

SHELLING PANAMA

Declaration of Independence for Isthmus.

UNITED STATES ON ALERT

Protecting Interests a Paramount Issue—A Bitter Conflict Not Unexpected.

The independence of the Isthmus of Panama has been proclaimed. A large and enthusiastic crowd of all political parties assembled and marched to the headquarters of the government troops where Generals Tovar and Amaya, were imprisoned in the name of the republic of Panama. The enthusiasm was immense and at least 3,000 of the men in the gathering were armed.

The battalion of Colombian troops at Panama favors the movement, which is also thought to meet with the approval of at least two of the government transports now here.

The flag of the republic of Panama was then hoisted. It consists of four squares. The first upper square, to the left, is white, with a blue star in its center. The second upper square is white with a red star in its center and the second lower square is red.

The cause of the revolution may be briefly summed up as being the result of the action of the congress of Colombia at Bogota in rejecting the Hay-Herran canal treaty, the Panamanians being almost to a man in favor of the construction of the canal by the United States.

Vice Consul Ehrman at Panama, has cabled the state department, Washington, that the Colombian government warship Bogota, is shelling the city. Eleven Chinamen have been killed.

Mr. Ehrman has been instructed to protest against the bombardment.

If the consuls protest is not sufficient the commandant of the United States cruiser Boston, which is on her way to Panama from San Juan del Sur, will promptly seize the Colombian gunboat if necessary.

This bombardment is in violation of all the rules of war, beginning as it did without the required notice. Moreover, the United States government takes the ground that it certainly interferes with the freedom of transit across the isthmus which this government is treaty-bound to maintain.

It is quite evident that the navy is making preparation for a larger demonstration in Isthmian waters than it has made for many years and the fact is not disguised that all of the information that has come from the secret agents of the government point to the ultimate success of the revolution. But, meanwhile, extremely delicate questions are to be answered, for the occupation of one end of the Panama railroad by the government and the other end by the revolutionists, makes the situation extremely complicated.

"You will protect American interests at all points and do everything possible to avoid bloodshed," is the substance of the instructions cabled by the navy department at the instance of the state department to the naval commanders now at the isthmus or on their way.

The United States government received a cable from Panama requesting that it recognize the new government.

Mashers Shown No Mercy.

"There is to be no abatement of vigilance until we have located and exposed the business man who, in the despicable role of 'masher,' insulted the wife of an honest citizen recently on the public streets," said Miss Fannie M. Hardin, president of the Business Woman's club, and editor of the Business Woman's Magazine, of Denver. "We are having women detectives appointed. They will go along the streets in plain clothes, and as they will be chosen from the most handsome and striking looking young ladies employed in the various stores, they will probably form a successful lure to the disreputable young men who make overtures to any woman. We will have some detectives among stenographers too, and it will not hereafter be safe for any old hoary-headed sinner to offer his blandishments to the pretty girl who pounds the machine. We have had letters from business woman's clubs of Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities inquiring how we conducted this branch of the work, with a view to establishing the same sort of a masher catching bureau in their several cities."

Flaw High While It Lasted.

Marie Layton, who was arrested a few weeks ago in New York, and pleaded guilty of charges of embezzlement brought by officers of the United States Playing Card company, is reported to have made a complete confession showing that she diverted from the company's bank account \$37,000 while acting, during six years, as confidential clerk in the New York office.

Miss Layton is now awaiting sentence. The woman has turned \$5,000 back to her employers, all the money she saved. In her confession she mentioned the name of a prominent officer of a New York corporation who, she says, profited by her stealings. She alleges that the man got her to cash checks, and in that way she got rid of a good deal of the money. The balance went in high living.

Gave Acid in Place of Medicine.

Little Eva Ingalls, the young daughter of Engineer James G. Ingalls of McCook, is dead. Her mother by mistake gave her a dose of carbolic acid.

An Expensive Corner Stone.

King Edward, in the presence of several thousand people, laid the corner stone of the King Edward VII. consumption sanitarium at Midhurst, Sussex, for the erection of which Sir Ernest Cassel gave \$1,000,000.

"I like a man," she remarked, "who says exactly what he thinks." "About somebody else, of course," suggested her chum.—Chicago Evening Post.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing he has one good reason for letting it alone.

QUAIL ON TOAST

For the First Time in Two Years Hunters Can Bag Them.

The open season for shooting quail under the Nebraska game law is now on, and will close the last day of the month. For more than two years there has been no open season for quail. The legislature of 1901 passed a new act protecting game except during certain seasons. The members of that body deemed it wise to give quail some additional protection and the act provided that it should be unlawful to kill these birds at any time of the year until November 1, 1903. The act designates the month of November as the only month during which they may be killed. After abstaining for more than two years, the hunters of the state are eager to try their luck. The long period of protection is said to have resulted in a large increase in the number of birds, though the claim is often made that more perish during winter storms than are killed by hunters. Chief Game Warden Carter, who has investigated the loss by storm denies this statement.

LOOKS BAD FOR MADDEN

The Man Who Was After Newspapers Now in Trouble.

Charges of a serious nature have been made against Edwin C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, at Washington, and the postal investigation now is concerned with his division. Whether Madden's indictment will be obtained or sought is not yet certain, but if the charges are substantiated he will have to leave the postal service and stand prosecution as well. The administration was made aware of the accusations against Madden only a few days ago. The president himself has been fully informed and already the department inspectors are at work on the case. The inquiry, however, has not proceeded far enough to warrant any statement as to what action will be taken. In general it can be stated that the charges involve Madden in the alleged illegal sale of stamps and in withholding from the treasury several thousands of dollars said to have thus been obtained.

Funeral of Mrs. Booth Tucker.

Funeral services over the remains of Emma Booth-Tucker, consul of the Salvation army in America, were held in Carnegie hall, New York. The auditorium was filled to overflowing and hundreds of persons who had been unable to gain entrance waited in the streets until the ceremonies had been concluded that they might file past the catafalque and look upon the face of the dead Salvationist. The services, which were conducted by Colonel E. J. Higgins, chief secretary of the Salvation army in America, were impressive and consisted of a musical program made up of the favorite hymns of the dead woman and of eulogies of her life. The grief of Commander Booth-Tucker was poignant and as he knelt by the bier sobbing pathetically, the greater part of the vast congregation wept with him.

Claim They Were Succeeded.

An action has been commenced in the district court at Plattsmouth by the filing of a petition in equity by Attorney W. L. Brown of Lincoln for the plaintiffs, John Kupke, Johanna Sayre and Robert M. Sayre, against Carey S. Polk, H. R. Neltzel, J. E. Baumgarten, Johann Stroy and wife, Herman Schmidt, Agnes Schmidt and the Bank of Murdoch. The plaintiffs allege that C. S. Polk, an attorney of Plattsmouth, came to their home in Kentucky and induced them to sign away their rights in the estate of the late Ernest Kupke of Cass county, to which they now allege they are sole heirs. The consideration received was \$4,000 and the estate is alleged to be worth \$22,000. They tender payment of the \$4,000 with interest and seek to recover the value of the estate, asserting that the papers were signed in ignorance of their rights in the matter.

To Own Its Own Road Into Denver.

Plans are being prepared by the Rock Island for a line from Limon, Colo., to Denver. The distance is ninety miles and at present the Rock Island is using the Union Pacific tracks under a ninety-nine year contract, which can be terminated at any time by the Rock Island company. The Arkansas Valley & Western, which has a line surveyed into Denver, is understood to be a Rock Island scheme, as the surveyors are from the regular engineering forces of the Rock Island. The cost of the extension into Denver will be about \$5,000,000, according to the reports given out by the engineers, and this is almost positive evidence that the Rock Island-Frisco system will be running its trains into Denver over its own line before long.

To Buy American Securities.

A special dispatch to the Berlin Tagblatt from Basle, Switzerland, says that a trust company for the handling of American railroad securities has been organized, the following Basle firms participating: Speyer, Ebinger, Paravinski & Sarasin and the following Basle banks: Macuard, Nuenbarger, Berthoud and Pury. The capital is \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 in bonds will be issued.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, have been requested to act in an advisory capacity to the trust company. Beyond the fact that the company has for its principal object the purchase and sale of American railway stocks and bonds, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had no information concerning it.

Mrs. Mollieux Remarries.

Wallace D. Scott, of Sioux Falls, S. D., was married to Blanche D. Chesbrough, the former wife of Roland B. Mollieux, of New York. Scott is a member of the law firm of Kittredge, Winans & Scott, the senior member of which is Senator Kittredge. Mr. Scott is serving his second term as state's attorney. The law firm of which Scott is a member represented Mrs. Mollieux's litigation in South Dakota.

Generally the family skeleton is the liveliest thing in the family.

ITS OWN FREEDOM

Sentiment of General Charles Emory Smith.

HAD BEST RULE HERSELF

A Free and Independent Attitude From Imperial Restraints and Burdens Should Be the Order

Former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, speaker at the annual banquet of the Fitchburg merchants' association, said in part:

"Mr. Chamberlain's plan proposes to put a ring fence around Great Britain, and then give a tariff preference to her colonies. We cannot be unmindful that this policy may have serious concern for us, but if we keep our rightful trade weapons in our hands we need not fear the issue. Will Canada be content to sacrifice her own interests for the interests of English manufacturers? Will she consent to renounce her own right of independent action for the sake of an empty imperial connection?"

"We do not seek the annexation of Canada. We would not trammel the political freedom or aspiration of our neighbor. If the two countries which stretch along side by side for 3,000 miles shall ever come together it will be with free and full consent by the natural law of gravitation; but, while politically distinct, the two American lands of kindred blood and law may well have close commercial relations. Why should they not in mutual interest have an intelligent and statesmanlike system of broad reciprocal agreement?"

"We have drawn a circle around the Americans and made the Monroe doctrine its dominant law. No extension of European power within that circle will be allowed. It is only a deduction of that doctrine that no European war shall be suffered to wage within the American realm. Herein lies the true safeguard of Canada in consulting and protecting her own independent interests, free from imperial restraints and burdens, and it will be wise and well for her to understand and appreciate the broad American spirit."

ALL KINDS OF FUN

To Break the Monotony It Cost Over a Million of Dollars

Fourteen solid blocks of buildings in ruins, one life lost, two score of persons injured, five hundred persons homeless and a financial loss of \$1,000,000 is the outcome of an alleged drunken frolic which resulted in a fire at Coney Island, N. Y.

Frank Connolly, 27 years old, and Peter Skelly, 38 years of age, former waiters in the Albatross hotel at Sheephead Walk and the Bowery are locked up charged with arson on the strength of a statement made by Barney Wolf, proprietor of the salines law hotel, at the island. Wolf says that Connolly and Skelly in the presence of a crowd said that things were getting dull on the island and they believed they would liven up the place with a fire. He saw them start one, which he put out. He asserts they started a second, but he arrived just as the flames shot up and was unable to control them as he had done before and he gave the alarm. When he saw his own place go up in a tinder and heard that his brother-in-law, Albert Rubin, had been fatally injured by jumping from a window to save himself, he told the police of Connolly and Skelly.

SUMMONED TO ENGLAND

Commander Booth-Tucker Leaves to Confer With General Booth

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation army sailed from New York for England on the Cedric in response to a cablegram from General William Booth, the head of the army. It was said at Salvation army headquarters that the commander had been overcome by the sudden death of his wife and that General Booth wished him to take a few days rest and to recover from the shock of his bereavement. Commander Booth-Tucker was accompanied by his daughter, Mate, and his secretary. He said he was going over for a rest and that most of his time in England would be passed with the father of his late wife, General Booth. Among Salvationists it is said that General Booth is suffering greatly from the shock of his daughter's death, and on account of his age it is feared the result may be serious.

The Queen's Accomplishment

Italy delights in the accomplishments of her beautiful queen Helena and is proud that she is included among the royal literateurs of Europe. As a young girl she published in a journal at her home at Cetinje, Montenegro, verses that were greatly admired. The dowager queen, Margaret, is the author of religious verses included in all the Italian anthologies. Of the other royal personages who are literary lights the queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) has a reputation world wide. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is a composer of operas. The king of Sweden and the emperor of Germany have done much in a literary way.

Wanted Magistrate Executed

The native papers of Pekin report that mob in the mining district of Chekiang province recently burned a missionary church and killed the native pastor. The priests of the district are demanding the execution of the local magistrate as reparation.

Prominent Iowa Man Killed by Tramps

John Rush, president of the Salem Gas company, of Waterloo, Ia., was assaulted by tramps near his home and died shortly afterwards of his injuries. Mr. Rush was a prominent Iowa traveling man and closely identified with the travelingmen's association, and was well known throughout the state.

En Route to Panama

The United States collier Nero, under orders to proceed to Panama, steamed out of San Diego Nov. 4.

OUR COMING RULERS

Over Sixty Million Children Going to Public Schools

The report of the commissioner of education, Washington, for the last fiscal year places the total number of pupils enrolled in the common schools during the year at 15,925,887, or over 20 per cent of the entire population. The average daily attendance for 1902 was 10,999,273, being 69 per cent of the total number enrolled. This is the largest number ever reported in the United States. The actual average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled reached 100 days. The school term for the first time in the history of the United States, reached 145 days. The private schools are tabulated at 1,109,901 for the elementary schools, and 168,632 for academies and other secondary schools.

The total enrollment for the year, including public and private elementary, secondary and higher education, was 17,460,000 pupils and to this there should be an addition made for evening schools, business schools, private kindergartens, Indian schools, state schools for defective orphans, etc., 620,480, making a grand total of 18,080,480 in general and special schools.

The increase in the length of the school term of 145 days is due to the growth of cities and large villages. The average schooling of the entire population is placed at 1,632 days.

The total number of universities, colleges and technological schools is 638, of which 131 admit women, only 134 universities and colleges admit only men to the undergraduate department and 330 admit both men and women. Of the forty-three schools of technology twenty-seven institutions report women among their graduates.

TO BE INVESTIGATED

Whites Said to Be Aggressors in Recent Indian Trouble

The commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington received the following telegram from Indian Agent Brennan, who is at Newcastle, Wyo.:

"Report of Indian trouble here exaggerated. From best information at hand thirty-five miles north of Lusk a fight occurred between officers and some twenty Indians, some of them from Pine Ridge. Seven Indians, including one squaw, were killed; also sheriff and one deputy. About ten Indian families under arrest here, will take them to agency. In my opinion a mistake was made in precipitating the fight. Would recommend that United States attorney of this district be directed to act on behalf of department, make a thorough investigation. Am assured by officers of this country that no further trouble will occur."

The Indian office sympathizes with the view that the whites were the aggressors and will recommend to Secretary Hitchcock that he ask the attorney general to have the affair investigated.

A Statue for Oom Paul.

Paul Kruger, the former president of the Transvaal Republic, replying to the gift of a statue erected at Mentone, France, for him, from subscribers, said:

"I do not despair. A man of my age has no further earthly expectations, but I have confidence in the justice of God. The younger generation will witness the triumph of justice and will see the realization of our experience and patience. Thank you for all you have done for the cause of the Boers and thank you for not forgetting me in my exile and grief."

Mr. Kruger is described as being constantly occupied in reading the Bible and as maintaining a dignified bearing. But he is calmly resigned to the events in South Africa.

The Patrie, Paris, asserts that an unwritten chapter of the war will appear later, disclosing the fact that the Boers relied on the promises of Germany, but that Great Britain succeeded in gaining German neutrality. It will also be shown, the Patrie adds, that the Boers had planned the crippling of the British commerce by the fitting out of privateers, "which Mr. Kruger prevented, not wishing to have resort to such a supreme remedy."

Suicides Not Entitled to Insurance.

In a decision in the United States district court at Kansas City, Judge John F. Phillips held that insurance companies may enforce the anti-suicide clause where previously entered into by the insured. The decision was in the case of James Whitfield, a newspaper sporting writer who killed himself. He was insured for \$5,000, receiving a policy that contained a clause specifying that only \$500 should be recovered in case of suicide. Although the statutes of Missouri declare that insurance companies may not make suicide a defense in refusing to pay a policy, Judge Phillips held that "as the pleading of the contract in question, voluntarily entered into by the parties, goes merely to the question of the amount of the recovery, and not to the defeat of the recovery, the conclusion is that the plaintiff is only entitled to recover the sum of \$500."

They Are to Be Buffaloed

The Chinese government has informed United States Minister Conger substantially that it permits the water buffaloes already bought to be exported, but the hope is expressed that the Philippine government will not purchase any more of the buffaloes. The government of China is willing enough to establish the precedent of remitting the export duty on the animals, but it will send the amount of duty collected to the Philippines as a donation for the relief of the distress existing there.

Bought a Hello Company

The Michigan Telephone company of Detroit was purchased at foreclosure sale by N. W. Harris of New York, for a syndicate of bondholders of the company. The only bidder was General F. N. Meany of New York, representing the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

Inspect Russian Fleet

A dispatch from Port Arthur announces that Viceroy Alexieff has returned there from Tallenwan, where he went to inspect the Russian fleet.

LARGEST IN WORLD

An Experiment Station of 4,000 Acres

KANSAS PROUD POSSESSOR

The Old Fort Hays Military Reservation Being Transformed Into the Best Property in the State.

One of the best things the federal government has ever done for the west was the transferring of the old Fort Hays military reservation to the state of Kansas, and the establishment of the experiment station on the eastern half of the reservation by the state.

The Hays experiment farm is by far the largest in the world. It comprises four thousand acres of the best land in western Kansas, and it permits experiments to be conducted on a scale commensurate with the way farming is carried on in the west.

When the war department picked out the site for Fort Hays and its reservation away back in the Indian days, it selected just about as good farming land as there is in that part of the state. In that respect it differs greatly from the Fort Riley reservation. The reservation contained about 7,600 acres. It lies on the south side of Big creek, a well timbered stream in which there is an abundance of water, and the northeast boundary of the reservation just included the creek within its lines, so that the land on the experiment farm is largely bottom land and the rich prairie which rises just enough to give it a good drainage.

After the government abandoned the reservation in 1889 it was supposed that it would some time be opened to settlement and it was covered by settlers. Some of these secured a homestead interest in the land so that when the government came to turn it over to the state it was found difficult to dislodge them. To save trouble, on the advice of Attorney General Godard leases were given to those settlers who had legal claims on their homesteads. Some of the leases run until 1906, but all expire by that time. At present about 1,200 acres of the experiment farm are leased. But while the state will not get the use of the land during that time it will be broken out and well cultivated, so that the state will be saved that expense.

While the work on the experiment station has only started comparatively, several very valuable experiments are well under way. Tests are made with one hundred and sixty-five different varieties of wheat last year to ascertain their productiveness and this test will be continued. An experiment is in progress this fall to ascertain whether any difference with the crop. Superintendent Hanev began plowing soon after harvest last summer, and a tract was plowed every two months until a few weeks ago. Then it was all seeded at once. Care will be taken to ascertain if the ground which was plowed early produces better than that which was plowed late, as some allege.

Another experiment of value to the western farmer is designed to ascertain the effect of Kaffir corn upon the ground. Some farmers allege that a heavy crop of Kaffir corn so depletes the soil of moisture that it will not produce other crops well for a year or two afterwards. This will be tested.

Superintendent Hanev is also breeding new varieties and crosses of wheat. This work has been carried on extensively in Minnesota for a number of years, and extremely valuable results have been secured for the Minnesota wheat growers. Superintendent Hanev desires to ascertain what varieties yield the heaviest and what varieties are the hardest, and then cross the two and afterwards, by selection of the best seed, to breed up the desirable qualities. He began this work last year, but it will necessarily require a series of years to get the best results.

The interests of the stockmen of the west are to be looked after in the experiments as well as those of corn and wheat growers. In the experiments this summer the farm has produced an abundance of rough feed of all kinds, from alfalfa, sorghum, Kaffir corn and bromus inermis, to all kinds of straw. Superintendent Hanev has just constructed a series of small feeding pens in each of which he will place eight or ten calves and they will be fed a definite period under the same conditions, but each pen will be given a different feed. This experiment will probably be invaluable in ascertaining the best and cheapest method of producing "baby beef," a subject in which many western farmers are interested.

All of these experiments can be conducted on the same sort of a scale that they would be conducted on the average farm, so that the experiments will be of more value than if conducted on a small scale. There will also be extensive experiments in irrigation the coming year. A well with an inexhaustible supply of water and a pump with a capacity of 15,000 gallons an hour, to be operated by a common traction engine, has been sunk in a convenient place, and various experiments to show the cost and increased productiveness of irrigation as applied to various crops will be conducted.

He Wanted to Die—He Did.

Following a family quarrel, John Link, a farmer of Marquette, Mich., went into a field, seated himself on two sticks of dynamite and lit the fuse. A searching party gathered up his body in a basket.

Want to Cancel His Insurance.

In the United States circuit court of St. Louis the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York filed an application for the cancellation of two life insurance policies aggregating \$250,000, carried by the company on the life of James L. Blair. The company charges that the policies were secured through fraudulent representations. The petition further says that Blair attempted to take his own life on October 15 and October 31, and defrauded the company of the amount of the policies.

COMPLAINT UNJUSTIFIED

Burial of Colored Girl in Keeping With Usual Bounds of Decency.

Governor Bailey has received a report in the imbecile asylum case, in which it was alleged that there had been neglect on the part of the asylum authority at Winfield, Kan., in the preparation for burial of Lizzie Snell, a colored girl in the asylum from Spring Hill, Johnson county, who died recently.

Some time ago Governor Bailey received a communication from the trustee of Spring Hill township stating that the body of the girl had been received in a condition that showed it had not been properly prepared for burial; that it was clad in a dirty calico dress, and that the undertaker's charges were very excessive, and that the coffin provided was only a cheap box. Governor Bailey at once ordered an investigation of the case made.

He received a letter from H. J. Allen, chairman of the state board of charities, stating that he had been to see Mrs. Mary Snell, mother of the girl, at Spring Hill, and that Mrs. Snell said the only things she complained of were the undertaker's charges and the condition of the dress. She thought a shroud ought to have been supplied. Mr. Allen also enclosed a copy of a contract between the board of charities and Johnson county, showing that the county furnishes the clothing for its inmates in the imbecile asylum.

Accompanying the letter of Mr. Allen were statements by C. S. Newlon, superintendent of the asylum, and a number of attendants, and also one from T. F. Axtell of Winfield, the undertaker in the case. These letters stated that the dress in which the body was clothed was woollen and was accompanied by a number of other garments, all of which had been laundered the same as the clothing for all inmates and employees of the asylum are washed; that the body was suitably prepared for burial, and that the coffin was a good one for the price. Superintendent Newlon also stated that it is not customary to order shrouds for deceased inmates unless they are ordered, and the expense is guaranteed by the relatives.

The undertaker's bill was as follows: Coffin, \$15; outside box, \$3; embalming, \$5; transportation, \$2; express charges, \$12.36. The coffin was said to have had the usual trimmings, even to a plate on which was engraved, "At Rest."

A STATE FISH HATCHERY

One to Be Located at Pratt, Kansas, at Once.

Attorney General Coleman has at last approved the abstract of title to the site for the state fish hatchery near Pratt, Kan., and work will begin on the hatchery in a short time. The abstract was made out some time ago, but it was deficient in some particulars and Mr. Coleman refused to approve it until it was completed.

The law creating the fish hatchery provides for an appropriation of \$1,000 for buildings and equipment for the hatchery, but it specifies that a tract of at least five acres must first be deeded to the state for the site free of cost. Getting the title to the site straightened out is what has delayed the construction of the hatchery.

Meanwhile Del Travis, state fish warden, is busy distributing fish for stocking Kansas streams. He furnishes the fish to the deputy wardens in cans containing 400 fish each, and the cans are emptied into the streams.

At present all the streams are being stocked with fish which are purchased from a private hatchery in Reno county and every fish the state gets is counted. Those going to Nebraska streams recently were all counted.

Ministers Organize for a Good Meal.

The pastors of the leading downtown churches of the city of Des Moines, Ia., have formed a select association or club without name for the purpose of having a social hour once each week. The association was formed separate from the regular ministerial association and it meets at a good hotel once each week at the noon hour, when the preachers have a good dinner and talk over matters of common interest. There are said to be fifteen of the leading ministers of the city who are members. The club was formed largely because the ministerial association included too many of the ministers and mission workers and all the ex-ministers who are residents of the city. The organization aroused much interest and some criticism and the ministerial association will be reorganized on a different basis as the result.

One Misfortune Overtakes Another.

Kansas farmers on the north side of the Kansas river who suffered from the flood are now unable to secure hands to husk the corn that was planted and grown since the flood.

The shortage of men is affecting the farms quite as much as anyone else. Many farmers have offered men three cents a bushel and their board to husk corn. The usual price is two cents a bushel without board. The farmers also offer to furnish the teams and wagons but men can not be had even at that price. In fields that were flooded last June corn will yield 50 bu. per acre. In fields not flooded the yield will be as high as 80 bushels per acre. Farmers both on the north and south sides of the river, in the valleys and on the upland, say that the yield of corn, except in a few localities, will be very heavy.

Wanted to Kill Himself

E. S. Clapp of St. Louis attempted to commit suicide in Pittsburg at a hotel by shooting. Business troubles is said to have prompted the deed.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Bank Falls.

The Bi-Metallic bank of Cripple Creek, Colo., has failed. The Bi-Metallic is a state bank established in 1891 by David H. Moffat and sold by him to James F. Hadley and others. It is capitalized at \$100,000 and its deposits aggregate about \$220,000. The officers are: President, James F. Hadley; vice president, Bruno Hobbs; cashier, E. F. Arthur. The cause of the failure to open is said to be due to the heavy decline in mining stocks and real estate.