

J. J. HILL ON JOHNSON

DON'T TELL WHAT HE THINKS OF MINNESOTA GOVERNOR.

HE EVADES ALL QUESTIONING

"Governor Johnson is a Great Man—in Minnesota," Says Mr. Hill—He Has Been Successful in His Administrations as Governor.

New York, April 11.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad company in an interview given to the World told what he thought of Governor John Johnson of Minnesota as a presidential timber. Concretely expressed his opinion of the governor was:

"Governor Johnson is a great man—in Minnesota."

Stories that the Great Northern's president and the great interests of which he is chief are behind Johnson, despite the way he has made them jump hurdles in Minnesota have been most insistent. In a recent magazine article it was written:

"It would be pleasant to announce that James J. Hill and all the north-western railroad interests are bitterly opposed to Mr. Johnson. In truth they are not and it is impossible to think of a more curious and instructive fact. So far has the warfare gone against corporate interests that they would rather take a man of Johnson's record of anti-corporation legislation than another man that might do worse."

"What do you think of that?" Mr. Hill was asked.

"There is nothing in that; nothing at all," snapped Mr. Hill. "I know Johnson only as governor of Minnesota. He has been most successful, I should say. His administrations have been popular. He has made some good appointments in the judiciary; appointed some good sheriffs and other officers."

"You speak of him distantly, Mr. Hill. Current publications would lead one to imagine you were on the most intimate terms of friendship with Governor Johnson."

"There is nothing in these stories. I don't suppose I have met Governor Johnson more than once or twice—probably at a dinner or a club or some place like that," said Mr. Hill. "He is a good respectable man, who has the respect of the people of Minnesota. His rise has been rapid—from a poor boy to a newspaper man and then state senator and on up to where he is now."

"Mr. Hill, don't you think such radical measures as the Minnesota and North Carolina rate bills simply result in putting state control of public corporations back about fifty years?"

"State control!" snorted Mr. Hill. "Do you know that the railroads of this country have done more for it than the railroads of any other country under the sun; that they have done more for the people than any railroads on the face of the earth?"

"That's all right, but the state control that was meant is the kind that would let the railroads make decent returns on their investments but would see to it that they gave honest service to the public."

"Umph! Bureaus! This country is becoming more and more like Russia every day. It's almost there now. Soon we'll have a government absolutely by bureau."

"Now let us talk about Johnson again, Mr. Hill. What do you think of him? Is he another Cleveland?"

Mr. Hill's rugged face softened and he looked out of a window seemingly into a great distance.

"No; there is but one Cleveland. He was a great president. He is a great man. But few know what a great, rugged, simple man he is. I was fishing with him once for two weeks and I shall never forget that time. When we would return to the camp for the night he would be singing hymns in that great big voice of his that sounded like a lion's roar."

"Well, Mr. Hill, we're back to Johnson again. Do you think that men like Johnson and Roosevelt put us back by forcing laws on the books that most lawyers know will never be sustained by the courts?"

"We're in the courts now," said Mr. Hill, half smiling. "I have never made it a practice to try my railroad cases in the newspapers and I should not care to say anything now."

FAMILY SECRET.

Daughter's Own Little Love Affair is Dispelled by Arrest of Sweetheart.

Chicago, April 11.—What happened in the woodshed at the home of Henry Heiber last night, himself and sixteen-year-old daughter principals, is one of the family secrets. It was all on account of her escapade with Thomas Tindorf who was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglary. Miss Heiber was with him at the time of the arrest. No millionaire mine owner's son for a son-in-law for the sturdy German stone cutter. He couldn't be duped with any such story as that if his daughter Matilda could.

There was dreadful anticipation of the return of the irate father from work when he should learn the news that his daughter had been taken to the town hall police station with a man accused as a burglar.

The daughter had come home in the afternoon and confessed the entire story to her mother, how she had met Thomas Tindorf, a bright appearing young man, well dressed, at the home of a friend more than two months ago. It was the first news to the mother that Matilda had a sweetheart.

This well dressed young man had professed to be the son of a wealthy

mine owner in Colorado. She had met him secretly many times and he had urged her to marry him and go west.

But they all knew this wouldn't do for "Papa." He is an honest, old-fashioned stone-cutter, and wanted to see his daughter married to some thrifty neighbor's son when she was old enough to marry.

"Oh, when he learns you had a fellow, I don't know what he will do," wailed the mother.

But what happened in the woodshed on the return of the head of the family is one of the family secrets.

Thomas Tindorf 22 years old, was arrested at La Salle and Washington streets yesterday morning on the charge of entering the home of Attorney Benjamin Bodhouse, 108 Hazel avenue. The arrest was made by Detectives Zable and Callagher, of the town hall station, while he was with Miss Heiber, his sweetheart. He was taken to the police station and is said to have confessed the burglary. The girl was quickly released.

TO CAMPAIGN IN BALLOON.

How Mayor Becker of Milwaukee Will Avoid Bad Roads.

Chicago, April 11.—Milwaukee's "boy mayor," Sherburne M. Becker, will campaign for governor of Wisconsin in a balloon. He has placed an order for the duplicate of the largest balloon in the world, the builders to be the Bumbaugh-Helmann company of St. Louis.

As a tribute to his native state, Mayor Becker will christen his balloon the "Wisconsin." His plan is to use the great gas bag for quick transportation from town to town in northern Wisconsin, where the roads are muddy and hard to travel in the late spring and early summer.

Mayor Becker is now at the Auditorium Annex hotel and today was busy going over the plans and specifications for his new speed bubble.

"No doubt my enemies will say this is done for sensation," said Mayor Becker, "but the truth is that I am looking for safety and quick travel in a country difficult of access. I have stumped northern Wisconsin for good roads and I know how much the people up there need them."

BRYAN ON GUARANTEE.

Protection of Deposits Under Government Supervision.

Denver, Walter Wellman today says: "It is certain that insurance and guarantee of deposits in national banks under government supervision will be one of the planks of the democratic national platform this year, provided Mr. Bryan controls the Denver convention, as is highly probable. Even if he should perchance fail to secure a two-thirds vote and his nomination, there is no reasonable doubt that he will write and secure the adoption of the platform."

"What have the republicans to offer the country as an offset to this plank as a means of winning votes. The Aldrich bill?"

"In any consideration of the chances of the parties in the coming struggle for control of the government these highly important facts must not be overlooked. At the present time, it is true, the republican leaders have little conception of the significance of this issue. They do not realize the advantage which advocacy of deposit guarantee is sure to give the democracy. But they will realize it before the campaign is over. If they fail to provide an adequate offset, either by legislation or by a like declaration in their own platform, they will regret it before election day next November."

Mr. Bryan never did a shrewder thing in his life than when he fled a caveat upon the suggestion of compulsory insurance and guarantee of deposits in national banks. The leaders of the republican party at Washington may go on with their heads in the sand; the big bankers who do not want the little bankers to gain the advantage of equal security may poo-poo as much as they like; the historians may point out that the idea is not original with Mr. Bryan; the theorists may sneer at what they choose to call a socialistic proposition. These things do not change the facts. And the facts are that deposit insurance and guarantee under the supervision of the government and at the expense of the banks or their customers has taken a deep hold upon the public—a hold so deep that if one political party favors it and the other does not, the first gains a distinct and possibly decisive advantage in the campaign. And Mr. Bryan was clever enough to make sure that his name was associated with the idea.

"If anyone doubts that this principle of deposit insurance has taken possession of the country he should travel through a dozen states, as I have done. The people have perceived that the trouble with the present banking system is the isolation of the units; the facility with which confidence in one of these units, standing alone, may be impaired; the rapidity with which confidence dissolves once dissolution has begun; the magic way in which it overruns the country, from ocean to ocean. They have perceived that the government, having compelled the banks to make absolutely safe one-twentieth of the system, that represented by the circulating medium or money, should now compel the banks to make absolutely safe the remaining nineteen-twentieths represented by the deposits. They have perceived that as government compels safety of note issues through the maintenance of a guarantee fund at Washington, so it should compel safety of book credits by the maintenance of a guarantee fund somewhere, both under government control and both at the expense of the banks or their customers."

GETCH MUST CUT IT OUT

BIG WRESTLER IS TOO ROUGH IN HIS WORK.

UNGENTLEMANLY IN THE RING

Gotch Plays the Game Altogether Too Strong to Suit Those Who Like to See Clean Sport—Does Not Have to Resort to Such Tactics.

Chicago, April 11.—Frank Gotch, champion wrestler of the world through the quitting of Hackenschmidt, has one big lesson to learn in the furtherance of his fortunes as a popular wrestler. That lesson is to wrestle clean.

There was a great deal in what Hackenschmidt said about Gotch's ungentlemanly ways in the ring. He did wrestle a dirty match against the Russian, a very dirty match in fact. The jabbing of his thumb into the eyes of the Russian was too often repeated to permit of any explanation of accident. Hackenschmidt, on the other hand, conducted himself in a gentlemanly manner every second he was in the ring. His conduct was much more praiseworthy than that of Gotch in this respect.

Wrestling is not a gentlemanly game in so far as regard for the personal feelings of an opponent goes. It is not a pastime for mollycoddlers. Played absolutely fair, it is rough enough to suit all purposes. Gotch played it far too strong to suit those who like clean sport.

It is unfortunate for Gotch and for American sport that this was the case. It was an international contest with Hack the virtual representative of England in the struggle. Americans have had much to say about English tricks in sport, but when Hack goes back and tells the story of the butting and eye gouging it will furnish the Englishman a splendid retort when Americans talk of the bad treatment of athletes from the United States in England.

It is all the more regrettable because Gotch is such a splendid athlete that he does not really have to resort to such tactics. He has demonstrated that he is the world's best. He is a marvel of speed, strength and cleverness. It is too bad that he should have chosen to mar his record as he did in the Hackenschmidt match.

There is, of course an excuse for him in the fact that a small fortune hung in the balance—that it was anything to win. Hack, though, having more at stake, did not resort to any dirty work. He bested the American decisively in the matter of gentlemanly conduct on the mat. Even when he saw his title slipping away from him, he did not resort to any trickery. He could have lost by punching Gotch in the face and left the ring a loser but with his great reputation unimpaired. The crowd who detected Gotch's tactics would have merely thought Hack something of a marvel to endure the butting and gouging so long as he did. He could have struck Gotch and still gone home the virtual champion—an undefeated man.

Instead he appealed to the referee, found that official not inclined to pay attention to his complaints and finally threw away his reputation as a game athlete and the title of world's champion rather than resort to what he manifestly regarded as unfair work.

Gotch is just entering his career as a world's champion. He could find no better way to popularize himself than to cut out, in all future matches anything savoring of dirty wrestling. He is too splendid an athlete to resort to anything of this kind. Wrestling has been given a tremendous boom by this match and Gotch, as America's best, should lead the way by working in such a manner as to make impossible any further indictments such as that of Hackenschmidt.

The complaint of course is that of a defeated man—but, sad to relate there is too much of the truth in what Hack says about Gotch's rough work. The old story is too foolish to consider, but the butting and gouging were manifest to every man about the ring-side.

NINE CENTS A DAY.

Chicago Health Department Makes an Astonishing Statement in Bulletin.

Chicago, April 11.—Three square meals, a bed, a bath and a doctor, if needed, all for nine cents a day.

This is the miracle which can be accomplished which even has been accomplished, the health department declares in its weekly bulletin. Amounts spent in excess of that are "frills," which may hinder rather than help the working man. Even this modest allowance, it is asserted may cause some to be overfed.

These meals which the health department say can be provided so cheaply, are not for invalids or dyspeptics. They are for the men who toil with the pick and the shovel and are calculated to produce the greatest working energy for the least cash outlay.

No one is to be starved through the new nine-cent menu, Dr. Evans' specialists say and then they supply food which ought to be sufficient. They point out that every individual is to have 3,200 gram calories per day. All he really needs, if he has no job is 1,620.

The figures of the health department refer however to lodging houses and take no account of the rent to be paid. They are compiled after a careful study of the applicants who were housed during the first three months of the year. The observations proved to the satisfaction of Dr. Evans that

a lodging house could be kept clean, well heated and ventilated not overcrowded and provide bathing facilities and leave a good profit at ten cents per bed.

After making numerous tests of the strength-giving value of different kinds of food, the health department hit upon the following daily menu:

Breakfast—Bread, butter, sugar, coffee, molasses.
Dinner—Bread, meat stew with vegetables, coffee, sugar.

Supper—Bread, coffee, sugar, mutton soup thickened with vegetables.

Some doubt about this bill of fare was entertained until after the physical examination of some of the lodgers was made. Seventeen per cent of them were actually overfed, the department states; 79 per cent were in normal condition and 4 per cent were underfed.

The department after reviewing extensively its operations among the unemployed during the first quarter of the year and giving its estimates on the cost of living reaches the following conclusions:

Most men eat far too much and they would be far happier far healthier and far more capable of resisting disease if they would eat much less.

A scientific study of foods would make it possible for a large proportion of the population getting small wages to save and accumulate some portion thereof.

FLEES FROM CITY.

President of National Cash Register Company Mysteriously Attacked.

New York, April 11.—John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash register company, has left Dayton, Ohio, and is now living in New York, as a result of mysterious attacks on him, which have caused him to fear for his safety and that of his family.

Not only has Mr. Patterson been compelled to fight a remarkable series of attacks on his business and personal character, but he has received such warnings as to compel him to maintain an armed force around his residence and to travel under the escort of a bodyguard.

Mr. Patterson said at the St. Regis hotel today that in addition to moving here himself he will also transfer the general offices of his company to New York. He will begin the reduction of the working force in Dayton and start factories in England and Germany to supply his trade.

"As rapidly as possible," he said, "I shall withdraw my interests from Dayton. I have been subjected to persecution there that seems incredible to one who is not familiar with the history of the attack made on me. I do not attribute our present troubles to the labor unions. Certain elements in Dayton believe we are rooted so deeply in that city that we cannot escape. Our payroll amounted to \$72,000 a week and our physical plant is worth probably \$3,000,000. It was a mistake to establish so great an industry in so small a place."

"During That Time a Los Angeles Woman Has Lost Only Three Pounds."

Los Angeles, April 11.—Mrs. Beulah Hawkins has completed the sixty-first day of a sleep that has puzzled and baffled the many physicians who have investigated her case. She shows no sign of awakening, and but little hope for her recovery is entertained. A gradual loss of weight which first followed her removal to the hospital has been regained except for three pounds.

It is generally believed that Mrs. Hawkins is at times conscious of what is going on about her and that frequent flutterings of her eye lids indicate a desire to shake off the trance which has been medically described as cataleptic insanity.

Meat Luxury in New York.

New York, April 11.—Retailers have again put up all meat prices from half to five cents a pound, and when the housewife went to the market this morning she found the new scale of prices in effect. Porterhouse steaks that have heretofore been thirty cents a pound will be thirty-five cents, and sirloins that have been twenty-eight, will be thirty cents. Round steaks that could have been bought for twenty two cents a pound last week will be twenty-three.

Mutton will remain the same, while spring lamb is to be found in the market in small quantities at thirty-five cents a pound for the rib chops, and thirty cents a pound for the breast for roasting purposes.

Pork has taken a tremendous jump since the meat prices began to rise ten days ago, and chops are now bringing eighteen cents a pound. There are scarcely any pork tenderloins in the market, while roasting pork is bringing sixteen to eighteen cents a pound.

Talk with wholesale dealers developed the fact that there is not likely to be any further change in the prices for a month. About the first of May the cattle raisers of the country will be able to ship to the markets some grass fattened cattle and this will make the supply somewhat greater.

There are no corn fed cattle on the farms and ranches to speak of, and those that the farmers have are being held back and shipped gradually so as to get the advantage of the high prices now prevailing.

GREAT EATER.

G. W. Kield Eats Thirty-six Bananas, Sixty Oranges and Pound Candy.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—Missouri is in the throes of an eating contest. Several cities have entered their favorite son for gastronomic honors, but none can compare with the record of George W. Kield of Monroe City, Mo. While George consumes only eight to ten eggs to each meal, he holds the

record at eating fruit and candy. One evening shortly after a hearty supper George found that his appetite was not quite appeased, so he ate 36 bananas, 60 oranges and a pound of candy, so that he would not retire hungry.

"I really don't know how much I could eat," said George today, "because eating is expensive."

He is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 220 pounds.

The feat of John Giffen, of Winsted, Conn., who ate 18 eggs at one sitting, has been outdone by Frank Ryan, of Whiteside, Mo., who ate 35 at one sitting, and he had no thought of making a record. The next day Frank ate 19 for supper. He likes them scrambled.

Rocky McPike, of New London, Mo., is willing to meet any man who thinks he can eat eggs.

CANE FOR MAYOR DURLAND

PRESENTED BY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

CAME WHOLLY AS A SURPRISE

A Pleasant Social Evening Was Spent at the Home of the Mayor, Where the Presentation Speech Was Made by E. A. Bullock.

A gold headed cane was presented to Mayor C. B. Durland Saturday evening by a party of friends and neighbors who desired to give evidence of the personal respect in which the retiring mayor is held. The presentation of the cane came as an absolute surprise to Mr. Durland. The party which called on Mr. Durland met at the home of Burt Mapes and from there proceeded to the Durland home.

The presentation speech was made by E. A. Bullock, Dr. A. Bear upon whom this duty was to have fallen having been temporarily detained down town by business. Mr. Bullock said:

"This is a gathering of neighbors and friends to convey to you, Mr. Durland, their high regard and affection. We wish to compliment you on having performed your duty during your administration as you saw it. It is my high honor that on behalf of these friends I present to you this cane as a slight token of their esteem. It is our hope that this cane will not only be your physical support but that as the years go by the motive that prompted the givers may be a source of gratification and pleasure to you."

Mr. Durland expressed his appreciation in a few words.

Lunch had been arranged by the party. The following men sat down at the tables: Robert Utter, D. Mathewson, E. P. Weatherby, Dr. H. E. Cole, S. F. Erskine, A. H. Vile, E. J. Bodwell, Julius Huff, N. A. Rainbolt, E. A. Bullock, Burt Mapes, C. S. Bridge, Walter Weber of Wayne, A. J. Durland, D. Rees, L. A. Rothe, Dr. A. Bear and Mayor Durland.

Julius Huff rendered several violin selections during the evening.

That the opposition to Mayor Durland's re-election had no personal element in it was admitted during the recent campaign. This was brought out again Saturday evening, some of the men who joined in the presentation not having been political supporters of the mayor for re-election.

INDIANS FOR BUFFALO BILL.

Eighty-five Redskins Pass Through Norfolk For New York.

Eighty-five Indians from the Pine Ridge reservation passed through Norfolk Saturday in two special cars, headed for the Buffalo Bill wild west show in New York City.

At Norfolk Junction the redskins ate lunch. There were big braves, squaws and little tiny peepoes. They all wore war paint and feathers, and were in charge of Bill McCune.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA FREIGHT CUT

It Is Such a Reduction in Nebraska That R. R. Employees Fight.

It is such a reduction in freight rates as was effected for western South Dakota that local railway employees are working against in Nebraska. Concerning the South Dakota cut, a special telegram from Sioux Falls says:

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 11.—Residents of the western half of South Dakota and shippers in general who send goods to that part of the state will be greatly benefited by a new schedule of freight rates which was adopted by the state board of railroad commissioners at a meeting in Sioux Falls.

It was not until late this afternoon that the board concluded the work of adopting the new schedule, which has been under consideration for some months.

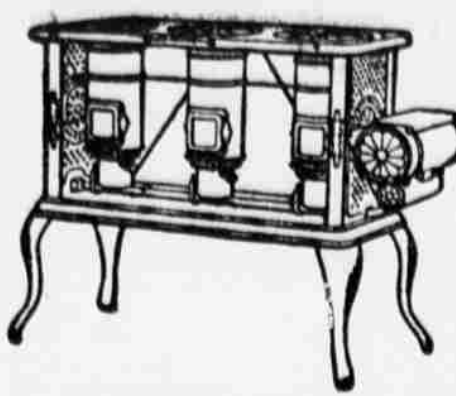
The entire reductions in freight rates in western South Dakota made by the board range from 43 per cent to 10 per cent on merchandise classes and will show an average reduction of 15 per cent on such classes.

On immigration movables on a distance of 300 miles the rate on car load lots is reduced from 43 cents per 100 pounds to 17½ cents per 100 pounds, or an average reduction of about 50 per cent.

The new rate, based on a distance of 520 miles, which perhaps is the greatest distance freight can be hauled from east to west in South Dakota, shows a reduction from 70 cents per 100 pounds to 35 cents per 100 pounds on immigrants' goods.

It was shown by the investigations of the railroad commissioners that 62½ per cent of local freight in the various classes is moved inside of fifty miles and that 86½ per cent of all local freight in the various classes is moved inside of 125 miles. The largest reductions have been made in the classes that move the most freight. The reduction by the

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When warm days and the kitchen fire make cooking a burden—then is the time to try a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Marvelous how this stove does away with kitchen discomforts—how cool it keeps the room in comparison with conditions when the coal

fire was burning. The quick concentrated heat of the

NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

goes directly to boil the kettle or bake the bread, and none is diffused about the room to overheat it. Thus using the "New Perfection" is real kitchen comfort. Made in three sizes and fully warranted. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



The Rayo Lamp Just such a lamp as everyone wants—handsome enough for the parlor; strong enough for the kitchen, camp or cottage; bright enough for every occasion. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, (Incorporated)

board is on that class of goods in which the reduction will benefit the greatest number of people, such as groceries and other articles which go to make up the necessities of life, and immigrant movables. It is believed that the railroad companies will accept the judgment of the board and not resort to the courts in an effort to prevent the new rates going into effect.

that is known of the accident is that neighbors found the horses and took them home. A search for the boy was made and he was found in the field as above stated. No one saw the accident and the boy is unconscious. The doctors believe he will live.

MOTOR CARS STANDARD.

Near Perfection, Barring New Inventions, the Dealers Say.

Kansas City Star: Have the manufacturers reached a point in the development of the motor car which is as near perfection as is possible, or will a new car which I may buy this year be out of date a year hence? This question is heard frequently among motorists. Another point of discussion concerns the prices and whether they are likely to be materially reduced. Inquiry among Kansas City dealers brings this consensus of opinion:

Barring some discovery or invention which cannot be foretold, and which will make plainly desirable a radical change in structural methods, it is safe to say that the motor car manufacturers of the world have attained a standard which is likely to be followed for many years.

There are bound to be improvements in details, in fact the latest models prove this, but it is practically certain that the day has passed when the type of construction will undergo radical changes from year to year, and the time has come when a person selecting a motor car will consider his purchase with a view to driving the same car for a series of years, rather than for a single season. That time has already come abroad, and in England and Europe motorists take pride in using the same car year after year, instead of having a new model every twelve months.

As to the matter of price; that is a difficult matter upon which to make predictions. The general tendency, as far as there is any, appears to be towards a lower level. In several instances manufacturers who have each year added a little to their price to pay for improvements, have this year announced reductions. This is particularly true of the imported cars, some of the leading importers having cut their prices materially in order to bring their cars into direct price competition with the best of the American product. Comparatively few American makers have added to the price of the models for 1908 corresponding to similar models of last year. There is, however, an upward tendency but it represents increased power and greater capacity. Thus the six-cylinder car of much power and with a capacity for seven or eight persons, which stands at the top of the line of several manufacturers, costs more than the large four-cylinder, five-passenger car, which formerly was in the top place.

In the same way there has been a downward tendency by those manufacturers who have entered the field with motor cars for the masses. Whereas a couple of years ago a new car, well constructed and reliable, with reasonable carrying capacity and speed, which could be purchased for less than \$1,000 or \$1,200 was a rarity, now the person who desires to become a motorist and who does not wish to invest more than \$1,000 in his car has a choice of several well known and reliable makes. These low-priced cars are mostly of the runabout variety, but in construction they are of the most modern type and that they have given excellent satisfaction is apparent from the number already in use and from the undiminished demand for them. New concerns have entered the low-priced field this year and they have demonstrated that a motor car can be built at a low price which is in every respect satisfactory for the person contented with a small car, reasonable speed, and with whom light expense of maintenance is very desirable. There are runabouts whose price is as low as \$500 and from that figure the low-priced class may be said to include those cars listed at \$650, \$750, \$850, \$925, \$1,000, \$1,200 and so on up to \$1,500.

NO MORE WATER WAGON

DALLAS NOW HAS A WELL THAT FLOWS PLENTIFULLY.

PLENTY FOR CITY CONSUMPTION

First Municipal Enterprise of the Year Proves a Big Success and the Business Men of Dallas Are Encouraged to Other Effort.

Dallas, S. D., April 13.—Special to The News: The outcome of the first municipal enterprise tackled by Dallas this spring is hailed with general satisfaction by the citizens and is looked upon as a propitious omen of the successful promotion of the town's interests this coming season. Last year, when the town was laid out, there was so much to be done all at once that things seemed to lag or get started on the wrong foot. One of the things that seemed most discouraging was the failure to find a plentiful supply of water easily accessible. Two wells were dug, and each of them yielded water, but not in sufficient quantity for general consumption for all purposes and the water from them has therefore only been used to keep the reservoir and mains filled for fire protection. As a starter for this year it was recently decided by the city council to make another effort to secure a good supply of water, many of the leading citizens having expressed a strong dislike to the appearance of the "water wagon" on the streets of Dallas. The contract was let for a new well and the work begun and before any one thought that the work was more than well started the contractor reported that he had struck plenty of water, and at present the Dallas well is the wonder of this section of the country. While the other wells were sunk to a depth of sixty feet and secured only a meagre flow of water, the new one is only twenty-five feet deep when a heavy vein of water was found. At present the well is thirty feet deep and it is intended to make it ten feet deeper if possible, but the work is attended with great difficulty owing to the great flow of water, and which becomes still greater with every inch of depth gained. In the other wells the inflow is from the sides but in the new one it is from the bottom, five streams as large as a man's wrist gushing up. A pump has been rigged to keep the water down while the digging proceeds that the big four-inch power pump will have to be coupled on if the well is to be sunk deeper. The well is fourteen feet in diameter. The water rises to the depth of ten feet during the night.

BOY'S SKULL FRACTURED