

The high price of oil is not caused by its scarcity. The Standard Oil Company has plenty of oil—but no one else has.

In the fierce struggle and conflict of modern life the new woman is throwing herself into the breach everywhere.

A dispatch from New York says that "Russell Sage has the grip." So far as our recollection goes Uncle Russell never has lost it.

It seems queer that the early shipper of strawberries should invariably pack his berries on the wrong side of the bottom of the box.

Regular booksellers are going to fight the department stores in Chicago. The reading public hopes that the war will be of long duration.

If Dr. Nansen really has discovered the north pole we hope he will bring it home and shut off the constantly growing crop of relief expeditions.

That Chicago professor who tried to photograph a panther down in Florida the other day has shown no disposition to come to the scratch since then.

The day may come when we shall have electrical stoves and cooking apparatus, but there will never be a time when science will accomplish the work of spring moving.

Before our men-of-war are permitted to participate in the naval review at Kiel we hope Secretary Herbert will insist on the field being clear of coal luggers and mud scows.

Doesn't it seem queer that in the whole mass of cases where hypnotism is urged as a defense there is no instance on record where a person was hypnotized into doing a commendable act?

The Chinese naval officers who committed suicide immediately after their defeat were merely relieving the Chinese Government of a task which it would have performed with too much ceremony.

Dr. Depew calls attention to the fact that his birthday falls on the same date as that of the late and well-known William Shakespeare. The doctor evidently anticipates a good deal of confusion in subsequent anniversary celebrations.

Two prisoners on Blackwell's Island were about to be released the other day when it was discovered that they had made \$1,000 worth of counterfeit coin inside the walls. Those fellows certainly deserve something for their industry and diligence—probably about five years apiece.

It has taken a Philadelphia man forty-two years to make up his mind to make reparations for stealing a pair of gloves worth 25 cents. He sent \$2 to a storekeeper the other day with a note of expansion. The Philadelphia conscience acts very slowly, but it is very gratifying to know that it acts at all.

The shocking method of torture employed in mutilation of the tails of horses, and the inartistic results of the process, continue to excite disgusted but futile protest from people who think. When it is considered that there is no reason for cutting off a horse's tail that does not apply with equal force to his ears, or the nose of his owner, the objection on the ground of common sense as well as humanity is seen to rest on a firm basis.

There is yet a field for genius in the egg trade. No man has yet come to the front with a brand of eggs with the date of their debut into this world marked upon them in order to insure their quality. The man who starts this will either make or break. He will either get a big price for his eggs before too long a time has transpired after they are laid, else he will sell them below the market price. Probably the most practical way is for the seller to have the stamp and brand the eggs as they are sold. This would insure having fresh branded eggs, at least.

The words "right" and "wrong" have been thought sufficient to classify actions—the words "good" and "bad" to classify character. Advancing intelligence, however, has shown us that there is no such rough and rigid division—that countless varieties of motives, mingling and intermingling, cause equal varieties in character and an equal number of shades of right and of wrong actions. Indeed, the intricate combination of these forever forbids any positive or dogmatic conclusions concerning even the quality of a single action, much more concerning the character of a single action, much more concerning the character of a single person.

In the test of the Massachusetts side armor at Indian Head a 12-inch gun was used against a plate eighteen inches thick. Although the shell struck in the manner most favorable to the gun—a result almost unattainable in actual warfare—and although the blows were delivered within a few inches of each other—coincidence that would almost never occur in a naval battle—the shell passed through the armor. This result is one of the most powerful arguments yet made in

favor of putting 12-inch guns in the main turrets of our new battle ships rather than 12-inch. If the latter at point blank range can strike one plate perpendicularly twice without penetrating into an enemy's interior it is evident that a heavier blow is needed. Shells in battle will almost always strike at some angle from the perpendicular, and their penetrative effect will be lessened in proportion to the amount of the angle. In this part of the battery of the new battle ships it will be well to duplicate the guns of the Indiana class.

The Illinois Legislature took a long step in advance when it enacted a law making wife desertion a crime punishable by arrest and imprisonment. Heretofore it has been merely a pastime which could be indulged with impunity by any man, or creature fashioned in the semblance of man, who tired of his wife and left her to shift for herself. Other legislatures might profit by this example and place the ban of the criminal as well as civil law upon this species of crime, for crime it is whether the law directs its thunderbolts against it or not. Perhaps, if such an act were passed by the several legislatures, a few more worthless fellows might be induced to carry out the duties and responsibilities they took upon themselves when they married. For the most part the wife is better off without than with a husband who thinks so little of her as to leave her, but it would be some satisfaction to visit some punishment upon some husbands. Such husbands ought to be made to feel that they cannot so lightly lay aside the responsibility they have assumed and waive all the obligations they took upon themselves, by merely withdrawing their useless presence and relieving the wives of the burden of supporting them, as is very often the case. There is more than a mere sentimental consideration in the matter. It is a question of crime, and if there is no law on the statute books which is violated by such conduct the sooner such a law is placed there the better.

James Sheakley, Governor of far-away Alaska, has made his second annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. He reports that the fisheries have been successful, that the mines have yielded profitable returns, and that the population has been largely augmented by immigration; also that crime is less frequent and law and order quite as well enforced as in the older communities. The natives are purchasing lumber, erecting modern style houses, have improved methods of preparing food and clothing, and are making steady progress towards civilization. The total population is 23,544, and there are thirty-five schools of all kinds. The only apparent drawback to Alaska's happiness is the fact that, notwithstanding the efforts of the collector of customs, his deputies and all the other civil officers in the territory, intoxicating liquors are imported, landed, and sold without stint in every white settlement in the territory. The food fishes will be the most valuable of Alaska's marine products, as the fur seal and sea otter are rapidly disappearing. The report says the codfish banks are extensive and inexhaustible, and halibut exist in great numbers, besides more than a hundred species of food fishes are to be found in Alaskan waters. The catching and canning of salmon have become an organized industry of large proportions. Beginning in 1883 with a pack of 36,000 cases it has rapidly increased until 1891 the Alaskan pack amounted to nearly 800,000 cases. As to mining interests the Governor states that the manipulation of low grade gold-bearing quartz is easy, successful and profitable, and that an extensive mining business is now carried on in the territory.

Nests of the Gray Squirrel.
In the East the Northern gray squirrel is the commonest species, and that which is most widely known. There is no need to describe it here; but when you come to describe its nesting habits, beware of making assertions as to what it does not do. In Washington I once heard a lively three-cornered dispute on this subject, which was quite instructive. One boy asserted that the gray squirrel nests in hollow trees, beech or oak preferred. Another declared that in summer it builds a nest of green leaves for summer use only. A third contended that the summer nest is built of bark shavings from cedar trees, made into a big round ball. Within a month we collected, within ten miles of the National Museum, three fine nests which proved that all three of the disputants were right! Moral: Never base a general statement on insufficient facts.—St. Nicholas.

Not All Profit.
A New York paper gives a story of a man who is very careful of his dollars. He is a farmer in comfortable circumstances, thrifty and honest, and is respected notwithstanding his painful exactness in money matters. He married a widow worth \$10,000, and shortly afterward a friend met him. "Allow me to congratulate you," said the friend. "That marriage was worth a clear \$10,000 to you." "No," replied the farmer; "not quite that much." "Indeed? I thought there was every cent of ten thousand in it." "Oh, no," and the farmer sighed a little; "I had to pay a dollar for the marriage license."

Reviewed the Parade.
BERLIN, May 31.—The emperor reviewed the spring parade of the troops of the Berlin and Spandau garrisons. The empress, drove to the parade ground in an open carriage. There was an unusually large force of police flanking the emperor, and a strong force of mounted police rode close to the curbstone and cleared the roadway of persons who might possibly attempt to approach his majesty.

The Ocean Disaster.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 31.—News conveyed here by wire from Manzanillo goes to show that the ocean disaster near there was not so horrible as former reports from the scene of the wreck would indicate. Lewis R. Brewer, a coffee planter, who with his friends had been striving to learn something of the fate of his wife and three children, who were aboard the Colima received a telegram from a friend in Manzanillo which, although containing no definite information of Mrs. Brewer and her children, is, however, most reassuring, particularly in view of the morning's report to the effect that the bodies were coming ashore near the scene of the wreck. The message reads as follows:

MANZANILLO, May 31, 9:55 a. m.—L. R. Brewer, San Francisco—Your wife and children have not yet appeared but the shipwrecked passengers are being continually picked up from rafts and boats. No signature is attached to the message. This news was glad tidings to the distracted husband. Among the callers at the Occidental was Mr. Cushing, father of the two Oakland boys, who were passengers on the ill-fated steamer. It will be remembered that yesterday one of the Cushing boys was reported as being among those picked up in a boat by the San Juan, which one, however, the telegram did not say, but after reading Mr. Brewer's dispatch the father felt more hopeful that both of his sons were safe. Yesterday's telegram gave the names of the eighteen men who had been rescued, but later dispatches say there were twenty-one picked up. Throughout the entire morning the office of the Occidental hotel was the scene of an interesting assemblage of gentlemen from Central America, some of whom were related to missing passengers who abandoned the Colima and others who were deeply concerned in the safety of friends. When the message to Mr. Brewer was posted on the blackboard their spirits became more buoyant and they waited patiently for further information. The telegram concerning the number of persons picked up by the San Juan was received by the Pacific Mail Steamship company from K. Vogel & Co., its agents at Manzanillo. It reads as follows:

"Colima foundered at sea, fifty miles from Manzanillo, May 27, at 11 a. m. Have sent vessel to her assistance. Will send full particulars as soon as received. San Juan picked up twenty-one persons."

The Pacific Mail Steamship company gave out the following early this evening:

MANZANILLO, May 31.—Colima foundered, going down stern, sinking entirely in ten minutes. No strong wind only heavy swell. Same swell caught Mexican schooners Josefa, Albina and American schooner Hayes. Captains report heavy swell, only entering here for safety. Saved cabin—Albano, Thornton, Sutherland, Cusing, Ruiz, Gutierrez, Sarraba, Steerage—Boyd, Zaononge, Oriol, Hoss, Ramon, Soliz, Rolan and three more.

Laid to Rest.
CHICAGO, Ill., May.—Attended by the president of the United States, the cabinet, the supreme court members and thousands of old friends, many being of those who had participated in the dedication of the confederate monument earlier in the day, the body of Secretary Gresham was laid away to rest in Oakwoods cemetery yesterday full military honors being given.

The most impressive feature of the gathering was the presence of thousands of veterans of the late war, both federal and confederate. The former had passed the forenoon in decorating the graves of their comrades, while the latter had gathered to unveil a monument in memory of the confederate prisoners who died at Camp Douglas and were buried at Oakwood cemetery during the war, so it came about that in the same burying ground where the dead of the "lost cause" were honored in the forenoon a distinguished federal general was laid to rest in the afternoon, mourned by those he had so gallantly fought against thirty years ago. At the conclusion of the funeral services these from the train were driven back to their cars. The coach containing Mrs. Gresham and party was switched off and taken to Twenty-second street, from where Mrs. Gresham, her son, son-in-law and daughter were driven with Mr. J. W. Doane to the latter's home in Prairie avenue, where they will remain for the present. The Washington train started on its return trip at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Will Soon End.
COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—The Interstate miners' convention adjourned yesterday morning without having taken any action regarding the strike. The strike is certain to come to an end at once and the miners will no doubt go to work at the operators' price.

Won by an American.
PARIS, May 31.—The dramatic artists of Paris held the annual bicycling meeting at the Velodrome Buffonnes. The professional race was won by Banker of Pittsburg, Pa., beating the crack French riders.

Reviewed the Parade.
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Steaming Colima Wrecked.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 31.—The 7500 mail steamer Colima wrecked between Manzanillo and Acapulco on the Mexican coast, May 27 and the present indications are that over 150 persons perished. Only thirteen are known to have been saved.

The Colima was an iron vessel of 2,000 tons burden. She was built by Roach of Philadelphia and sailed from this city on the 15 in command of Captain J. F. Taylor. The other officers were: D. E. Griffith, first officer; Geo. Langham, second officer; O. F. Hensen, third officer; L. W. T. Kirby, surgeon; William Water, purser; E. B. Berry, freight clerk; A. K. Richardson, storekeeper; William A. Smith, chief engineer; H. Finley, second engineer; T. Tomerog, third engineer. There were forty cabin passengers, thirty-six steerage passengers, forty Chinese and seventy officers and crew. The news of the disaster reached this city through a dispatch received by the agents of the Pacific Mail company. One of the steamer's small boats, containing fourteen passengers and five of the crew, reached the M-x coast and it was this party that telegraphed the news of the wreck. None of the remaining 150 passengers and crew have been heard of. The names of the passengers rescued have not yet been learned.

ONE OF THE SURVIVORS.
The first information reached this city in a dispatch to H. E. Alfred Railroad, a bookkeeper in the office of the Pacific Mail. The dispatch contained the following brief statement:

"Saved; wife father, Richardson." Richardson was the storekeeper on the Colima and was one of the few at this time known to have escaped from the sinking vessel alive. When Railroad received the dispatch he went to the Merchant's exchange to corroborate the news of the vessel's loss, but failed to obtain any information there. The Merchant's exchange had received no advices from Manzanillo and the information contained in the dispatch received by the Pacific Mail bookkeeper was regarded as a most startling piece of information. A few moments later a telegram was received from the company's agent at Manzanillo to the effect that the ship had gone down and that fourteen passengers and five of the crew had reached shore in a small boat. Just how many passengers were aboard the vessel when the accident occurred which sent her to the bottom cannot be ascertained at present. The vessel stops at Mazatlan and San Blas before reaching Manzanillo and passengers were landed and taken on at both ports. The Colima was bound for Panama and was due at Manzanillo on Sunday, the 29th inst. The dispatches show that the vessel foundered on Monday, the 27th off Manzanillo, which would indicate that probably some accident to the machinery occurred which retarded the progress of the vessel and prevented her from reaching the port of Manzanillo before she foundered.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.
The officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship company do not believe the vessel struck a hidden ledge. They are more inclined to think that the cause of the disaster was an accident to the machinery. They are sure that the officers and crew did their duty when the trying moment came and believed that the loss of life will prove to be much less than it is at present feared. The vessel had six life boats, which hung from davits, ready to be launched at a moment's notice, and it is thought that all of these could have been launched, no matter how rapidly the vessel sank.

A Renewal of Hostilities is Imminent.
LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Pall Mall Gazette says there are alarming rumors that a renewal of the fighting between Japan and China is imminent. The Japanese warships at Formosa have been cleared for action and the French ships at Tamsui are ready for emergency.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—At the Japanese legation, which has been kept promptly and accurately advised by its home government of every move of importance from the outbreak of the war down to the conclusion of peace, nothing has been received to confirm the news from Shanghai that the Japanese warships off Formosa had been cleared for action and that a renewal of hostilities is imminent. The officials in charge of the state department are also without news, and the story in its present shape is brusquely dismissed as "another Shanghai fable."

TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.
PLEASANTON, Kan., May 31.—James McFarland was caught Sunday morning entering Captain Beidling's house east of here and was taken before Squire Adams, who sent him to the county jail. Between here and Mound City the officer saw him take a small package from his pocket and place it in his mouth. With a curse he said: "This will do me up." At Mound City a physician was called and it was found that he had taken morphine. He was nauseated with difficulty.

Killing in Vienna.
VIENNA, May 30.—Dr. Lugers, the anti-semitic leader in the reichsrath and vice-burgomaster of Vienna, refused to accept the office of burgomaster, to which he was elected, because the majority he received was the smallest permitted by law to elect. Upon learning of the refusal an excited mob attacked the town hall, which they stormed and took possession of. Fierce fighting ensued between the mob and the police, and at this writing the riot is still in progress.

The Last Day Here.
WASHINGTON, May 29.—Walter Quinton Gresham will receive a soldier's burial. Except John A. Logan no other man not of the regular army has ever been honored by the ordering out of United States troops to attend his funeral. The preliminary services will take place in the east room of the White house, which has witnessed so many memorable obsequies, the last being those of President Harrison's wife, but which has never before been the scene of funeral services over a cabinet officer. There will further be this distinctive feature in the sad ceremonies, that the services and other accessories will be entirely military in character. The flag which General Gresham loved so well, for which he fought so bravely, and in whose defense he was so grievously wounded, will be the chief emblem of mourning round his funeral casket.

Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church conducted the services. He was a warm personal friend of the dead secretary, who himself was brought up in the Methodist faith, his father and mother belonging to that denomination. All the cabinet were present, except Secretary Carlisle, who will join the funeral cortege en route to Chicago, where it has been finally determined that the interment shall take place. The remains of the secretary was removed from the Arlington to the east room of the White house. The funeral services were conducted by Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was requested by the president to officiate, and came to the White house while the cabinet was in session to give assent. The active pall-bearers were eight enlisted men of the United States army. At noon, or half an hour thereafter, the funeral procession moved from the White house to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station. The escort was purely military, and consisted of all the regular troops in and about Washington. The escort was under the command of Maj. Gen. Ruger, U. S. A.

The president and the members of the cabinet will accompany the remains to Chicago, where the train will arrive some time on Thursday afternoon. The president and cabinet will consequently not be able to take part in any of the Decoration day ceremonies in Washington on the 30th inst. At the conclusion of the services at the executive mansion the funeral escort, under command of Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Rager, U. S. A., moved in the following order from the executive mansion to the Baltimore & Ohio depot. Military escort, clergy and physicians who attended the deceased, pall-bearers and hears, relatives of the deceased. Places will be reserved for the president and heads of departments, members of the senate and house of representatives, justices of the supreme court and diplomatic corps.

THE SERVICE AT CHICAGO.
Final arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Gresham were made upon the arrival of Mr. J. W. Doane of Chicago, an intimate friend of the late secretary. Mr. Doane was in New York when he heard the news of Mr. Gresham's death and came immediately to Washington in his private car. Mr. Doane was given full charge of the railway arrangements and after he had a consultation with Mrs. Gresham the program was given out. The remains will be deposited in a vault at Oakwoods on the south side of Chicago. The train is scheduled to arrive at Oakwood station shortly before 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and final services at the vault will be held at a later hour. Rev. M. D. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, will officiate. The services will be simple and brief and at the conclusion the president and other members of the cabinet, with the exception of Mrs. Gresham and the relatives of the deceased, will return to the train, which will begin its homeward journey without delay. Mr. Doane has tendered Mrs. Gresham and the other members of the family the use of his private car, and the other persons accompanying the remains to Chicago will be accommodated in Pullman coaches.

The Gresham family has no private vault in any Chicago cemetery and Oakwoods was selected because it was most convenient to the railway route over which the funeral train will pass. Great Damage Caused by Forest Fires.
BENNY, Mich., May 29.—Forest fires are doing a vast amount of damage in eastern Luce and northern Schoolcraft counties. The Perry Lumber company's last winter's cut in a mass of flames. It is all heavy timber, ready to snip, valued at \$300 per 1,000 cubic feet. Nick Baker's logging camps burned, one man barely escaping death. The Manique Lumbering company has shut down camp near the fires and ordered the men to keep the spreading fire from destroying their last winter's cut. The fire is supposed to have been started by hunters who were trying to smoke mosquitoes from their tents.

Crops Destroyed.
DES MOINES, Ia., May 29.—Hot winds blowing forty miles an hour from the south and southwest for the past forty-eight hours, have done material damage to growing crops all over the state. J. R. Sage, director of the weather and crop service, says that the hot wind, which has a temperature of 92 degrees, have greatly injured the hay crop, damaged late oats and probably corn. Good showers will repair the damage.

Wideville will be strictly in the swim on the Fourth. The Wayne cornet band will give music all day. All the Modern Woodmen in the country will be here and the Wayne lodge of the Knights of Pythias will come over in a body. An excursion train will come in from Hoskins, Wayne and Wakefield and the crowd now in sight will be immense. A ball game is being arranged for between two of the leading nine of this section of the state for a big purse.

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

The McCook Independent Enterprise failed to put in its appearance last week. It is a pop organ and the official county newspaper, having secured the contract at regular cut-throat prices. This leaves the commission in rather an unenviable predicament, as no reputable newspaper will carry out such an outrageous and losing contract.

The barns and sheds of L. Nurenberger, residing southeast of Wayne, were destroyed by fire together with thirteen head of horses, one stallion, harness, granary, sheds, farm implements, and about 2,000 bushels of grain. Loss about \$2,500. Insurance \$600. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be the work of tramps.

Nettie Persek, of Chadron, eleven years old, was sent to the reform school at Geneva, for stealing shoes and clothing. She, with her two sisters, seven and nine years old respectively, carried away a sack and soap box full of goods that were stored in a vacant building and took them to her home where her mother hid them, but the officers captured the young thieves and all the goods.

The Weekly Journal, started in Plattsmouth fourteen years ago by C. W. Sherman, was sold at mortgagee's sale. George B. Mann was the purchaser and the amount paid for the plant was \$500. There appears to be some error in the transaction, and Mr. Sherman, through his attorney, A. W. Sullivan, appeared before Justice Archer and replevied the paper from its new purchaser. The outcome promises to be decidedly interesting.

City Marshal Clark of Fairbury has obtained several counterfeit 25 and 50-cent pieces, which were given to farmers in the country in exchange for butter and eggs. The parties passing the bogus coin were traveling west with two teams. As they visited several farmers in that vicinity, they are probably working off considerable imitation silver as they go. Marshal Clark has a description of the outfit and is trying to find where their trail leads to.

Safe blowers got in their work at two places in Dunbar Tuesday night. The first place visited was the drug store of C. H. Wilson, where they secured \$87 in cash and about \$250 worth of jewelry. Fred Ross' saloon was next treated in a similar manner, but beyond a quantity of liquor nothing was taken. Two men, claiming to be paperhangers and to hail from South Omaha, were arrested at Nebraska City Wednesday morning on suspicion and lodged in jail. They drove in from Dunbar. The same persons who did the Dunbar job last Wednesday night were probably implicated in the safe cracking at C. Johnson's grocery store in Nebraska City.

Sheriff Eikenberry and a deputy went to Weeping Water and brought in a crazy Polandier. He was examined by the insanity commission and ordered sent to Lincoln. He was placed in jail at Plattsmouth for safe keeping until he can be taken to the asylum. Late one afternoon loud cries were heard issuing from the insane man's cell and dense smoke filled the corridors. The sheriff was soon on the scene, when it was discovered that the prisoner had set fire to his bed in the cell. He was nearly suffocated when taken from the building and had it not been for the timely arrival of assistance the building would have been consumed and the prisoner burned to death.

Preliminary survey has been made for an irrigation ditch sixteen miles long through the eastern part of Buffalo and the western part of Hall counties. The ditch will tap the Platte river ten miles southwest of Shelton, passing through some of the productive land in the great Platte valley. It will be twenty-four feet wide at the bottom and will carry sufficient water to irrigate over fifteen thousand acres of land. The project is backed by some of the most substantial farmers and business men in this section and it is probable that work will be commenced at an early day. A stock company will be organized at once, and that it will be a success there is no doubt.

The Missouri river at Plattsmouth is causing considerable consternation among the Burlington & Missouri officials. The current of the river has switched over to the low side about a quarter of a mile farther than ever before, and during the past month nearly a hundred acres of farm land has been washed away about a half-mile above the big bridge, owned by the railroad. R. J. McClure of Chicago, chief of the engineering department of the Burlington, accompanied by several assistants and George R. Morrison, the noted bridge engineer, who superintended the erection of the bridge over the Missouri river at Plattsmouth, arrived in the city on special train. The object of the visit was to inspect the damage being done by the river. Extensive riprapping will have to be made in a very short time or the bridge will be in danger.

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