First Day's Session Taken Up with the Routine Addresses.

PRESIDENT FITZMORRIS ON THE WORK

Bow Co-Operative Home Building Has Aided in the Triumphs of the Century-Some Statistics on Its Extent.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.-The first seacion of the convention of the United States Building and Loan associations was held here today. Many men prominent in building and loan affairs in different parts of the country are present. One of the prominent visitors is Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, who will address the league tomorrow. The first session was largely taken up by addresses dealing with building associations and their benefits. The address of President Fitzmorris was,

The address of President Pitzmorris was, in part, as follows:

We are paring the threshold of a new election have shown decreases in assets as the states. We are paring the threshold of a new election have shown decreases in assets as the part of the control of the part of the part

What Associations Have Done.

What Associations Have Done.

To what extent have building and loan associations contributed to these splending results? The question cannot be answered in detail because associations do not furnish the necessary data. The only statistics available are those supplied by the special report of Hon Carroll D. Wright, national commissioner of labor, issued in 1853. According to that report there were folse associations in the United States at the close associations in the United States at the close of 1852, and their average age was six and one-fourth years. Of this number, 4-44 reported on the number of homes their members acquired during the life of the associations. The term "life of an associations. The term "life of an associations in the united of the propose of contradicting some of the purpose of contradicting some of the purpose of contradicting some of the witness said that in 1871 when he was report says, Neely's fraudulent transactions were not confined to these embezzlements and while the amounts were small, compared with the latter, "they showed the same official depravity and utter disregard for the interests of the purpose of contradicting some of the purpose of contradicting some of the purpose of contradicting some of the state several to mean the time required to mature a series of shares. This varies from nine to twelve years. Eleven years may be taken as a fair average. In the eleven years may be taken as a fair average, In the eleven years may be taken as a fair average, In the eleven years has better the witness said that in 1871 when he was janitor at the Middle Grove church, he witness said that in 1871 when he was fairly of stamps destroyed.

But, the report says, Neely's fraudulent transactions were not confined to these members and while the amounts were actually destroyed.

But, the report says, Neely's fraudulent transactions were not confined to these members and while the amounts were small, compared with the latter, "they showed the same official depravity and utter disregard for th association. Assuming that the 1.394 associations not reporting averaged with the others, the total number of homes secured by members foots up 413,729. Proof of the accuracy of these totals is furnished by the same authority. Out of 1.890,890 shareholders reported at the time, 455,411 were borrowers, merely being home-getters.

The number of associations at the present time is not as great as in 1892. Several hundred were overwhelmed by the finuncial crash of 1893 and the business depression of

hundred were overwhelmed by the financial crash of 1833 and the business depression of succeeding years. Under the stress of hard times many consolidations were effected. However, the total number of associations at the present time is 5.485, only 353 less than the high-water mark of 1832. Undoubtedly these associations, whether old or new, have been as effective in promoting home-owning as the associations embraced in the government report. Applying to them the same ratio of "homes acquired by members" for the years 1833-99, inclusive, seven-elevenths of the average life of a series of shares, the result is, 247,596 homes. Adding these to the returns of the government, we have a grand total of 661-225 homes acquired by members in eighteen years through the agency of building and loan associations.

Magnitude of the Work.

The magnitude of the work of building and loan associations in a score of year will be better understood by a few comparisons. In the city of Philadelphia, the premier city of homes in the United States premier city of homes in the United States, there are, according to recent tax department returns, 28,885 homes, about 40 per cent of the number obtained through cooperative associations. The number of homes in Brooklyn, N. Y. second in rank, might be added to that of Philadelphia, without crowding the grand total rolled up by building and loan associations. Placed building and loan associations. Placed e by side, and allowing each home thirty side by side, and allowing each home thirty feet of ground frontage, they would extend along an unbroken line of 3.75 miles, or across the continent from Bangor. Me., to San Francisco, and out toward Hawaii and the Philippines for a distance of 154 miles. The foregoing figures clearly litustrate the important part taken by mutual associations in promoting the comfort, happiness and independence of the people. In every city and hamlet, in every industrial center, are visible proofs of association effort, not only in homes secured, but in the practical lessons of thrift taught to members. Every association is a school house of thrift, and the habits of frugality there taught and continued in ever-widenhouse of thrift, and the habits of frugality there taught and continued in ever-widen-ing circles have been potential factors in harishing dependence and multiplying the inspiring influence of the family fireside. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to claim for them a place among the practical, uplifting forces of the age.

Present Conditions.

Mr. Fitzmorris reviewed the many obsta cles overcome by mutual associations, the imitations and perversions of co-operation in home-getting and the losses sustained by the failure of speculative concerns. "These facts." he contended, "proved that expansion of neighborhood associations is impracticable. Above the disastrous results of the attempt looms the unassailable wisdom of the original system of local societies."

In conclusion he said: "A significant and gratifying feature of the improved condition of the people and the pronounced stability of the national currency is reflected in a marked degree by the abundance of money at the command of associations. This has brought about a general reduction of the interest charge to borrowers and a corresponding reduction of dividends, besides gradually forcing the abandonment of premiums. The advantages of an abundvance in the cost of building material, which

Cool Food

*0*0*0*0*0*0*0*0*0*

Ready Cooked Delicious

Grape-Nuts

BUILDING AND LOAN LEAGUE checked building operations in many sec-The tendency toward normal prices for building material, now apparent, will, if fully realized, greatly increase the useful noss and prosperity of associations." Secretary Cellarius read his report, deal

ing with the condition of the league and local associations. He said in part: Statistics of Associations.

Building and lean associations.

Building and lean association statistics for the last year are somewhat disappointing and the aggregate results misleading unless proper analysis be made of the figures. There are now in the United States 5,45 local building and loan associations, with 1,512,855 members and aggregate assets of ES1,896,170. As compared with last year this is a decrease of ninety-one associations, 105,112 members and \$15,684,464 net decrease in assets. This unusually heavy shrinkage in assets can more than be accounted for by the figures of three states, which for several years past have shown heavy losses, namely: Illinois. Missouri and Indiana. In Illnois last year there was a shrinkage of \$9,347,155 in assets; Missouri and Indiana \$1,453,227, making a total of \$17,219-751, which is considerably in excess of the total net loss in assets of all the states. tal net loss in assets of all the states, other words, if the results in the three ates mentioned, where abnormal contions have existed be excluded from the idealation, the net result would be an tual increase in assets for the other ates. Within the last three years these ates have shown decreases in assets as flows: Illinois, \$25,000,372; Missouri, \$12,-7,137. Indiana, \$5,83,560; a total of \$45,-7,600.

Witnesses Are Brought Forward Who

Mr. Settle testified for the state several days ago. The defense subpoenment him for the purpose of contradicting some of the state's witnesses who swore that it was during the morning that they saw Jester alleged sale of the plant of this company of this company of Muncie, Ind., of which he was proprietor before he state's witnesses who swore that it was during the morning that they saw Jester alleged sale of the plant of this company the purpose of contradicting some of the state's witnesses who swore that it was enduring the morning that they saw Jester during the morning that they saw Jester to Cowan, Neely's business associate, the total of the plant of this company prove and appropriate such accounts rentiated witness said that in 1871 when he was report says, was not a bona fide transfer in country of the miscellaneous expenditures was \$35,290. A part of them were legitimate, but a large part was doubtless fraudulent expenditure, for which Rathbone, Neely any money for his pretended and he was going to the church when he interest. Neely ordered from this company and Reeves are equally responsible

W. H. Ownsby of Salisbury, Randolph Cuba. county, Mo., jailer at Paris in 1871, when Jester was first arrested and placed in this jail, charged with the murder of Gates, was the next witness. The defense used Ownsby of St. Louis, who swore last Saturday that he saw Jester and Gates near Sidney, Mo., and later that he saw Jester in the Paris jail and the prisoner told him that Gates

had cut his own throat.

Saw No Blood in Hulen Lane. W. W. Rifey, an old citizen of Mouroe ounty, testified that he saw Jester and Gates rass through on the Middle Grove and Paris road one morning in 1871, and that he rode horseback, about thirty or forty miles, behind them. The witness said he did not observe any blood in Hulen lane or on the road turning south, or on any He did not see the other witnesses. Mr. Clark Mr. Satterley and W. S. Shrewsbury, who swore they rode along this lane about the time Jester passed with Gates. James McMorris, who lived on the Reece reek, swore that he saw the carcass of a ow going down this creek in the spring of 1871 or 1872. With this witness the defense is trying to account for the body Mr. Riley, for the state, swore he saw floatng down this creek in 1871.

With W. L. Jarvis of Columbia the defense is trying to account for the blood found near Bee creek. He said: "My father owned a prairie farm near Centralia in 1871. We were hauling rails the money. from the woode west of the Bee branch to the prairie farm. My horse broke thorugh the ice and cut his leg, and, after crossing the bridge, I stopped to examine the wound. It made quite a pool of blood in the snow where the horse stopped. The Gates searching party recalled the incident and asked about the blood at the time of the excite-

ment over Gilbert Gates' disappearance." Jester's Son on Stand. Harvey Jester, the defendant's oldest son,

testified in part as follows: I worked in Wichita in the spring of 1870. Father had forty or lifty head of mixed cattle at that time. I worked in a hotel at Wichita three months and then when father came after me to take care of the father came after me to take care of the father had sold the cattle.

I went with father as far as Emporia to bring back a wagon he had left there for repairs. Father started with four horses, two sets of harness, one wigon, a buffalo calf, dried buffalo meat and all other necessary provisions. He sent clothing and arovisions home by me. Father counted his money in months to deposit \$1.809, conclusive proof that his embezzlement began in February. 1899. In May he deposited \$837. June \$775, July \$963, August \$13,125, October \$20,230 and a number of deposits of lesser amounts were made afterward.

The report deals at considerable length with the speculative ventures into which the invested \$12,500, a brick plant at Havana, in which he invested \$20,030, and some mining schemes in South America. his money in my presence before he left Emperia and he had over \$250. He said he expected to use this money to buy an out-fit with which to bring his sister and family west. I had about \$80, which I gave

him.

He went on to Indiana and then home. I heard from father while he was in Illinois. He said he had bought a team. From Indiana he wrote again. About May I father returned and in a very few moments, before he ever entered the house he was arrested. The officers rode up and covered him with their guns and ordered him to throw up his hands. He did so and they got down and put handcuffs on him.

The witness cried butterly.

The witness cried bitterly: "My God, what is this for?" father said. For the murder of Gilbert Gates, "replied the officers. "Yes. I bought that feam of Gilbert Gates and paid him the money for it. \$250. said father. The officers took all the things away that were in the wagon. Father was tried and sent to Missouri. James W. Leech, a fisherman, who lives on the Mississippi, testified: "I was watchman at the Hannibal bridge for fifteen years. I met A. A. Gates in October, 1871. it Hannibal. I described a body found over with notification that with the increase the on the bottoms and he said the description suited that of his body, and if it proved to be the body of his son he would give me

The feature of the day was the testimony of Jester's oldest son. With much grief fixed Rathbone's salary at \$6,500, making it and the daily household cares demand a and many tears he told the story of his effective August 1. But although the per mild tonic for the housewife and mother. father's life as he knows it.

ON CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow Makes His Report.

RATHBONE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEELY

Director General Was Lax, His Assistant Dishonest and Several Employes Crooked and All Were Extravagant.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The postmaster general has made public the report of Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who investigated the Cuban postal frauds. Mr. Bristow finds that Neely's embezzlements aggregated at least \$131,713 and says he was justified in recommending the removal of Director General Rathguilty with Neely in the embezzlement he says there can be no doubt that in the matter of unauthorized per diem al-

bone. Whether or not the latter was

accounts of the unbonded postmasters that these charges "were unauthorized and ned, the report says, the minimum of says;

were actually destroyed.

Deals at Mancie.

The books of the printing company show it received for printing \$7,937, while to contradict the testimony of F. M. Struck the bills paid and the money erder records at Muncie show \$2,131 more than the amount indicated by the books was paid. Some of the bills were paid twice. Rathbone, when asked why he approved those accounts, said he did not know until after Neely's arrest that any printing was done at Muncie. If this statement is true, says the report, he convicts himself of the most utter and indefensible negligence of official duties. The Department of Posts purchased from the Keyless Lock company of Indianapo-11s \$54 874 worth of furniture. This company paid Neely \$3,292 in two checksone of \$2.972 and the other for \$320. what purpose this money was paid him does not appear. The only reasonable conclusion is that it was paid as a "commission." "subsidy" or a bribe for the privilege of supplying the furniture.

In July, 1899, the money available for salaries was delayed and at Neely's suggestion Rathbone authorized a warrant on the unexpended balance for the fiscal year ending June 30, for \$7,251. This sum was reimbursed after the July fund became available, but when Neely obtained the warrant on the July fund, instead of depositing it, he cashed it and made no accounting of

Neely's Bank Account.

When Neely was assigned to duty in Haana January 7, 1899, his salary was \$1,800. The report says he was at this time financially embarrassed. His account with the National Bank of Muncle was frequently overdrawn. February 6, 1899, he sent a deesit of \$329 to the Muncie bank and in aggregated \$1,530. Thus Neely, with a salary of \$150 a month, was able within three months to deposit \$1,859, conclusive proof

the West India Trading company, in which The report that C. M. Rich, who was sent to Havana as Neely's assistant, told Rathand bone in April that Neely was "crooked." Rathbone denied any such conversation with Rich. The report, continuting, says: "Rich claims to be innocent, but he at least had knowledge of Neely's embezzlements long before he claims to have told Rathbone Reeves confessed that Neely paid him \$4,600 for concealing the fraud in the destruction of the stamps. Rich and Reeves protest

difficult to determine."

Rathbone's Several Salaries. December 21, 1898, when Rathbone was salary was fixed at \$4,000. At this time gestion and all stomach disorders. the postmaster general allowed him a per diem of \$5 in addition. He claimed this was not sufficient and June 19, the postmaster general increased the salary to \$6,500, per diem would cease.

per diem would cease.

July 3 Rathbone complained that the increase amounted to \$675 and asked for an Twenty-fourth street. official residence. This was allowed. cember 19 the postmaster general officially diem was cut off. Rathbone continued to MALT-NUTRINE is the best and easiest Jester is weakening physically. Sheriff draw it. When called upon by Colonel Bur- taken. Made by the Anheuser-Busch Brew-Jones almost carried him upstairs to the ton for his authority for this allowance ing Ass'n. That assures its merit. Sold by Rathbone submitted the letter, suppressing all druggists.

that part of it prohibiting the per diem. In closing the discussion as to per diem the

report says: 'It appears, therefore, that Director Gen eral Rathbone drew from August 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900, the sum of \$1,365 as a per diem, which was unauthorized and the drawing of the same was fraudulent; and therefore recommend that he be required o reimburse the postal revenues of Cuba n that amount.

The bills rendered for furniture for the official residence, the report says, contains many items, such as charges for trunk, gloves, dog collar, overcoat, hats, hats for coachman, boots for footman, shirts, collars and cuffs for coachman, etc.

Bills Were Scandalous.

Rathbone claimed that it was the custom of all countries that officials should be furnished with such attendants and that they should be clothed at the expense of the public revenues. When the character of these purchases became known to the postmaster general he wrote to Director General Rathbone as follows:

eral Rathbone as follows:

I have today for the first time seen certain of your bills as director general of posts, which were brought here by Colone: Eurtor. Some of these bills are not only without suthority or justification, but are scandalous, and never should have been passed or paid. The auditor, who is responsible to a different department, was inexcusable in allowing them, and your action in presenting them for allowance was grossly reprehensible. Without waiting for a review and reconsideration of these bills by a rightful audit you should at once reimburse to the island treasury the sums thus improperly paid.

Rathbone made numerous trips. In April,

Rathbone made numerous trips. In April, 1899, he made a tour of inspection, accompanied by his family, and his expense ac count covered the entire expense of his family. In May of the same year he went to the United States and charged up his expenses to Cincinnati and Hamilton, O .. where he went on private business. The report save Rathbone was aware at the time fradulent.

In November, 1899, when he and his family were in New York, he charged \$236 for eight days in New York, while waiting for There was no check whatever on his a steamer. He stated that no part of this transactions. From the accounts exam- expense was for his family. The report

I do not think it is reasonable to believe that the director general expended \$22.50 a day for personal hotel expenses while in New York awaiting the sailing of a vessel for Havana, but do believe that these expenses cover the entire hotel expenses of himself and family, and that they have been fraudulently charged against the postal revenues of Cuba.

Warrants Unnecounted For.

The report also calls attention to a warrant for \$500 drawn by Rathbone June 20, 1899, for which no accounting was made, and New York City and Philadelphia another \$500 warrant drawn in May of the same year. It says:

same year. It says:

From the records it appears that Rathbone had drawn two warrants to himself in the sum of \$500 each, received the money thereon and made no necounting whatever for the same to the department of posts. There stands against him, therefore, the charge of unlawfully appropriating \$1.000 of the Cuban postal funds for his own use. The report also calls attention to many

vouchers were filed, although they could larger quantity of stamps destroyed than easily have been obtained. For some months miscellaneous expenses aggregated as much as \$850. Such Items as "repairs, \$250; "freight, \$450," appear. Reeves explained that he passed such accounts because they had been allowed by the director general. The report says the evidence is too strong of collusion between Neely, Rathbone and Reeves. It continues:

How Thompson Worked It.

With reference to the guilt of E. P. Thompson, the postmaster at Havana, the report explains that in September, 1899, he issued four money orders in his own behalf for \$100 each and deposited for them in lieu of cash a due bill for \$400. When the inspection was made he took out this due bill, deposited cash from the remittances, and after the inspection had been finished he withdrew the \$400 and replaced the due

"Thompson knew his act was a crime," says the report, "and when he covered up his shortage and deceived the inspecting officers he plainly showed that he was aware he had seriously violated the law." The report says Neely enjoyed the most confidential relations with Rathbone and

was regarded as the most influential with him of all the postal employes. The report finds that Rathbone's ex penditures in the payment of debts and liv-

salary; that in September and October, 1899, within thirty days after the destruction of trict from Deadwood will soon be built. the surcharged stamps, Rathbone paid over which will make cheap transportation for \$3,000 indebtedness. In discursing this sub- the ores. ject the report says: It is evident that the money with which this indebtedness was paid was secured

this indebtedness was paid was secured from some other source than his salary, and up to this time I have been unable to learn of any source of income that Director General Rathbone had other than his com-pensation as director general of posts. The report closes as follows: Director General Rathbone maintains that

that what Director General Rathbone says is true, he convinces me of the grosses carelessness in the administration of the affairs of his office, or of an utter incapacity to comprehend its duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Bristow cannot account for the draw ing of fradulent per diem warrant for per February and March his additional deposits sonal expenditure from the postal revenues, not for the cashing of the warrants and a failure to account for the money secured thereon. Whether Director General Rathbone was guilty with Neely in the embezelements endeavored to be covered up by the destruction of surcharged stamps is at and a number of deposits of lesser amounts this time a question more of opinion than proof, but there is no doubt that in the matter of per diem, personal expenditures with the speculative ventures into which and the warrants which were cashed and the money unaccounted for, he unlawfully and fraudulently appropriated to his own use ioney from the Cuban postal revenues. vana, in which he invested \$20,000, and Neely, Reeves, Thompson, Meyer and Mescasro are now under arrest and Rich is held as a government witness. He con-

From the information obtained by this investigation, which I have endeavored to set forth in the foregoing pages, it is my belief that it was justified in recommending the removal of Director General Rathbone from office, and I further believe that he should be required to answer for fraudulently and unlawfully appropriating to his own use unlawfully appropriating to his own us moneys from the postal revenues of Cuba-

A gentleman recently cured or dyspepsia against crookedness. How much credit and cannot eat, and some have none that gave the following appropriate rendering of should be given to their statements it is Burns' famous blessing "Some have meat want it; but we have meat and we can eat,-Kodol Dyspensia Cure be thanked." preparation will digest what you eat. appointed director general of the port, his instantly relieves and radically cures indi-

Colored Republicans Organize. Colored republicans of the Sixth ward have organized a McKinley and Roosevelt ciub, with the following officers: President, Spady; vice president, A. R. Jett; secre-tary, Albert Green; assistant secretary, Henry Pitcher; treasurer, Albert Glover,

MINING IN THE BLACK HILLS

Two Bit and Old Galena Camps Are Again Quite Active.

FORMER GRABLE PROPERTY DEVELOPING

Company is Bringing Out the Reorganized Union Hill and Will Erect New Reduction Works.

DEADWOOD, S. D., July 25 .- (Special.) -One of the coming mining districts of the Black Hills is in the vicinity of Galena, in the Bear Butte country, east of Deadwood about nine miles. Two Bit camp is first. This camp was becomed hard three years ago, but collapsed after the sev eral Hardin companies had spent thousands of dollars in building expensive hoisting plants. Two Bit is awakening to life again; The Original Hardin mine, on the east fork of Two Bit creek, has been shipping ore o fair grade to the Deadword smelter for some time. It is asserted that the Hardin brothers, who have been promoting the deals in the camp from the start, are work ing on a plan whereby all of the five compa nice will be consolidated, in which event the work of opening up the lower quartzite levels will be concentrated in one place The topography of the camp is considered very favorable for ore bodies.

Over the divide commencing with Little At present a tunnel is being driven 700 feet from the bottom of the old shaft in the and blood has replaced what I lost." Hoodoo mine and drifts are also being run from the Eureka shaft to determine the extent of the ore bodies. Considerable ore has been taken out of both of the mince six months. The Galena company owns C over 3,000 acres of ground. Some of the eastern stockholders, who were in Deadwood recently, stated that it is the intention to make the company one of the largest in the Black Hills. The ore will both cyanide and chlorinate. There is also a large amount O of ore especially adapted to the smelting process. The company eventually intends to complete the smelting works at Edgemont, which were partly built by Grable. The company is backed by capitalists in

Work on Other Properties. The Gilt Edge mine which has been the largest shipper in the district in recent years, is to be started up again. The mine s owned by the Specie Payment company. The large chlorination works at Rapid City were bonded by the company and for a time C ore was shipped there for treatment. Dissension arose among the stockholders and O large expenses by Rathbone for which no the mine closed down. It is stated that the internal trouble has been settled. The mine C contains a very large vertical of ore, which will assay from \$20 : \$110 per ton.

Joining the Gilt E ac on the south and east is the Dakota Maid mine, owned by Joseph King of Deadwood. Thirty feet below the surface there is a body of ore over 100 feet wide, which will cyanide to perfection. Ore has been shipped from the mine that ran as high as \$900 gold to the ton. It is given out that a Denver mining company has practically closed a deal on the ground and that a cyanide plant will be erected. The mine is developed extensively. The Golden Reward company is about to ground south of the Dakota Maid. The mine was worked years ago by the Deadwood Neely and Delaware company. The mine has large vein of galena ore.

by Dr. H. H. Muggley of Chicago and reg- Yankton county has lost at least 10,000 acres ular shipments of ore have commenced to of valuable farm land through erosion the Omaha smelter. The ore is a lead prop- caused by the waters of the "Big Muddy." osition, and runs pretty high. The body of ore is over 100 feet wide.

The British-American company is working on a gold proposition north of the Gilt Edge mine. A shaft is being sunk on a vertical of cyaniding ore, which has given an average assay from the surface down of \$4 gold per ton. Adjoining the company's ground is the Brody mine, which is probably the richest in the entire district. The richest ore comes from a small vein, but its richness makes up for the smallness of the ore mining men in the west. He came to Deadtaken and the general average of the vein was instrumental in organizing a number es placed by the owner at \$600 gold per ton. of large companies to operate mines in the The rich vein passes into the British-Amer-

ican ground. A large amount of placer mining is being carried on in the small gulches in the district, with good results. The entire dising expenses were much in excess of his trict is making a steady growth, without much boom talk. A railroad to the dis-

> The Detroit & Deadwood company of Michigan and New York is constructing a 200-ton cyanide plant on Annie creek, eleven miles west of Deadwood. A strictly western mining expert is in charge of the enthe plant a piece of ground was purchased run the company six years.

Busy About Keystone KEYSTONE, S. D., July 25 .- (Special.)

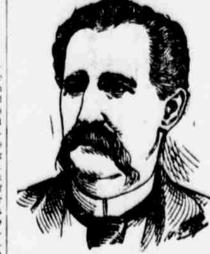
The Crown Hill Mining company, which but recently erected a mill for crushing the ore from the Spokane mine and which has been successfully operated for a month or two, has decided to double the capacity of the mill. The shaft, which is now down a distar of 175 feet, will be sunk another 100 feet and water will be pumped from the creek south of the mill, a new pumping outfit being purchased for that work. This company is doing a legitimate business. The Holy Terror has struck a ledge o ore four feet wide on the 800-foot level, and the Holy Terror mill, which has been idle about two weeks, has commenced operation The difficulty between the Horney Hydraulic company and the B. & M. railway over the title to the right of way through the town is likely to result in a law suit. In order to clear the property of tenants who have leases thereon, without going to law, the Burlington offered them \$2,000 to get off in thirty days. The railroad people claim that the Harney Hydraulic company was to pay half of this, which it now refuses to do, and the people on the right of way will not move their houses off fill analysis. the money is forthcoming.

Squatters Win in Decision PIERRE, S. D., July 25,-(Special Telegram.)-Attorney Hughes, for claimants, today received a telegram from Washington stating that the secretary of the interior had overruled the general land office in the line between here and Sioux City South Dakota, ruling in favor of Snyder. This gives squatters on the old Fort Sully tracts on which they lived regardless of the provisions of the act opening the reservation under which the state claimed the right to all of it. There are about a dozen such settlers and the state filings on the tracts they claim will be set aside by this ruling.

Big Muddy Enting Parms. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 25 .- (Special.) The Missouri river is again playing havoc . Hagen's Bend. Since the recent raine

STOMACH CATARRH.

From Maine to Florida Peruna's Fame Has Spread.



Mr. Gottfried Hemmerich, Palmer, Fla. Gottfried Hemmerich of Palmer, Fla., says the following in regard to Peruna for ca-

tarrh of the stomach: "My trouble was catarrh of the stomach Strawberry guich and extending eastward and your medicine has performed a miracle to Galena more development work has been in my case, as the doctor I consulted said I done than around Two Bit. In this camp could not live if I stayed in Florida. He complete paralysis of the left arm. the old Union Hill, now the Galena Mining wanted to send me to a hospital in Knoxcompany, has been working steadily ever ville. Tenn. If I had done this I surely runa. Four bottles cured me sound since the Grable failure three years ago, would have died. I took Peruna and now again I have life and energy, and new flesh Mr. H. C. Carew writes from Brockton,

"About 10 years ago I was greatly distressed by dyspensia and took no comfort day or night. I tried everything that physicians prescribed without relief whatsoever. A friend insisted on my using Peruna. It worked wonders and entirely cured me of the disagreeable disease. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna."

Mr. James R. Hunt writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for fourteen years. My stomach was sour, my bowels costive, had palpitation of the heart, indigestion, torpid liver, was nervous, did not sleep good, my head felt light and had specks before the eyes. I tried patent medicines, various remedies, and consulted physicians Consequently I procured a bottle of Manalin and have since been using it continually. I have realized much benefit from its use. It keeps my bowels regular, and I think it is the best dyspepsia remedy I ever saw."

Mrs. N. K. Brown, Asheville, N. C., writes "For several years I was troubled with indigestion, an increase of acid in the stomach, headache, loss of appetite, dizziness and almost My friends advised me to try Peand well, and I have not felt a symptom of my trouble since."

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Chio,

On the Fifth Floor....

We still have some exceptionally desirable rooms although about three-fourths of the rooms were rented when the army headquarters moved out. That is merely an index of the popularity of

...The Bee Building...

The entire fifth floor has been re-decorated and presents a most attractive appearance. An office here, in a fire-proof building, will cost you no more than in some

R. C. Peters & Co., Rental Agents,

The Bee Building, 17th and Farnam Streets.

Wentworth Military Academy Oldest and 'argest military a rool in Central West.

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a valuable piece of property, is also in great danger of being devoured by the river. It The old Bullion mine has been purchased is estimated that during the past three years

PROMINENT MINER IS DEAD

Robert Floorman, Formerly of Deadwood, Succumbs to Pneumonia at Cape Nome.

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 25,-(Special Telegram.)-News is received of the death of Robert Floorman, one of the best known body. Assays as high as \$12,000 has been wood in 1876 and lived there until 1895. He Black Hills. He left the Hills for British Columbia, where he mined successfully unil he went to the Klondike. His daughter discovered the first ledge of quartz ore in the Atlin district ledge was afterward sold for \$200,000. A few months ago he took his family to Cape Nome and there he died of pneumonia. The remains have been sent to Seattle for temporary burial. He left a fortune of \$75,000. A wife and three

children survive him. Water Delt . Trains. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 25 .- (Special.)cloudburst in the vicinity of Bordeaux terprise. Before a cent was expended on on the Cheyenne & Northern, caused a washout one mile south of that station last which contained a large amount of low night. About thirty feet of track were damgrade cyaniding ore. The ore body was aged and traffic delayed several hours. The and all Scalp Troubles, such as Itching the findings the mill is being built. It is here at 12:15 a. m., did not arrive until 8 stated that there is ore enough in sight to o'clock this morning. Section gangs were sent to the scene at once and the track was

repaired. Renshaw creek was filled to overflowing n the vicinity of Bordeaux, and a number f bridges were washed out. It is reported several persons had narrow escapes from drowning. Joe Wilde of Fort Laramie was driving to Bordeaux and had just crossed small bridge when the structure was carried away by the swollen stream.

Cattle Plague in South Dakota. YANKTON, S. D., July 25 .- (Special.) peculiar and deadly disease has recently broken out in the cattle herds near Pukwana. During the last two weeks J. R. Sanborn of the Carpenter ranch has lost wenty-eight head and other herds have suffered to a less extent. The animal will be suddenly attacked and usually does not live exceed ten minutes. Drs. Henry Ship ley of Sheldon, Ia., one of the state veterinarians, and S. M. Smith, a veterinarian of Mitchell, have visited the affected district and made examinations to determine the nature of the disease. They say there are symptoms of blackleg, spleenatic fever and potsoning. The stemach of one of the dead animals has been sent to Chicago for

Accident to Railroad Man. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 25 .- (Special Telegram.)-While attempting to uncouple he air brake hose between a counte of cars n the Milwaubbe railroad yards here today C. McDonald, a brakeman well known or case of Robert Snyder against the State of slipped and fell under the cars and badly crushed one of his limbs. The injured man was taken to the city hospital, where the military reservation the right to file on the attending physicians believe his chances for ecovery are good.

Special Ak-Sar-Ben Night. Special Ak-Sar-Ben Night.

At a meeting of the Ak-Sar-Ben soliciting committee reports indicated that the naid membership of the order had reached 522, and owing to conflicting dates and the excursion to York the committee will not meet again until Friday. It has been decided, also, to set apart a night each during the coming month for the induction of doctors and lawyers into the order, at which time invitations will probably be which time invitations will probably be issued to the members of those professions in many surrounding towns to withstand the ordeal, in company with local physithe river has completely washed away the old Mines farm and encroached upon neighboring property. The Jackson ranch, once clans and barristers.

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