

WEEDS INSTEAD OF FISH

That is What the State is Hatching at the South Bend Fish Hatchery.

VATS FULL OF SICK AND DEAD FISH

Moss, Mud and Poisonous Matter—Saloon Keeper Appointed Superintendent—Supplies Purchased for Hatchery Under Very Unbusinesslike Conditions.

SOUTH BEND, Neb., Sept. 10.—The State Fish Hatchery at South Bend constitutes in itself a sweeping and forceful arraignment of Governor Poynter and the fusion administration. If anything is lacking in impeaching the integrity and establishing the incompetency of the chief executive of the state, this supplies it. Right here may be found evidence of palpable negligence, lax and questionable business methods, a shamefully incompetent management, perversion of the public funds and general decay and ruin of the property.

WEEDS IN PLACE OF FISH.

The condition of the hatchery is such that one unfamiliar with the place would at once conclude that the state was in the business of propagating weeds instead of fish. In fact the work of destruction of the fish supply has gone on to an alarming extent, and by the end of the present year there will be little left of this institution but sad reminders. Already every vat or pond used in the propagation of fish is filled with weeds, moss and swamp products. In most places the weeds rise above the water and almost cover it from view. The reservoirs are half filled with moss, mud and filth, and where the water can be seen at all, the surface reveals the presence of much poisonous vegetable matter. The presence of poison and filth manifests itself in lethargy and death among the finny tribe. In nearly every vat there are sick and dead fish, which combine to endanger the life of the entire habitation of the aquarium. The moss and weeds have grown so high and dense that they are cut with a scythe, a most destructive way of removing the obstruction, so far as the fish are concerned. Thousands of dollars will have to be expended to restore the hatchery to proper condition, and much money and time will be required to place it in that condition where it will be of any benefit to the state.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE AND INCOMPETENCY.

This is but the logical fruition of gross negligence and incompetency. When the fusionists assumed control of the state government the hatchery was in charge of M. O'Brien, who was an experienced and practical man, and who had had supervisory control of it for upwards of twelve years. He was succeeded by his son, William O'Brien, who held the position of superintendent up to last August. The latter was thoroughly schooled in the business and under his management the hatchery prospered. But Governor Poynter and the fusion leaders wanted something besides prosperity. They wanted to use the public patronage as a legal tender for the payment of political debts. This resulted one year ago in the retirement of O'Brien and in the appointment of Adam Sloup, an Omaha saloonkeeper, as superintendent. At that time as now, Sloup knew nothing of the fish hatching business. The only experience he had was in fishing for "suckers" with effervescent wines and liquors. To his credit, let it be said, that he himself, at the time of his appointment, told the governor that he knew absolutely nothing about the duties of the position and did not feel fitted for the place. Despite this, and to placate a ravenous element of the Jacksonian democracy in Douglas county, who demanded the appointment of Sloup, Governor Poynter appointed him superintendent. This was about one year ago. As might have been expected, the last year has been a year of terrible havoc at the hatchery. Another year of such management, ad there will be nothing left of the state for the many thousands of dollars expended but ruin and desolation. Superintendent Sloup draws his salary, \$1,200 per year, dresses as prince and fashionable as a gentleman of means and affects to look wise. That is about all he can do. He knows the difference between a fish and a hen-hawk, but it would be trespassing upon the realm of uncertainty to presume that he could distinguish between a German carp and a black bass. As for the species of fish, the manner in which they propagate, or the particular care which should be accorded, he knows practically nothing. An instance of this may be recited as evidence: Each year it has been the custom for the superintendent to go to Bay City, Mich., for pike spawn or eggs. Up to the present year this has always been done. This year it has not, for the simple reason that neither the superintendent nor any one connected with the hatchery was competent to do it. Had the superintendent gone he was just as apt to bring back the eggs or larvae of some pestiferous insect as the spawn of pike, and, rather than assume the risk, the practice was abandoned. Had prudence and care been exercised in the selection of workmen at the hatchery the blunder in selecting an incompetent superintendent would not have been so disastrous. But again was party expediency consulted, with the result that there is not a man around the hatchery, from superintendent down, who is qualified. There are two workmen at the hatchery in addition to the superintendent. Each draws a salary of \$40 per month. Their names are C. E. Straight and Sumner Barnell. Neither is of much service to the state. Barnell is known as a man who takes the world easy. Were it not for the proper solution of economic problems the mantle of care would rest lightly upon him. This worries him. Before he was placed on the pay roll, he had a two-acre farm at South Bend. While the weeds were working out the destruction of his potato crop and produce garden he was abstracting brain fodder from "Coin" Harvey. As a patron of husbandry he was no less a failure than as fish hatcher. At any rate Barnell sold his "farm" and land-

ed his name on the pay roll of the state at \$40 per month. He is now at the hatchery, where, among the everglades and thickets of native and exotic vegetation, he can evolve such panaceas as are intended to remove economic afflictions, to his heart's content. If the fish sicken and die through neglect, that is of no concern. THE FUNDS DISSIPATED.

The last legislature appropriated \$6,800 for the maintenance of the hatchery. This is nearly exhausted. Already there is a shortage in some of the funds. The last payment from the labor fund was made February 23, 1900. Since that time the laborers have received no pay. The state owes them for seven months' work already, and it will be about seven months more before they will receive pay, if, indeed, they are paid at all, for those familiar with the condition of the hatchery are of the opinion that the state will close it and go out of the business. There is just \$21 in the labor fund, though the pay roll will require at least \$1,100, the way things are being managed. Before another appropriation is available, there is scarcely a fund that is not withering under the raids that are being made on the treasury, and that there will be a large shortage or deficit, unless these raids are abated, is self evident.

C. E. Straight, one of the laborers at the hatchery, speaking of the matter, said: "It's pretty tough to work when you don't get your pay for it. The state owes me now for four months' work and I expect it will be ten months before I get paid."

"How do you account for it?" "I don't exactly know. I think if the labor fund had been properly used it wouldn't have been so bad. I understand that the repairing of the dams and such work was charged up to the labor fund."

Whether this be true or not, that the repairs were charged up to the labor fund, cannot at this time be verified, as no vouchers for labor had been received at the time of writing from the superintendent for record at the auditor's office since the month of May. At any rate the fund is exhausted, and that, too, without deducting the cost of repairs of the dams.

Indirectly it was learned that it cost the state \$750 for repairing three small dams, though why it should be so expensive, a superficial investigation failed to disclose.

Vouchers for this work should be on file in the auditor's office long since. Whether held back designedly or not, nobody appears to know. The only person qualified to explain is Superintendent Sloup and he was absent from his post of duty when the hatchery was visited. Some said he was in Omaha attending to his saloon business, and others, that he was at a democratic convention.

LAX BUSINESS METHODS.

Selecting a saloonkeeper of scarcely ordinary business intelligence for the superintendency of an institution requiring, among other things, specific knowledge of fish and fish propagation was a blunder palpable on its face, and one that will cost the state no small amount of money. And, by the way, Superintendent Sloup is still in the saloon business, his establishment being located at the corner of Fourteenth and Williams streets in the city of Omaha. He has a partner in the business named Kruml, and the saloon is run under the firm name of Sloup & Kruml. Whether Mr. Sloup is successful, from a business standpoint, in the management of his saloon, is of no public concern. Mr. Sloup is herein considered, not as saloon-keeper, but as a public official. Certain it is, however, that if Mr. Sloup paid no more attention to the business details of his saloon than he does to the hatchery his business methods would fall far short of meriting emulation.

In purchasing supplies for the hatchery he has practically discarded the system of contract. Whether this be his fault or the fault of the board of trustees is a question, but it is nevertheless true that little if any effort has been made to procure supplies at competitive prices. In the course of an investigation along this line it was discovered that a certain meat dealer in Omaha, a warm personal friend of Superintendent Sloup, is furnishing the meat supply for the hatchery. Liver is used extensively at the hatchery for fish food. It was discovered that V. F. Kuncel, the meat dealer herein referred to, is furnishing this part of the supplies. Kuncel's place of business is at No. 1244 South Thirteenth street, in the city of Omaha, about two blocks from the saloon of Sloup & Kruml. When asked if the liver was being furnished under contract one of the Kuncel's said:

"No; we have no contract. We sell the liver as cheap as we can afford to and that is all. We box it up and ship it, but the state has to pay the transportation charges."

This is only an example of the manner in which the business is conducted. There is no competition in buying, like that resulting from contracts, and in most instances the superintendent is afforded an unrestrained opportunity to patronize his own personal friends. The goods are not weighed, nor are they checked up when received at the hatchery, thus leaving a wider opening for crookedness and fraud.

Taken as a whole there may be other institutions of the state as loosely managed, but none more grossly mismanaged.

The damage wrought is not easily repaired. What the state has expended thousands of dollars for is now a mere shadow, representing practically nothing. A continuation of the present policy and management will ultimately result in the whole investment being a total loss. Superintendent Sloup would, no doubt, do better if he knew how, but he is unskilled in the business and is unable to inaugurate such changes as are required to prevent complete loss. Poynter's compromise with the politicians, by which they were to support him for renomination, at a condition that they select the people for the various offices to be filled by appointment, has proven a terrible detriment to the state.

The only woman rabbi on record is Miss Rachel Frank, who had conferred

The first thimbles were made in Holland. They were brought to England in 1695.

Local Prosperity.

SAUNDERS COUNTY.

"Prosperity," said F. E. White cashier of the Ashland National bank, is everywhere in evidence. The farmers are making money and as a rule are not borrowers. How different it was only five years ago. I recall the case of a man who came in and applied for a loan of \$150.

"What collateral have you?" I asked.

"One grey team, four and five years old," he replied.

"Any more?"

"One mule team, twelve and fourteen years old."

"Any more?"

"Four milch cows, four, five and six years old, red polled."

"Any more?"

"I'm not certain I could recover the money if I had to foreclose. I hesitate to lend money on such questionable security."

Continuing, Mr. White said: "I did let the man have the money, but it was because I knew him to be honest. I mention the case because it was one of many. Everybody was hard up. Since those days the farmers have paid their urgent debts while the well-to-do have on deposit in this bank double the amount of money then held there. Moreover, the old real estate mortgages of 1897-8 that were taken out on ten years time at 7 per cent interest are being taken up and new loans made at reduced interest of 5 and 5½ per cent."

Near Ashland lives Ole Blom and his two sons. Mr. Blom has several tracts of land in Saunders and other counties. He says: "I have just sold several thousand bushels of corn at 32 and 34 cents per bushel. My cattle bring me large profits and the price for the past three years cannot be grumbled at. I have made money from my land and some condition other than good crops must be the cause."

John Tarpenning, a neighbor of Mr. Blom, has a beautiful valley farm and large fields of corn. "I cannot say but my crops have brought me good enough prices for the past few years. I've had no luck in raising hogs, but that is no fault of management nor of the market. It is certainly remarkable that prices continue so good."

George Sanders lives near Ashland on his 15-acre tract. He has several fine farms that he rents for \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre. "I could not sell land and it was uphill work to rent at good figures five years ago. I am exceedingly well pleased with present market conditions."

George S. Smith, between Memphis and Ashland, has a fine farm and prosperity appears on all sides. Mrs. Smith told her story of pleasant times as the wife of a farmer, and related with no little pride that she "never knows want by reason of profits from her chicken flock and dairy cows. I am enabled to more than furnish the table and clothe the family from my part in the farm work." Mr. Smith recently built a large barn. He has a large corn crop growing. "I am satisfied with the prices and feel that my work is not in vain."

William Mullendorf is a renter near Yutan. "I lost too much for my hard work in old conditions prior to four years ago and do not want to see any changes from the present. As a renter I can appreciate the good times."

CEDAR COUNTY.

The prosperous condition of this section is simply phenomenal. No place I know of in the state has made such rapid strides in the last three years as has Hartington, the county seat of Cedar county. It is the terminus of the Wakefield branch of the C. St. P. & O. railway, and claims a population of 1,500, has a good water system and a volunteer fire department, a brick court-house that cost \$27,000, and nine churches in which services are regularly held. In the last three years several large brick business blocks have been built, making Main street almost solid brick on both sides, and more brick buildings are now in course of construction.

Hartington has a handsome brick high school building that cost over \$14,000, and there is another private Catholic school being built that will cost about \$10,000. Senator Robison, E. L. Dimick and others have recently erected beautiful residences costing \$4,000 and \$5,000 each, and probably \$30,000 more has been expended here in the last two years in residences costing from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each. The sidewalks in the business portion are of cement and the street crossings are made of paving brick.

E. L. Dimick, one of the pioneers who erected the first building in this city in September, 1883, is engaged in the real estate and loan business. He says this town went through the hard times from 1893 to 1897 better than many other places, with no bank or business failures, but that not a business concern in the town made a dollar during the four years, on account of shrinkage in values and bad debts. Many men grew gray then trying to save as much as they could of what they had previously accumulated. But in the last three years business conditions are all that could be desired. Real estate has advanced about 33 1-3 per cent, interest on farm loans has fallen from 8 to 9 per cent in 1896 to 5½ per cent in 1899. Land is worth twice as much now as it would sell for at forced sale in 1896. The crops in this part of the state were never better, and, with prices good, the farmers were never before in as good circumstances as they are now.

H. B. Suing, county treasurer, says, "The delinquent tax list is reduced one-half and that the interest due on school bond leases is all paid, except in three instances. During the hard times there was a general default in payments."

Mr. Fenal, county clerk and recorder, says that nearly all the old farm mortgages are paid off and that the farmers of this county are in excellent condition financially, many of them buying more land and increasing their herd of live stock.

Mr. Nelson, cashier of the First National bank, says that the deposits in the banks here are more than double what they were in 1896, and that interest rates are much lower. This is

quite a cattle country. The stock raisers have been making money fast since the inauguration of McKinley and this condition will be responsible for a number of political changes that have accrued in this part of Cedar county. The change in the prices of grain and live stock has also a strong effect on the farmer.

Every man interviewed, who is engaged in stock-raising and farming, says that times are the best that he ever experienced, and that he is making good money on both—his crop and live stock. One of these farmers complained that he had the last payment to make on a loan that did not fall due until 1901, that he wants to pay it now, but the lender would not take it, because he did not know where he could loan the money again.

The hardware firm of Morris & Gould, who do an extensive business here, employing nine clerks, say that no one thing indicates to them the prosperous condition of this farming community so much as the immense sale of buggies and carriages to the farmers in the last two years; that they sold five car loads this year and as much last year and that there was three other firms in the city selling a similar class of vehicles and were doing a good business. A prudent farmer never buys luxuries when he is in debt.

Expansion in the fullest sense the term implies dominates everything here. Sixteen to one is also the ratio of prosperity under McKinley's administration in contrast with the period of the democratic panic. About seventy-five per cent of all the buildings in the city were erected since McKinley was inaugurated. The town of Laurel was founded in 1892; about a dozen buildings were erected in that year. Then followed the panic of 1893, the drought of 1894, the passage of the Wilson free trade bill, and on the heels of that came the free silver craze making a combination that wrought ruin and disaster on every hand. It was a period of contraction, contraction of everything, financial, industrial and commercial. No progress was made by either merchant, banker or farmer; all suffered. The scriptural assertion: "For whosoever hath, to him shall be given and he shall have more abundance, but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath," was universally realized. All agree that they were worse off in January, 1897, than they were in January, 1893. Now Laurel is a city of about 600 inhabitants surrounded by an industrial paradise. New homes, new business houses, new in hope and renewed in courage and faith. Prosperity is more evident here than at any point in the Logan valley.

This city is situated at the junction in Cedar county where the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha crosses the Great Northern road running from Sioux City to O'Neill. It would be safe to say that no town in the state of twice the population can boast of as many fine residences constructed on lines of modern style of architecture and attractively embellished with points that blend as can Laurel. In the space of two blocks on one street are fourteen new modern residences, each costing from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

Everett & Waite, the founders of the town have an elegant brick storeroom on the principal street corner. It is 32 feet wide by 100 feet in length, two stories above basement, in which they conduct a general merchandise business, and report business good. It would be useless to occupy space to tell what they say, because it is in line with the testimony that the volume of business has about doubled, prices on staples are very similar to what they were four years ago; money is plenty; most customers pay cash. The degree of prosperity can more accurately be measured by the sale of farm implements, buggies, carriages, harness, etc., that it can on the trade in staples, such as goods and groceries.

Thomas Berg, a dealer in farm implements, said: "I started in the implement business in 1892 when the town was founded. I had \$1,000 to put into business; my highest sales in any year until 1896 aggregated \$2,000. Nobody paid cash then and my best customers would sometimes let their notes run six months past due. I tell you it is a fact that I had a terrible struggle to keep my head above water. There were two firms of us here then in this business. In 1896 I took an inventory of what I had and found that I was only worth \$500, and, as I stated before, I had \$1,000 to start with. Well, since then, things became different. Last year I sold over \$11,000 worth of goods and only \$2,500 of that on time. Now there are four firms here in the implement business. There is no trouble about collections; most of my customers come in and pay before their paper is due. This year up to Aug. 1st my sales exceed \$8,000. My sales are nearly all made to farmers, and to show you that they are getting in good circumstances I sold over fifty buggies or carriages already to them this year and the most of them were cash sales. Between us here last year, we sold over twenty carloads of farm implements." Asked how the price of farm implements compared now with the price on same goods in 1896, he said that the prices in 1899 were the lowest in the history of the country. He said that there was a slight advance recently on farm wagons and a few other articles, but there was no special difference taking the business all through. In the last four years he said he cleared over \$5,000 above all expenses, meaning net gain.

F. P. Voter is engaged in real estate and farm loan business and should be well posted on interest rates and land values. Mr. Voter said that he had been in the business here since the town started in 1892; farm lands are now over thirty per cent higher than they were in 1896. Our farmers saw very hard times here during Cleveland's administration; most of them had to borrow money and put loans on their farms to tide them over the hard times. I know of a number of men who only had a bare equity in their farms in 1896 who since then have paid out and bought more land. The more remunerative prices for what they had to sell saved them their homes. The farmers are all making money now. Some of them instead of being borrowers are now loaning money or have a good deposit to their credit at the bank.

CLASH IS NOT LIKELY

Friction in Settlement of Chinese Embroglio Grows Hourly Less.

DISCUSS RUSSIAN PROPOSITION

Disposition Evincing to View the Situation Without Prejudice—Conger May Represent the United States and Walderssee the Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Within the last twenty-four hours the United States government has received from its representatives in foreign capitals much material information regarding the attitude of the powers on the Russian proposal to evacuate Peking. These give the general nature of the response made to Russia by certain of the powers. It is stated authoritatively that if there was at any time a prospect of a serious international clash this has been very largely, if not entirely, removed by the harmonious character of the communications the several governments are making. The exact nature of the responses is not made public by the state department, for there are some replies to be transmitted and until all of them are in the negotiations are considered in such an incomplete form that they will not be made public. It is said, however, that the answers go much beyond the tentative character of those heretofore referred to and are of a conclusive nature, so far as showing the purposes of the governments, although they may not be regarded as conclusive in accepting or rejecting the particular proposition advanced by Russia. The responses are understood to be rather long and somewhat argumentative, similar in this respect to the American response. This very fact is a cause for congratulation among officials, as they point out that there is no disposition to treat the proposal with terseness or in any other manner to give offense, but rather to bring the powers together on a common basis. On the whole, the general tendency of the responses is such as to give entire satisfaction here as to the course of the negotiations.

The satisfactory progress of the negotiations along these lines has had the effect of directing attention to the personality of the envoys, who probably will represent the powers and China in the final settlement. The impression prevails here that Mr. Conger is eminently fitted for such a task on the part of the United States, supposing that each of the powers interested in the Chinese problem is to have a separate and individual representative. Mr. Rockhill's name is mentioned as an alternate in case Mr. Conger does not care to remain in Peking or to participate in the settlement. These suggestions, however, are all speculative, for up to this time the state department has not conferred the necessary special powers on any one to represent the government in the final negotiations.

If the present state of affairs in China is protracted until the arrival there of Field Marshal Count Waldersee, which should occur in about ten days or a fortnight, it is not to be doubted that the government of Germany will endeavor to have all the negotiations with the Chinese government conducted through that official as the representative, not of Germany alone, but of all the powers. It is gathered that strong arguments will be advanced to support the advisability of combined action through one agency in this matter as the best means of securing a speedy and generally satisfactory termination of the Chinese trouble. In fact it will be urged that there is little hope for an early adjustment of the differences between the powers and China if each of the powers is to lay down an independent proposition the cumulative effect of which, particularly in the case of money or territorial indemnities, might be absolutely crushing to the Chinese empire.

Laying New Chinese Cable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The War department today received information that the work of laying a cable from Shanghai to Che Foo had been begun. It is believed that unless some accident is encountered the cable will be completed and in operation within a week. This ought to make communication between Washington and American officials in China much more expeditious.

Gobbles Up Leased Land.

SALINA, Kan., Sept. 5.—The Salina Southwestern and Solomon Valley railroads were sold under the hammer today to the Union Pacific interests for \$400,000 each. The former runs from Salina to McPherson and the latter from Solomon to Beloit. Both have been leased and operated ever since their construction as a part of the Union Pacific system.

But Seven Companies Left.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 6.—With the departure of the second battalion of the Eighth infantry, which leaves tomorrow morning for the Philippine islands, the department of the Dakotas will be garrisoned only by seven companies, with a total, including department headquarters staff, of less than 1,600 men.

Sioux City's Request Refused.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Sept. 6.—Sioux City has been refused a recount by the government census office.

Result of Vermont Election.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 6.—Returns from 232 cities and towns out of 246 in the state give the vote for governor as follows: Stickney (republican), 46,934; Senter (democrat), 15,949; all others, 1,263. The same towns in 1896 gave: Grout (republican), 52,029; Jackson (democrat), 14,556; all others, 1,589. The returns from these towns give a republican plurality of 31,440, and a majority of 30,127. The republican loss is 9 per cent and the democratic gain is 15 per cent.

CONGER AGAIN HEARD FROM.

Message from Chinese Capital Makes Quicker Time Than Usual.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Minister Conger has been heard from again, his last advice being dated at Peking on August 30. This message was received last evening. Preceding dispatches have occupied a week in their transmission from Peking, according to the estimate of the State department, so that Mr. Conger's message marks a distinct betterment of the means of communication. Besides, it includes the date of dispatch, something the department has been trying to have done for many weeks. The supposition is that this particular message came down from Peking to Tien Tsin by courier and was put on the wires either at that point or at Taku. The State department decided to make no statement as to the contents of the message, beyond the simple one that Mr. Conger's communication did not mark any material change in the situation in Peking.

It appears that whatever responses are to be made by the powers to the proposition to evacuate Peking are expected to be directed to the government of Russia and not to our State department. The Russian government undoubtedly will in turn notify the United States government as well as all the other governments concerned as to the nature of the responses.

It is stated that up to the present less than a majority of the powers interested in the Chinese question have responded to the Russian proposal so far as our government is advised and our officials here agree with the general tenor of the European dispatches this morning in the conclusion that final action on the part of all the powers may not be had for several days at least. Everything now depends on the action of Russia, the attitude of the other nations being negative, and if it does not hasten to carry out its announced purpose to withdraw the troops the other governments probably will be content, cherishing the hope that in the meantime some kind of a Chinese government can be re-established in Peking with which the powers may negotiate for a final settlement.

Li Hung Chang's attempt to secure important warrant for the institution of peace negotiations, through himself and the Chinese notables referred to in the European dispatches, is regarded here as a step in the right direction, while on the other hand some disquiet has been caused by the report that the internationalists in Peking have been arresting some of the members of the tzung li yamen who were seeking to open negotiations and re-establish the government. There is no disposition here to condone the offenses of any of these Chinese officials which have participated in the outrages in Peking, but it is questioned whether the present is an opportune time to administer punishment.

The War department is still concerned because of the inability to reach General Chaffee or get dispatches from him. A number of dispatches have been sent the general which the department is anxious he shall receive in order to guide his future action.

General Barry, who can be reached at Taku, has been instructed to spare no pains or expense to get dispatches to Chaffee and replies from him, which the department feels are necessary for a correct disposition of the Chinese questions that have arisen since the occupation of Peking.

In Memory of Their Late President.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—From 11:15 to 11:20 a. m. every locomotive, every piece of machinery and every employe on the Memphis railroad system, from Kansas City to Birmingham, Ala., were idle. This action was taken as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President E. S. Washburn of the "Memphis" system, who died at Rye Beach, N. H., last Friday. For the five minutes specified every train, car and locomotive was held at a standstill, no matter where they happened to be.

Returns from the Census.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The census bureau announces that the population of Hartford, Conn., is 79,850, as against 52,239 in 1890. This is an increase of 26,620, or 50.91 per cent.

The population of Richmond, Va., is 85,050, as against 81,388 in 1890. This is an increase of 3,662, or 4.5 per cent.

The population of Fort Wayne, Ind., is 45,115, as against 35,233 in 1890. This is an increase of 9,722, or 27.47 per cent.

Cyclone Worse than Cannon.

MAPEKING, Sept. 3.—A cyclone that visited Mapeking last evening did more damage than the seven months' bombardment. It blew down or unroofed numerous buildings and leveled the military camp hospital, causing much suffering among the sick and wounded. One person was killed and two were injured and there were many narrow escapes.

Brought to Book at Last.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—Detective Lawless of Memphis arrived in St. Louis today to take Henry B. Simmons back to that city, where he is charged with complicity in thirty-five burglaries committed within two or three days of one another. Simmons was captured through a letter written to a brother.

Return Southern Battle Flags.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 5.—At the reunion of the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer infantry at Worthington, near here, the colors of the Thirtieth Louisiana regiment were returned to a committee of the survivors of that old organization.

File Ratification Treaty.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5.—The ratifications of the agreements and treaties resulting from the peace conferences were formally placed in the archives today. The minister of foreign affairs, Dr. W. H. De Beaufort, in a brief speech, expressed the hope that the future historian would be able to declare that the work of the conference was of lasting benefit to humanity, and proposed that an expression of this hope be conveyed to the czar. A telegram in this sense was subsequently dispatched to St. Petersburg.