

MAILLEY IS EXPOSED

THE HYPOCRITICAL PREACHER SHOWN UP IN A BAD LIGHT.

Two Letters Written While He was in the Philippines Show What Manner of Man He is

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—The violent denunciation of the late Chaplain Mailley in behalf of the administration of McKinley, Otis & Co. in the Philippines has called to the minds of many people in Nebraska other utterances of Mailley on this subject and on others connected with Philippine affairs. The chaplain's denunciation of those who thought as he professed to think a few months ago, as shown in his letters to Colonel Stark, and who still think now as they did then, notwithstanding his own present support of what he then denounced as "a gross violation of every principle held dear by American hearts," is not the only time he has turned his tongue and pen to such work.

The letter, given below, in which he attacks the dead hero, Stotsenburg, speaks for itself. The other letter, in which he protests against the promotion of Colton, was written prior to the one in which Stotsenburg is attacked, as the date shows, and that tells its story also. He has come home and for a short time previously, perhaps, all this denunciation of Colton evaporated. The history of the cause of the publication of these letters is given in the note of Adjutant General Barry, which precedes them. The letters, with their indorsements, as copied here, need no explanation.

PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW.

"Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 19, 1899.—Governor William A. Poynter, Lincoln, Neb.: Sir—I have the honor to bring your attention to the enclosed letters of James A. Mailley, late chaplain First Nebraska volunteer infantry.

"The letter of August 5, addressed to Governor William A. Poynter, protests against the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel George R. Colton to succeed Colonel John P. Bratt, about to resign, and recommending Colonel John M. Stotsenburg to be promoted colonel of the regiment.

"His letter, addressed to Hon. W. L. Stark, dated of January 30, in which he urges Mr. Stark to oppose the annexation of the Philippine Islands, as it would be a gross violation of every principle dear to American hearts; but I invite your special attention to this letter in his change of front on Colonel Stotsenburg.

"I think these letters will disclose the hypocrisy of this man, and I would recommend that they be given publicity, so that the public may see this man in his true light. The letter of January 12, addressed to Colonel Stark, was forwarded to me by Colonel Stark for my information as to the status of Colonel Stotsenburg at that time. The letter speaks for itself. Very respectfully yours,

"P. H. BARRY, Adjutant General."

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, LINCOLN, NEB., OCT. 19, 1899.—Colonel P. H. Barry, Adjutant General, Lincoln, Neb.

"Replying to your communication of the 19th inst., I would say you are at liberty to make to make public any letters in your office which you think would be of public interest, this especially applies to those letters to which you refer in your communication. Very truly yours,

"W. A. POYNTER, Governor."

OBJECTS ON MORAL GROUNDS.

"Manila, Philippine Islands, Aug. 5, 1898.—Governor Silas A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb.: My Dear Governor—It is generally known in the regiment that Colonel John P. Bratt is about to go home; and of course this has brought up the question of his successor. I am credibly informed that a petition is being circulated favoring the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Colton. My general policy never to interfere unless I am called upon to do so, by the requirements of my office. And I interfere in this case with reluctance, because I know that you are aware of Colonel's anti-political and political grounds. However, I beg to assure you that I am not prompted by my course by any personal considerations whatever. Whatever disagreeable features may have been connected with my appointment as chaplain, they have long since passed away, and no man could be treated better than I am by all the officers and men.

"But, sir, I write to most solemnly and earnestly protest against the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Colton as colonel of the First Nebraska regiment, and to urge that you do so emphatically because, I am compelled to by an honest interest in the MORAL welfare of the men under my care as chaplain. That Colonel Colton is a good officer none can deny; that he is a brave man I know by personal observation. I object to him upon the ground of moral character. I myself have seen him under the influence of liquor and I can prove that he has tried to persuade young enlisted boys to drink with him. I do not mean to be more specific in my statements. I could, if it were necessary. Unless he has changed wonderfully, this appointment as colonel could not but result in great moral injury to the regiment. I have a man who is fully as brave, more thoroughly schooled in military affairs, and who adds to this a spotless moral character, a man carriage and a gentlemanly bearing. I refer to Major Stotsenburg. Regards to all friends. Most respectfully yours,

"JAMES MAILLEY,

"Chaplain First Nebraska Volunteers."

"I certify that the above is a true copy of the original letter of Chaplain James Mailley, now on file in this office.

"P. H. BARRY,

"Adjutant General."

OPPOSITE ANNEXATION.

"Manila, P. I., Jan. 20, 1899.—Hon. W. L. Stark, Washington, D. C.: My Dear Friend—Yours of December 31 is at hand and I thank you for giving the matter your attention. I, as well as others here, feel that we should now be at home had not some dirty work been done somewhere.

"I have no doubt that it was the intention of the war department to remove us with the regulars now en route, but things are in a very unsettled condition here at present. The natives are determined to be satisfied with nothing short of independence, and are prospectively, and declare themselves ready to fight to the death rather than yield. I read their papers regularly (published in Spanish), and if the utterances of their editorial writers are any index to the sentiments of the people our work is cut out for us. At the moment it is known that the policy of the administration is annexation. At the adoption of their constitution at Malolos not long since one of their speakers (the principal one) said: 'We are ready to destroy our independence and to die a large

grave for ourselves and our invaders. THE ANNEXATION OF THESE ISLANDS AGAINST THE WISHES OF THIS PEOPLE WOULD BE A GROSS VIOLATION OF EVERY PRINCIPLE HELD DEAR BY AMERICAN HEARTS. IT MUST NOT BE ANOTHER DEAD END.

"A word about Colonel Stotsenburg ON 'THE DEAD.' He has applied through military channels for an original colonelcy in one of the new regiments to be created in the expansion of the regular army. It is the hope of this entire regiment that he will not get it. He is very unpopular, so deservedly so. He is one of the most selfish men, and a martinet. What few friends he had before he was made colonel have become soured upon him. When this regiment is mustered out he will be the most unpopular man in Nebraska. To make an impression upon the generals at next general inspection he is drilling the men very hard, and this, in connection with the outport duty they have to do, is telling on them severely. Our sick list, which fell off rapidly after we came to camp, is again climbing up. The regiment is again being used as a tool to further S.'s personal schemes. Oppose his appointment and get him recalled to his own regiment and you will earn the eternal gratitude of the First Nebraska.

"This letter is strictly personal and private. Am well. Yours truly,

"JAMES MAILLEY,

"Chaplain First Nebraska Volunteers."

"I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original letter of Chaplain James Mailley, now on file in this office.

"P. H. BARRY,

"Adjutant General."

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Importance of Electing Right Kind of Men to the Position.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 24.—Comparatively few people realize the importance of electing the right kind of men as members of the board of regents. The board is composed of six members, two being elected every two years, the constitution of the state placing the general government of the university in this board, who have control of all monies belonging to the university, engage chancellors, professors, instructors and laborers, let all contracts for new buildings, purchase of books, thus controlling not only the business side of the university, but its educational features as well.

The university is the crowning feature of the public school system of the state and is open not only to the youth of Nebraska, but of all the world without discrimination. It has a corps of professors, instructors and employes aggregating about 200, it is housed in upwards of 20 buildings, it has large libraries, laboratories and shops, the money value of the whole aggregating over \$1,000,000, and it has an attendance of between 2,000 and 2,500 students annually. It ranks in point of attendance, value of equipment and grade of work done among the three or four best state universities in this country.

It is pre-eminently a people's school—wealth and station in life are not recognized here—each student stands on his own merits. Tuition is absolutely free—the expenses for books are so light that they are scarcely to be considered—and any one having the ambition may obtain the benefit of an education here at the expense of the state. Seventy-five counties of Nebraska are represented by students in the university, a third of the students were born in this state, two-thirds from west of the Mississippi river and nine-tenths of them are residents of the state.

Every walk of life is represented in the university. The parents of one-third of the students are farmers of one-tenth are merchants and of one-twentieth lawyers; the remainder being divided among over sixty occupations. The university is non-sectarian, but the tone is religious, seventeen different religious denominations being represented, and 40 per cent of the students are members of some church, while most of the remainder are churchgoers.

The receipts from the state during the last few years have been about \$150,000 per year, from the general government \$40,000, and from various other sources enough to make the total over \$200,000 per year. In addition to directing the expenditure of these large sums of money annually, the regents will in all probability be called upon to disburse half a million dollars for new buildings before the term of members now being elected will have expired. When this is considered, and when the importance of engaging the most proficient professors and instructors possible to obtain is kept in mind it will be seen how essential it is that men of honesty, of good business and executive ability, of high culture and wide acquaintance, men in sympathy with higher education and with the western spirit of progress, are chosen as members of the board of regents.

The fact that the regents do not receive any salary is not generally known. The office is purely an honorary one, and the members have an opportunity to do work for the educational interests of the state that will make it indeed an honor to have held the position.

It is not a political office and is not sought for by politicians. This being the case the conventions are in a position to nominate men fully up to the high ideals contemplated by the framers of our constitution, and the election conventions have most certainly done in selecting as their candidates Edson Rich of Douglas county and John L. Teeters of Lancaster county.

Mr. Rich is a western man, having been reared from boyhood in Nebraska, passed through her public schools and state university, studied law and for ten years has been attending to a growing practice in the city of Omaha. He has ably represented his county in the state legislature, and has been a resident of Nebraska for a dozen years, and is now at the head of one of the most promising wholesale establishments in his home city, Lincoln. He has never been a candidate for office, and is now only after earnest solicitation by friends of the university that he was induced to allow his name to be presented to the conventions.

All the present members of the board reside north of the Platte river. The election of the fusion ticket will give the South Platte county members, which would certainly be to the advantage of the university. It is also desirable to have at all times a resident member, who can keep in much closer touch with the needs of the institution than members residing in Nebraska. It is thus facilitated the business of the board when meetings are held.

COLOMBIA THE VICTOR

FOR THE THIRD TIME SHE SHOWS HER HEELS TO BRITISH YACHT.

A Stiff Breeze Carries the Racers Over the Water at a Frightful Pace—Lipton Not Discouraged.

New York.—(Special).—Through wild and hoary seas, in a breeze that approached the dignity of a gale, the scullion sloop Columbia Friday vanquished the British challenger, Shamrock, by six minutes and eighteen seconds actual time, and six minutes and thirty-four seconds corrected time, thus completing the series for the America's cup with a magnificent rough weather duel and a glorious Yankee victory.

For the eleventh time the attempt of a foreigner to wrest from America the yachting supremacy of the world has failed. The trophy won by the old schooner America forty-eight years ago is still ours, a monument to the superiority of American seamanship and American naval architecture, and a standing challenge to all the world. The intrinsic value of the reward for which thousands of dollars were expended to secure, is small—simply an antiquated piece of silverware which Queen Victoria offered to the best sailing ship in the world in the early days of her reign, but around it cluster the precious memories of unbroken American triumph and the mastery of the noblest of sports.

LIPTON NOT SORE.

To Sir Thomas Lipton, whose name is now added to the list of defeated aspirants for the honor of carrying the cup back across the Atlantic, failure was a crushing blow. His hope had been high, but the Jersey sportsman, he is, the sting of defeat has left no bitterness, and with undaunted courage he intimates that he may be back with a better boat to try again. During his stay here Sir Thomas has made himself more popular than any previous challenger and the yachtmen of this country were glad to welcome him. Except for the repeated flukes and the unfortunate accident to the challenger, this series of races has been uniformly more popular than any previous ones. The boats have had two fair and square races, one in light air and the other in a heavy blow, and Sir Thomas is perfectly satisfied that he was beaten by the better boat.

WAS THOROUGH TEST.

Friday's race was a glorious test of the rough weather qualities of the two yachts. The Columbia was in the air for comfort, and it was entirely too rough for landlubbers. A chilling blast from out the northeast whipped the foam out of the racing waves until they whitened the face of the sea. Outside the broken waves a riot of whirlpools. Some of the holiday fleet declined to brave the perils of the harpies riding on the northeast and those that did rolled and plunged in the tumbling billows, sending all but the void to heaven.

The prayer of Sir Thomas for wind was answered. It was blowing twenty-five miles an hour at the lights, enough wind and enough sea to make any machine stagger. Even the pilot boats, at one weather any gale, were blown shorted sail, and the wind fairly tore the steam from the exhaust and smoke from the stack into shreds. The course, fifteen miles before the wind, south by west, carried the yachts straight down the coast, and the point of the Gull Branch, so that the race was sailed in plain view of those who were perched on the high shores. The crew of the Columbia was prepared for the fray in yellow slickers and soiled white canvas. It was blowing too hard for club topsails and both skippers contented themselves with hoisting small working topsails. Both yachts fled across the starting line before the twenty-five mile gale, and the Columbia's spinnaker breaking out like puffs of white smoke and setting hard as plaster. Shamrock was over a minute and one second before the defender, but this was not due to superior seamanship, but to the fact that the Columbia had a longer time before the green boat crossed in order that he might blanket his rival from the position astern. The yachts made a beautiful picture as they sped away. The Columbia's spinnaker, blowing in the angle of almost forty-five degrees. This allowed the big sail to belly far out forward and draw like a locomotive, but it was rather dangerous, and twice an extra puff of wind carried the spinnaker forward and down over the stay. But the Deer Isle sailors each time had it back in place in a jiffy. The Shamrock had no such mishap, as Hogarth carried his boom much lower. The Yankee trick, however, did not prevent the Columbia out of the water until she seemed to be skimming over the water.

EXCURSIONISTS LEFT BEHIND.

The excursion fleet was chasing after the yachts as fast as its steam could carry it. But the big sloops set so hot and some of the steam yachts stern. They were going at a fifteen-knot pace, the Yankee slowly but surely overhauling her rival. She soon reached the stern of her rival, hoping to gain a position to shut off her wind. She had almost done so, when the Columbia's spinnaker was again blowing on more canvas, and for five minutes she seemed to hold the America. As the yachts approached the outer mark the patriots, with high bounding pulses, saw the Columbia again picking up on the enemy. At 12:10, half a mile from the mark, the Bristol boat got alongside the challenger, and neck and neck, like a span of race horses, they bowled down for the float. Three minutes later, when they too, in their spinnakers, the Columbia was a length in the lead and footing like mad. The yachts swept around the mark, the Columbia seventeen seconds ahead. The Columbia had gained a minute and eighteen seconds in the fifteen-mile run.

As they lay away on the starboard tack for the home run the white flyer was on the windward and about a minute ahead, the head seas sending the brine as high as the spreaders. They careened until their lee rails were awash in the green spray, and occasionally solid chunks of the green water came aboard. Everything on board was wet and dripping. Seldom has their been a smashing sea under the bows of the cup contestants. The water spouted twenty feet into the air. The green bow labored more than the Yankee. Once or twice she buried her bowprit in the sea, wetting her head sails. It was a grand sight.

Springfield, Ill.—(Special).—The supreme court has handed down a decision declaring the American Glucose company of Peoria a trust and its charter is in violation of the anti-trust laws of Illinois of 1891 and 1892, and therefore void. The case is that of George F. Harding and others vs. the American Glucose company et al.

HAVE BLOODY BATTLE.

Boers Suffer Heavy Loss at Glencoe Camp.

London.—(Special).—Dispatches received from South Africa leave no doubt that the Boers failed in a combined attack on Natal and the British have achieved a brilliant victory, but at the cost of a heavy list of killed and wounded.

The Boer plan, it is evident, was to hold the force at Ladysmith by demonstrations of the Free State burghers to prevent reinforcements being sent to Glencoe. Finally a large force was to make a converging attack on Glencoe.

The first two items were successfully carried out, but the combined operation against Glencoe failed, owing probably to the fact that the Boer military organization is too rough and amateurish to bring large forces into simultaneous action.

It is believed that only 4,000 Boers were in the action. It is said 9,000 Boers were near Hattispruit, but as already stated this force is now in retreat. The inference is that only a column from the direction of Freeheld came into action, and that the force from Ingazane failed to arrive in time and definitely retired after the position taken by the British troops.

YOUNG BOERS TOO HASTY.

Not an impossible explanation is the difference of opinion between the younger and older Boers. While the former were determined all cost to push on and attack without delay, the older Boers, who wished to wait until all the columns were ready, had fallen back to Newcastle and left the others to fight alone. As a result of this haste the Boers were defeated and lost a number of guns. It is considered probable that the older Boers will in the future decide the mode of conducting the campaign, and mutual recriminations, nothing else, will hamper their future actions.

It is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of this initial victory, the result of a victory in which on a fairly fought field, discipline and tactical skill have told heavily. After meeting eighteen years the Boers and British, the Boers were not far from Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, with an entirely different result.

Besides restoring British prestige, it has proved that the Boer artillery, whether directed by Germans or not, is probably valueless. It is considered by the Boers that the British artillery is equally effective. It is quite possible that the so-called shelled shells were defective Melenite plugs. The report that the British captured seven Boer guns appears to be incorrect. It is hoped that the latest reports that General Symons' wounds are no mortal are correct. The command will be entrusted to Sir Archibald Hunter.

General Symons is expressed for the gallant effort, and regret that his services are lost to the cause. The editorials in the morning papers are full of rejoicing for the victory. The general belief is that the Boers will not confine themselves to guerrilla tactics.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE.

Is Taken to Scene of His Crime and Put to Death.

Memphis, Tenn.—(Special).—A special to the Scimitar from Canton, Miss., says:

The little town of St. Anne, twenty miles east of Canton, in Leake county, was last night the scene of a horrible tragedy—a sequel to the burning of the Gambrel family the night before. A negro, who was captured by a posse, confessed that he, in company with other negroes, had tied Mrs. Gambrel and her four children to the floor of the house, saturated the surroundings with kerosene and burned the unfortunate people alive. The negro, after the confession of the horrible crime, was promptly roped to a stake and burned to a crisp while the citizens looked on in grim silence.

Another negro, Bob Smith, was seen just in the nick of time, as some doubt existed as to his guilt. The Gambrel tragedy occurred early Thursday morning and it was first thought that the fire was the result of accident. A casual investigation revealed circumstances so suspicious that a more searching investigation was made and it was soon established beyond a doubt that the family had been murdered and the house fired with the torch of an incendiary.

Gov. Lefflore was immediately formed to scour the country, and followed every possible clue. Before the posse left St. Anne it was discovered that Joe Lefflore, a negro who lived in the neighborhood and had been reported as good, had disappeared. Early last evening Lefflore was captured several miles from the scene of the murder. At first he vigorously denied any knowledge of the crime, but he finally broke down completely and confessed that he and Bob Anderson and Andrew Smith, two other negroes, had done the dastardly deed. He hoped for no mercy and told with a brutal frankness all the details of the crime. His captors were stupefied at the revelation.

In the yard where the Gambrel residence had stood Lefflore was tied to a stake and burned alive. No one sent a merciful bullet into his body to kill him. Andrew Smith was being burned and has not yet been captured. Bob Smith was tied to a stake and a fire started, though he was finally released, as there was a possibility of his proving his innocence. Andrew Smith will be recaptured, and if proven that he and his brother, Bob, are guilty, it is thought that no power can save them from a similar fate to that meted out to Lefflore.

TROOP SHIPS AT HONOLULU.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special).—Advices from Honolulu state that Colonel Rubien, in charge of the transport service at Honolulu, has issued an order directing the commanders of merchant vessels loading and unloading at the docks to be ready to leave their berths as soon as another transport is sighted. By this means Colonel Rubien hopes to avoid the delays incurred here by troops unable to get dockage room on their arrival. There is much dissatisfaction among shipping people, as the order of Colonel Rubien will result in much expense heretofore unnecessary. A serious strabbling affray took place on the transport Sheridan on a game of craps. Private W. D. Snap of company L, Twenty-third infantry, used a knife on Private Lester of company D. It is reported that Snap's victim is fatally injured. Little information can be obtained.

New York.—(Special).—Judge Lacomb in the United States circuit court handed down a decision dismissing the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Farmer Captain Oberlin M. Carter, who is under sentence of five years' imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the decision was given in a lengthy opinion, which upholds the finding of the court-martial.

MISSOURI NEWS.

Miss Leona Knowles, living in the extreme north-western part of Howard county, committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver. It is said that a love affair was the cause of the rash act. A few days ago rival lovers of the young lady had a fight over her, which seemed to affect her deeply and led her to suicide.

Walter S. Goodrich, a contractor of Tusculum, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are about \$5,000, with \$500 in assets.

J. C. Stewart, a member and director of the Missouri and Kansas Mines association, and president of the Central Creek Mining company, announces that the mine shutdown will continue indefinitely, or until all the ore in the district is sold at schedule rates.

Captain V. L. Johnson of company B, Second Missouri volunteers, who has been for the last sixteen months confined to a hospital on account of a fever contracted while at Lexington, Ky., whose romantic marriage to Miss Lucy Bachelor of Butler, Mo., while lying at the point of death, returned from Martinville, Ind., where he had been under special treatment. Captain Johnson has not entirely recovered, but his general health is good and he is able to be around.

John De Jarnett, aged 40 years, shot and killed Miss Eliza Foran, living in Audrain county, between Romona and Skinner, and then shot himself dead. De Jarnett was not considered bright. The couple were alone in the house at the time of the shooting. It is supposed that the tragedy was over a love affair.

A new kind of bunco game was worked near Hopkins. Some days ago Thomas Cox and Mark Carmichael offered to bet Calvin Cox, an old and wealthy farmer, that he did not have the nerve to take \$1,000 from the bank and keep it in his house all night. The young man are respectively the son and son-in-law of Cox. The latter, to show his courage, took the wager and went to the bank. The bank allowed him to take only \$700, but with this in his pocket and a large revolver in his belt he returned home. In the morning when he awakened the first discovery he made was that the money had been stolen from the trunk. The investigation revealed the fact that his whole family, including his wife, were missing. The officers were notified and set out in pursuit, but when last heard of the fugitives had crossed the Missouri river into Nebraska, and were forty miles ahead of their pursuers.

MISSOURI'S PELICAN BEND.

The annual gathering of pelicans on the big sandbar in the Missouri river at Pelican Bend, below St. Charles, was held on time this year. Pelican bend got its name from the large numbers of pelicans that assemble there twice every year. There is a big flat bar in the river there which has endured far beyond the usual span of a bar's existence in the treacherous, shifting current of the Missouri. The bar is the semi-annual stopping place of vast flocks of pelicans that migrate from south to north in the spring and from north to south in the fall. Persons who have observed their habits claim that they invariably arrive at Pelican bend on September 4 and remain until cold weather sends them south. It is also claimed that they do not visit other places in this vicinity. Both these assertions are disputed by hunters. Pelicans are seen every year in the King's Lake neighborhood. Sometimes they arrive as early as September 1 and sometimes they are ten days or two weeks later. A flock of them passed over St. Louis last week. They were mistaken for geese by some persons, but the initiated recognized them and accepted their passage as a harbinger of an early fall.

The pelican is not an attractive bird. He offends both the eye and the nose. But he is commendably regular in his habits and is interesting because he is so different from many varieties of the pelican. The kind we see here is known to the naturalist as the pelicanus erythrorhynchus, which, as Mr. Dooley might say, is a mighty mean thing to say of any bird. It is one of the few birds that ever gets further north than the temperate zone. It breeds in the northwest, Pyramid lake, Nevada, being a famous resort for it. It is devoted to its young and will fight for them with the ferocity of a tiger. An angry pelican is not an antagonist to be despised. Its long, sharp bill is as sharp as a dagger, and the bird drives it with force enough to send it through thick clothing and into the flesh more than an inch.

The parent birds catch fish, and after eating their fill deposit the others in their pouches under their bills and carry them to their young. These pouches will hold from three to eight pounds of fish. They are elastic and when distended to their utmost nearly touch the ground. When empty the pouch lies close up under the big bill and is merely a mass of wrinkles. It is this pouch that gives the pelican his characteristic and disagreeable odor caused by particles of decaying fish.

The pelican's legs are short and strong and its feet have large webs. It is not a fast swimmer or a rapid flyer, but it is practically tireless in both air and water. On land it is awkward and clumsy. Its feathers are pure white, except for a fluffy tuft of brown plumage that is seen on the top of the head in the early summer. This tuft disappears in August and leaves a pimply bald patch that is not pleasant to view. At first the skin is red, then pink, then a straw color. By November 1 the skin on the head hardens into a horny crust, which grows as the winter progresses until by the time the bird arrives at its breeding place in the northwest it is covered by that it is called the "center board," because of its resemblance to the centerboard of a sailboat.

A curious feature of the pelican's plumage is that it has 24 tail feathers, all soft and pliable. Other water fowl have not more than 14 tail feathers. The pelican can be tamed. It is frequently seen on fishboats in the south and is serviceable as a scavenger. A full grown pelican weighs from 25 to 30 pounds. It will surprise persons who have shot them in the locality to know that they are regarded by the Florida Indians as edible. It is said that if the skin is removed the fish is tender, palatable and wholesome.

Pelican skins are used for a variety of purposes. After the odor is eradicated they make beautiful wraps for loaves.

The meeting of the officers of the International Typographical union and trustees of the Childs-Drezel Home for Pines at Colorado Springs last week decided on a \$10,000 addition to the home, appropriated \$5,000 for improvements on grounds and present buildings.

IOWA NEWS.

A. R. Murphy of Le Mars, aged 70, was found, dead, sitting in a rocking chair in his room, at an early hour. The doctors ascribe his death to heart failure. Mr. Murphy was connected with the Fairmount nurseries, of which his son-in-law, Pierce Beattie, is proprietor. He was born at Troy, O., in 1829, and came to Le Mars in 1864. He was very popular.

"It will be two years before the Iowa Central can be absorbed by any of the larger systems, as the meeting of the owners has passed and another will not be called until that time," said J. N. Timmer, acting general manager of that road. "There has been lively bidding on Central stock by both the Milwaukee and Burlington companies, with the result that the stock has gone up and neither company has been able to secure control. I think it will only be a question of time when the Central will be absorbed by one of the larger systems."

Owners of property adjoining the sandbars of the Iowa river near Iowa City have recently barricaded the streets leading onto the bars and have exacted toll of the sand haulers for each wagonload taken. The sand haulers appealed to the city council, which promptly ordered all barricades removed and declare the sand free to every one.

A scarcity of bricklayers is reported by the contractors of the new \$75,000 collegiate building of the State University of Iowa, and the work is progressing slowly on that account. Long time jobs at \$3.50 per day are offered all competent bricklayers.

Free rural mail delivery has begun in the country surrounding Iowa City. About 125 families will be benefited by the new system and its extension to more remote districts is already being agitated.

The 13-months-old son of Benjamin Habergar of West Bend died in great agony Sunday from the effects of a dose of concentrated lye, which he drank while the parents' attention was called elsewhere. The parents are prostrated with grief and have the sympathy of a large circle of acquaintances.

John O'Connor, a laborer coming to Montour to work on the railroad, was shot in a box car just east of the switch by a tramp who boarded the train at Tama. After knocking his man down the tramp told him to take off his clothes. He was too slow to suit Mr. Tramp, so he shot him in the jaw and took the clothes and went through them and secured \$10. O'Connor is now at the hotel.

An accident occurred at Seymour, in which one person was killed and nine others injured, several seriously. A crowd of young men had started to the country to charivari a newly-married couple, and as they drove across the Rock Island track to the east limits of the city they were struck by a train and knocked from the track. The carriage was completely demolished and the harness torn from the horses. One horse was injured. J. W. Cupples was killed. Injured—Asa Bueler, spine and hip; David Darrah, shoulder and hip; Harin Gunter, scalp wound, injured in spine, probably serious; Norlan Arrison, bruised and out on head; Earl Hostuler, two scalp wounds; Earl Hostuler, unconscious; J. M. Peers, J. L. McReynolds, James A. Handlin, slight.

General J. R. Lincoln has received about \$150 from the enlisted men of the Fifty-first Iowa, with the instructions to purchase a sword for Captain Davidson of Muscatine, now of the Eleventh cavalry, formerly adjutant of the Fifty-first Iowa. Captain Davidson was with the Fifty-first throughout its entire campaign. The saber is given as a testimonial of the esteem in which the captain was held by the members of his regiment.

The Iowa, Minnesota & Northwestern railroad, which extends from Blue Earth, Minn., to Belle Plaine, Ia., connecting with the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern, is being pushed to completion with great rapidity. It is intended that the northern end of this route will be in full operation by January 1. This will locate a couple of towns in the northern part of Grundy county, which, although it is now a very active Grundy Center, but will undoubtedly be rather hard on the Rebeck track.

Business in the yards of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway at Cedar Rapids is at a standstill. Forty switchmen, both day and night shifts, resigned their positions and quit work, leaving but two men at work. Disagreement over wages was the cause of the trouble. The men are not striking and are causing no trouble, and not trying to prevent others from working. It will be several days before the company will be able to fill their places.

IOWA SOLDIERS IN A STORM.

Victoria, B. C.—(Special).—The steamer Empress of India, which has reached here from Japan, has completed the roughest trip of its forty-three voyages. The second day out from Yokohama it encountered a typhoon which smashed all telegraphic communication between the engine room and bridges and destroyed some of the boats. The storm continued unabated a day and night.

Fears are expressed by officers for the transport steamer Senator, carrying home the Fifty-first Iowa, which left Yokohama for San Francisco eight hours before the Empress and having immense upper works would fare badly in a gale. San Francisco, Cal.—The transport Senator, with the Iowa volunteers on board, is expected to arrive tomorrow night next week. The news of the terrible experience of the steamship Empress of India, while en route from the Orient to Victoria, has caused an alarm here for the safety of the Senator, which is a large vessel and has passed through the typhoon. The Senator is a good vessel and able to withstand the rigors of a storm of unusual severity.

A EUROPEAN BISON HERD.

It is not generally known that there is still living in Europe a large herd of European bison—larger, probably, than the herd of American bison which roam Yellowstone Park. These rare animals are preserved by the czar of Russia in the imperial forest of Bieloweg, in Lithuania, and number something like 700. Fourteen men have been sent to Siberia within the last three years for the purpose of killing scattering animals. The volume and value of Pennsylvania's coal production for 1899 is \$118,547,777 short tons; spot value, \$118,767,125. Anthracite, total product, 53,426,644 short tons; spot value, \$75,414,457. Bituminous, total product, 65,121,133 short tons; spot value, \$43,352,568.