MATTERS ARE NOW MIXED UP

Reorganization Committee Figures for Formation of a New Company.

WHOLE SYSTEM UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Road, Kansas City Belt and Port Arthur Channel and Dock Companies Are All Involved.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A local financial news bureau says it is now stated with a good deal of positiveness that the Philadelphia committee has secured control of the reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road and is ready to promulgate and proceed to the execution of its plan.

The plan as outlined today in a formal announcement from the reorganization committee provides for the formation of a new company which is to acquire all the property of the existing company, together with at least a controlling interest in the Kansas City Suburban Belt and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock companies, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue $30,000,000 of fifty-year 4 per cent gold bonds secured by a mortgage on all the property of the above companies, $20,000,000 of 4 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock and $30,000,000 of common stock, making a total capitalization of $80,000,000.

The present holders of Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf bonds will receive 75 per cent of the face value of their holdings in new bonds and 40 per cent in preferred stock. The stockholders are to be assessed $10 a share, against which there is to be issued and distributed pro rata $2,400,000 preferred and $24,000,000 common stock of the new bonds.

The $3,000,000 which has been underwritten at 85 will be sold for cash requirements of the new company and $1,187,000 of the new common stock will be paid out for the acquisition of the capital stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt company at 25 per cent of its face value. There has been reserved for the future requirements of the company $9,000,000 of bonds, $4,437,500 preferred stock and $4,812,500 common stock.

A voting trust to continue five years is provided for. The committee has arranged for the control of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock company and it is intended to retire the bonds of this corporation by the issue of a 3½ per cent terminal bond secured upon the terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company.

These new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of the terminal properties. Deposits of securities under this plan may be made at any time prior to September 20.

DISSECTS THE DOCUMENTS

(Continued from First Page.)

only as coming from the ministry,' 'already somewhere else.'

"2. The document containing the words, 'Cette Canaille de D—.'

"3. A document which is nothing but the report of a journey to Switzerland made in behalf of a foreign power.

"The second part of the dossier," continued Picquart, "consisted chiefly of a supplementary review of the first. It contained the gist of seven or eight documents, one of which, 'Cette Canaille de D—,' will serve for the purposes of comparison. It also contained the correspondence of attaches 'A' and 'B.' These initials, it should be borne in mind, represent Colonel Schwartzkoppen, formerly German military attache at Paris, and Major Panizzardi, the former military attache of Italy at the French capital."

At this juncture the colonel said it would facilitate his explanations if he were permitted to see the secret dossier, adding:

"I have already had it in my hands, but I fear my memory may fail me on some points."

Cannot See Dossier.

"What you ask," replied the president of the court-martial, "is impossible. The minister's orders are absolute. The secret dossier can only be examined under certain conditions."

"I regret it," answered Picquart, "but I will try to refresh my memory."

The witness next explained why Du Paty de Clam's translation of the d'Avignon document, which has been classed as idiotic, was open to doubt, and why the document, if it had any meaning whatever, was as applicable to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

Regarding the correspondence of the military attaches the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the information asked for. While Paty de Clam regarded the correspondence as convincing and as clearly indicating an officer of the second bureau, Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the writer intended to ask a friend and not a spy for the information desired. Many headquarters officers, he pointed out, were on cordial and absolutely legitimate terms with the foreign military attaches.

Colonel Picquart then took up the Cette Canaille de D— document. He called the attention of the court to the fact that it was addressed by Schwartzkoppen to Panizzardi and not vice vera, as long believed. After giving his reasons for believing Dreyfus was not the person referred to in that document Picquart showed how Paty de Clam endeavored to ascribe the authorship of the document to Panizzardi with the view of establishing a connection which in reality did not exist between the various documents in the indictment against Dreyfus.

The document referring to the French agent's journey to Switzerland, of which Schwartzkoppen is said to have been informed, was only slightly commented upon by the witness, as he did not attach importance to it. The minute detail with which the colonel dealt with the evidence, the clearness of his language and his deductions, had great effect upon the audience, and elicited general admiration. The former chief of the Intelligence department concluded his examination of the first portion of the secret dossier by saying: "May I be allowed to express deep regret at the absence of Major Du Paty de Clam. It seems to me indispensable that this officer, who wrote the commentaries on the secret dossier, should be summoned to give evidence here. He would give us his reminiscences and I would help him." (Laughter).

"But," added Picquart, "since I am dealing with this question of the commentaries of Major Du Paty de Clam, permit me to point out to you, gentlemen, that this document was not the property of any particular minister. It was classified as belonging to the Intelligence department, and, as you see, it formed part of a well defined dossier—a dossier which was shut up in one of the drawers of my desk and which was abstracted from it. This commentary, therefore, is upon a secret dossier document which was improperly removed from my department." (Sensation).

Continuing, the witness said: "Mention was made yesterday of the disappearance of documents. That is the case in point."

Numerous Forgeries.

Turning to the second portion of the dossier, Picquart described a number of documents in it as forgeries, and said the police reports thereon contained nothing serious against Dreyfus. He explained that they embodied the theme mostly utilized by police spies in order to dupe the Intelligence department and asserted that their information was mostly worthless, embroidered or false, or prepared in order to make interesting reading.

"In the inquiry made by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire (former president of the civil section of the court of cassation)," continued Picquart, "you have an excellent example of the sort of people who can present in the most specious guise what amounts absolutely to nothing.

"You cannot imagine, gentlemen, what people, in order to get money, if only a modest 20-franc piece, have brought to the Intelligence department in the shape of so-called 'information' which examination has proved to be worthless."

Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest in Picquart's protracted analysis of the dossier, to which the whole audience listened with profound attention. The members of the court-martial and the former ministers of war were equally interested. Of the latter Generals Billot and Zurlinden were in full uniform. General Mercier was attired in civilian clothes. Near them sat M. Bertulus, the examining magistrate, who gave such strong testimony for Dreyfus yesterday. Mme. Henry, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who yesterday taxed M. Bertulus with being a Judas, was not present.

Concluding his examination of the secret dossier, Colonel Picquart explained how he had acquired the conviction that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy and how he ascertained that the anti-Dreyfus proofs were worthless. He began by detailing how he first learned of the existence of Esterhazy and his efforts to discover something about him.

The witness earnestly asserted that the first occasion on which he saw Esterhazy's name was when he read the address of the "petit bleu." He said he was not acquainted with Esterhazy and never had Esterhazy watched.

Previous to this the utmost efforts had been made to prove the contrary and to show Picquart knew Esterhazy before the discovery of the "petit bleu."

The colonel emphasized this point, with the view, as explained, of showing how certain newspapers had travestied the facts and he created a mild sensation by adding:

"I shall have occasion to point out other and similar examples."

The witness then rebutted the charges against him of unnecessarily delaying the prosecution of Esterhazy. He said his object was to avoid rousing suspicion in regard to an officer who, perhaps, was entirely innocent.

"What a mistake," he added, "would have been averted in 1894 had they acted in the same way in regard to Dreyfus."

This remark caused murmurs of approval in court.

What the witness gathered about Esterhazy's character, he continued, created the worst impression upon him, but he learned nothing to connect Esterhazy with any act of espionage. Therefore he did not mention his suspicions. An agent, however, was ordered to watch Esterhazy, who had completely compromised himself through his relations with an English company, of which he had agreed to become a director.

"That could not be permitted in the case of a French officer," said Picquart. "Moreover, Esterhazy gambled, led a life of debauchery and lived with Mlle. Pays."

Turning to the leakage at headquarters the witness described the negotiations of Major Lauth with the spy, Richard Cuers, at Basle, showing how the spy promised information about the leakage and how he, Picquart, was induced to allow Lieutenant Colonel Henry to accompany Major Lauth to Basle.

Picquart also described the vague replies of Henry when questioned on the subject of Esterhazy before his departure and the futility of the visit to Basle because of Cuers' refusal, when he saw Henry, to impart the promised information. This incident caused the witness to wonder whether instead of trying to make Cuers speak, Henry and Lauth had not done everything possible to impose silence upon him. Before the Basle incident Colonel Picquart had decided to speak to General de Boisdeffre about Esterhazy.

Esterhazy Anxious to Get In.

"In answer to my request," said the witness, "General de Boisdeffre wrote me asking me to meet him at the train on his arrival from Vichy. While driving from the railroad station to the general's hotel I told him all I had learned in regard to Esterhazy. I affirm that General de Boisdeffre knew that this question was to remain a secret between us and that I was not to mention it except to the minister of war.

"I knew Esterhazy was anxious to enter the war office and I did not regard his desire favorably. I communicated my impressions to my chiefs, who approved all my steps and the application of Esterhazy was rejected.

"His insistence, however, only increased my uneasiness regarding him and I resolved to obtain a specimen of his handwriting. I was immediately struck with the similarity of his handwriting and that of the bordereau and forthwith I had the letters of Esterhazy which were in my possession photographed and showed the photographs to Major du Paty de Clam and M. Bertillon (the handwriting expert) between August 25 and September 5."

The colonel emphasized this point because M. Bertillon affirms he saw the photographs in May, 1896, and made a note of them, whereas, the letters were not written on that date.

The conflicting testimony of Picquart and Bertillon on this point had been used to discredit the former's evidence.

Colonel Picquart, continuing, said Paty de Clam on seeing the writing forthwith declared it was that of Matthew Dreyfus, the brother of Captain Dreyfus.

The witness, continuing, said: "You know, he maintained that 'the bordereau is the joint work of Alfred and Matthew Dreyfus.'

Handwriting of the Bordereau.

"M. Bertillon said: 'That is the writing of the bordereau.'

"M. Bertillon tried to discover where I had obtained the handwriting, but the only information I imparted was that it was current and recent handwriting.

"M. Bertillon then suggested that it was a tracing and ended by saying that if it was current handwriting it could only have emanated from some one whom the Jews had been exercising for a year in imitating the handwriting of the bordereau.

"At M. Bertillon's request I left the photographs with him. When he returned them he said he adhered to his opinion and earnestly asked to see the original. When I saw beyond a doubt that the handwriting of the bordereau was Esterhazy's and seeing that documents mentioned therein might have been supplied by Esterhazy, that the words, 'I am going to the maneuvers,' could perfectly well apply to Esterhazy and that Esterhazy had secretaries at his disposal to copy a document so voluminous as the firing manual, I resolved to consult the secret dossier to see what part of the treachery might be ascribed to Dreyfus and to assure myself whether the dossier contained anything indicating Esterhazy.

"I frankly admit I was stupefied on reading the secret dossier. I expected to find matters of gravity therein and found in short nothing but a document which might apply just as well to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus, and an unimportant document mentioning d'Avignon and a document which it seemed absurd to apply to Dreyfus, namely, the Cette Canaille de D— document.

"Lastly, I recognized a report appended in the handwriting of Guene, which appeared to be at least as worthless as the second document. It was then evening. I had stayed late alone at the office in order to examine the documents thoroughly. I thought it over during the night and the next day I explained the whole situation to General de Boisdeffre. I took to his office the secret dossier, the fac-simile of the bordereau, the petit bleu and the principal papers connected with my investigation of Esterhazy.

Ordered to See General Gonz.

"I wonder now if I had one or two interviews. But I still see General de Boisdeffre, as he examined the secret dossier with me, stop before he reached the end and tell me to go into the country, give an account of the affair to General Gonz and ask his advice.

"Before starting to see General Gonz I copied a note four pages in length, which I made September 1, containing my resume of the Esterhazy affair.

"When I informed General Gonz of all which had occurred he remarked: 'So a mistake has been made.'

"After my interview with General Gonz I did not work any longer on my own initiative. I said nothing more until the return of General Gonz September 15. At that time Esterhazy was at the great maneuvers."

Next the witness dwelt on the rumors in September, 1896, of the project of replacing Dreyfus by a man of straw and the discovery of the forged Weyl letter, supposed to be connected with the same project. At about the same time the campaign for and against Dreyfus was started by the newspapers. At this stage of his deposition Colonel Picquart, who had been speaking for two and a half hours, was visibly distressed. He had occasional attacks of coughing, but managed to continue, Colonel Jouaust not showing any inclination to suspend the session of the court in order to give him needed rest.

The witness then turned to the newspaper attacks on Dreyfus, saying that the information regarding the bordereau contained in them convinced him that they had been inspired by some one closely connected with the Dreyfus affair.

"They could not," he added, "be attributed to the Dreyfus family, while they contained expressions familiar to Paty de Clam, whom it would be interesting to hear on the subject. (Witness next said he asked permission to inquire into the sources of the articles, but was forbidden to interfere in any way whatever."

Advised to Keep Still.

Describing his interview with General Gonz, September 15, Picquart said: "When I asked General Gonz for permission to continue the investigation, insisting on the danger of allowing the Dreyfus family to proceed with their investigation alone. The general replied that it was impossible, in his opinion and in the opinion of General de Boisdeffre and the minister of war, to reopen the affair. When I pressed the point, in order to make General Gonz understand that nothing could prevent its reopening if it could be believed Dreyfus was innocent, General Gonz replied: 'If you say nothing, nobody will know.'

"'General,' I replied, 'what you tell me is abominable. I do not know what I shall do, but I won't carry this secret with me.' (Great sensation).

"I at once left the room," added the witness.

"That is what occurred. I know my account is disputed, but I positively swear it," said Picquart, as he emphatically smote the bar in front of the witness box and looked in the direction of the generals.

The colonel next described his intentions with regard to Esterhazy, which Generals Gonz and De Boisdeffre had forbidden him to carry out. He attached particular importance to this point, as it contained a clue to subsequent occurrences. Later witnesses said that while Paty de Clam evidently acted wrongly in disguising himself with a false beard and blue spectacles, perhaps he was authorized to do so.

After a few minutes' suspension of the session Colonel Picquart resumed his deposition, showing how, through an article in the Eclair of September 15, he was satisfied Esterhazy had been warned of the suspicions against him.

In order to make the proofs complete, witness continued his investigations with the utmost discretion. In his opinion the only event of importance in the Dreyfus affair since the discovery of the bordereau was the Henry forgery, perpetrated October 31, 1896.

He added that it must have been handed immediately to General Gonz. Shortly before Henry perpetrated the forgery an agent named Guenee, Henry's right-hand man, prepared a report declaring M. Castelin, republican revisionist deputy for Laon division of Aisne, was about to play the hand of the Dreyfus family by unmasking in the Chamber of Deputies the prisoner's accomplices, thus having the affair reopened.

Picquart Complains Bitterly.

Colonel Picquart incidentally complained bitterly that while he was still chief of the intelligence department, Henry's tool, Guenée, should be allowed to make reports against the witness, who had then established a connection between the representatives of Guenee and the false deposition of Henry, who had testified that he had seen the witness seated in Maitre Leblois's office with the document containing the words, "Cette Canaille de D——," before them.

Each new scheme, said the former chief of the intelligence department, was a complete development of the one preceding.

The next feature of Picquart's deposition was his recital of the intrigues against him and the pressure exercised by Henry with the view of fixing on the witness the blame for communicating information to the newspapers. Then turning to the distant mission upon which he was dispatched, Picquart described the irritation he felt when he saw he was being removed because he was no longer wanted as head of the intelligence department. He explained that if this disgrace had been frankly avowed it would have been much less painful to him. The colonel also said that during his absence his correspondence was tampered with.

Dealing with his mission to Tunis, which Picquart said ought to have been intrusted to a commissary of police, the witness declared it was then that Henry, abandoning his underhand intrigues, began a campaign of open persecution. Henry wrote to the witness, accusing him of communicating information to the press, with disclosing the contents of secret documents and with attempting to suborn officers in connection with the petit bleu. It was then Picquart learned of the existence of the forged secret documents directed against himself and foresaw his own ruin if the Dreyfus affair was reopened and, to safeguard himself, he entrusted to a lawyer friend a certain letter from General Gonz, at the same time acquainting the lawyer how he should intervene if the occasion demanded it.

This lawyer, M. Deblois, communicated with M. Scheurer-Kestner, then one of the vice presidents of the senate, and the representations of the latter to Premier Meline's government followed.

When M. Picquart's furlough was due General Le Clerc, commanding in Tunis, was ordered to send Picquart to the frontier of Tripoli. Le Clerc commented to the witness on this abnormal order and Picquart confided to the general the probable reasons for it and his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. General Le Clerc thereupon ordered Picquart not to go beyond Gabies. In the meanwhile the campaign in Paris was continued. Esterhazy appeared among the witnesses and accusers. Picquart here created a sensation by incidentally remarking that the judges in 1894 were shamefully deceived in having the document containing the words "Cette Canaille de D—" communicated to them.

Witness bitterly recited the details of the various machinations with the view of incriminating him instigated by Henry, Esterhazy and Paty de Clam.

Colonel Jouaust, president of the court, having asked for explanations on certain points, Picquart said:

"If I tell you all this, gentlemen, it is to show what must have been the mental attitude toward me of the members of the court-martial which tried Esterhazy." (Murmurs of assent.)

When he resumed his deposition the witness said he regretted he had not been given the opportunity to contradict his accusers at the court-martial.

"I have almost finished my task," added M. Picquart, "but I ask permission to refer to the way the bordereau came to the war office. I have doubts in regard to the person who brought the bordereau. Two quite different persons could certainly have delivered the bordereau in 1894. But if an intelligent person had delivered it he would certainly have insisted on the value of its contents."

General Roget and General Mercier having intimated a desire to speak, Colonel Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner replied in the negative.

Roget Questions Picquart.

General Roget then mounted the platform and asked Colonel Picquart for explanations regarding the Quenelli affair.

"Colonel Picquart," said General Roget, "attacked me this morning in regard to my speech for the prosecution yesterday on the subject of the Quenelli case. He said he was not present at the ministry of war when the case was in progress. That is quite incorrect. I ask Colonel Picquart if he denies that he wrote Captain Marechal an order to connect him with Galanti, that he wrote to the public prosecutor enclosing documents, and that he wrote to the public prosecutor a second time July 15. If he denies this, I ask the court to send for Marechal and the dossier in the Quenelli affair."

Colonel Picquart replied that there was no need to threaten to produce the dossier in order to make him reply.

"I did not say," he declared, "I was absent during the Quenelli affair. I said I was absent part of the time and that painful duties did not permit me to participate in it is I would otherwise have done."

"Did you write those letters?" asked Colonel Jouaust.

"Yes," replied Picquart. "I remember writing letters in the case, though I do not remember exactly their terms or dates."

Colonel Jouaust then said: "General Roget asks if you deny you wrote a letter sending Galanti to Switzerland?"

"Galanti," the witness replied, "was an agent who gave us information about the Italian forts in the neighborhood of Bellefort. Finding ourselves on the point of being discovered, we very naturally took measures to avoid it. That is why Galanti was sent to Switzerland."

"Then you wrote the letters?" said General Roget, "and I add that Colonel Henry was not concerned in this affair. He was sent to Bellefort against his will by Colonel Picquart."

The witness acknowledged writing some letters, but wanted to know their text. He said he would like to see them, so that he could be more precise.

"You must have seen," he said, "how much falsehood there has been in this affair."

In reply to further questions Picquart admitted sending documents to Bellefort for the use of the Quenelli case, "but," he added, "they were handed to the public prosecutor."

General Roget's questioning was evidently with the view of eliciting the confession from Colonel Picquart that in the Quenelli case he communicated to the judges documents unknown to the defense, as he now accuses the general staff of doing in the Dreyfus case.

The general concluded with angrily repelling various statements of Picquart in regard to his connection with the press and a dialogue, apparently wholly unconnected with the present trial, followed.

General Mercier promptly replaced General Roget.

Mercier Also Asks Questions.

"Colonel Picquart," Mercier said, "has stated that I ordered him to convey documents to Colonel Maurel. That is false. I never handed any packet to Colonel Picquart for Colonel Maurel. I never mentioned secret documents to him."

In reply Colonel Picquart said: "I remember perfectly handing a packet to Colonel Maurel."

General Mercier next denied Colonel Picquart's statement relative to the meeting with General Gonz during the afternoon of January 6, 1895, when the latter was greatly excited at the prospect of war.

"That cannot be the case," said General Mercier. "General Gonz will make a deposition on the subject. I don't know what he will say. But he could not be apprehensive of war that afternoon, since I myself had no apprehensions on that score."

Colonel Picquart replied that he adhered to everything he had said. General Gonz, witness explained, was excited because he knew of the action of an ambassador toward M. Casimir-Perier, then president of the republic. General Mercier next referred to Picquart's statement that in the D'Avignon document was communicated to the court-martial of 1894. He said:

"I deny it positively. The only documents communicated were the Panizzardi telegram, Paty de Clam's commentary, the note of the Italian attache in regard to French railroads, and the report of Guenee."

Colonel Picquart here pointed out that he had only expressed his belief on this subject.

General Mercier further thought it incumbent upon him to reply to the allegation of Colonel Picquart regarding the responsibility of Paty de Clam relative to the communication to a foreign power of a note dealing with modifications in the artillery.

This note is said to have been prepared in General Mercier's department.

"I declare," he said, "that inquiry has shown that the document was drawn up not by Paty de Clam, but by Colonel Maseon, in another department, though the record of it has disappeared."

In regard to the bordereau, General Mercier reaffirmed that it reached the ministry through the ordinary channels.

Maitre Demange at this juncture commented upon the disappearance of Paty de Clam's commentary, to which General Mercier answered: "The commentary was prepared for me."

Counsel, however, insisted that although it was prepared for General Mercier, the commentary was included in the dossier and ought to be forthcoming.

The court then adjourned for the day.

One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures obstinate summer coughs and colds. "I consider it a most wonderful medicine—quick and safe."—W. W. Merton, Maynew, Wis

EMBALMING BOARD IS ENJOINED.

The Troublesome Affair Breaks Out Afresh at Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—State Embalming board troubles today broke out afresh. Frank Kirby of Parker, president of the State Undertakers' association, arrived here today and as a result of his visit the State Embalming board has been enjoined from holding a new examination of undertakers next month or transacting other business in conflict with undertakers. The right of the present board to declare all licenses issued by the board as originally constituted is also brought in question. In addition the right of Dr. Rogers of Canton and E. Martin of Armour to serve on the board will be tested on the ground that neither are practical and practicing embalmers as required by the state statutes. An injunction restraining the board from transacting further business along this line will be applied for by individual undertakers, but the association is behind the move.

SHE HAS GOT ENOUGH OF CUBA.

Mrs. Zimmerman Returns to Pierre After Long Residence on Island.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. C. A. Zimmerman, who has been with her husband at Matanzas, Cuba, for the past year, arrived in this city Monday on a visit with her brother in Sully county. Mrs. Z. has come to her old home on account of poor health in Cuba, and has no great desire to return to that island. In speaking of the Cubans, she said there were many cases where the people who came to the government depot for supplies either came and went in carriages of their own, with servants to carry the supplies, or after they had secured the supplies, hired them taken home. She says it is a very easy matter to get into Cuba these days, but not so easy by any means to get out. It requires a great deal of red tape and securing of certificates and a thorough fumigation of baggage before you can leave, and then another examination in quarantine in this country before you are allowed to land.

Remains of Manila Soldiers.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—Congressman Gamble wants all of the relatives and friends of the dead soldiers in the state to write either to him or to Congressman Burke what they desire done with the remains when they arrive from Manila. They will either be sent home or buried in the National cemetery at Washington.

The fall term of the United States court will convene in this city on September 5. A good many important cases will be tried and the term will be longer than usual.

Fine Water Supply for Spearfish.

SPEARFISH, S. D., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The water supply of Spearfish has been settled for good by using a number of springs within the city. A gasoline engine has been purchased which will furnish pump power to throw the water into the reservoirs. The large spring, from which the old supply has been obtained, has been failing for some time. Spearfish is noted for its good water.

First Pierre Cattle Shipment.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The first shipment of beef cattle from this range to Chicago will go out Saturday and Sunday, consisting of about seventy-five cars.

News of South Dakota.

The authorities of Oldham have decided to build a town jail.

DeSmet is making arrangements for a big race meeting September 15 and 16. The pacing race purse will be $400.

The foudation for the new building of the First State bank at Elkton has been completed and the work of constructing the building is in progress.

Owing to increased business on the Milwaukee line between Mitchell and Chamberlain a daily freight train has been put on take care of the freight.

One year ago there were eighty vacant dwelling houses in Aberdeen. Today every house is occupied, notwithstanding the many new ones that have been built.

There were about 500,000 bushels of wheat and flax marketed at Bowdle last year and the most conservative grain experts place the estimate for this year at about 700,000 bushels.

An unusually large number of threshing machines have been sold during the past few days by Mitchell dealers, which indicates that the crop in that section is up to expectations.

The citizens of Worthing will hold a meeting September 2 to formulate plans for a grand reception to Company D (the Worthing company) of the First regiment, South Dakota volunteers, upon its return from Manila.

Many new buildings have been erected this summer in Dexter, Clark county. Two new churches are being built in that vicinity, one in the St. Paul congregation in Eden township and the other in Egelund township, Day county.

The Estelline Tribune has been sued for criminal libel by Dr. Rood of Brookings. A short time ago the Tribune published an article concerning an operation performed by the doctor and took occasion to criticize him severely for his alleged lack of skill.

A county warrant issued to H. Roderschott in 1888 by the Board of Commissioners of Codington county was presented for payment a few days ago. Roderschott died shortly after the warrant was issued and his widow found it while looking over some old papers a few days ago.

The state of South Dakota has instituted suit against Pennington county for the recovery of about $7,000, which is claimed to be due the state on account of taxes collected in the unorganized county of Ziebach subsequent to its being attached to Pennington county for judicial purposes.

The annual convention of the South Dakota Women's Christian Temperance union will be held at Madison September 7 to 11. There will be a meeting of the executive committee September 6 and 7. Each union is entitled to send its president, a delegate at large and one delegate for every twenty members.

The proprietor of a saloon recently opened at Bradley, where the sentiment is strongly against such institutions, as a compromise promised to let the church people of the town have the use of his saloon building an hour each Sunday for the purpose of holding religious services. Last Sunday he was out of town and forgot to leave the key to the building and, accordingly, there has been turmoil in Bradley this week, one excited individual rushing into print with the statement that "this is evidence that all saloonists are liars, robbers and murderers, indirectly, if not directly."

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.