nurse if a nurse was wanted.

that might help him to a swifter re-

Such were hopes and fears, when

CHAPTER II.

THE SULPHUR MINES.

were together at last within the nar-

row stockade of a penal settlement.

These two, who had followed each

his errand of venegance, the other on

thrown as prisoners into the Sulphur

Mines at Krisuvik. There they met,

think of it whether an accident or

God's ordinance, makes blood to tin-

gle in every vein. Poor and petty are

knew Red Jason, and if Michael Sun-

would have known him also, and thus

the two men must have soon known

knew nothing of Jason, and when

they brought out Michael Sunlocks

they sent the Icelandic guards home.

Thus Jason never heard that Michael

Sunlocks was at Sulphur Mines, and

though in a whirl of many vague im-

pressions, the distant hum of a world

far off, there floated into his mind

the news of the fall of the republic

he could never suspect, and there was

no one to tell him, that the man whom

he had pursued and never yet seen,

the man he hated and sought to slay,

was a convict like himself, working

daily and hourly within sight and

Michael Sunlocks, on his part, knew

well that Red Jason had been sent to

the Sulphur Mines; but he also knew

that he had signed Jason's pardon

sound of him.

republic.

them for many months apart.

These houses were built of squared

logs with earthen floors, and wooden

benches for beds. The prisoners en-

tered them at eight o'clock in the

evening, and left them at five in the

summer being from five a. m. to eight

p. m. They brought two tin cans,

one tin containing their food, their

stock fish, and four ounces of bread;

the other tin intended for their refuse

of slops and victuals and dirt of other

come grimy and pestilential, the walls ed an explanation; whereupon the

blotched with vermin stains, the floors | carrier, a prisoner who had been in-

Red Jason and Michael Sunlocks

and yet, God grant it, after all.

of time."

Sulphur Mines.

them.

Continued Story.

By HALL CAINE.

encrusted with hard trodden filth that CHAPTER I.—(Continued.) When he was gone Greeba went was wet and slippery to the feet, and down to the tents at the mouth of the the atmosphere damp and foul to the mines, and asked for the Captain. nostrils from the sickening odors of

A Danish gentleman who did not decayed food. know her, and whom she did not It had been a regulation from the know, answered to that title, and then beginning that the latest comer at she said that hearing that a hospital each of these houses should serve was being built she had come out three months as housekeeper, with the duty of cleansing the horrible from Reykjavik to offer herself as a place every morning after his house-"A nurse is wanted," said the Capmates had left it for theirwork. Durtain, "and though we had no thought | ing this time he wore the colar of of a woman you have come in the nick | iron and the bell over his forehead, for it was his period of probation So Greeba, under some assumed and of special degradation. Thus Red name, unknown to the contingent of Jason served as housekeeper in the Danish officers fresh from Denmark, house by the sea, while Michael Sunlocks did the same duty in the house who had that day taken the places of the Icelandic warders, and recognizby the lake. Jason went through his able in her true character by two men work listlessly, slowly, hopelessly, but only in Krisuvik Michael Sunlocks without a murmur. Michael Sunlocks rebelled against its horrible necessiand Red Jason, if ever they should see her, took up her employment as hosties, for every morning his gorge rose pital nurse to the sick prisoners of the at the exhalations of five and twenty unwashed human bodies, and the in-But having attained her end, or the supportable odor that came of their first part of it, her heart was torn filthy habits.

by many conflicting feelings. Would This state state of things went on she meet with her husband? Would for some two months, during which he come to be in her own charge? Oh, the two men had never met, and then God forbid that it should ever come an accident led to a change in the to pass. Yet God grant it, too, for condition of both.

The sulphur dug up from the banks

lease than her dear old father could of the hot springs was packed in compass. Would she see Red Jason? sacks and strapped upon ponies, one Would Michael Sunlocks ever see him? sack at each side of a pony and one Oh! God forbid that also. And yet, on its back, to be taken to Hafnafiord, the nearest point for shipment to Denmark. Now the sulphur was heavy, the hospital shed was finished, and the sacks were large, the ponies small, she took her place within it. And and the road down from the solfataras now let us see how heaven fulfilled to the valley was rough with soft clay and great basaltic boulders. And one day as a line of the ponies so burdened came down the breast of the mountain, driven on by a carrier who lashed them at every step with his long whip of leather thongs, one little piebald mare, hardly bigger than a donkey, stumbled into a deep rut and fell. At that the inhuman fell behind it other from land to land, the one on | flogged it again, and showered curses

on it at every blow. "Get up, get up, or I'll skin you his mission of mercy, both now nourishing hatred and lust of blood, were alive," he cried, with many a hideous oath beside.

And at every fresh blow the little piebald struggled to rise, but he could they spoke, they lived and worked side by side, yet neither knew the | not, while its terrified eyeballs stood other for the man he had sought so out from the sockets and its wide noslong and never found. This is the trils quivered. strange and wondrous chance that

"Get up, you little lazy devil, get has now to be recorded, and only to up," cried the brute with the whip, and still his blows fell like raindrops, first on the mare's flanks, then on its upturned belly, then on 'ts head, its the passions of map, and God's hand is | mouth, and last of all on its eyes.

But the poor creature's load held it The only work of Michael Sunlocks down, and, struggle as it would, it which Jorgen Jorgensen did not un- | could not rise. The gang of prisoners do in the swift reprisals which fol- on the hillside who had just before lowed on the restoration of his power | burdened the ponies and sent them off, was the use of the Sulphur Mines as | heard this lashing and swearing, and a convict settlement. All he did was stopped their work to look down. But to substitute Danish for Icelandic they thought more of the carrier than guards, but this change was the be- of the fallen pony, and laughed aloud ginning and end of the great event at his vain efforts to bring it to its that followed. The Icelandic guards | feet.

"Send him a hand up, Jonas," shouted one of the fellows.

locks had been sent out to them they "Pick him up in your arms, old boy,' shouted another, and at every silly saleach other. But the Danish warders ly they all roared together.

The jeering incensed the carrier, and he brought down his whip the fiercer and quicker at every fresh blow until the whizzing of the lash sang in the air, and the hills echoed with the thuds on the pony's body. Then the little creature made one final, frantic effort, and plunging with its utmost strength it had half risen to its forelegs when one of the sacks slid from its place and got under its hind legs, whereupon the canvas gave way, the sulphur fell out, and the poor litbrute slipped afresh and fell again, flat, full length, and with awful force and weight, dashing its head against a stone. At sight of this misadventure the prisoners above laughed once more, and the carrier leaped from his own saddle and kicked the

and ordered his release. More than fallen piebald in the mouth. this, he had learned that Jorgen Jor-Now this had occurred within the gensen had liberated all who had been space of a stone's throw from the condemned by the republic, and so he house which Red Jason lived in and concluded that Jason had become a cleaned, and hearing the commotion free man when he himself became a as he worked within he had come out prisoner. But there had been a delay to learn the cause of it. Seeing evin the dispatch of Jason's pardon, erything in one quick glance, he pushand when the republic had fallen and ed along as fast as he could for the the Danish officers had taken the leg-fetters that bound him, and came place of the Icelanders, the captain of upon the carrier as he was stamping the mines had released the political the life out of the pony with kicks prisoners only, and Jason, as a felon, on its palpitating sides. At the next had been retained. The other prisonmoment he had laid the fellow on his ers at the mines, some fifty in all, back, and then, stepping up to the knew neither Michael Sunlocks nor piebald, he put his arms about it to Red Jason. They were old criminals lift it to its feet. Meanwhile the from remote districts, sentenced to prisoners above had stopped their the jail at Reykjavik, during the first laughing, and were looking on with rule of Jorgen Jorgensen, and sent out eyes of wonder at Jason's mighty to Krisuvik in the early days of the strength.

"God! Is it possible he is trying to Thus it chanced from the first that lift a horse to its feet?" cried one. though together within a narrow "What? And three sacks of sulspace of ground Jason and Sunlocks phur as well?" cried another.

were cut from all knowledge of each "Never," cried a third; and all held other such as might have been gleaned their breath. from those about them. And the dis-Jason did not stop to remove the cipline of the settlement kept them sacks. He wound his great arms first back from that knowledge by keeping under the little beast's neck, and raised it to its forefeet, and then The two houses used as workshops squaring his broad flanks above his and sleeping places were at opposite legs that held the ground like the sides of the stockade, one at the north, hoofs of an ox, he made one silent, the other at the south; one overlookslow, tremendous upward movement, ing a broad waste of sea, the other and in an instant the piebold was on at the margin of a dark lake of its feet, affrighted, trembling, with gloomy shore. Red Jason was assignstartled eyeballs and panting nostrils, ed to the house near the sea, Michael but secure and safe, and with its load Sunlocks to the house by the lake.

squared and righted on its back. "Lord bless us!" cried the convicts, "the man has the strength of Samson."

And at that moment one of the warders came hurrying up to the morning, their hours of labor in the place. "What's this?' said the warder, looking at the carrier on the ground,

who was groaning in some little second meal of the day, a pound of blood that was flowing from the back of his head. At that question the carrier only moaned the louder, thinking to exkinds. Each house contained some cite the more commiseration, and Jatwenty-five men and boys, and so peo- son said not a word. But the prisonpled and used, they had quickly be- ers on the hillside very eagerly shout-

dulged, straightway lost his privileges as punishment for his ill use of the property of the government; and Jason, as a man whose great muscles were thrown away on the paltry work of prison cleaning, was set to delving sulphur on the banks of the hot

Now this change for the better in the conditon of Red Jason led to a change for the worse in that of Michael Sunlocks, for when Jason was relieved of his housekeeping and of the iron collar and bell that had been the badge of it, Sunlocks, as a malcontent, was ordered to clean Jason's house as well as his own. But so bad a change led to the great event in the lives of both, the meeting of these men face

to face, and the way of it was this: One day, the winter being then fully come, the mornings dark, and some new fallen snow lying deep over the warm ground of the stockade, Michael Sunlocks had been set to clearing away from the front of the log house on the south before Jason and his housemates had come out of it. His bodily strength had failed him greatly by this time, his face was pale, his large eyes were swollen and bloodshot, and under the heavy labor of that day his tall, slight figure stooped. But a warder stood over him leaning on a musket and urging him on with words that were harder to him than his hard work. His bell rang as he stooped, and rang again as he rose, and at every thrust of the spade it rang, so that when Jason and his gang came out of the sickening house, he heard it. And hearing the bell, he remembered that he himself had worn it, and, wondering who had succeeded in the vile office whereof he had been relieved, he turned to look upon the man who was clearing the snow.

(To be continued.)

GERMANY'S NEW OIL ENGINE. It Operates Without the Use of Bollers,

Furnaces or Chimneys.

Great things are expected of the Diesel engine, the latest thing in German engineering, the first working of which in England a London Express representative was permitted to see at Guidebridge, near Manchester, recently. Economy in fuel and space is the chief merit of the Diesel, commending it to makers of automobiles and small marine craft as an engine with a future. Its claim to originality lies in the fact that it works with crude oil, without smell or dirt, perfectly consuming all the products of the combustion. Unlike other oil engines, it requires no ignition point. Compressed air from cylinders starts the Diesel. Oil and air are then admitted to the cylinder, when the compression of the air by the return stroke so raises the temperature that the oil flashes and the forward stroke is delivered. The exbaust is perfectly clean and free from Diesel is that no boilers, furnaces or chimneys are required. Great economy of space and fuel is effected, as it can be used with any kind of liquid fuel or furnace gas-the waste product of blast furnaces. Hopes are entertained that the Diesel will be used on a very large scale, those who are introducing it to England claiming for it the ability to run a vessel as large as the Oceanic. Already an order has been placed by the French government for an engine of this type, to be used in a submarine boat. If the Diesel frees the streets from the smell of the motor car and yacht decks and ladies' dresses from the cinders of a steamer funnel, the German inventor will have a claim on the gratitude of mankind. If, as seems likely, it will encourage the establishment of small plants in rural dicstricts, where gas is not obtainable and coal is dear, it may do much more than this for industrial England.

A MARRIED MEN'S LEAGUE. An Organization of Benedicts Is Found-

ed in Colorado. The first exclusively married men's organization ever founded in Colorado filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state today, says the Denver Post. It is known as the Supreme Order Married Men's League of America, and none but benedicts in good standing are allowed to join. Widowers, both grass and sod, are barred, and a man who has never enjoyed connubial bliss could not get in even it he had powerful influences and all the money in the world back of him. The married men's league originated in St. Louis, and was incorporated first under the laws of Missouri, where it is said to have a membership of many thousands. In Colorado it hopes to secure a large membership also. The objects of the order, as stated in the papers, are to unite fraternally married white men under the age of 55 and of good moral character and reputable occupation, to encourage their social ing them. The farm proprietors, ownand mental culture, and to render material aid to members and those dewhich grants \$4,000 to a wife upon the death of her husband. J. W. Boulware, U. G. Osborne and Thomas G. Moore are the incorporators of the order. They are all Missourians.

Minerals in the Land of Oranges. Florida is rich in minerals. In addition to phosphate, of which the world already knows, she has immense deposits of clays of every kind-kaolin, ochres, fire and aluminum clays, gypsum and Fuller's earth of great extent and finest quality. She has stone excellent for building purposes and a soft magnesian limestone that produces a cement in every respect equal to the best imported. Iron of high grade and value is known to exist in several localities; so also are indications of petroleum, natural gas and soft coal and asphalt to be found in several portions of the state; and yet with one or two exceptions the fields containing these ores are undeveloped .- Baltimore

APPALLING FACTS.

OUR TENANT FARMERS HAVE INCREASED.

Landlordism in Agricultural Districts of America as Shown by L. G. Powers, Chief Statistician Division of Agriculture, U. S. Census Bureau.

The interest aroused in the subject of farm tenure by the census statistics of 1880 and 1890 will without doubt be increased by those of 1900. No formal reports for the latter year have been given to the public as yet, but the census authorities have published sufficient facts to enable one familiar with farm tenure to make a fairly correct forecast of the conditions existing in the nation. The facts referred to are found in the bulletins of population by minor civil divisions and in the number of farm schedules returned by the enumerators and special agents.

The number of farm schedules is 5,786,907, which is two to four per cent in excess of the actual number of farms that will be tabulated. The number of farms in 1900 will, therefore, somewhat exceed 5,700,00. In 1890 the census reported 4,564,691 farms and 4,767,179 farm families. Accordingly in ten years from 940,000 to 1,140,000 farms have been added to those enumerated in 1890.

North Atlantic States. In the north Atlantic states-Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvaniathe farms in 1880 numbered 696,139, and in 1890, 658,569. In the latter year the farm families numbered 660, 407; in 1900 the farms are, approximately, 670,000. The figures quoted make it clear that the number of farms in these states, and hence the number of families of farm proprietors-that is, of owners and tenants -has not suffered diminution in the last ten years; but while the number of families in these two classes did not become less, the total rural population, including also the families of in 1900 of more than 26. wage laborers, in nearly all of the states decreased. The decrease has consequently been in families whose heads or chief members gain their support by working for wages on

ies have moved from the country to the city and some have left their native states for other sections of the nation. These removals also have been accompanied by an economic readjust-The net result of that readjustment is the rise of a number of families from the position of wage earners in mate 1,659,000. 1890 to that of farm owners or tenin 1900 it will be in excess of 20.

South Atlantic States. In the south Atlantic states-Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida-the schedules returned indicate the existence in 1900 of substantially 950,000 to 960,000 farms. The corresponding number of farms in 1890 was 749,600. At the same time 772,596 farm families were reported. The number of farms increased in ten years between 190,000 and 210,000, or from 24 to 27 per cent. Exclusive of cities of 25,000 and over, the population of these states increased in the ten years only 18 per cent; but since 1890 the population in the smaller cities and towns has increased relatively much faster than the agricultural population proper. The percentage of increase of that poulation cannot

exceed 13. increase in the number of farms has been much greater relatively than that of the population engaged in tillers and tenants as reported have. therefore, increased faster than the pending upon them for support. By farm families. They have been reits good work among the married men cruited in part from the ranks of mate. the order expects to encourage matri- former families of wage earners. mony among their single brethren. The Among the farm families of the south, increase of tenant-operated farms.

In the "Black Belt." The percentage of farms operated by tenants, which was 36.1 in 1880. rose to 38.5 in 1890, will doubtless be found to have increased still more in 1900. In that year it will probably exceed 45. This great relative estimated increase in farm tenants is predicted upon the number of farm schedules and the population. Many of the 200,000 additional farms in these states are unquestionably small places cultivated by the members of the families of wage-earners, and used by them as homes. Others are small tracts of land, without buildings. tilled by unmarried men or women who work as wage earners a portion of the year. If this is not the case then we have a substantial elevation in ten years of over 100,000 farm fam- debts.

illes to positions materially above those held by them in 1890. It is hardly probable that such a number of negro families have realized such a great advance. But, after making due allowance for the small tracts of land of the character mentioned, it is almost certain that the final figures of the census will show a substantial raise of a large number of former the last week was warm and dry, with wage earners to a higher industrial high south wind. The last days of the station in life, and one of the most prominent indices of this social uplift is the relative increase of tenant-operated farms.

Among the Prairie Farmers.

In the north central states-Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota-there were reported in 822 farms. Judging from the schedules 000. More than one-half of the increase of from 200,000 to 275,000 is various states, in which the increase keeps pace more or less closely with the reported increase of farms. The remained of these added farms are located in the older settled sections, in which the rural population increases more slowly, or is stationary or decreasing in number. There will, thereas was the case in the South Atlantic divisions.

The increase of farm owners is largely confined to the newer sections. In the older settled portions a different situation exists. There the increase of tenant-operated farms, the of the state. same as in the two specified divisions of states. In 1890 the percentage of tenant-operated farms in the twelve states was 20.5, and in 1890 it was 23.4. Kansas and Nebraska Head the List With The data of population and the number of farms give evidence of a percentage

Territory and the newer parts of Tex- wheat 91.50, against 91.5 last month. as, Arkansas and Louisiana, according and compared with an average at this to the testimony of farm schedules, date for five years of 84. April was adds over 250,000 farms, carved out of wholly favorable for the development Such a decrease indicates a shift- the public or unused domain. The of the wheat crop over the greater ing of farm population. Some famil- schedules also give evidence of a still greater number of new farms in the other south central states-Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi -produced by the subdivision of the older plantations. In 1890 the farms stood better than the present one in ment among the families remaining. in the south central states numbered the all-important features of roots and 1,086,772, and the farm families 1,185,- stools. 932. In 1900 the farms will approxi-

is certain that a larger actual and rel- Indian Territory and on the Indian ative number have become farm ten- reservations of Oklahoma will be adants than have attained to the more ditions to the tenant-operated class, independent position of farm owners. since it is very difficult for such men Under these circumstances it can be in this section to become owners. declared with a large degree of cer- With the exception of the changes ty years ago. The percentage of for the south Atlantic and north cenfarms operated by tenants in the tral states. The percentage of tenantstates in 1890 was 16; in 1890, 18.4, operated farms was 36.2 in 1880, 38.4 and we may confidently expect that in 1890, and will probably be over 45 in 1900.

Farms of the Far West.

The farms reported in the western states-Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California-numbered in 1890, 145,878, while the farm families numbered who are serving life sentences. Be-169,585. The schedules reported indicate the probable existence in the same section in 1900 of 245,000, or an increase in ten years of from 75,000 to 100,000 new farms, all carved out of the public domain. The growth of rural population in these states has nearly kept pace with the increase in the parole of life prisoners after about farms, and hence we can in general twenty-four years' imprisonment, bepredict that there will be no great ing thirty-five years, less time gained change in the relative number of those by good behavior. Paroles usually are operated by tenants. The percentage of such farms in 1880 was 14, and in 1890, with the settlement of 62,155 new farms, it was only 12.1. In the same year the percentage of farm tenant These facts make it certain that the families was 18.9. With the large reported increase in the number of state. farms in 1900 the relative number of tenant-operated farms cannot be greater than 20, and will not be less than 13 per cent. The data of farm enough to make a more definite esti-

Summing up the foregoing estimates. the conclusion is reached that of the order has also an insurance branch, whose number includes very many 940,000 to 1,140,000 farms that were to the Industrial commission, the tarnegroes, fewer relatively than in the added in the last ten years, substanti- iff and transportation. The following north have risen or are rising from ally one-half will be tenant operated. Witnesses are expected to testify some wage service to farm ownership, and This will be an increase of from 40 time during May, but their dates have hence there must be a large relative to 50 per cent, or nearly twice the in- not been definitely fixed: J. C. Stubpurely agricultural population, and Francisco; J. A. Munroe, Union Patheir owners.

Greatest Increase Recorded. It is an actual and relative increase of tenant-operated farms that has never been equalled since statistics have been collected upon the subject, and yet this unprecedented increase is predicted on the basis of facts that show not a degradation of the rural population, but an uplifting that has raised not less than 100,000 families from the position of wage earners to the proprietorship of large tracts of tillable land.

NEBRASKA CROP BULLETIN.

Spring Work Progressing Well and General Conditions Are Favorable.

OMAHA, May 8 .- United States department of agriculture, Nebraska section, climate and crop service of the weather bureau: The first part of week were cool, with heavy general rains. The daily mean temperature has averaged 10 degrees to 12 degrees above the normal. The weekly maximum temperatures were generally between 85 degrees and 90 degrees.

The rainfall of the week fell on the last days of the week, and generally exceeded the normal for the first week 1890 1,978,659 farm families and 1,923,- in May in the eastern part of the state. In the western counties it was the corresponding number of farms in about or slightly below normal. In a 1900 is substantially 2,190,000 to 2,200,- large part of the eastern portion the rainfall ranged from 1 to 2.5 inches.

The last week has been favorable found in the newly settled parts of the for the advancement of farm work, and generally for the growth of vegetation. The high south wind dried out the top of the ground and in some instances retarded the growth of oats, wheat and grass, but no damage resulted to any crop because of the timely rain the last of the week. At the fore, in these north central states be close of the week winter wheat was in a greater actual increase of owners very fine condition. Oats and spring than of tenants, and not the reverse, wheat are coming up evenly and growing well. Grass is somewhat backward, but is now sufficiently advanced in pastures to sustain stock. Corn planting has made good progress in the southern counties, where about relative changes in the population and one-third of the crop is planted and number of farms give evidence of the a little of the earliest planted is up. uplifting of at least a few families Corn planting has commenced in nearfrom the position of wage laborers to ly all parts of the state. Fruit trees that of tenants, and hence a relative are blossoming very fully in all parts

CONDITION OF WHEAT CROP.

Highest Percentages. NEW YORK, May 8.-Carefully compiled reports from the American Agriculturalist's corps of observers The settlement of Oklahoma, Indian make the May 1 condition of winter part of the belt. The report shows little damage through insect pests outside of Texas, Oklahoma and Michigan. No crop in twenty years has

The spring wheat crop has been sown under highly favorable condi-A very large proportion of the tions, says the report, and while seedants in 1900. Of those thus rising, it farms operated by white men in the ing in the extreme north is not completed, enough is known to make it certain that the acreage is fully equal to that sown last year. There is an abundance of early moisture over the whole belt except in a tainty that the actual and relative due to this anomalous condition of limited portion of South Dakota. The proportion of farms operated by ten- farms on Indian lands, the situation | condition May 1 of wheat by states ants in the north Atlantic states will so far as it relates to farm tenure in includes: Ohio, 88; Kentucky, 85; be found when all data are tabulated the south central states, is intermedi- Michigan, 83; New York, Pennsylvania. to be greater than it was ten or twen- ate between that described in detail and Indiana, 95; Illinois, 96; Kansas, 100; Nebraska, 99; California, 90.

PAROLE FOR THE YOUNGERS.

Board of Prison Managers Unanimous in Its Recommendation.

ST. PAUL, May 8 .- At a regular meeting of the board of managers of the board of prisons today at Stillwater unanimous action was taken in favor of paroling the Younger boys, fore the parole can be effective all three members of the state pardon board must approve it, and the action will be submitted to that body as soon as possible. This is in accordance with the new parole law, which allows granted by the prison managers alone, but in the case of life prisoners unanimous approval of the board of pardons is also necessary and such paroled life prisoners cannot leave the

Munroe of Omaha to Appear.

WASHINGTON, May 8.-The Industrial commission will resume its sitpopulation available are not exact ting for the taking of testimony tomorrow, and will continue for two weeks or more. The questions that will receive especial attention relate crease per cent of the population for bles, third vice president of the Souththe nation, four times that of the ern Pacific Railroad company, San twice that of the farms operated by cific railway, Omaha; W. P. Trickett, commissioner, Kansas City freight bu-

Britain Will Fight It Out.

CAPETOWN, May 8.-Sir Alfred Milner, the British commissioner, adaressing a mass meeting today, said there was absolutely no reason for the anxiety felt in some quarters lest any change be introduced in South Africa that would in any way weaken the imperial policy. Such a change was impossible. Great Britain had made The man who spends his money like up its mind and would carry out the water is supposed to liquidate his policy laid down, which has heretofore been announced.