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directly from General Chaffee, but the adjutant general's office is momentarily expecting advices.

The officials were on hand during the evening and waited until a late hour without receiving any dispatches.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—It is semi-officially announced that the foreign legations at Pekin have been relieved.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.—2:46 p. m.—Li Hung Chang has announced that the allied forces entered Pekin Wednesday, August 15, without opposition.

The British troops will land here tomorrow.

All is quiet here and in the Yang Tse valley.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: The allies entered Pekin August 15. It is believed that Yuen Si Kai's troops have gone thence to Shen Si to protect the empress, who, according to reports received by local officials here, with Tuan, the imperial household and the bulk of the army and Boxers, left Pekin August 7 for Hsian Fu.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—"The allies have entered Pekin without fighting, the legations are relieved and the foreigners are liberated."

The foregoing, received by the German consul at Shanghai, was given out by the German foreign office at 1 p. m.

COLLAPSE OF CHINESE ARMY

Celestial Soldiers Too Panic-Stricken to Think of Cutting the Canal.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—"The allies have entered Pekin without fighting. The legations are relieved and the foreigners are liberated."

Such is the dispatch received from the German consul at Shanghai and given out by the Berlin foreign office at 1 p. m. today.

The collapse of Chinese resistance is explained in dispatches from Shanghai as being due to the failure of the Chinese to flood the country below Tung Chow. The earthworks connected with the dam at Pei Ho were unfinished and the canal at Tung Chow was full of water, facilitating boat transport when the allies arrived there.

Signals between the allies and the legationers holding part of the wall at Pekin were exchanged during the morning of August 15 (Wednesday.)

Troops are still arriving at Taku. The German transports Wittekind and Frankfort are due there today.

The Russian transport Nijni Novgorod ran on a reef August 14.

The Japanese cruiser Takasago, which went ashore recently, has been towed off and is now at Port Arthur.

A dispatch from Yokohama, under today's date, announces that an official telegram from Seoul, the capital of Corea, says the inhabitants of Pyong district, adjoining the frontier, are alarmed at the landing of 1,000 Russians in that neighborhood.

Ma Disappears During Fight.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—Extracts from a long dispatch describing the advance of the allied forces from Tien Tsin say General Ma disappeared during the fighting at Yang Tsun, that the immediate advance on Pekin was decided upon at a council of war, in which 385 officers took part, held at Yang Tsun, August 7, and that the advance columns were drawn up in the following order: Japanese, Russian, British and American. The French contingent was obliged to remain at Yang Tsun on account of its inadequate commissariat.

Good Work of Russians and Japs.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A dispatch received here from General Frey, in command of the French marine force in China, dated August 9, says the rapid advance of the allies toward Pekin was due to the excellent scouting of the Russians and Japanese.

General Frey returned to Tien Tsin in order to lead the reinforcements of French troops to the front.

Finding there the Germans, Austrians and Italians, who were not represented with the advance column, the general offered to give them facilities for getting to the front with his command. They accepted with thanks and a new column, composed of the forces of the nations mentioned, started for Pekin.

Missionaries Back from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—A number of refugees have arrived from China on the steamer Hong Kong Maru. Among them are Dr. P. C. Leslie of Montreal, Dr. C. H. Denman from Siam, Mrs. L. Kursteler from Japan and Dr. and Mrs. W. Malcom and two children, Mrs. W. McClure and three children, Mrs. E. W. Partich and child, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Skinner and two children and Dr. H. G. Welpton from China.

Last Reports from Legations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Navy department has made public the following dispatch from Admiral Remey:

"TAKU, Aug. 16.—Message from Pekin 16th: legations closely blockaded by Chinese; provisions ample for three weeks; all reported well. REMEY."

More Troops for China.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The second battalion of the Fifth infantry at Fort Sheridan has been ordered to leave for San Francisco August 20. The First battalion has already gone and the Third has just arrived at the fort from Cuba.

Eczema—No Cure No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure you. 50 cents.

MISSING VIOLIN TURNS UP

Stradivarius Valued at $5,000 and for the Theft of Which Man is Under Sentence is Found.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—After five years the $5,000 "Stradivarius" violin, the disappearance of which sent its venerable owner, Prof. Bott, to his grave, worried his widow until the same fate almost came to her, and nearly landed in a felon's cell Victor S. Fletcher, known as a connoisseur in musical instruments, has been found.

Ever since his conviction on a charge of stealing the violin, Mr. Fletcher has devoted his time and energy to searching for the instrument. The case is now before the court of appeals. Fletcher ran into Captain McCluskey's office today and said a friend of his, James G. Tarr, a violin maker of Brooklyn, had told him a few days before of the marvelous violin owned by Mrs. Amelia Springer of Brooklyn, who has a small shop on Smith street.

Mrs. Springer readily allowed Fletcher to see the instrument and he said he would bring a friend to see it. Detective Sergeant Prince accompanied Fletcher to Brooklyn. After a thorough examination of the instrument, the detective was convinced it was the stolen "Strado." He so informed Mrs. Springer, and telling her who he was took the instrument to police headquarters. Mrs. Springer bought the violin for $300.

Detective Prince and Fletcher are convinced they have the right instrument. Two principal marks are a chipped corner, which has been glued on and a peculiar mark made by the wearing of the bow. No arrests have been made, as the police are convinced that Mrs. Springer is innocent.

FIRE RECORD.

Pleasure Resort Boarding House.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Aug. 17.—Pine cottage, one of the largest boarding houses of the island, was burned to the ground early today. The flames fanned by a strong wind threatened for a time to destroy many of the island buildings. The loss is estimated at $25,000 to $35,000; no insurance. William Tallon, a member of the fire department, was seriously injured.

Campers Killed by Train.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 17.—A passenger train on the Perkiommen railroad struck a team of horses and wagon at Palm, Montgomery county, today, and instantly killed the three occupants of the vehicle. The dead are:

John F. Wolle of Allentown, Harvey C. Wolle, his brother, of Allentown.

John V. Gottschalk of New York, a brother-in-law.

The men left here early this morning for the purpose of camping along the Perkiommen creek, near Palm. After setting up camp the three men started in the wagon for a near-by ice house to get ice for the camp and were killed while crossing the tracks of the railroad.

New Diamond Field Discovered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Diamonds, considered by London dealers superior to those from South Africa, and valued at from 25 to 50 per cent more than those found in that region, have been discovered at the diggings up the Mazaruni river in British Guiana.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly renovating your whole system through blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then every organ will act promptly and regularly.

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MARINES AT TIEN TSIN

Official Reports of Colonel Meade and Major Waller Made Public.

AMERICANS PROVE GALLANT SOLDIERS

Without Surgical or Medical Attention of Their Own and with Scant Supply of Food They Fight in Most Exposed Points.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Navy department today made public the reports of Colonel Robert Meade and Major L. W. T. Waller of the United States Marine corps on the battle of Tien Tsin. They give not only a graphic account of this initial engagement in the Chinese campaign, but furnish the information with official exactness. Colonel Meade's report is dated at Tien Tsin, July 16. After telling of the situation around Tien Tsin and of the decision reached on July 12 at a conference held at the English general's headquarters to attack the city about daybreak the next day, Colonel Meade's report, in describing the early fighting in which the marines and Ninth infantry took such a gallant part, says:

We reached the advanced position about 8 a. m. I took 180 rounds per man with me—100 rounds in the belts and eighty in the haversacks. This is not sufficient for an all-day fight, and as it grew toward night I began to be apprehensive of being left in the advance position in a fight where no prisoners were taken on either side with only the bayonet to fight with. On the firing line the action was especially hot and the enemy's fire especially rapid and accurate, and about 8:30 a. m. the enemy appeared in large numbers upon our left, among the grave mounds of the field in which we were, with the evident intention of flanking us. I made a turning movement to the left and rear and we drove them away. Later in the day, about 2 p. m., they again made a flanking effort, but at this time the infantry support of the artillery company was on the mud wall of the city and aided us by a crossfire. This company was commanded by Captain C. G. Long. The effort of the enemy proved a failure and we drove them in.

We remained in the trenches until about 8 p. m., when we received an order from the brigadier general commanding to withdraw, which was probably the most difficult action of the day, since the enemy had so well covered our position that their shots struck the crests of the trenches and threw dirt in our faces, many being hit.

General Dorward ordered that the troops should sleep upon their arms that night and on the following morning to enter the city. The south gate had to be blown in by guncotton. The troops had had nothing whatever to eat on the 13th save the small luncheon (if it may be so called), which each man carried in his haversack. It was not expected when we started that the action would prove so long, but General Dorward, knowing the situation, kindly sent to the reservation for food and other necessaries, and the bivouac proved a success, and the men, although very fatigued, were ready for duty.

On the 14th inst. the south gate having been blown in, we moved into the walled city about 6 o'clock a. m.

We found the city filled with dead Chinamen and animals. No resistance was made to our occupation in the walled city itself, but an infantry fire was kept up by the Japanese infantry upon the enemy, who responded from the suburbs. Since then we have had undisturbed possession of all Tien Tsin.

Colonel Meade inclosed the following letter from General Dorward, the commander of the British forces:

Praised by General Dorward.

TIEN TSIN, China, July 15, 1900.—From the General Officer Commanding British Forces in China to the Officer Commanding the United States Forces: Sir—I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honor done them in serving alongside their comrades of the American army during the long and hard fighting of the 13th and the subsequent capture of Tien Tsin city, and of my own appreciation of the high honor accorded to me by having them under my command.

The American troops formed part of the front line of the British attack and so had more than their share of the fighting that took place. The ready and willing spirit of the officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding on to exposed positions which they displayed on the 13th inst. the result is soldiers of the highest class.

We all deeply sympathize with you in the heavy losses you have suffered, especially with the Ninth regiment in the loss of their gallant colonel, E. H. Liscum, while at the head of his men, and with the First regiment of marines in the death of Captain Davis, who met a soldier's death in the very front of the fight.

I blame myself for the mistake made in the taking up of their position by the Ninth regiment, not remembering that troops wholly fresh to the scene of action and hurried forward in the excitement of battle were likely to lose their way. Still, the position they took up and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right of the attacking party and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese.

Among many instances of personal bravery in the action I propose especially to bring to notice in dispatches the conduct of First Lieutenant Smeadley D. Butler, United States marine corps, in bringing a wounded man from the front under heavy and accurate fire. Lieutenant Butler was wounded while so doing, but, I am glad to learn, not seriously. The regimental adjutant, First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, as Lieutenant Butler was suffering severely, volunteered to carry him out of the firing line.

Leonard's Gallant Feat.

This gallant feat he successfully accomplished, but, I regret to say, was very dangerously wounded in so doing. The Ninth regiment was fighting somewhat outside my sphere of action, so I am to bring forward only one instance of personal gallantry in that regiment, although circumstances as they were, fighting for about twelve hours almost alone and unsupported and never giving back a foot of ground until directed to retire under cover of the night, and the fire of the naval guns, such instances must have been very numerous. The one I would refer to is the bringing back to me by the acting regimental adjutant, Captain Lawton, of the account of the position of the regiment across a wide and fire-swept space and returning with reinforcements to guide them to his regiment, when he was severely wounded.

The withdrawal of the regiment was a delicate military operation finally carried out, on which I congratulate Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge and the officers and men under his command.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. A. R. F. DORWARD, British General.

Official copy.
(Signed) ROBERT L. MEADE,
United States Marine Corps, Commanding Forces United States in Tien Tsin, China.

Colonel Meade gives a list of the casualties and details the circumstances of the death of Colonel Liscum and Captain Davis. He states that the allies are about to choose a president for the government of Tien Tsin. He was informed, he says, by General Dorward, that he expected to move on Pekin in about a fortnight. The proclamation to the inhabitants of Tien Tsin, telling them that the bombardment was only in reply to the attacks by rebels, also is included in the report.

Major Waller's Report.

Major Waller's report is of especial interest. The report is dated Tien Tsin, June 28, and says in part:

At 2 in the morning, June 19, the Russian colonel informed me that he would push on with his 400 men and attempt to get into Tien Tsin and aid in the defense of the city. I objected, but was overruled in council. My reason told me that there was a slim chance for passing the Chinese force with only 530 men and no guns, the three-inch rifle proving defective. I disabled it and rolled it into the river and followed the Russians in the twelve-mile march on Tien Tsin. The Russian column was in advance 400 strong, with my 6-mm gun in their front under the command of Lieutenant Powell. The advance continued until 7 a. m. without opposition, when we reached a point opposite the imperial arsenal.

There we met a small flank fire, which was quickly silenced by our sharpshooters. About ten minutes later we met a very heavy front and flank fire from 1,500 or 2,000 men intrenched. We deployed and my line, feeling the flank fire, turned to the left and rear, confronting the flank movement, our line at that time having its front advanced.

The support of the Colt gun having dwindled to two men and the gun having jammed several times, all the crew being shot down but one, Lieutenant Powell very properly decided to abandon it, which he did after disabling the gun.

Bring Off Their Wounded.

After learning that the Russians were in retreat at a point four miles beyond our bivouac, I began my retreat, moving by right flank and keeping up a fight for four hours with the enemy, who were in force—imperial troops and Boxers. We succeeded in falling back, bringing in our wounded by hand.

At 3 p. m. we had reached our base, having marched thirty miles and fought for four hours. I was obliged to leave the dead, but brought off the wounded. Our casualties were five killed and nine wounded.

It was agreed that we should advance in two columns the next day at 1 a. m., my force occupying the advance of the British column and the right of the firing line. We struck the enemy at about 7 a. m. and drove them steadily until about 12:30 p. m., when we entered Tien Tsin, relieving the besieged Europeans, our losses being for the day one killed and three wounded.

At noon on the 27th the Russians having attacked the arsenal, the scene of my repulse on the 22nd and which had not been captured, asked for reinforcements.

I sent out Second Lieutenant Jolly with forty men, Mr. Harding, my adjutant, joining as a volunteer, and placed the whole under the command of Commander Craddock, R. N. This force was about 150 strong and succeeded in driving the enemy from the parapets out of their positions and in full flight. It was developed that the enemy had about 7,000 men at this point. Our men charged over the parapets with a British company, being the first in this part of the fight. Our loss here was one wounded, and Lieutenant Jolly overcome by heat, but not until after he had brought his men back to their quarters. Lieutenant Harding acted as a volunteer and captured an imperial flag, which he has presented to me.

Waller Loves His Men.

Having given you the bare facts, I wish to invite attention to the incidents of the busy week. Our men marched ninety-seven miles in the five days, fighting all the way. They have lived on about one meal a day for six days, but have been cheerful and willing always. They have gained the highest praise from all forces present and have earned my love and confidence. They are like Falstaff's army in appearance, but with brave hearts and bright weapons.

I have to earnestly recommend to your notice for such reward as you may deem proper the following officers:

Lieutenant S. D. Butler, for the admirable conduct of his men in all the fights of the week, for saving a wounded man at the risk of his life and under a very heavy fire.

Lieutenant A. E. Harding, for conspicuous gallantry in action; for saving wounded at the risk of his life under a heavy fire.

Second Lieutenant W. L. Jolly, for the same risk and for leading a fine charge over the parapets in the face of a heavy fire.

First Lieutenant Leonard, for saving life under fire and for admirable control and direction of the fire.

First Lieutenant Powell, for working and managing the Colt gun under a fierce fire and without support after the crew had been shot down.

First Lieutenant Wynne, for his steadfast courage and encouragement of his men.

As for the men, I feel that I cannot do them justice. I shall send you the names of special instances in their cases, hoping that a suitable reward may be given them as far as the law allows.

No Surgeon or Medical Supplies.

I have also to ask that you urge the department to thank the British surgeons for their care, on the field and in hospital, of our wounded. Especially do I wish to recommend to the department's notice the services of Surgeon Robley J. Browne, R. N., H. M. S. Alacrity. So sure was his service and search of the field that we were enabled to get all rifles on the firing line with the sure knowledge that the dead and wounded would be attended to. We had no surgeon or medical supplies.

The operations under Commander Craddock, R. N., were admirably planned and executed.

Georgia Guard Ordered Out.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—At the request of Deputy Sheriff Hendry of Liberty county, in a remote southeastern portion of the state, Governor Candler has ordered out the Liberty guards, a company of the Georgia National Guard, to quell an uprising of negroes in that section, where the blacks outnumber the whites three to one. Trouble has been brewing for some time. One white man was killed several days ago in a quarrel with negroes and since that time discontent has grown on both sides until now a race war seems imminent. It is reported that the negroes are burning Johnston station, a small town on the Savannah, Florida & Western railway, about fifty miles from Savannah. Two negroes are reported killed for resisting arrest.

Funeral of C. P. Huntington.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Services at the funeral of the late Collis P. Huntington at the Fifth avenue residence today were marked with simplicity. They were conducted by Rev. A. Woodruff-Halsey of the Presbyterian board of missions in the drawing room. The pallbearers were D. O. Mills, Edward King, Frederick P. Olcott, Edwin Hawley, Charles H. Tweed, Martin Erdmann, R. P. Schwerin and C. Adolph Low.

After the exercises were concluded the casket was carried to the hearse and interment later was made in the Huntington mausoleum in Woodlawn cemetery.

Piers 25, 37 and 38 North river, which are used by the Morgan line and Southern Pacific company, were draped in memory of Mr. Huntington.

Vest Makers Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The vest makers on the west side to the number of 2,500 are on a strike. The strike was a sudden one and was contrary to a resolution of the executive board of the Vest Makers' union not to strike. The vest makers ask for the payment of the union scale of wages established last year, for fifty-nine hours' work a week, payment of wages weekly and the granting of permission to the walking delegates of the union to inspect shops at any time.

A PUNGENT FOOD DRINK.

With the Taste of Coffee.

"Perhaps no one has suffered more from the use of coffee of failed oftener in the attempt to leave it off, than I have. Although I never drank more than half a cup at a time, it even then gave me sour stomach and a whole catalogue of misery. This kept up for a long period and time and again I have resolved that I positively would drink no more coffee, but alas, the rest of the family used it, and, like the reformed drunkard who smells whiskey and falls again, when I smelled coffee, I could not resist it.

"Finally we came to try Postum Food Coffee and my trouble was over at once. There I had my favorite beverage,—a crisp, dark brown, rich coffee, with a fine pungent coffee taste, and yet with no sour stomach or nervous troubles after it. On the contrary, I have gained gradually in strength and sturdy health. All who have spoken to me about Postum agree, and we have found it so, that the directions for making must be followed, and it must be boiled at least fifteen minutes, or more, and it also requires the addition of good cream. We have tried boiling it a few minutes when in a special hurry, but found it insipid and unsatisfactory; whereas by proper boiling, it is dark and rich, with a delightful flavor.

"Dr. McMillan of Sunbeam, Ill., said he had used Postum and found it to be just as good as coffee, and more healthful. He is an M. D. of fine standing. Mr. David Strang and sister have left off coffee and are using Postum. They find it much more healthful. Rev. W. T. Campbell, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of this city, says: 'You may say anything good that you wish, about Postum Food Coffee and I will substantiate it.' He was a very great lover of coffee and yet found it very injurious to his health. He now drinks Postum three times a day and the old troubles have disappeared.

"I shrink from having my name appear in public. The statement I have given you is truthful, and I hope will aid some people to discover that coffee is the cause of their aches and ails, and they are in a way to get rid of their troubles by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum Food Coffee."

This lady lives at Monmouth, Ill., and her name can be given by letter, upon application to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., makers of Postum, at Battle Creek, Mich.

FORESTRY AS A PROFESSION

Several Universities and the National Government Encourage in the Study.

NOT A ROAD TO WEALTH ALWAYS

An Effective Way to Make One's Life Count—Living Out of Doors—A Union of Woodcraft and Science.

The young man who is starting out to make a place for himself today, says the New York Sun, has the chance to enter one field which, but a few years ago in this country, was practically unknown. It is a field in which he can assure himself of a respectable and permanent livelihood without the "taint of commercialism," in which he may enjoy the dignity and freedom of a profession without the rigorous routine of medicine or the dry as dust work of the law. In it he can combine the pleasures and profits of city life with the joys of life in the field, he can keep his brain from rusting and at the same time acquire the ruggedness of an aborigine. Most important of all he can enter upon a work which will be interesting, pleasant and healthful and at the same time one important enough to make him respect it and willing to give to it the best that is in him. This field, which has but very recently taken a hold on the public interest, is the profession of forestry.

The forestry of today is interested in the protection of trees, but it has for its chief end the utilization of mature trees to obtain their maximum commercial value and the maintenance of forests for the purposes of income-earning investments. Indirectly the preservation of the trees is included because to get lumber you must first have your trees, but the essential object ahead of the modern forester is the acquirement of wealth where there was heretofore waste and such assistance of nature that she may do her work with the maximum amount of effectiveness. The work before the modern forester, then, is the study of the conditions of forest growth, of the peculiarities of various trees and the ways of best assisting their growth and most effectually destroying their enemies. The forester must therefore have the knowledge of a scientist combined with that of a business man; he must know how to make forests grow and at the same time understand the dangers to navigation, water supply and public health involved in cutting them down. Mineralogy, geology, zoology, mathematics, physics and chemistry are as useful to him as a knowledge of the laws of taxation, economics and trade.

To make a success of forestry as a profession a young man should expect to spend about three years in preparation. The first year should be given to the study of botany, surveying, political economy, law and to some extent mathematics, chemistry, physics and geology. In short, a course should be taken in a regular school of forestry, such as two of the universities now provide. Most college graduates would, of course, have already prepared themselves in such subjects. The second year should be devoted to the study of forestry under the guidance of a veteran forester, and experience relatively comparable to that which a young medical student gets in a clinic or hospital. The third year should be spent in lumber camps and lumber mills, with, if possible, a trip abroad, where the silvicultural principles of Germany or France may be studied. The United States Department of Agriculture offers to a few well qualified men just the sort of experience that is suggested for the second year. A certain number of men who have been properly recommended are now taken out into the field each summer and paid a salary of $25 a month, in addition to their expenses while in the field.

Some 232 applications for these appointments were received this year by the division of forestry, most of them from the more important colleges. From Yale and Harvard alone 100 were received, while seventy-seven more were scattered over different parts of the Atlantic states. Of the remainder sixteen are from California, where several students from Berkeley and Leland Stanford had appointments last summer, and a somewhat larger number from the states of the middle west in which forests exist. A few were from the treeless region. Of all sixty-one applicants have been appointed and are now beginning work. They are divided up among the field experts who are making investigations and forest surveys as follows: In the state of Washington, seven; in California, thirteen; in the Black Hills, nine; in the middle west, five; in Arkansas, ten; in the Appalachian region, two; in the Adirondacks, fifteen.

Experience by Roughing It.

Equipped with the usual camping paraphernalia expected when a party is going to "rough it," these young men are taken out among the forests of Oregon or the red woods of California or wherever the squad to which they happen to belong is assigned and they spend the summer in collecting the measurements of trees and making surveys, from which the foresters of the division can next winter draw conclusions and tabulate results.

As the students work in squads under a trained forester, they are found to pick up a pretty good notion of the significance of what they are doing and the way in which a forester does his work. One of the subjects of amateurs is the effect of forest fires on the forests.

Gifford Pinchot, forester of the Department of Agriculture, in a recent number of the Forester, writing of opportunities open to the young forester, says: "He may reasonably look for paying employment, either from private owners of forest land, such as great companies or wealthy lumbermen from such states as New York or Pennsylvania, or from the government, either in the general land office, where the national forest reserves are administered, or in the division of forestry, to which the general progress of the science and art of forestry is assigned, together with all technical forest work and in which the interests of the vast area of private forest lands are considered. At present the pay of the foresters is on about the same plane as that of the instructors and professors in a university."

You don't go into forestry, therefore, to get rich. For him, however, who loves the out-of-doors, who prefers the wealth of cheerfulness and health to that of gilded strenuosity, who does his work not so much for what it brings him as for the fun of doing it, forestry as a profession offers compensations most worthy of consideration.

St. Joseph Live Stock.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—The Journal quotes:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400 head; market easy; natives, $4.40@5.50; Texas and westerns, $3.35@5.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.75; bulls and stags, $2.25@4.80; yearlings and calves, $3.35@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.40; veals, $5.00@6.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,600 head; market 2½@5c higher; all grades, $4.95@5.17½; bulk of sales, $5.07½@5.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400 head; market 10@15c lower.

Another Fire in Yellowstone Park.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Acting Superintendent Goode of the Yellowstone National park today telegraphed the Interior department that another big forest fire has broken out there and is now raging between the lake and the upper basin. The department wired authority for the employment of outsiders to assist in fighting the fire, but none could be secured. The Interior department has requested the War department to detail for this purpose some of the men engaged on the roads there.

OIL WAREHOUSE DESTROYED

Fire Finds a Dainty Morsel in the Continental Oil Company's Stock at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The storehouse of the Continental Oil company at Laramie, containing $2,000 worth of oil and gasoline, blew up this evening. Fire broke out in the building early in the evening and when the flames reached the gasoline there was a loud report. The building was demolished, but no one was hurt. The firemen were handicapped in their work through fear of a large tank containing 8,000 gallons of oil and which stood near the oil house exploding. The loss is about $3,000.

WYOMING WRECK BLOCKS TRACK.

Headend Collision of Two Freight Trains Proves Disastrous.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—A disastrous headend collision between two freight trains occurred at Sunol, the first station east of Sidney, at an early hour this morning. Both engines were demolished and the track torn up and blocked. The engine men saved themselves by jumping. A track was built around the wreckage, but all trains were delayed eight hours. The cause of the accident is said to be due to a mistake of the train dispatcher at North Platte.

There was a bad rearend collision at Bryan sidetrack near Green River, this afternoon. Two employes are seriously injured. Extra freight train, engine No. 1480, in charge of Engineer Murdock, ran into extra freight train, engine No. 1430. Several cars were demolished and the track torn up. Conductor McDermott and Brakeman Sweetland of the 1430 were caught as engine No. 1480 tore through the caboose and both were seriously injured. They were brought east to Green River for medical attention. Whether the wreck was caused by defective brakes or that 1430 did not have a flagman out is not known.

Homesteaders Spring a Surprise.

MITCHELL, S. D., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Fourteen homesteaders sprung a surprise on the officials of the United States land office in this city Wednesday afternoon when they stepped in and handed in their filings for some government land which it had been supposed was held by the Indians under allotment from the government. This land, comprising fourteen quarter sections, lies within a half mile to a mile and a half of the town of Wagner on the Yankton reservation, and on account of its close proximity to the town is regarded as being quite valuable as reservation land goes. It has always been the supposition that this land was held by the Indians and was given them by the government, but an investigation has been going on of late, evidently by parties in Washington, and it has been discovered that while the land has been held in severalty by the Indians there were no Indians but such names on the reservation and there was no evidence that the allotment had ever been transferred. This is the contention of the homesteaders and they expect to have no trouble to prove their case before the General Land office.

While the officials of the Land office accepted their filings they declined to take any money for the same, as it did not appear by the government tracts that any such land was open to filings. This action, however, will give them a standing before the department at Washington, so that they can proceed with the case.

Street Fair for Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—It is now an assured fact that Sioux Falls will have a street fair and base ball carnival lasting a week, from September 17 to 22. A deal was closed yesterday with an oriental carnival company to be here during the week of the carnival. The attraction will be one of the best ever brought to the state, as the company carries over two hundred people and requires a space of 300x300 feet. Among the features given by the company is a genuine "Streets of Cairo," with the donkeys and camels, an Egyptian theater and a German village, the latter occupying a tent 200 feet square. The base ball carnival will be participated in by some of the best clubs in the west. The railroad companies with lines entering the city have agreed to grant a rate of one fare for the round trip during the week of the street fair and ball carnival.

Insurance Companies Pay Claim.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—After holding out for nearly sixty days the insurance companies which had issued policies on the Cataract hotel building, which was destroyed by fire on the night of June 30 last, have finally decided to pay the full amount of the policies. Some of the adjusters have been claiming that it would be the better plan for the companies, instead of paying the policies, to reconstruct the building, alleging that to do so would save the companies thousands of dollars. They must have altered their minds in reference to this and the $66,500 insurance carried on the building will now be paid.

New Residences at Mitchell.

MITCHELL, S. D., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—D. H. Tiffany, who has just moved here from Mason City, Ia., and R. R. Bowdle of this city have in course of construction two very fine modern residences, costing about $5,000 each. Both houses are to be heated with furnaces and are fitted with plumbing throughout. There has been a great deal of house building in Mitchell this summer and more is in contemplation for the fall.

Missing Man Located.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Thomas Fitzsimmons, who disappeared from his home last Monday under mysterious circumstances, has been located. His wife has received a letter from him dated at Albert Lea, Minn., and stating that he was going to visit his mother, who lives near there. To judge from his letter, his mind is greatly troubled, as he gives no indication of returning to his wife and family.

New Itinerary for Roosevelt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Henry C. Payne, the vice chairman of the republican national committee, gives out the following as the correct itinerary of Governor Roosevelt as far as is agreed upon up to this evening and from which there will be no deviation: Saratoga, N. Y., September 5; Detroit, Mich., September 7; Grand Rapids, Mich., September 7; South Bend, Ind., September 7; LaCrosse, Wis., September 10; Fargo, N. D., September 14; Bismarck, N. D., September 15; Helena, Mont., September 17; Butte, September 18.

New Ministers Coming.

LIMA, Peru, Via Galveston, Tex., Aug. 17.—Senor Hermando E. Gauchalla, the new Bolivian minister to the United States, will leave tomorrow by the German steamer Herodate, Captain Woegns. The Herodate, which will touch at San Diego, will carry also the family of Dr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, the new Peruvian minister to the United States.

Non-Partisan Conference of Negroes.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—There was rather a small gathering today at the first session of the "nonpartisan conference," called to bring together leading negroes of New England, "to take such steps as will arouse the country to a just sense of duty and to emphasize the race's eternal hostility to being deprived of its inherent political rights."

Woman Dies on Train.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Aug. 17.—Mrs. A. M. Massey, enroute from Monterey, Mex., to Cleveland, O., died on a train between Corning, Ark., and Neeleyville, today. Mr. Massey proceeded to St. Louis with the remains.

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