FROM THE FARTHER WEST

MARCUS DALY FOR SENATE

Mining King of Anaconda Planning to Go to Washington.

HE PROPOSES TO SUCCEED LEE MANTLE

This Move Means the Political Extinction of Charles S. Hartman, Present Congressman from Montana.

Marcus Daly, the copper king, having tired of making other men's political fortunes, has decided to become the next United States senator from Montana, to succeed Lee Mantle, who will go out of office next year. He has not said so himself, but the edict has gone forth, and all things are being shaped accordingly, says a Helena correspondent of the Kansas City Star.

This decision on Daly's part means political extinction to Charles S. Hartman, present congressman from Montana, and to Lee Mantle, the present senator, and the downfall of Thomas H. Carter, the other senator, unless Carter, who is a good provider himself, shall land in some federal position before the crash.

Marcus Daly is the manager of the Anaconda mines and smelters, employing about 4,000 voters. In this position he controls many other corporations and influences which carry at least 4,000 votes more. He has unlimited money and spends it by the hundreds of thousands to gain his objects. His power was clearly shown in the capital fight, in which he nearly secured the capital of the state for the little mining camp of Anaconda, with all the big places against him.

Daly's politics are those of Marcus Daly pure and simple. He kept Joe Toole and then Martin Maginnis as delegates in congress as long as it suited him. They were democrats. He then elected Tom Carter to congress by throwing the Anaconda vote to the republican ticket, and in a state which, until the last campaign, was nicely balanced between the democrats and republicans in the total of 40,000 votes, the Anaconda vote was the balance of power. Then tiring of Carter, he elected his private attorney, W. W. Dixon, a democrat. Then came the silver campaign and he threw his weight for Hartman, republican, and on the silver issue Hartman received seven-eighths of the vote of the state.

With Daly in the race himself for the senate, he cannot support a republican, so, instead of Hartman being renominated by a fusion party he will only have the silver republicans. Daly is just now a free silver democrat, and the democrats are demanding a man of their own party in congress. This will result in a straight democratic convention, at which Daly, a free silver democrat, will be nominated, and Daly men put on the state legislative ticket. This Daly man will probably be E. D. Matts of Missoula, otherwise known as the "bald eagle of the Rockies," who does Daly's stump speaking for him. The McKinley republicans will put up a gold standard candidate for congress to preserve their state organization, as they did before, and the silver republicans will either be forced to herd by themselves with Hartman as the leader of their forlorn hope or forsake Hartman for the silver democratic nominee.

Any way the game may go Hartman seems to be out of the running and his bold defection from the St. Louis convention will, after all, avail him nothing. Montana is for the Chicago platform and a straight democratic convention on that platform, with Daly's influence added, will rally a large majority of the voters, regardless of previous party affiliations.

In the meantime Senator Carter is not idle. He has the patronage of the state at his disposal, owing to his refusal to leave the St. Louis convention. He also has been appointed to take charge of the census work for 1900. He will thus have a strong, well organized force at work in every political precinct to secure a republican or at least a Carter legislature in 1900 to return him to the senate. It is not believed, however, with the silver issue and Marcus Daly against him, he can win, despite his well known energy and political shrewdness. He is now considered in Montana as being politically neither fish nor fowl, and has alienated all except the pie faction from his standard.

The present status in Montana would indicate the substitution of a free trade silver democrat for a high protection free silver republican in congress next fall, and the same change in both members of the senate as the places shall become vacant in 1900 and 1901, respectively.

CREAMERIES WILL ALL COMPETE.

Profitable Session of Dakota Dairymen Expected.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the South Dakota Dairymen's association, to be held in Brookings February 15 to 17, is attracting wide attention. The collection of samples of butter for the exhibit is nearly completed and the exhibit promises to be the finest ever seen in this part of the northwest. Not a creamery in the state doing business on January 1 will miss competing for prizes at this exhibition. Reports of the business of creameries will be an important as well as an interesting feature of the gathering. The report of the De Smet creamery, of which C. P. Sherwood, editor of the De Smet News and Leader, is secretary and manager, will be of interest to every farmer and creamery man in the state. It is one of the oldest and most successful institutions of its kind in this section and has done a successful and profitable business from the day it opened its doors to the present time. The first eight months of its existence, from May to December, 1895, inclusive, it received 1,364,188 pounds of milk, from which 64,856 pounds of butter was made and sold, putting into the hands of patrons of the creamery $9,811.98. In 1896 the total receipts of milk was 3,889,554 pounds, from which 182,198 pounds of butter was made and sold, the cash receipts being $22,986.98; in 1897 the receipts of milk was 3,762,652 pounds; butter sold 176,458 pounds; cash receipts, $23,709.64. The average price paid for milk was 63 cents per 100 pounds; the average test was 4.16. This showing is the more wonderful when it is known that two other creameries are in operation in the same county, one at Erwin and another at Willow Lakes.

Rosebud Indians Object.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The Indians on Rosebud reservation do not all take kindly to the effort which is being made to locate the Lower Brule Indians on a portion of their reservation, which question is at present before the Indian department for consideration. Register Donahue of the land office in this city a few days ago received a letter from Peter D. Tall Mandan, an educated Indian on the Rosebud reservation, in which he states that the question is before the Indians on that reservation for discussion, and that there is a great deal of opposition to the move. He desires that the treaty of 1889 be complied with, and the Indians be allowed to retain the land which was given them under that treaty, but further, that if any move is made, it be in accord with the wishes of the Indians themselves, and not by action in which they have no voice. He believes that the treaty should be kept in the whole, as to commence to change its provisions would be a bad precedent, and the Indians would not like it.

Short in His Accounts.

MILLER, S. D., Feb. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—It was discovered today that B. C. Anderson, treasurer of Highland township, Hand county, was short in his accounts $300. He has left, telling some friends he was going to Alaska.

Contract for Indian Supplies.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—As the result of the opening of bids for furnishing supplies for the Indians at Santee, Flandreau and Ponca agencies, J. L. Turner of Springfield was awarded the wheat contract. The proprietor of the roller mill at Niobrara secured the contract for flour, and B. Bade of Niobrara was the lowest bidder and will accordingly furnish the beef required for delivery to the Indians at the three agencies.

Cycle Path in Black Hills.

STURGIS, D. D., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—A scheme is on foot by the League of American Wheelmen members to construct a cinder bicycle track from this city to Fort Meade, a distance of three miles. The road is to be seven feet wide and will cost about $250. There is one of the prettiest drives, from the post to the city, in the Black Hills.

Eureka to Have a Brewery.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The rustling town of Eureka is after a brewing plant, and arrangements are reported to be completed which will move a plant from Yankton to Eureka. The brewery is to have a capacity of sixty barrels per day, and will cost about $20,000 when completed.

New South Dakota Corporation.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Farmers' Elevator company of Milbank with a capital of $15,000; incorporators, C. W. Martens, Ben Mosher, L. M. Koerscher, William Paul and George B. Isham.

COLORADO NEWS.

Oil Wells in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The Continental Oil company struck three new oil wells near Florence last week. On Monday at well No. 149, oil was struck at 2,100 feet and since the well has been pumping several days. The company is congratulating itself on having a good producer of 150 barrels per day. On Wednesday morning at well No. 151 oil was struck and Saturday at well No. 147. It is too soon to say what the production of the last two wells will be, but sufficient is known to warrant their pumping.

Wagons Compete with Railroads.

GREELEY, Colo., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Owing to excessive railway freight rates many Greeley merchants are going back to bullwhacking days. They are having their goods hauled from Denver by teams at a cost of 15 cents per 100 pounds for all kinds, heavy and bulky. They claim the saving by this means of transportation is quite an item, while the goods arrive in better condition, owing to being handled less. They are taken from the Denver dealer to the Greeley buyer without disturbance until delivered.

Bank for Dawson City.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—George W. Perkins, who has been in business here for twenty years, has started for the Klondike country with the intention of opening a bank at Dawson City. A company in which he is interested has applied for a charter from the Canadian government and will start with a thoroughly equipped safe deposit vault. He is also interested in several mining propositions in the territory.

WYOMING NEWS.

Had a Close Call.

SUNDANCE, Wyo., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The Sundance-Moorcroft stage, driven by Charles Plate, was overtaken by the blizzard of Sunday about six miles from this place. The darkness and blinding snow made it impossible to find the road or proceed on the journey. Plate had one passenger, Miss Davis, of this city. He placed her in the bottom of the coach, covered her with all the blankets and robes and started out to find a ranch house. He reached the Walck ranch about midnight and secured assistance. Miss Davis was none the worse for her experience, but feels that she had a close call from freezing to death.

Bondsmen Cover Shortage.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The bondsmen of George A. Draper, ex-postmaster of this city, made a partial payment into the United States court today on account of the shortage of Mr. Draper. The entire amount of the shortage, about $5,000, will be paid into the court tomorrow.

Ranchers Slaughter the Rabbits.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Reports from almost every section of southern Idaho indicate the rabbit pest is causing the ranchers much trouble. Their numbers are millions and they are not only destroying growing crops and young trees, but about the hay stacks their depredations cause the loss of tons of hay. Rabbit drives and rabbit hunts take place every week in all of the ten southeastern counties and the little pests are slaughtered by the thousands, but, in spite of every means adopted for their destruction, they seem to increase in numbers every day. It is not uncommon for from 3,000 to 5,000 to be killed at a single drive.

Montana News Notes.

The estate of the late P. A. Largey, the Butte banker who was murdered, had an estimated value of $400,000.

Deer Lodge county will borrow $100,000 for the building of a new court house in Anaconda, the vote on the proposition being 2,157 for and 442 against.

T. S. Davidson of Great Falls undertook to eat a gallon of oysters at one sitting, in order to win a wager, but quit when he had devoured just a pint and a half.

A Butte father allowed his son to remain in jail for several days on a charge of theft, until the police were satisfied that it was the lad's father, and not the boy, who was guilty.

Joe Zimmerman, out on Cottonwood creek, recently brought in to Bozeman a batch of skins, one bear, four lynx and sixteen marten. In the last few years he has trapped and shot some fifty black bears in Gallatin county.

Isadore Crane of Dupuyer is in the role of Enoch Arden. He was absent from Dupuyer for a few years and when he returned the other day he found that his wife had secured a divorce and married another man. He called on his children and calmly proceeded to attend to business matters.

The state school superintendent's report says that there are 603 school districts in the state, an increase of thirty-five over last year; that the number of census children is 46,179, an increase of 3,961; that the enrollment is 31,436, being a remarkable increase of 2,525 over last year, being the largest increase in enrollment in any one year since 1892. One thousand and twenty teachers were employed, as against 935 for the preceding year. Salaries of male teachers have increased $8.36 a month and female teachers $5.06 a month.

Nevada News Notes.

A sheepman named Flannigan has 10,000 sheep wintering in the Mason valley.

The Scotch company that contemplated working the dumps of the old Comstock mine has abandoned the project.

The Adelaide Copper company at Golconda has over 6,000 tons of ore on the dumps at the mill and sixty tons are being hauled daily.

The nickel works at Cottonwood have at last been made to work successfully and are now producing the metal in commercial quantities.

It is said that $600 has been raised by the people of Gardnerville toward establishing a newspaper at that point, an outcome of the Uber lynching.

A club of ex-Nevadans has been formed in San Francisco and given the name of "The Nevadans." Frank S. Oliver is president and Miss Lily Peters vice president.

While coasting at a high rate of speed down Union street, Virginia City, Hazel Piper and Ada Fields passed between the heels of a horse and the front wheels of a buggy the animal was drawing without receiving a scratch.

A strange bird is perplexing the oldest inhabitant at Carson, says the Appeal. It is about twice the size of a sparrow, of a delicate dove color, with a black topknot and the ends of its wing-feathers are tipped with bright spots of yellow and red. A flock of about 100 has been flying about the city for several days.

Look to your interest. You can buy Salvation Oil, the great pain-cure, for 25 cts.

BIG BARGAIN SALE OF WINES.

No Profit Left for the California Grower.

STOCKTON, Cal., Feb. 1.—The wine growers of this state have a serious proposition staring them in the face, according to Charles A. Wetmore, the prominent wine man of Stockton, who has just returned from San Francisco with the information that a sale of 240,000 gallons of wine has been made by the Angle-California bank to the California Wine association. The price paid for the bulk of the lot was 8 cents, and the balance, including the choicest dry wines and about 10,000 gallons of port, was sacrificed at 9 cents. The 8-cent price represents a valuation on ordinary wines ready for shipment, which would be equivalent to not more than 6 cents for similar old wines in country cellars, and deducting the cost of detention, racking and clarifying, it would represent a valuation for simply new wines in the country of not exceeding 3 or 4 cents. Many dealers have anticipated a break in prices and have kept out of the market, hoping to secure wines at almost their own figure. The result is that there is no sale for a large quantity at any price. With millions of dollars invested in the wine business in the state, the producers are in a most peculiar position at present, and if they do not succeed in checking the cut rates, Mr. Wetmore declares they will have to go out of business.

We often hear people say there is only one good cough medicine that is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

FIGHT ON THE INSURANCE COMPACT.

Big Contest is Now On in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Insurance Commissioner Clunie has announced that his fight against the foreign insurance companies doing business in this state will be directed against the organization known as the Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, commonly called "the insurance compact." It is by the disorganization of this association that the insurance commissioner expects to secure for the people an equitable reduction of insurance rates, the payment of taxes and licenses by insurance companies and a general abolition of conditions imposed on insurers since the compact came into existence. There are in prospect many additional complications, including fines, criminal prosecutions and suits to recover premiums obtained without license of law. It will prove a final test of the powers of the insurance commissioner and the application of state laws governing insurance corporations.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by commending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds.

MUTUAL INSURANCE CONVENTION.

Delegates Present from Many States of the Union.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Representatives from eastern and western states interested in mutual or co-operative insurance companies began a three days' session today. It is the third annual meeting of the National Association of Co-operative Mutual Insurance companies. The report of the secretary shows the growth of the association during the last year. It now covers the states of Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska and Mississippi. In his annual address, President Forbes asserted that the co-operative insurance plan was growing among the farming interests and the cost of insurance under the co-operative plan was from 40 to 60 per cent less than under the policies of old stock companies. Papers will be read during the session by Prof. E. W. Bemis of the Agricultural college of Kansas; Prof. E. B. Garrott of the United States weather bureau; I. B. Yates of Minnesota; Superintendent of Insurance W. A. Fleck of Wisconsin; J. R. B. VanCleave of Illinois and J. C. Baker of Iowa.

MAKES CHARGES OF FAVORITISM.

Contractor Testifies in the Carter Court-Martial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—Several witnesses were examined at today's session of the Carter court-martial. A. J. Twiggs of Augusta went on the stand again and gave more evidence about the $20,000 contract he had, upon which he lost $4,000 because the inspector of the work was so rigid. Madison Cobb, a negro employed by Captain Twiggs in contract, testified as to the rigidity of the inspection of Captain Twiggs' work and of the looseness of the inspector of similar work done by the Gaynors, in which he had been employed. After Cobb left the stand S. M. Hill of Spartanburg, S. C., and Emery Sibley of Augusta, Ga., gave testimony in reference to the Twiggs contract, which was similiar to that already given.

END OF ONE KANSAS ENTERPRISE.

Give Up Trying to Make Sugar Out of Sorghum.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 1.—The death-knell of the once promising sorghum sugar industry in Kansas, upon which the government spent almost $250,000 in experiments, was sounded here today when the last piece of sugar machinery in the state was sold to Nebraska men for shipment to that state. The machinery was from the Parkinson factory here and cost $104,000. It sold for $9,000. This was the first station established by the government and was the survivor of all others. The industry in Kansas gradually collapsed after the government removed the bounty on sugar.

Deaths of a Day.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 1.—Prof. A. F. Hawn, aged 79 years, was found dead in bed this morning. He was apparently in good health when he retired. Prof. Hawn was one of the incorporators of Leavenworth and as a civil engineer aided in the survey of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railway, and helped to survey and plat much of Kansas. He was a relative by marriage of General John Calhoun, surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska in the 50s.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—John A. Reiber, a resident of this county for thirty years and of the state for forty-three years, was found dead in his chair at his home in this city at 6:30 o'clock last evening by his wife when she went to call him to supper. He was 75 years of age and leaves a family of six children, five daughters being prominent of this county and one son residing somewhere in Nebraska.

Christopher Ford, a resident of this city for forty years, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He was 65 years of age and was a private in the Thirteenth Iowa infantry during the civil war.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

Survivors of the Late War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Pensions have been issued as follows:

Issue of January 17:

Nebraska: Original—Special January 21, Isaac N. Montgomery, Lyons, $12; George Stover, Merriman, $6; Elias Shook, Homer, $6. Increase—Jacob S. Grey, Bradshaw, $8 to $10. Original Widow, etc.—Ann E. Newmyer, Central City, $8; Catharine A. Partenfield, Liberty, $8.

Iowa: Original—Henry Guy, Britt, $6. Increase—George D. Camp, Utica, $17 to $30. Original, Widows, etc.—Amanda Everett, Mount Ayr, $12.

Police Prevent a Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Charles Reynolds, a laborer, has been arrested for planning a triple tragedy. Discouraged over the arrest of his wife for larceny he put a bottle of carbolic acid and a note in a basket of food for her. The acid was intercepted by the police. The note, overlooked by them, told the woman to drink the acid at a certain hour, as at that time he would cut the baby's throat and then his own. Mrs. Reynolds told the guards. Policemen hurried to Reynolds' home and arrested him. He is in a half-crazed condition. The baby, unharmed, was given to the Humane society.

MANY STARVING TO DEATH

Terrible Fate of Gold Seekers in the Klondike Region.

OUT OF FOOD, MONEY AND EMPLOYMENT

Captain Ray, Sent Out by the Government, Submits Report of His Investigations—Great Need of Aid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—General Merriam, under instruction from Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War department, yesterday opened at Seattle the dispatches brought by Special Messenger Wells from Captain Ray, the department's special representative in the Klondike, and forwarded an abstract of them to the department by telegraph. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn was so much impressed with the statements wired that he submitted the dispatch at once to Secretary Alger, who is now convalescent at his home from a long illness, and after consultation between these officials the paper was sent over to the White House, where it formed the subject of consideration by the cabinet meeting today. It is said at the department that the report of Captain Ray fully justifies all that has been done by Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn under the authority conferred by congress to relieve the situation in the Klondike. The report of Captain Ray is particularly acceptable in view of the conflicting statements as to conditions in the gold fields that have been made by persons coming out this winter. It is undoubted that Captain Ray had a broader field for observation than the others who have made reports, and with the thoroughness and caution as to exact statements that form the guiding principles of all army officers when called on to make reports in the line of duty, this report is taken as establishing the facts for all the purposes.

The state of affairs in the Klondike, as thus revealed, is worse than was suspected at the War department and indeed so large is the task that remains to be executed in order to ensure the safety of life and property on the American side of the line alone that the War department officials have concluded to advise congress as to the facts and place upon the legislative branch the duty of devising ways and means to meet the exigencies of the cause.

The abstract of Captain Ray's report as telegraphed is as follows:

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT.

SEATTLE, Feb. 1.—The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: Complying with telegram of today, five letters and two packages from Captain Ray, addressed to you in hands of Special Courier E. H. Wells intercepted by me. Substance as follows:

Latest bear date of November 2 and 3, refers to action and attempted robbery of caches; recommends that the United States government take steps to effectually check immigration to interior of Alaska of all persons not fully supplied to last two years. Give as reason, no way to earn a living and that no placer discoveries have been made within last eight months either in Alaska or the Northwest Territory.

There is no employment for any large number of people in any capacity. All values are speculative. There is no fixed standard for labor. There is not now or likely to be within twelve months adequate or efficient means of supplying people now in Alaska or Northwest Territory.

Is of the opinion that about 1 per cent of all people who have entered during the past year have earned their living, and hundreds are now scattered along the river destitute of food, clothing and money. People coming in have not had the faintest conception of what to do to earn a living, and after spending the money they bring become dazed and helpless.

The rush will be great the next year and any step that will prevent people from coming, in their ignorance, will be an act of charity.

In view of recent knowledge that the lawless are banding together along the river for the purpose of robbery renews suggestion for the government placing on the river small light draft steamers with high power, armed and used to patrol the river, and the placing of detachments as the movement of people demands.

Courier sent with dispatches by 4 p. m. train today to report to General Merriam. Also recommends preliminary survey by Cook's inlet to the interior for all American roads. (Signed) ROBINSON, Quartermaster.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 1.—The government Yukon relief expedition, which was scheduled to sail from here tonight on the steamer George W. Elder, will probably not leave before Friday, owing to failure of the steamer to return from Alaska in time. The Elder lay all day at Astoria, discharging a cargo of coal, and it will not arrive until tomorrow morning. General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, will endeavor to hasten the departure of the relief expedition, owing to the alarming condition of affairs in Alaska, as set forth in the report of Captain Ray.

EAST GETS A STORM

(Continued from First Page.)

standstill and there is at this hour no communication of any sort with Boston. None of the telegraph or telephone companies have a wire working and it is not known when a mail train can get through. The electric street railways are tied up. There are reports of wrecked trains which have not been verified. It is considered probable that the storm was more severe east of here and it will be late in the day before there is any communication with Boston.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A snow storm has prevailed in this section for the last thirty-six hours. Railroad traffic is delayed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Reports from various towns in Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana tell of a severe blizzard. The wind is blowing a gale and huge snow drifts are being piled in the highways. All trains are more or less delayed and in some towns street railway traffic has been entirely suspended. A report from Marquette, Mich., states the storm on the lake is fearful and that waves are breaking completely over Picnic rocks, something they have not done in years.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 1.—Two thousand men were employed by the city and street railway company this afternoon to clear the snow from the streets. The mills and other large establishments where women were employed were crippled by the absence of many of the female employes, though none of the mills were compelled to shut down except the Merrimac, which employs more than 2,000 hands, and the United States Bunting company, which employs 1,500. Clogging of the turbine wheels by snow made it impossible to start the machinery at the Merrimac. Difficulty of the same kind was experienced in other mills, but they were all able to run during the day.

Bit on a Sure Thing.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—The police have been notified to look out for Mike McGinnias and "Red" Murphy, who, by mere guessing, gave hints to Francis McBriner and F. H. Bond of New York whereby they won $5,000 at betting. They made believe they "fixed" the races. The four then came to Louisville and Bond went on to Little Rock, and it was arranged to wip a big pile on Siva yesterday, the fourth race at New Orleans. McBriner bet $1,500 in one poolroom and gave $5,000 to McGinniss to bet in another. Siva was beaten and McBriner found that McGinniss fled without betting at all.

Start by Snow Sled for Klondike.

SEATTLE, Feb. 1.—A party of thirty-four from Stamford, Conn., have arrived here and purchased the schooner Moonlight, on which they will sail next Thursday for the mouth of the Copper river. They have with them a snow sled with a twenty horse-power engine. The sled is propelled by a stern wheel fitted with spikes to catch in the ice, with paddles for snow.

Reindeer Reach New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Hekla, which arrived today from Copenhagen, Christiania and Christiansend, brought thirty-five reindeer for the Klondike. The original shipment was forty-two animals, of which seven died on passage.

Decides Case of Letter Carriers.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Judge Swain of the United States circuit court of appeals for the Fifth circuit today decided the letter carrier case involving the question of pay for overtime due to Charles Langston, a letter carrier of Anniston, Ala. The opinion of the lower court was modified, but the main issue in favor of the carriers was confirmed. Judge Swain eliminated the judgment for compensation for the half-hour "swings," in which the letter carriers were not actually employed at work about the postoffice. The whole amount involved in the case is less than $100, but the decision has an important bearing upon others depending upon it amounting to many thousands of dollars.

BUFFALO HUNT IN OKLAHOMA.

Story of a Great Hunt Which Took Place Thirty Years Ago.

"It seems ages ago when I think of the days when I hunted buffalo with Indians in western Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas," said W. E. Malaley of Hennessey to the Guthrie, Okla., correspondent of the Kansas City Star. Malaley is an Alabamian who came west when a mere boy, following the ranges until he knew every trail from Red river to Medicine Lodge as accurately as the deer that grazed along the North Canadian knew the runs to their watering places. Said he:

"The biggest buffalo hunt I ever saw took place from October, 1875, to March, 1876, in No-Man's-Land and the Panhandle of Texas. I was employed at Fort Reno under the government, and had been there during the disturbances among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in 1874. The Indians asked permission to go on their usual hunt for winter meat. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country, it was decided not to let them go alone, as they might make cattle raids and begin fighting the Indians that came occasionally into that part of the country from New Mexico and Arizona. I was acquainted with most of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and could speak their languages. The commanding officer at Fort Reno sent me with a company of soldiers to keep the Indians under control.

"There were nearly 500 warriors in the party, most of them with their faces still hideously painted, having continued this warlike demonstration since the troubles of the preceding year. Each Indian had from two to half a dozen ponies. They were armed mostly with bows. Care was taken that too many did not have guns, and ammunition was issued to them in the smallest possible quantities, an average of two cartridges being allowed for each buffalo. One of my duties was to see that renegade traders should not supply the Indians with guns and ammunition.

"It was a fierce-looking cavalcade that rode away from Fort Reno to the hunting grounds. We went gradually to the headwaters of Wolf and Kiowa creeks and Medicine Lodge river, passing along Crooked creek, which leads south to Dodge City, Kan., to enable the Indians to cut a supply of bois d'arc wood for their bows. This wood grew there in abundance and the Indians went there annually to get it.

"The country was an ideal hunting ground. Buffalo grass spread over the plains in a vast carpet and countless thousands of buffalo grazed over it each year. The Indians had good success and nothing occurred to interrupt the hunting until I heard from my guide, Tony Pedro, who lives now at Bridgeport, that there were some white hunters in the Panhandle country to the south of us. I sent word to them to come into our camp, which they did. They proved to be two wealthy young Englishmen, brothers, who had come west to hunt big game. I told them that the best thing for them would be to join our outfit, as I did not want to run the chance of having them killed by my Indians while hunting. They agreed to do as I suggested, and it was not long before they returned with their outfit. They were living in swell style, with valets and numerous servants. They had a wagonload of fine guns, from a caliber big enough to kill an elephant down to a quail gun. They had just come into the country and had seen practically no hunting. It was agreed that all of us, including the 500 Indians, should engage in a great buffalo hunt. The day was set and everything put in order for the sport.

"Everybody had eaten breakfast before sunrise on the day of the hunt. Each Cheyenne and Arapahoe warrior selected his two best horses, one of which he rode, while he led the other. The latter was his war horse. His tail and mane were decked with eagle feathers and it was only when the buffalo was pursued that he was ridden.

"As we rode westward the sun shone warm upon our backs, but the December wind came cold from the north. Rising suddenly to the table land, we saw far to the west or south, on the verge of the horizon, what appeared to be a forest of black jack trees. The forest was a herd of buffalo.

"Our party halted while Indians were sent ahead to go around the herd and stampede them toward where we would lie in ambush. For an hour or more we could see the Indian horsemen rising and falling with their galloping steeds, growing smaller and smaller, until they disappeared over the horizon.

"Suddenly the black forest began to undulate and roll toward us. Everybody grew tense with excitement. The Indians mounted their ponies and got ready the bows and guns. Every mother's son of them stripped to the skin, leaving only his moccasins. Their muscular bodies glistened in the sunlight, but not one of them shivered from the cold.

"There were thousands of buffaloes in the herd, and they were upon us almost before we knew it. The Indians rushed toward them, and, when in striking distance, each warrior jumped to the ground, hobbled his riding horse, sprang upon his war horse, and was away with the speed of the wind, yelling with all his might. It was the most terrific uproar I ever heard. The rumble from the hoofs of the running buffalo, the rifle shots and the whooping were deafening.

"The two Englishmen were crazy with excitement. Two immense bulls came head on toward us. I told them to get off their horses and take careful aim. One dropped his buffalo, but the other simply wounded his, and started in pursuit, using his six-shooter. The bull charged to one side as the young man rode past, and flipped the horse's tail with his horn. The other brother stood terrified, screaming that his brother would be killed. All three of us now started after the bull, but the brothers were wild and shot in every direction, crossing my horse. I pulled out and let them kill the bull.

"The Indians meanwhile had done most of their killing. I saw Indians bury an arrow in a buffalo as far up as the feathers. It was natural to expect that a thousand buffalo had been killed, judging from the uproar and excitement. Only about fifty were actually slain.

"We did not return to Fort Reno until the following March. The Indians killed their winter's meat, and then hunted for pelts. The white carcasses of dead buffalo could be found by hundreds all over the country. The pelts were bought by the trading firm of Lee Reynolds, whose traders, sent out from Fort Supply and Fort Reno, followed the Indians as they went from place to place."

No New Trial for Durnall.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—Judge Elliott of the district court today declined to grant a new trial to Alderman George A. Durnall, convicted of soliciting a bribe. Unless the supreme court overrules this decision Durnall will have to serve a term in the state penitentiary.

Second Murder Charge to Face.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—Charles D. Etue has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Miss Emma Schumacher, who was shot and killed by one of two men, who robbed her store one night last December. Etue is the son of P. D. Etue, formerly publisher of a local stock paper. Four years ago he was tried for killing Anton Schuh in a quarrel over a woman. His father, who was well-to-do, spent his fortune fighting the case, which ended in acquittal.

Postoffice Robber Escapes.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 1.—Charles Robinson, alias "Blackeye," who was charged with robbing banks and postoffices in Missouri, and who was recently captured here, broke jail this morning with George Finch, under life sentence for the murder of Frank Swafford, and six other prisoners. They assaulted the jailer and took his keys and gun. Robinson is accused of robbing banks at Hume and Richards, Mo., and the postoffice at Nevada.

Settles a Labor Difficulty.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 1.—The Indiana Labor commission has effected a settlement for one year among the thousand workmen in the plate glass plants in the state. Agreements were entered into on wage and working regulations and articles drawn up covering a year. It will be filed in the county court tomorrow and will be regarded as a civil action, violation of which during the year by either workmen or the company will be considered and punished as a contempt of court.

Pool Room Men Go Free.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Division No. 2 of the supreme court today dismissed the writ of error in the cases of St. Louis pool room keepers on the ground that the state has no right to report to this court in misdemeanor cases. The court did not pass upon the constitutionality of the breeders' law, under which the pool room men were prosecuted. The decision of Judge Murphy of St. Louis, releasing the pool room law violators, therefore stands.

Ship and Crew Lost.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1.—The schooner Charles A. Briggs, bound for Philadelphia from Portland, struck on a rock at Nahant during the storm and is fast going to pieces. The crew of five men were all lost. The body of one unknown man was washed ashore.

Silver Goes to Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamship Germania, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 900,000 ounces of silver.

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$3.20 FOUR FULL QUARTS Express Paid.

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We are distillers with a wide reputation of 30 years standing. We sell to consumers direct, so that our whiskey may be pure when it reaches you. Adulterated whiskey is dangerous, abominable, yet it is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. We have tens of thousands of customers who never buy elsewhere. We want more of them, and we make this offer to get them:

We will send four full quart bottles of **Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid.** We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents (which will avoid possible comment). When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

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[We guarantee the above firm will do as they agree.—EDITOR.]

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IN this story Mr. Haggard makes a new demonstration of his wonderful power in the field of pure romance. He once more boldly lifts the curtain that hides the fate of nations dead and buried in the ages of which no record remains, except in the silent ruins of their cities.

Zimboe, an inland trading city that flourished in the heart of Africa 3,000 years ago, and peopled by the Phoenicians, is the scene of the story. To this city comes Prince Aziel, a grandson of King Solomon, accompanied by Isaachar, a priest of Israel, and Metem, a Phoenician trader, who brings a caravan of merchandise.

In Elissa, daughter of Sakon, King of Zimboe, the prince meets his fate. King Ithobal, lord of many legions of savage warriors, is already a suitor for her hand. He sues in true barbarian fashion, seeks to carry her off by force, and is foiled in the attempt by Prince Aziel. The story unfolds itself around the feud between the Prince of Israel and the savage King Ithobal. Elissa has already given her heart to Aziel, and loaths the barbarian monarch. Isaachar, the priest, is determined that no prince of the house of David shall wed a heathen maiden, whose people worship Baal. As a result of his intrigues, Elissa is elected the high priestess of Baal.

This fixes an impassable religious gulf between her and Aziel. Their passionate love seeks to surmount all barriers. Meantime Ithobal draws his huge army of savages around the fated city, and demanding Elissa in marriage, prepares to destroy it if he is refused. How Elissa violates her oath as high priestess and prepares to fly with Aziel; how they are both discovered and threatened with death by the priests of Baal; how, to save each other, she, by her right as the high priestess of Baal, names him her husband, while he renounces his faith and offers incense to Baal; how Ithobal's horde of savages storms the walls of the city, and both Aziel and Elissa fall into his power; and how, at last, Aziel escapes with his life by Elissa's feigned submission to Ithoba', she, in turn, escaping Ithobal by killing herself, is all told in Mr. Haggard's most fascinating manner.

The awful ceremonies in the temple of Baal, the weird rites in the sacred groves of Zimboe, and the barbarous battle scenes of that far-off time, are described with all the author's marvelous wealth of imaginative resource.

It is a story that will surely rank as one of the great works of fiction of 1898.

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