

LAWTON IS ADVANCING

BELIEVED THAT AGUINALDO IS READY TO SUBMIT.

General Otis Reports Latest List of Killed and Wounded in Recent Battle.

Manila, May 9.—Major General Lawton's column advanced to a position two and a half miles north of Balining Friday. Before making a forward movement General Lawton sent back to Manila two wounded men of the Minnesota regiment and one of the Oregonians, who were hurt in yesterday's fighting, besides twenty men. They were sent by way of Malolos.

General Lawton's advance met with but slight opposition. Outside of Masin 2,000 rebels, who occupied an entrenched position, were routed in short order.

Many corpses of rebels have been discovered in the river at San Tomas. Scores of rifles and other arms have been recovered from the river, into which they were thrown by the retreating rebels.

Major General MacArthur's division is resting at San Fernando, making in the meantime extensive reconnaissances. AGUINALDO READY TO SUBMIT.

Chicago, May 10.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Aguinaldo's representatives to the American Philippine commission have formally admitted the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine archipelago.

From a member of the cabinet it is learned that this admission was made to President Schurmann at a conference held by him with Colonel Arguelles and Lieutenant Bernal several days ago. It was in reply to a direct question put to them by Mr. Schurmann and the character of the answer was no doubt as gratifying to the commission as it is to the president.

As a result of a dispatch sent by Mr. Schurmann, it is the confident expectation of the president that the end of the rebellion is close at hand. This result will not be obtained, though, without concessions, which have been recommended by the commission, and which, by direction of the president, will be granted. These concessions contemplate giving to the Philippines a form of government modeled after that of the United States. The member of the cabinet who gave the above information said that the commission had unanimously adopted a recommendation which was submitted to the president. Mr. Schurmann's dispatch, providing three departments for the new government of the archipelago—first, the executive department; second, the legislative department, and third, the judicial department.

TWO NEBRASKA BOYS KILLED.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—General Otis reports the following casualties:

Killed:

FIRST NEBRASKA.

Private James Spivy, company G.

S. H. Spory lived at Geneva, where the company was organized.

Private William Belden, company L.

William Belden was a barber, and at the time of his enlistment worked in the barber shop of S. S. Randolph, 1306 Dodge street, Omaha. He joined the company at Lincoln before its departure for the Philippines. He was 25 years old and was born at Minburn, Dallas county, Ia. He has a brother in Omaha, Dwight Belden, who is employed at the Oregon restaurant on Dodge street.

TWENTIETH KANSAS.

Second Lieutenant William A. McTaggart, company G, May 4.

Private Merton Wilcox, company H, May 4.

FIRST MONTANA.

Private Thomas Scallon, company K.

TWENTIETH KANSAS.

Colonel Frederick Funston, head, moderate.

Captain William S. Albright, company C, high, moderate.

Sergeant Major Cassius Warner, company C, head, moderate.

Sergeant Joseph Robinson, company D, leg, slight.

Corporal S. Eliaz Allison, company K, foot, slight.

Private Benjamin Oliver, company H, high, slight.

Private Frank Semple, company C, head, severe.

Private William Lantechen, company C, knee, severe.

Private William McDougal, company F, shoulder, severe.

Private William Davidson, company E, leg, severe.

Private Christopher Clapp, Jr., company I, chest, severe.

Benjamin Conchma, band, lung, severe.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Private Fred H. Butner, head, severe.

FIRST NEBRASKA.

Private H. F. Dunning, company E, thigh, severe.

The initials given on the roster are Benjamin F. Dunning. He lives in Richardson.

Private John C. Hoyer, company F, abdomen, severe.

J. C. Hoyer was an original member of the company. His home is at Battle Creek.

Private Peter Madsen, company I, abdomen, severe.

Peter Madsen enlisted from Bennett. His nearest relative, John Madsen, lives at Davers, Neb. He was born in Denmark, was a farmer by occupation and was 30 years old. He was unmarried.

Private William I. Johnson, company K, knee, moderate.

The name William Johnson does not appear on the muster roll of company K.

Private E. Johnson, probably the man referred to, enlisted from Columbus. He was 30 years old and single. His nearest relative is Abraham Johnson, residing at Columbus.

FIRST MONTANA.

Captain Thomas S. Dillon, company E, chest, severe.

Private Bruce Bolshaw, company K, head, slight.

Private Fred W. Smith, company C, eye, moderate.

FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA.

Private Y. Hook, leg, severe.

FIFTY-FIRST IOWA.

Private John Cushing, company C, head, slight.

Private Everett Brownson, company E, head, slight.

Private Charles Jordan, company H, head, slight.

Private J. C. Hoyer, company I, head, slight.

TRUST FACTORIES ARE BUSY.

Cabmen the Latest to Combine—Other Trust News.

Trenton, N. J., May 10.—Articles of incorporation of the General Carriage company, with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, were filed with the secretary of state. The company is formed to hire and traffic in cabs, carriages and vehicles of all kinds. The incorporators are Peter H. Evans, Jas. N. Clarke, Richard C. Ellis, Frederick Gentner and Robert J. McKinstry of Camden.

The Universal Fuel company, authorized capital \$1,000,000, was also incorporated. The company is formed to operate furnaces, ovens and fuel distilling plants. Also to purchase, manufacture and deal in fuel of all kinds. The incorporators are Charles A. Brown, George L. Tagg and Max W. Sabel.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 10.—W. A. Reis of New Castle, Pa., president of the National Steel company, and Alex R. Peacock, first vice president of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, have gone to Chicago, the reported object of their visit being to hold a conference with John W. Gates, chairman, and John Lambert, president, of the American Steel and Wire company. Mr. Reis would not discuss the rumored consolidation of the National Steel company with the Carnegie interests, the American Tin Plate company and the American Steel Hoop company, neither would he admit that he had come fresh from conferences with H. C. Frick, A. W. Mellon and others in New York. Mr. Reis said that important engagements affecting the entire iron and steel business of the country were going on. He would not tell what the result of the negotiations would be and said the public would have to be held in suspense some time to come. When told of the statement issued by Mr. Frick, Mr. Reis said that it was much nearer the truth than any of the reports that had set come out. The impression he gave was that the negotiations were progressing without a hitch and that the combination of "gentlemen's agreement" would be concluded possibly within a week or two.

Seeks to Control Patents.

San Francisco, May 10.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the county clerk by the National Car Equipment company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. It proposes to obtain, by purchase or otherwise, patents, and to manufacture and deal in articles and inventions, to deal in real estate, to act as the agent of individuals, firms, corporations, to borrow money and secure notes therefor by mortgage, trust deed or pledge of property. The incorporators say that the main purpose of the company is to obtain control of patents, now in possession of a local corporation, for preventing the flattening of car wheels and for regulating the pressure of air brakes. The company is incorporated by John Dolber, Henry F. Allen, John A. Hooper, Rudolph Spreckles, Richard W. Correll, Joseph H. Thompson and W. H. Chickering.

Trust Downs a Gould.

Chicago, Ill., May 10.—Edwin Gould's Continental Match company is to be swallowed by the match trust. If the present plans of the Diamond Match people be carried through to a successful conclusion, seven or eight match factories, which are now working in opposition to the Diamond Match company, will be put under control of the latter corporation. These will include the plants of the Continental Match company, of which Edwin Gould is president, at Kankakee, Ill., Passaic, N. J., and Ogdensburg, N. Y. The Continental Match company was started by Edwin Gould in opposition to the Diamond Match company.

Steel Trust's Officers.

Columbus, O., May 9.—The announcement is made here that the officers of the public Iron and Steel company will be as follows: President, August Belmont, New York; first vice president and chairman of the executive board, Myron C. Wick, Youngstown; treasurer, John F. Taylor, Youngstown.

BREAK IN FRENCH CABINET.

M. De Freycinet Resigns Portfolio of War.

Paris, May 10.—M. Charles D. Freycinet has tendered his resignation to M. Dupuy, the premier, of the portfolio of war. M. Dupuy immediately summoned a meeting of the cabinet, which M. de Freycinet did not attend. At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting Premier Dupuy had a conference with Senator M. Camille Krantz was appointed minister of war to succeed M. de Freycinet. The new minister of war said in the course of an interview that he fully realizes the difficulties surrounding the office to which he has been appointed, but he declared that he had a perfectly open mind with regard to the Dreyfus matter.

He never had been connected with the affair. It is understood that M. Krantz will clean up his department of everyone who was mixed in any way with Dreyfus. M. de Freycinet's resignation was a great surprise to French politicians, but it is the general impression that he was anxious to escape a probable debacle in the near future.

ARREST OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff and County Commissioner Charged With Aiding Strikers.

Wardner, Idaho, May 10.—James D. Young, sheriff of Shoshone county, was arrested Saturday upon an order of State Auditor Sinclair, who is acting as the personal representative of Governor Steunenberg. The arrest was made by United States troops and the sheriff is now confined in a barn with 300 other prisoners, charged with aiding and abetting riot, and proceedings will be commenced immediately by Attorney General Hayes to remove him from office. In the meantime Coroner France will act as sheriff.

After the sheriff had been placed in custody the attorney general asked for the resignation of County Commissioner William Boyle. He asked for time in which to consider the matter but this was refused and a squad of troops placed him under arrest.

John Barrett, former United States minister to Spain, has left London for New York.

The estimators of Toledo, O. have agreed the nine-hour week.

PAYING OFF CUBANS

GENERALS BROOKE AND GOMEZ FINALLY AGREE UPON A PLAN.

Each Man will Receive \$75, Reckoning the Native Army to Consist of 40,000 Men.

Havana, May 10.—Forty thousand will be used as the divisor in fixing the shares of the soldiers in the \$3,000,000 allotted by the government of the United States to be divided among the Cuban troops and the payment will begin at the end of this week.

A general order declaring the payment and setting forth the rules to be observed, will be issued by Governor General Brooke on Monday next.

The governor general and General Gomez have decided that it would be impracticable to try to verify further the army rolls as submitted by the recently dissolved Cuban assembly. General Brooke has sent to General Gomez a list of the commissioners for the several corps, asking if he wished to make any changes. The commissioners—one Cuban and one American for each corps—will be ordered to meet at once in Havana, to take action as to the details of the division of the money.

The order in which the payments will be made is as follows: First, in Havana province, then in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe and Santiago.

The next important rule laid down is that one requiring the giving up of all arms as a condition of the payment of the \$75 each man is to receive. After all the privates and non-commissioned officers are paid some money will be left and this remainder will be probably divided among the maimed and destitute officers of the army. The rule excluding from the division those employed by the government does not apply to the day laborers, but to those employed at a fixed monthly salary.

The widow of Major Maceo, who was killed with General Maceo, has written a letter to El Reconcentrado, suggesting that General Laetret Clatieres, a Cuban, be named as one of the officers of high rank, cedar their shares in the \$3,000,000 in favor of the widows of the men killed in the war.

Major General Ludlow, military governor of the department of Havana, recently asked Senator Lanuz, secretary of justice in General Brooke's advisory cabinet, to arrange to allow American lawyers to practice here, because of the desire of the American syndicates and merchants coming to Havana to employ Americans to defend their interests. The request was referred to the matter to the university, which governs admission to the Havana bar, and its reply, which was approved by the secretary of justice, was a refusal of the request. It being held that it is not compulsory that judges only speak their own language, it would be for the best interests of Americans to employ Cubans with a knowledge of the local laws.

The citizens of Santa Isabel have sent a request to Major General Wilson, suggesting that General Laetret Clatieres, a Cuban, be named as one of the officers of high rank, cedar their shares in the \$3,000,000 in favor of the widows of the men killed in the war.

The receipts of sugar at Havana thus far this season amount to 400,623 sacks.

AGAINST SUNDAY PAPERS.

Fight in England Takes a Turn Toward Their Abolishment.

London, May 10.—Agitation against Sunday newspapers has had a splendid inning this week. The Earl of Rosebery, in the course of a public speech, took up the matter on Tuesday and declared strongly against the system, appealing for "a truce of God" between the Mail and Telegraph, whose proprietors were sitting on either side of him at the time. His lordship intimated that each was desirous of ceasing the publication of his Sunday paper if the other would agree to do likewise. The speakers then turned to the fact that neither Sunday paper has been the success anticipated, and other newspapers are jubilant at the position in which the two rivals find themselves, both being willing, but ashamed to withdraw.

Mr. Harmsworth, proprietor of the Mail, has written a letter, saying that he hopes the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph will accept Lord Rosebery's proposition and agree to a truce. Mr. Harmsworth adds that the Sunday newspaper development is quite as unprosperous in England today as it was in the United States thirty-five years ago, when it commenced there. On one of the most conservative newspapers of the United States were forced into the Sunday market. Mr. Harmsworth concedes that the present is a golden opportunity to stop the increase of Sunday newspapers. Mr. Harmsworth evidently has had enough of Sunday journalism.

Died of a Broken Heart.

Wichita, Kan., May 9.—Jessie Wood of the Red Cross died Friday at Caldwell of a broken heart, so the doctor says. She has been wandering over the United States since the Cuban war, and was being held there under hypnotic influence. Miss Wood hastened to the rescue, only to find that he had gone. Then she returned home and died.

Canadian Bank Robbed.

Dresden, Ont., May 10.—The local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was robbed of an amount estimated at \$10,000. The robbers were the first to discover the robbery. The front doors of the bank had been pried open. Two holes were bored in the vault door, a charge of nitro-glycerine was exploded and then the inner safe was attacked in a similar manner. The second door was opened as quickly as the first and the robbers gathered in the currency and gold. The manager of the bank says they did not get more than \$5,000. The police report that the amount stolen was \$10,000, and those who are in a position to know say this figure is nearly correct. Now the burglar came into town and how they left no one knows.

GERMANS FEEL NEGLECTED.

Think Their Claims Have Been Disregarded in Samoa.

Berlin, May 10.—The belief has taken complete possession of the public mind in Germany that German interests in Samoa have been brutally and ruthlessly disregarded by both England and the United States.

It seems that this view is steadily gaining strength with nearly all classes. The press openly reflects the sentiment with increasing violence. The government has done nothing the past week either to fortify or to dispel this trend of public opinion. The agrarian newspapers and many other journals have seized the occasion of the birthday anniversary of the imperial minister for foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, to severely attack him for what they style his supine disregard of Germany's legitimate interests in Samoa, and his alleged obsequiousness toward Great Britain and the United States.

The matter of claims of damages both in Samoa and the Philippine islands for German property destroyed in recent engagements has also been injected into the press discussion with singularly growing excitement, the assertion being made that the United States meant to disregard these "just claims."

The imperial foreign office, however, has done nothing to create or foster this condition of public feeling. In the course of an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated Press, the United States ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, said:

"The question of German claims for damages for property destroyed in the Philippine islands, or in Samoa, in consequence of acts of our naval or land forces, was never once mentioned during all the conferences which I have had with the imperial minister for foreign affairs. So far as I am aware, no such question has yet come up at the foreign office. At any rate, it is too early to discuss the subject, as no evidence, pro or con, has been advanced on either side."

It appears that the sole basis for the wholesale charges in the newspapers with regard to these alleged enormous damages is a few private letters received from the Philippine islands and Samoa, in which the writers seek to make out a case in advance.

The Vossische Zeitung and other journals have reproduced two of these letters, taking for granted all that was therein claimed, and arguing on the lines presented by the writers of the letters, who, among a number of alleged facts, asserted that Major General Otis, at Manila, had bluntly declined to recognize any German claims for damages. When United States Ambassador White was asked about this matter by the Associated Press correspondent, he replied very contentedly, only saying: "Of course the reports of General Otis on any of these cases would have great weight with the state department, but in any event the final adjustment of such claims must be made at Washington and not at Manila."

The Kreuze Zeitung, in the course of an editorial article that has attracted a great deal of attention, said:

"Despite the African agreement between England and Germany, and despite the civilities interchanged, this extraordinarily perfidious act in Samoa was planned by the English, who kept in the background and sent some American hotspur to the front in order to establish the fact of an Anglo-American brotherhood in arms and enmity to Germany and the United States to the extent that an understanding was rendered next to impossible."

NOT LIKED BY ENGLAND.

"This much is certain, that the friendly understanding between the United States and Germany is a combination that British strategists just now relishes least of all."

The North German Gazette, mentioning reports that English and American merchants in Samoa expressed a desire to buy many arms and munitions, bitterly attacks the imperial foreign office for suppressing this statement and keeping it out of the press.

The agrarian Deutsche Tages Zeitung, in the course of a severe review of Germany's attitude toward the United States during the past year, blames the imperial foreign office with "knuckling down to the Americans" in every case, even recalling the instance of Admiral von Diederichs at Manila, "so as not to hurt the feelings of our mercenary Americans." The article concludes as follows: "Only by now showing a bold and unyielding front can the prestige of the empire, which has suffered so seriously lately, be re-established."

German Squadron on a Cruise.

Berlin, May 10.—A squadron which has just left Kiel for a long cruise along the coasts of Denmark, England and Portugal is the largest that ever sailed from a German port. It includes four large ironclads, two second-class ironclads, one cast iron-clad and two smaller cruisers. The total tonnage of the squadron is \$1,500 and 3,700 men are aboard the ships.

During the cruise some recent inventions of Admiral Thompson, the commander of the squadron will be practically tested. One of these consists of an electrically worked apparatus, by means of which an officer or the bridge of a warship is enabled to automatically move and point guns below and on the deck. It is believed that this contrivance will be of vast importance in facilitating the fighting power of a vessel.

Interest in the Coming Race.

London, May 9.—Extraordinary enthusiasm and interest are being manifested in Clyde yachting circles over the coming contest for the America's cup. Not only have many owners of steam yachts signified their intention of steaming over the race, providing the largest muster of British yachts ever seen in American waters, but even workmen in the building yards are infected with the same desire. A club has been formed here by the workmen in Greenock yards to open a fund to which each member pays a fixed weekly sum until the end of September, when they will be cash enough on hand to carry them on the round trip to New York and back. The idea and funds are entirely of their own devising and they receive no assistance from any outside quarter.

The crown prince of Germany and his brother are learning the trades of joiner and woodworker.

A committee which visited King Otto of Bavaria found the king as crazy as ever.

A SPLENDID SHOWING

NEW WILSON LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION LAW.

The Annual State Meeting of the Association Held in Grand Island was Well Attended.

Grand Island, Neb.—(Special.)—The seventh annual convention of the Nebraska State League of Loan and Building Associations was held in the city of Grand Island on the 25th ult., delegates being in attendance from most of the leading associations of the state. Owing to the rapidly increasing importance of such associations in this state, and the late comprehensive revision of the laws governing them at the last session of the legislature, the meeting proved of extraordinary interest and benefit. P. L. Hall, secretary of the state banking board, together with Bank Examiners V. E. Wilson, E. H. Linkhart and J. F. Coad, Jr., were among those present and were granted the privilege of the floor in the discussions of the convention. C. J. Phelps of Schuyler, president of the league, acted as chairman, and E. E. Bryson of Omaha as secretary.

The convention was opened by an address of welcome by the mayor of the city, which was responded to by T. J. Fitzmorris of Omaha on behalf of the league. The annual address of the president was a complete resume of the league's work for the year past, concluding with a high tribute to Examiner Wilson as the drafter and chief promoter of the highly meritorious association law passed by the late legislature. Following the address, resolutions commendatory of Examiner Wilson and Secretary Hall for their labors in behalf of the new law, were adopted by a standing vote.

Much of the discussions of the convention related to the various provisions of the new act, addresses being made by President Phelps on "Some of the good features of the new building and loan associations laws," by Examiner Wilson on "The general management of associations under the new law," and by National Delegate C. F. Bentley of Grand Island on "Liquidation and receivership in associations under the new laws." Futile attempts had been made by the league at the two preceding sessions of the legislature, in 1895 and 1897, to have the laws amended in a few specially important places, and the delegates felt exceedingly gratified to learn of the multiplicity of additions and amendments provided for in the new act. The need of a revision of the old law had been so keenly felt that the new law is considered as marking an era in the history of loan and building associations in this state. Perhaps the most important of the changes from the old law is that vesting associations with the additional powers necessary to become the savings repositories of the state, in the place of the rapidly vanishing savings bank. It will thus combine the advantages of a safe place of deposit for the people's earnings, with that of a home building institution, and become, in fact, a co-operative bank, in which the members share equally in all of the profits and no privilege incident to credit institutions. It was but following in the wake of many older eastern states, and long experience there has demonstrated the building and loan association, or, more properly speaking, the savings and loan association or co-operative bank, to be the safest and best private institution of modern times for the deposit of the people's savings, having withstood the vicissitudes of the severest panics and crises with comparatively small damage. The institutions have become, of late years, the principal savings repositories of such states as Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and others, driving out savings bank of time-honored standing and reliability. It is the real spirit of the age manifesting itself in the most unlooked for quarter, that of banking, and it is safe to say that the day of the private stock, public-bust savings bank is past.

While the operations of these associations have been confined largely to the cities, in the past, it is believed that the future will see them extended, with equal success, to the country, to the farmer and his homestead as well as to the wage-laborer and his cottage. There exists no reason why the farmer's ready cash or deposit in the bank cannot be turned through the agency of such an association to the carrying of his neighbor's farm mortgage, thus earning dividends greater than the rate of interest which can be paid by banks, while furnishing borrowers with the loan of cheaper money than they can obtain of the banks or of eastern loan companies, and keeping the money of a community and the profits thereof at home. Much of the credit for the increasing efficiency of the associations in this state, as well as for the passage of the new law, is due Bank Examiner V. E. Wilson of Omaha, who also examines and supervises all of the associations in this state, and at the conclusion of his able address a rising vote of thanks was unanimously tendered him by the league decided to hold its next annual convention at Schuyler, Neb.

WHY ATKINSON SENT THEM.

Was Informed That Nebraska Moth was Cabbage-gram was Stopped.

Boston, Mass., May 9.—Edward Atkinson of this city has addressed an open letter to the attorney general of the United States on the recent action prohibiting the transmission of certain pamphlets through the mails by Mr. Atkinson, in which the writer denied that the matter was of a seditious nature and repeats what he previously has said in interviews, that the pamphlets have appeared as public documents in connection with the proceedings of the United States senate.

Mr. Atkinson also denies that he had sent any communication of any nature to any private soldier or regimental officer of the United States in the Philippines.

Mr. Atkinson says that it has been authentically reported to him that the parents of Nebraska volunteers had not been allowed to communicate with their sons on duty in the islands, and prompted by indignation, he decided to make a test and to do so mailed pamphlets to the Philippines, and wrote to the secretary of war, telling him what he had done.

CONVICTS IN SUITS OF GRAY.

As a Result of Prison Reform in Kansas Stripes are Abolished.

Leavenworth, Kan.—(Special.)—The abolition of the striped garb in the state prison here has been wonderfully beneficial in reforming convicts. Warden Landis introduced the new system two years ago.

Before the change in uniforms scarcely a day passed without some prisoner's punishment and the dark cells were seldom without occupants on a diet of bread and water. Today the solitary cells are without an occupant, and out of the 923 convicts only twelve are to be seen wearing the hated garb. These men have been returned to the stripes for attempting to escape, for fighting among themselves or for refusing to obey orders. That they feel the extra degradation can be seen in the averted downcast faces in the presence of visitors and in their earnest petitions to the warden or deputy for permission to resume wearing their "clothes," as they call the new uniform.

Other changes in the management of the prison have been made, until a convict released several years and now returned would be hardly able to recognize it as the same prison. In few of the state institutions can this progressive spirit be seen more fully than in the state penitentiary. A few years ago this prison was typical of the many similar institutions throughout the country. Its cellhouses were foul, which caused much sickness and kept the hospital constantly filled with patients. Many convicts, unfit for hard labor, were idle—a fruitful source of trouble. Two men occupied each cell. Scandals were numerous, and in fact the penitentiary was a disgrace to the state.

Now new cellhouses have been added and each man has a cell to himself. An improved system of ventilation has been introduced, reducing sickness to the minimum. The hospital today contains only two men, one of whom is convalescing, the other being a hopeless paralytic. A "tinker's shop" was established, in which cripples and those unable to engage in hard labor were given employment in making useful and ornamental work, which is sold to visitors as souvenirs of the prison. During the seventeen months this shop has been in existence about \$2,000 worth of its product has been sold, all of which is a net gain to the state and those who would of necessity be idle find steady employment. The contract and furniture shops are a picture of cleanliness, for a perfect exhaust system carries away all dust and litter.

The improved system of ventilation, the facilities for employing the time of all convicts and the disappearance of the stripes have been of great saving to the state. Permitting the convict to wear the present neat, tasty uniform places the prisoner on his good behavior and reduces the number of days lost by punishment. During the twenty-two months since these reforms were instituted the state has lost a total of 3,670 days from sickness, punishment and all other causes, against 21,112 days during the previous twenty-two months. This, figured at 50 cents a day—which is a little less than the state receives from the prison contractors for labor—means a great saving. By a new contract made for boarding the prisoners and other reforms will swell the total saving to at least \$15,000.

The convicts appear to be as contented as is possible for men to be when restrained of liberty. The prison contains a number of notorious persons. John Henry Collins, convicted at Topeka for the murder of his father, was brought there a short time ago. As he gave his occupation as laborer he was assigned to the prison tailor shop and is now engaged in making the gray uniforms. He is becoming familiar with the use of the needle, and says that he can sew a straight line.

Emmet Dalton, the famous bank robber, is cutter and superintendent of the prison tailor shop and wields his scissors with as much ease as he did his Winchester when he rode into Coffeyville to rob the bank. He wears his hat over his eyes in true cowboy style and still retains a vigorous physique, showing no effects of prison life.

Willie Sell, under a life sentence for the murder of his parents, has charge of the laundry, and is spoken of as a model prisoner. Another effort is being made to secure a pardon for him.

Prof. R. C. Meade, formerly of the Atchison schools, is in the library, and William Chadborn, a noted train robber, is kept in the cellhouse, as he exhibits signs of insanity. There are a number of others of more or less notoriety, among them a former chief clerk of the prison, now doing duty in the hospital.

Warden Landis is preparing for the installation of a binder twine plant, the recent legislature having appropriated \$250,000 for this purpose. The warden and the board of penitentiary directors have just returned from a tour of inspection of the twine plant at Stillwater, Minn., and from the examination of machinery at Chicago. The board will hold a meeting a few days when the needed machinery will be ordered. It is the intention of the board to have the product on the market, if possible, in time for this year's harvest. If present plans go through the machinery of the prison's electric light plant will be used until the new machinery can be obtained and a room built for its use.

There are 25 men and one woman under life sentence and 46 men under sentence of death. As no Kansas governor will sign a death warrant this means life imprisonment, with always the hope of a pardon. The convicts are allowed 3 cents a day, their earnings of the first year being retained, but after the first year they are allowed to do what they please with the money. Each prisoner is allowed to receive all mail sent to him, provided it contains nothing of an objectionable character, and is allowed to write one letter each month. He is not undergoing punishment. But all incoming and outgoing mail must first pass through the chaplain's hands for examination.