

# GOOD ROADS

**A Brick Country Road.**  
The first brick country road laid in the United States has been put down in Monmouth Township, Warren County, Illinois, says the Boston Transcript. The road is the culmination of a series of experiments in road-building, and though it is regarded as more or less on probation, the utmost confidence in its success is expressed. When hard-road building began in the township four years ago it was decided to expend the money on hand in an experimental way. Monmouth Township had long been a sufferer from bad roads. In winter the town had often been completely blockaded by mud too deep for wagons. Even within the town itself the streets were so poor that at times the "bus" lines were obliged to suspend business, and mail and baggage were carried to the railway station on wheelbarrows. The manner in which the roadway was laid is described as follows: The ground was prepared for it by grading and being allowed to stand for two months. It was treated to an occasional scraping, so that it would pack evenly, and when the contractors were ready to lay brick it was as hard and even as a floor. The first thing was setting the curbing. This was made by two-inch by six-inch oak plank, set seven feet apart, and held by oak stakes eighteen inches long, and put down every four feet. Inside this was put a five-foot bed of sand. This was evened up, and the single course of No. 1 paving brick was put down. They were set on edge, and made a fine roadbed. Outside of the curb two feet of crushed rock was laid, graded up to make an easy approach. This makes a road eleven feet wide. The earth on each side was graded and worked, making it all forty feet wide, and affording tracks on each side for use in dry weather. The average cost of the stone roads has been 70 cents per foot. The brick road cost \$1,000 for 3,000 feet, or about 30 cents a running foot.

**Good Roads and Broad Tires.**  
The movement in favor of good roads which has at last really begun to agitate rural communities all over the country involves many contributory issues of considerable importance. For instance, associations which have undertaken the task of improving the country roads are generally advising farmers to make use of broad tires upon their wagon-wheels, instead of the narrow tires which cut and rut a soft road so deeply.  
It is not easy to induce the farmers to follow this advice, because it implies and requires at the outset the repairing of the road. Broad-tired wagons could make little or no progress over some of the muddy and rough roads which are too often found not far from the busiest and most thriving cities. Narrow wheels cut their way through more easily, but only at the cost of exhausting the horses which draw the wagon, and of still further injuring the road as a thoroughfare.  
If the highway could but be improved sufficiently to bear the heavy tires, the wheels would act like a miniature road-roller, and assist in keeping the road in good condition instead of tearing it to pieces.  
As an immediate result, access to markets would be made much more easy, draught animals would gain in efficiency and length of service, and it would be possible to transport larger loads with greater ease and convenience than is the case at present.  
The farmers and the rural communities which they control hesitate to take the first step because of the immediate expense involved. It ought not to be hard to convince so intelligent a portion of the community that real economy, both of labor and money, would be gained by improved roadbeds and the use of broader tires.—Youth's Companion.

**Canal from Tehuantepec to the Gulf.**  
Previous to any great undertaking a number of would-be scientists generally arise to tell of the probable consequences in case it should be a success. When the first railroads were built in England many letters were written to the English newspapers proving that beyond a doubt the smoke from the engines would poison the foliage, prove injurious to human and animal life, and that there was danger of the British Islands being converted into a howling wilderness through the instrumentality of the locomotive and its deadly influence on the atmosphere. When the Suez Canal was projected several men of science rose to explain that the Mediterranean Sea was at a much higher level than the Red, and that as soon as De Lesseps finished his task all the water from the Mediterranean would run into the Red Sea; the bay of Naples would be emptied and become simply a beautiful memory; Venice, instead of a city of canals, would be left high and dry, with its streets twenty to thirty feet lower than its houses; the ports of Marseilles, Barcelona, Palermo and Salonic would be miles inland, while even Constantinople would probably be affected by the change. The canal was cut, but nothing of the kind happened. A similar outcry was raised when the Panama Canal was projected, for somebody loudly asserted that the Pacific Ocean was so much higher than the Atlantic that the cutting of a canal would probably in time demolish all the isthmus of Darien, and possibly sweep away a good deal of Central America. The canal surveys proved

that there was no difference in height between the seas on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, and the canal, even if finished, would not have the slightest influence on either ocean. There is no reason to believe that if the Panama Canal, the Nicaragua Canal and the much-talked-of Tehuantepec Canal should all become realities, the least effect would be produced on the climate or the currents of the Gulf of Mexico.

## PEARLS AND PEARL SHELLS.

**Treasures that Are Taken from the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.**  
In St. Nicholas, Captain H. D. Smith, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, tells of his experiences. "Hunting for Shells," from the Island of Ceylon to the Dry Tortugas. Captain Smith says:  
Pearl-shells are valuable, and fine specimens are hard to obtain. They are found in the Trochante, Gambier, and Tritonal groups of islands. The choicest come from Macassar; these are the white-edged shells, worth \$800 a ton, and from these the finest pearl buttons are manufactured.  
The most celebrated pearl-fisheries lie near the coast of Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, and in the waters of Java and Sumatra. The Australian coast in the neighborhood of Shark's Bay and at Roebuck Bay furnishes some very large shells, some of them weighing from two to three pounds each. The fisheries of Baja, Gulf of California, are very rich. France, controlling the pearl-oyster is readily bought by the Chinamen, who dry the leathery little bivalves or seal them up in cans and ship them to their countrymen in San Francisco. The pearl-shells readily sell upon the spot at from \$1.50 to \$5 per pound.  
Pearls and tears have for ages been associated, and the magic virtues of the pearl were held in high esteem in early times, as they are to-day with the East Indians.  
It is said that Queen Margaret Tudor, consort of James IV, of Scotland, previous to the battle of Flodden Field, had many presentiments of the disastrous issue of that conflict, owing to a dream she had three nights in succession, that jewels and sparkling coronets were suddenly turned into pearls— which the superstitions believed were a sign of coming widowhood and of tears.

Pearls are of various colors, and in India the red pearls were highly prized by the Buddhists, who used them in adorning their temples. Pearls are formed to protect the shell-fish. They are due to a secretion of shelly substance around some irritating particle, and their composition is the same as that of mother-of-pearl.

**The So-called Madstone.**  
The so-called madstones, of which several are known to be in existence in this country, are small oblong bits of grayish brown pebble, about half the size and somewhat the shape of a lemon cut in twin lengthwise. It is said that when these stones are moistened and laid upon the wound inflicted by the teeth of a rabid dog they strongly adhere, while the patient feels a "drawing sensation," as though suction were applied to the spot. After a time the stones are said to drop off, are then placed in water, exude a greenish matter and are again applied, time after time, until they refuse to adhere. The composition of these stones is unknown, as they are considered too valuable to be destroyed or mutilated for purposes of analysis. Scientific men have no confidence in their virtues, but by many persons they are deemed efficacious, and numerous instances are, it is said, narrated of their successful application.

**Poor Lo Behind the Plow.**  
William Shakespeare, an Arapahoe Indian on the lower Shoshone agency, reports to the Indian guide of Fort Washakie that the Indians on the sub-agency are working on their farms more industriously this year than ever before. They are breaking up a large amount of new land, and where last year the sage brush was thick there are now good farms. He says: "The old Indians always used to talk of going to war, and now they talk different; they tell us about farming, and how to farm, and they tell us young men to work hard at farming. I have in about twelve acres of wheat, five of oats, one of potatoes, and a big garden of watermelons, squash and other vegetables. I have twenty-two acres this year instead of ten last, and all the other Indians are the same way, plowing much more land this year than last."—Lander, Wyo., letter to Denver Republican.

**Strongest Power on the Globe.**  
The armed strength of Europe is not generally appreciated in this land of peace. At the close of 1896 the military strength of Germany on a war footing was 67,920 officers and 4,746,972 non-commissioned officers and men; France, 60,941 officers, 3,539,000 men; Italy, 33,242 and 1,961,014; Austria-Hungary, 46,554 officers, 1,967,755 men; Russia, 64,671, 4,849,516; Great Britain, of both officers and men, has 570,634; Turkey, 922,127; Spain, 1,270,042; Belgium, 170,229; the Netherlands, 228,040; Denmark, 127,263; Greece, 215,770; Switzerland, 498,238; Norway and Sweden, 240,077; Bulgaria, 222,391; Servia, 273,870; and Roumania, 250,720.

**Killed by a Stuffed Leopard.**  
A stuffed leopard recently killed a man in Paris. The animal had been the pet of an eccentric old lady, who had it well done, and the leopard became so offensive that the servant was told to get rid of it. She threw it out of the window, when it landed on the head of a clerk passing through the street, who was so frightened that he died at once of apoplexy.

## NO FOLLOWS MEN.

**Arrivals From the Klondike Report no Big Clean-ups**

**PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 27.**—The schooner J. M. Tolman, which left St. Michaels at the mouth of the Yukon, July 28, was spoken Wednesday night off Race rocks at 9:30 by the Associated Pressing Vigilant, which was in the straits watching for the arrival of the Portland. She brings four passengers and one crew member. The passengers are Charles H. Metcalfe of Detroit, Mich., B. E. Jones, Berkeley, Cal., an seaver or the Alaska Commercial company at Dawson; C. B. and Z. B. Patrick, brothers from Humboldt, Cal. They left Dawson ten days after the floor party who arrived at Seattle last week on the steamer George E. Starr row Dyea.

They all tell stories of the richness of the Klondike, Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, but all say that very few clean-ups have been made since the early summer. Mr. Metcalfe has been engaged in the merchandise business at Dawson City, Circle City and other points for three years over the Dyea trail and last spring he took in twenty tons of freight. It took him from March 5 to May 1, to get his freight over the pass with one man, two horses and eight dogs. From Lake Linderman to Dawson City he was fourteen days.

When the Tolman left St. Michaels, here were twelve men waiting to come out on the steamer Portland, and another steamer with passengers was expected down the river before the time set for the sailing of Portland. The men waiting at St. Michaels all had from \$1,000 to \$15,000, but no phenomenal strikes were reported by them. With regard to ascending the Yukon, Mr. Metcalfe said it takes from twenty to twenty-five days to go from St. Michaels to Dawson City and passengers leaving Seattle later than August 20, will have no chance of reaching Dawson City this fall. The Lippy claim on Bonanza creek, from which gold amounting to \$12,000 was taken, he said, was one of the best developed claims in the group. Others will doubtless prove just as rich when fully developed.

## A Change of Front

**PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.**—Coal operators of the Pittsburgh district made a decided change in front since Tuesday. Internal dissensions, mixed with fear on the part of some, caused a split in their forces and a change of base. On its face the move looked to many like a temporary surrender to the united mine workers of America. This, however, is denied in most emphatic terms by the most prominent lake shippers, who say they are going to start their mines and supply the demand from the northwest and not stand idly by and let a large volume of business go to operators of other states. They claim that they are willing to wait for a week or ten days before any move is made. They claim that this will give them ample time to get the lava trade. Some of the operators in the meeting were frank enough to state that the situation at the present time in all branches of labor is critical and that they have no desire to make any move that would cast odium on the operators of Pittsburgh.

It was under these conditions that the operators went into session. There were many who had not signed the agreement to share their portion toward the expense that might accrue in the effort to start the mines and they were the loudest in the appeals to hold aloof to await developments. It was proposed that notices, printed in various languages, embracing briefly the position of the operators and also a final notice to the miners that the mines are ready to be operated as soon as the men expressed a desire to go to work.

## The Luetgert Trial.

**CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.**—Examination of veniremen for the jury to try Adolph Luetgert charged with murdering his wife was resumed Wednesday. Attorney Vincent for the defense was very exacting and puzzled many veniremen in his demands for a clear and expert definition of "circumstantial evidence." A rather touching incident was the appearance of the prisoner's two young sons, Louis and Eimer. Luetgert came forward quickly, caught the lads and kissed them. Then he gazed fixedly at them, while an expression of pain came over his features. Luetgert soon recovered himself, however, and his face took on his habitual scowl.

## Bad Whisky Fatal.

**SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 27.**—The steam soldier Wilhamette brought an account of a wholesale poisoning case at Sitka, which it is feared will result in a lynching. Ten Indians bought several bottles of whisky from Mickey McGee, a Sitka saloonkeeper, became violently drunk and when the steamer sailed five were dead and the balance dying. The fatal concoction was a mixture of whisky, kerosene, lemon juice and alcohol. McGee was arrested and afterwards admitted to bail, claimed he did not know of the fatal adulteration.

## Baltimore Gets It.

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 27.**—The American Pharmaceutical association Wednesday after a hot struggle between Omaha and Baltimore delegations, decided upon the latter place as the place for the next convention. The afternoon was given up to the commercial section which discussed price cutting throughout the country thoroughly and after deciding that it was an unmitigated evil, ended by electing Joseph Jacobs, of Atlanta, Ga., as chairman for the ensuing year.

## A QUEER CRIME.

**Adolph Luetgert on Trial for Peculiar Wife Murder.**

## TRIAL MAY DEVELOP SENSATIONS

**Both the Defense and Prosecution Will Fight the Case Bitterly—May Have to Examine 1,000 Veniremen.**

**CHICAGO, Aug. 24.**—After two preliminary hearings and three months confinement in the county jail, Adolph Luetgert, the rich sausage maker was put on trial, charged with the murder of his wife, before Judge Tuttle in the criminal court yesterday. The big sausage maker has declared to his attorneys, ex-Judge William A. Vincent and Albert Phalen, that he desires no further delay. Both the state and the defense prophesy that 1,000 veniremen will be examined and that a week will pass before twelve men who are acceptable to both sides are found. Then the trial will begin in earnest.

The theory of the state is that Luetgert induced his wife to accompany him to his sleeping apartment in the factory office and there strangled her. Then he is thought to have taken her body to the basement and to have immersed it in a vat filled with a solution of caustic potash, heated to the boiling point. What remained of the body after this process, it is alleged, was gathered together and thrown into the furnace of one of the factory boilers. The fire had been kept up under one of the boilers on express orders given by Luetgert to his watchman, Frank Bakk.

The state has made several experiments in support of this theory. Luetgert's attorneys will also experiment with crude potash. With the results they hope to successfully combat the testimony to be introduced by the state regarding the disintegration of a cadaver in a solution similar to that found in the vat of the factory in which Mrs. Luetgert's remains are alleged to have been destroyed. The cadaver used by the state, say the attorneys for the defense, was several days old. In it there was not the resisting power of nerves and muscles which a body from which life has just passed would offer to the action of the solution. Acting upon this belief, the defense has employed experts to conduct experiments with a fresh body, and the defense professes the utmost confidence that the results will utterly disprove the theory of the prosecution.

While the trial is in progress detectives all over the country and Germany will be searching for Mrs. Luetgert, who has been reported to have been sent to various places since her husband's arrest. All of these stories have been run down by the police, who say they have proven that they had little foundation. Nevertheless, the defense expects to raise the question of doubts in the minds of the jury.

## Death Comes Quick in Georgia.

**SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 24.**—A dispatch to the Morning News from Tullahoma, Ga., says:  
At Lovett yesterday afternoon a negro, enraged by "blind tiger" whisky, killed one of the town's leading merchants, dangerously wounded a negro and was himself shot to death by a posse of citizens.

The negro named Andrew Green, was jealous of his wife and forbade her visiting the town. His wife, disobeying his commands, took to the village from their home at Garbutt's Mills and Andrew pursued her. On arriving at the station he found her near the depot in conversation with another woman. Without a word of warning he opened fire with a pistol, two shots taking effect in the woman in conversation with his wife. Thinking he had killed his wife he whipped up his mule and attempted to escape. George Heath, a prominent white citizen, attempted to stop him. Green turned his pistol on Heath, killing him almost instantly. The negro fled, but in a short time a posse of fifty men, well mounted and armed, went in hot pursuit of the murderer. Green was captured in short order and shot.

## McKinley Talks of Prosperity.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 24.**—A dispatch from Hotel Champlain, N. Y., says:  
President McKinley stated that it should be a source of pleasure to every American citizen to know that there was a return of prosperity to the country. "The cause of the present boom in the west," he said, "is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the large crops and high prices caused by the failure of crops in other countries. But the fact that prosperity has set in in the east cannot be accounted for in any other way than by the wise policy of the republican party in restoring a protective tariff. The present boom is not spasmodic, but will continue to increase, and not only the manufacturers, but the people generally will soon realize that it is only with a protective tariff and sound financial principles that the country will be prosperous and remain in that condition. With the restoration of confidence will come a restoration of prosperity."

## Receivership Settled.

**SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24.**—Judge Allen, in the United States circuit court yesterday approved the report of Fred C. Dodds, of this city, whom he has appointed receiver of the North and South Rolling Stock company and ordered Mr. Dodds to turn over the property to Charles Becker of Belleville, Ill., who has been appointed receiver in the St. Clair county circuit court, thus settling the controversy in regard to the receivership.

## A BOLD MOVE

**United Strike of All Workers Proposed**

**PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.**—Mr. D. Ratchford, national president of the united mine workers of America, and Secretary-Treasurer W. G. Pearce, of the same organization, spoke encouragingly of the big mass meeting of the heads of the various labor organizations of the country which will be held at St. Louis next Monday. They predicted that it will be one of the most notable and most important gatherings that was ever held in the history of the country. They claim that its results will have a marked effect on the industrial situation of the United States. President Ratchford said:

"We will take steps to discontinue the use of the un-American injunctions that some of our courts have seen fit to grant. If the St. Louis conference does what I believe it will, it will bring about a general strike of all the branches of trade in the United States. It will bring out not only those in sympathy with the miners altogether, but will also make a demand for an eight hour work day and a readjustment of the wage questions. It has been said that it will mean an insurrection. The time has come when labor must defend labor and stand up unitedly against the usurpation of law forbidding the right of free speech and public meeting."

## Shot in the Flamingo.

**BAXTER, Ark., Aug. 25.**—Ed Williams, a negro who assaulted a colored woman, was killed and then burned up in his home Monday morning. Mrs. Williams declared her husband was not at home. The actions of the woman led the sheriff to believe otherwise. As Williams would not come out the house was set on fire. As the roof was about to fall the woman ran out and in the open doorway Williams was seen with a Winchester. As he was about to shoot one of the posse fired and Williams fell. The roof fell in almost at the same instant the desperado fell, and all went up in smoke together.

## Salisbury Proposes.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.**—It is given out here that the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, replying to the Marquis of Salisbury, who insists upon the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly before the Greek indemnity is paid, says he shares the belief of the British premier but submits that the occupation of Thessaly is of less importance than the conclusion of peace.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in order to solve the difficulty, has suggested that the powers co-operate in a scheme to enable Greece to guarantee the interest on a loan to pay off the Turkish indemnity by international control, if necessary, or a portion of the Hellenic revenues. The powers are considering this proposal.

## Ruffians Break up a Picnic.

**GALLIUPOLIS, O., Aug. 25.**—Without provocation a gang of West Virginia desperadoes swooped down on a picnic party at Glenwood, eighteen miles below here, last night, and broke up a party by their orgies.  
Revolvers, knives, hammers, single trees and clubs were used. The women fainted and others fled to the hills. Lew Holley was killed outright and William Porter and Van Donkfield, two members of the picnic party, were fatally stabbed. Alonzo Porter had his skull fractured and half his face cut off. John Wallace had a part of his hand cut off and one eye gouged out.  
The ruffians were the members of the Holley band of outlaws, and they have killed at least a dozen men.

## A Negro Affray.

**KEYSTONE, W. Va., Aug. 25.**—Sunday a shooting affray occurred between Policeman Carter Withers and John Stewart and Sam Gossett, who attempted to rescue a prisoner from the officers. Withers was fatally wounded. Policeman Cobbs was shot through the arm while attempting to arrest Gossett, who was shot by Cobbs. All are colored, and excitement is high. There is talk of lynching Stewart and Gossett. Sam Bartley, a bystander, was hit by a stray bullet, which severed an artery, causing his death before medical aid reached him.

## Excesses of Crime.

**TESCOLA, Ill., Aug. 25.**—The large wholesale poultry house of G. M. W. Legg & Co., of Boston was burned Monday morning and after the fire the blackened remains of Robert Lathrom were found. As he was one of the principal witnesses against William Appleton of Areola for the killing of Scott Schwartz, it is believed that Lathrom was murdered and the building set on fire to conceal the crime. A searching investigation is being made. Two thousand live chickens in the building were burned and the loss is about \$5,000.

## Can't Travel to Klondike.

**SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 25.**—The steamer Rosalie, which arrived here Monday from Dyea and Skagaway, reports that there are about 4,000 people at Skagaway, and that the trail is still impassable. About 900 miners are working on it and it is expected that it will be ready in a few weeks. Not over twenty men have crossed over in the last three weeks.

## Must Account for a Big Sum.

**TORONTO, N. J., Aug. 25.**—Peter Crozier, secretary and treasurer of the Merchants and Merchants' building and Loan association, is short \$98,740 in his account. The report made Monday by the committee of investigation is well founded. Crozier, who is about sixty-five years old, has not been arrested. He has a wife and family and until recently stood high in the community. His only answer to the charge is a denial of the correctness of the figures.

## HE IS SHOT DEAD

**President of Uruguayan Republic is Assassinated by a Young Man.**

## PRESIDENT BORDA DIES IMMEDIATELY

**Assassination Occurs on the Day the Republic Achieved Her Independence, Which Was Being Celebrated.**

**MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 26.**—President Borda of the Uruguayan republic was assassinated yesterday.

The assassination of the president occurred just as he was leaving the cathedral, where a te deum had been sung. The assassin was arrested.

Senator J. Iriarte Borda was elected president of Uruguay for the term extending from March 1894, to 1898. The fête at which he was assassinated was being held in celebration of the independence of Uruguay, which was achieved on August 25, 1825.

The assassin is a youth named Arredondo. President Borda died almost immediately after he was shot. Senator Cuestas, president of the senate, has assumed the presidency of the republic ad interim.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.**—The assassination of President J. Iriarte Borda of Uruguay was not altogether a surprise to officials here who have watched the recent outbreaks in Uruguay. The last mail advices received here showed that the revolution had broken out afresh, the peace delegates from the insurgents having given up the hope of securing peace and withdrawn to the Argentine republic. Further agitation was occasioned by the reports that the government receipts had shrunk \$1,600,000 during the year as a result of the revolution. The last issue of the Montevideo Times received here states that the president remained away from the state house in evident fear of his life. At the same time a "colorado" or junta of those seeking to overthrow the government had established active operations at the capitol. The assassination of the president doubtless will bring the country to a revolutionary crisis, which has long been pending. The revolution thus far has been confined to the country districts, which several extensive engagements has been fought, the government forces securing the advantage. There is no Uruguayan representative in Washington.

## De Lome Replies to Mrs. Davis.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 26.**—In response to an appeal cabled to the queen of Spain by Mrs. Jefferson Davis and other notable American women urging clemency for the young girl, Evaueylin Coselo Cisneros, incarcerated at Havana by the Spanish military authorities, and who, it was reported was to be exiled to the penal colony at Ceuta Africa, the resident Spanish minister, Dupuy de Lome, has addressed a letter to Mrs. Davis, in which he says:

"The queen and the Spanish government have no knowledge of the arrest of Miss Cisneros. Her majesty has given orders, as soon as it is received to report to her the merits of the case and has been pleased to command me to inform you, if your message was true, that she had received it favorably and with all regard due to a lady so worthy of respect as you are.

The information received from Cuba by the Spanish government and laid before her majesty and that has been transmitted to me by cable shows, in my opinion, that a shameful conspiracy to promote the interests of one or more sensational papers is at the bottom of the romance that has touched your good heart.

"The facts show that Miss Cisneros lured to her house the military commander of the island of Pines, and had men concealed in it who tried to assassinate him in connection with an uprising of the prisoners in the island. For that offense she has not yet been tried and her case is not yet ready to be finally disposed of.

"These facts are very easy to prove. The American consul-general, or any of the foreign consuls in Cuba, willing to get information, can convince themselves of their truth.

"I am instructed to add that instructions have been communicated to the governor general of Cuba to bring a speedy trial and to grant Miss Cisneros all possible consideration."

## Big Guns Buy Steel.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 26.**—W. J. Arkell, who claims a large part of the Alaskan mining region under the right of discovery by an expedition fitted out by him, has made a deal for the sale of a part of his property to a syndicate. Chauncey M. Depew is said to be a member of the syndicate which has bought Mr. Arkell's land and also a slice of Joseph Ladue's holdings in Dawson City. Besides Depew, H. Walter Webb and other Vanderbilt directors are reputed members of the new company.

## String Kills Him

**LINCOLN CENTER, Kas., Aug. 26.**—John Soden, aged thirty-five, is dead at Barnard, Kas., of blood poisoning, as a result of a humble bee sting. He was a prize winner in Chicago horse trading.

## Druggist Meets.

**MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26.**—Senator Davis of Minnesota delivered the opening address at the forty-fifth annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical association at Lake Minnetonka Tuesday morning. Three hundred delegates were present, the great majority of them from the eastern and central sections of the country. Reading of papers and reports of officers completed the business program of the day and last night a reception and ball were given in honor of the visitors.