14,000,000. The grain comes from the farms directly. The dairy business is next with a manufactured product valued at \$10,000,000.

The preliminary arrangements for the fair are complete. The indications were given at the opening of the fair, the space being taken rapidly and people are becoming interested early. The exposition will not affect the fair.

HYPNOTISED BY DANGER.

While Under Spell Man Loses Foot Beneath Wheels.

Omaha, Neb., July 25.—Hypnotised by a sense of danger, John Gerate of Connersville, Ind., met with a railroad accident which resulted in his having his left foot amputated.

Some two or three years ago he was a hypnotic subject and a very sensitive one. He was so easily controlled that he had repeated offers from traveling mesmerists to go with them upon the road.

When crossing the tracks near the Burlington station he thought of what horrible accidents might befall him if his will power should suddenly desert him, and he lay down on the ground, his hypnotic operator was working with him. What if he should suddenly fall into a cataleptic state while crossing the tracks?

He did not believe such a thing possible. All the same the head had entered his mind and he could not get rid of it. He was walking along the track just as passenger train No. 25 was leaving the station.

He saw it coming and stepped aside. He did that to prove to himself that he never believed what he wanted to do. Then the desire came upon him to get back on the track. He did not combat this inclination; the suggestion came of itself and he obeyed.

As he stepped between the tracks his foot sank in some loose dirt and the toe of his shoe went into the ground. He tried to lift his foot instead of drawing it out. Possibly he became excited from seeing the rapid approach of the train. At all events he stood motionless, struck with terror. He tried to move, but could not. The train whistled, but still he did not get out of the way. Finally he put both his hands over his eyes, moved his right leg as far south of the track as possible and waited. The terrors of those few moments were greater, no doubt, than the mental suffering of the condemned criminal upon the gallows.

The train was going at too great a speed to stop suddenly and Gerate's left foot was crushed beneath the wheels and amputated at the ankle after he had been taken to the Clarkson hospital. His brother, who lives in Iowa, has been notified of the accident.

WILL BRING FAMOUS GAVEL.

W. O. McDowell Will Attend Lewis and Clark Celebration.

Omaha, Neb., July 25.—President J. R. Battin of the Sons of the American Revolution of Nebraska, has received from W. O. McDowell, of New York, founder of the national societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Daughters of the American Revolution, wherein he signifies his acceptance of the invitation to be present at the centenary of the signing of the Lewis and Clark treaty at Fort Caloun, August 2. Mr. McDowell has tendered the centenary officials the use of a gavel which possesses an interesting history. It is the gavel that was used upon the occasion of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States, at the organization of the national societies of the Sons of the American Revolution; at the organization of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 18, 1890; on the centenary of the adoption of the constitution by the government of Poland, and on many other historical occasions.

ARRESTED AT FUNERAL.

Comes to Attend Last Rites Over Her Mother and Is Placed in Jail.

Omaha, Neb., July 25.—Mrs. F. O'Brien, who came here from Canada to attend the funeral of her father, Patrick Ford, was arrested at the grave in St. Mary's cemetery, South Omaha, on the charge of forgery and taken directly to the city jail in the carriage that bore her to the cemetery.

Mrs. O'Brien formerly resided in Omaha. She and her husband went to Canada some years ago. She is charged with having forged a check for \$4,000 on the Omaha National bank of this city.

FARM LAND VALUES.

Commissioner Follmer of State Board Compiles List of Assessed and Salable Prices.

Lincoln, Neb., July 25.—After having devoted several months to the work Land Commissioner Follmer has completed his compilation of the land sales in seventy-five counties of the state, made a comparison with the valuation placed on the land by the county assessors and filed the same with the state board of equalization. In twenty-six counties the valuation placed on the land by the county assessors is higher than that shown by the land sales, but the difference in most instances is very little.

A portion of this difference is accounted for by the fact that in nearly every township the sections on the north and west sides are not full sections, but each quarter, though lacking one or two acres or a fraction, has been assessed by the county authorities as full 160-acre sections. Mr. Follmer has made his average by figuring in every fraction of an acre. This would make little difference on one 160-acre farm, but in the aggregate of a township would materially change the average value per acre.

In Richardson county occurred the greatest difference in the sales and the assessed valuation, the average per acre of the land sold being \$57.90 an acre, against the assessor's valuation of \$47.05, or a difference of \$10.85. In Otoe county the average value per acre of the land sold was \$22.92, against \$59.90, the value placed on the land of the entire county by the assessor, or a difference of \$36.98. In Nemaha county the average value per acre of the sales was \$7.48 more than the value placed on the county by the assessor. In Dodge county the difference was \$4.88 in favor of the sales.

This is the first time such a compilation has been filed with the state board of equalization.

FATALLY INJURED.

Ravenna Man Fell From Second Story Window of Hotel.

Freemont, Neb., July 25.—Louis Zimpler of Ravenna is supposed to have fallen from a second story window of the Label house and will probably die from the effects of his injuries. He was on his way to Bonesteel, and while waiting between trains drank heavily. Late last night he got a room at the Label house and went to bed. He was found by a policeman about 1 o'clock lying on the ground at the side of the building and unable to move. He was carried to a doctor's home, who found him paralyzed from his waist down and otherwise injured internally. He is a baker by trade and owns some property in Ravenna. He has a wife and four children.

DIES FROM BURNS.

Lamp Explodes in the Home of a Butte Man.

Butte, Neb., July 25.—A lamp exploded in the home of Len Gormley. The flames enveloped Gormley's wife and their 4-year-old and 2-weeks-old children. The children were badly burned and the oldest, Aubrey, died. Gormley's wife is in a serious condition. The house was saved, but the furniture was wrecked.

Crops Around Anoka.

Anoka, Neb., July 25.—Crops in this vicinity are looking fine. Corn has just been laid by. Barley and rye harvest is over and the wheat harvest will begin next week.

Mrs. Len Gormley and 3-year-old boy of Butte, Neb., were badly burned by an explosion of a kerosene lamp.

INJURED AT FAIR.

Several Have Ears Torn in Accident at St. Louis Exposition.

St. Louis, July 25.—Six persons were injured in a car on the St. Louis railroad at the world's fair. Among the injured is Miss Helen Woodward of Omaha, right ear torn.

The accident was caused by the gripman, who attempted to control the car, which ran against the side supports.

Four of the injured almost had their ears torn off.

Nebraska Homesteaders.

Within the next six months homes will be established in the grazing lands of western Nebraska by thousands of farmers who have availed themselves under the provisions of the Kinkaid act of the last opportunity for acquiring free lands in Uncle Sam's domain. Like the old homesteaders, who located on quarter sections of the semi-arid belt twenty years ago, this last installment of homesteaders will be compelled to undergo many hardships that will tax their energies and endurance to the utmost.

In the struggle for existence the law of the survival of the fittest will always assert itself and only those who are hardy, persistent and thrifty will succeed, while those who are shiftless, indolent and lacking in the elements that make up the successful ranchman will fall by the wayside and succumb to the inevitable. The commonwealth of Nebraska will, however, welcome the new homesteaders and bid them godspeed in their effort to utilize and reclaim the waste lands that have remained comparatively unproductive and from which no revenue has yet been drawn by the state for the maintenance of the government.

This last distribution of free homes in Nebraska cannot fall very materially to benefit the thrifty and hardy homeseeker and the settlers who have preceded them and who have blazed the way for civilization in the western part of the state. With the subdivision of the grazing region into homesteads covering one section there doubtless will be a temporary breaking up of the large cattle ranges and a limitation of large herds under one ownership, but readjustment will be followed in the due course of time by a very marked increase in the number of cattle pastured with greater care by men of comparatively small means.

The settlement of the great Nebraska grazing region cannot fail to have a beneficial effect in expediting the reclamation of such lands as can be cultivated by irrigation. The evolution from the semi-barbarous state to the highest standard of American civilization in western Nebraska as has been the evolution witnessed within the past fifty years in the eastern half of the state.

THREE TRAINMEN KILLED

Train on the Southern Railroad Ditched by Door on Track.

Greensboro, S. C., July 25.—A train on the Southern railroad near Franklin, Va., while running about thirty miles an hour, struck a car door which was lying across both rails, ditching engine and tender. C. E. Hall, engineer; W. A. Milloway, fireman; and Ed McClanahan, bagman, were killed. Baggage-master George Burke was slightly injured. No passengers were hurt.

RUSSIANS SINK A BRITISH SHIP

This Time Vladivostok Fleet Is Responsible for the Troubles.

COMPLICATIONS IN SIGHT

Russia Already Has a Bill of About \$5,000,000 to Pay Britain for Her Fun in the Red Sea—Vessels Withdrawn.

Berlin, July 27.—The German steamer Lisboa was stopped and searched by a Russian warship in the gulf of Finland. She was then released.

London, July 27.—The foreign office has received the news of the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander, and has instructed the British consul at Yokohama to make a full investigation. Until his report is received no action will be taken.

Tokio, July 27.—The Vladivostok squadron was sighted 20 miles off Katsura in the prefecture of Shimosai, at 7 o'clock this morning. The fleet was steaming slowly east.

The British steamer Chinan has arrived at Yokohama with the crew of the British steamer Knight Commander, which was sunk by the Russian Vladivostok squadron of Izuk. The Knight Commander's European passengers were detained by the Russians. The Chinan reports that the Russians sank two Japanese schooners.

The Vladivostok squadron also captured a German vessel, believed to be the Arabia, with 30,000 tons of flour, and an unknown British steamer. The two vessels were sent to Vladivostok in charge of prize crews.

The American Trading company is the agent here for the Knight Commander.

New York, July 27.—The Knight Commander, according to the Maritime Register, is a British steamer of 2,716 tons burden, commanded by Captain Durant. She sailed from New York May 6 for Singapore. On June 23 she was at Manila, and last week was reported as having arrived in Shanghai.

The owner of the Knight Commander is the Knight Steamship company, limited of Liverpool.

Ardova Reaches Suez.

Suez, July 27.—The British steamer Ardova, after being fired at and captured by the Russian steamer Smolensk in the Red sea, has reached Suez. The British captain Smith has ordered home. The Russian vessel is lodged with the British consul a protest against the capture and detention of the steamer. Part of the Ardova's crew, who are on board the Smolensk will be landed at Jeddah, Arabia.

British Watching Dardanelles.

Constantinople, July 27.—Vessels arriving here report that a British warship is patrolling off the cape Helas, 15 miles south of the Dardanelles. She is using her searchlight, with the supposed view of intercepting any British ships which may have been captured by the Russian volunteer fleet steamers if they attempt to pass the Dardanelles.

SHIPS ARE ORDERED HOME.

St. Petersburg Is Confident Trouble With Britain Will Be Settled.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The Associated Press is informed that the Russian volunteer fleet steamers Smolensk and St. Petersburg have already been ordered home. The assurance given Great Britain on this point are declared to have been satisfactory.

Great Britain's bill for damages against Russia for demurrage and other indemnities connected with the arrest, detention and shelling of British ships in the Red sea, is probably very heavy. Already it is roughly estimated at \$5,000,000.

A popular version of the Red sea entanglement which has so embarrassed the Russian foreign office is that it grew out of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, head of the department of the mercantile marine, practically taking matters into his own hands, and commissioning the vessels of the volunteer fleet, which had passed through the Dardanelles bound for the far east, to hoist the Russian flag and seize merchantmen on the Red sea.

It is understood the emperor has censured his brother-in-law for taking a step of such gravity without consulting the foreign office. There is a general belief, however, that Mikhailovitch's precipitate action has not resulted in irreparable complications.

No More Red Sea Troubles.

Berlin, July 27.—The German ambassador at St. Petersburg, in announcing that orders had been issued to release the Hamburg steamer Scandia, conveyed the assurance of the Russian government that the Russian auxiliary cruisers henceforth would not be permitted to search or seize neutral vessels in the Red sea.

According to a dispatch from Tokio, the German steamer Arabia, captured by the Vladivostok squadron, had on board a cargo of 30,000 sacks of flour. The Arabia is a Hamburg-American line vessel and was recently chartered for the Pacific coast of America.

Arabia an American Vessel.

Portland, Ore., July 25.—The steamer Arabia, captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron, is believed to be the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's steamer Arabia, which sailed from this port for the Orient about a month ago with a cargo bill of lading.

Admiral Togo Is Modest.

On board the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, off Port Arthur, July 17, via Pusan, Korea, July 25.—In reply to addresses made to him by the newspaper correspondents who are on board the steamer Manchuria, Admiral Togo said modestly that he felt complimented to hear that the world was interested in his victories and that it was his desire through the press, to send his thanks to those persons who admired him.

The Japanese naval policy is to hold their larger warships in reserve until the time comes to deliver a crushing blow at Port Arthur. In the meantime, torpedo boats are to make constant and harassing attacks. Every night the Japanese lay mines at the harbor entrance. The entrance to the port is now clear.

Plague on Shipboard.

Philadelphia, July 25.—The bark Foo Hang Suey, which sailed from Kahului March 5, arrived at the Delaware breakwater today with beri-beri raging among the crew. One member is dead and two are dangerously ill.

NEWCHWANG CAPTURED

It is Now Believed the Russians Must Retire as Far as Liao Yang.

Paris, July 27.—A dispatch to the Paris from Newchwang says that heavy firing continued all day long on July 24. The battle lasted for sixteen hours. The Russians were driven back on the east side and were reported to be utterly routed on the north.

The dispatch says that the Russians evacuated Newchwang, of which the Japanese will probably take possession July 25.

London, July 27.—Cabling under date of July 24, the Daily Mail's Newchwang correspondent describes a fourteen hours' desperate battle with heavy losses on both sides, and which resulted in the Russian position at Tatchekiao being rendered untenable, by reason of which they will be compelled to retreat towards Hal Cheng.

The battle began at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The correspondent says: "The Russians resuming the attack on the positions on the heights east of Tatchekiao. After a few hours the Japanese left flank, from Taping mountain, captured the village of Tanghuideno, compelling the Russians to retreat to Tientghutuen, six miles from their base."

The Russians now reinforced maintained that position until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Japanese right flank made a sudden appearance on the hills south of Tatchekiao and by a tremendous fire forced the Russians to retreat.

"The Japanese firing line extended fifteen miles.

"After two more hours of an incessant storm of shot and shell they swept the last hill and the plain clear of Russians."

Washington, July 27.—Minister Conger at Peking has cabled the state department today that he is informed the Russians today evacuated Newchwang. He confirms the report of the sinking of the Vladivostok squadron by the British steamer with a cargo consigned to the "American Trading company."

Tientsin, July 27.—Information has been received here to the effect that the Japanese have not entered Newchwang. The Russian city administration departed Sunday night and the destruction of Russian government property began this morning at the instance of the administration.

Newchwang, July 27.—A battle took place Sunday east of Tatchekiao, which resulted in the Russians being driven back. It is believed they will have to retire to Liao Yang. The battle lasted all day.

MISTAKES OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

H. J. Whigham Explains How Kuropatkin Has Been Overruled.

London, July 26.—The war has been completely overshadowed the last week by the political situation arising from the affairs of the Red sea. The most interesting feature reaching London is another dispatching letter from H. J. Whigham, dated at Mukden, June 17. This shows how, when the Japanese commenced the advance on Liaoyang General Kuropatkin had less than 50,000 troops, scattered from Fengwangcheng on the east to Newchwang on the west, Kaichou on the south and Mukden on the north. He was at Kuroki's mercy, but the latter elected to go back.

Then Russian reinforcements began to arrive in earnest. Kuropatkin with a steadily growing army held an excellent defensive position at Halcheng and Liaoyang. Obviously it was his game to sit down at Liaoyang and let his army grow till after the rains.

But Viceroy Alexieff, Russia's evil genius of war, was keeping a sort of royal stamp only a few miles from Kuropatkin's headquarters. On his advice General Kuropatkin was ordered, against his better judgment, to send General Stackelberg to relieve Port Arthur. Thus the relieving force entered a death trap at Vafangow, which resulted in drawing the main army from its base.

Alexieff's Real Motive.

Alexieff's motive was to save his own face, no matter what the cost. "He determined by every effort and at whatever toll to save the fortress, the fall whereof would destroy forever his already tarnished reputation."

Mr. Whigham describes Alexieff as "a stupid obstinate man. It was a great fault that difficulties were put in the way of the foreign consuls coming to Manchuria. His subordinates implored vainly, but similarly in every way he chose to irritate England, America and Japan. When informed of the preparations of the Japanese he told the intelligence officers they ought to do their work better and not bring them fanciful tales."

Alexieff now is the laughing stock of the coolies in the streets of Mukden and Kirin. He lives in an inclosed space, to entertain which correspondents are specially forbidden even to ask him from hence he issues bombastic decrees whereat the Chinese who are intelligent enough to read simply laugh.

"Alexieff," continues Mr. Whigham, "is still a great power within a radius of 200 yards of Mukden and the railway station, outside the Russians and foreigners alike, even the Chinese, laugh at the imperial airs of the 'little Armenian,' but for Kuropatkin it is no laughing matter."

RUSSIANS ARE NERVOUS.

People Believe That Bad News Is Being Held Back.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—The last week was marked by more nervousness in the public mind than since the commencement of the war. Popular opinion is convinced that important news is being kept back. The first official bulletin for the last four days comes this afternoon from the dispatches of General Kuropatkin telling of the presence of Japanese outposts adjacent to Mukden. This is important as confirming the rumors noted in yesterday's telegram to the effect that General Keller's flank had been turned.

General Oku is stated to have gone south, meaning that his movement is unknown. Numerous reports arrive to the effect that the Japanese are tightening around Port Arthur, but the sources from which they come are unreliable.

Concerted Japanese Advance.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The simultaneous movement of the Japanese against Tatchekiao and Hal Cheng, and their move west from Siamatza, may indicate that they have started a movement all along the line; but the military office in formation has not yet established such a concerted advance. The general staff's dispatches in regard to the Japanese advance against Tatchekiao is meager and incomplete. Fighting was still in progress, according to the latest reports. If the Japanese develop great strength it is not believed General Stackelberg will offer a serious resistance. In addition to the fighting west of Siamatza, the war office has reports of a sharp movement July 22 and 23 at Kan pass, north-east of Ta pass, on the Feng Wang Cheng road.

CROOKS REAPED

\$75,000 HARVEST

That Amount of Money Taken in Bonesteel Holdups and Confidence Games

AN ULTIMATUM GIVEN

Inspector McPhaul Tells Bonesteel People They Must Insure Order or Lose Office and They Act Quickly.

Bonesteel, S. D., July 27.—After three weeks of lawlessness, during which crooks and criminals piled their trades without restraint, Bonesteel has returned to the ranks of well-governed American towns and perfect order prevails.

In fact, there is no one here to make a disturbance, for the entire bunch of grafters that has infested the town left Saturday and yesterday.

Though some of them carried bullets away with them, the 600 crooks were well paid for their three weeks' stay in Bonesteel. It is estimated that fully \$75,000 was taken from visitors by hold-ups, confidence games and sure-thing gambling devices.

It is broadly asserted, not only by citizens, but by representatives of the government, that the explanation of the reign of terror is to be found in the fact that most of the town and county officials were in the pay of the grafters.

Hung on to Their Pay.

This is the reason no troops were sent for. The authorities were compelled to keep up a show of law enforcement, but really did nothing that would interfere with their receiving their pay checks.

Later details of the battle between crooks and the more decent element Friday night and Saturday morning, do not detract from the story as first published.

Even now there is no definite idea of how many people were shot. Members of the decent element wounded were: Patsy Magner, Sioux City, shot through the foot; Sylvester Stanbro, Wichita, Kan., scalp wound; Eli Harrison, shot through the leg. Two grafters shot were E. L. Harper, Nashville, Tenn., bullet wound through the shoulder, and Frank Berrville. In addition, one grafter was shot through the stomach and another through the back. Where these men are, or how serious is their condition, cannot be learned.

Fusillade of Shots.

Besides these, there are numerous reports of fleeing crooks who received bullet or shotgun wounds. For several hours during the early morning, a constant fusillade was kept up through most all of the town. The wonder is that, with all this shooting, so few were wounded.

The gracious did John McPhaul, inspector in charge of the registration, consider the situation at Bonesteel, that he delivered an ironclad ultimatum yesterday.

A meeting was called, and it was attended by the authorities of the town and leading citizens. Mr. McPhaul informed them that unless they could give satisfactory assurance that order could be maintained, the filing would be done under the auspices of the land department at another point. Protection to homesteaders is absolutely essential as there will be \$300,000, or thereabouts, in the town every day during the filing.