MRS. DENISON IS PRESIDENT

New York Woman Elected by Federation, with Mrs. Burdette First Vice.

MRS. DECKER DECLINES NOMINATION

Colorado Delegate Disappoints Her Ardent Supporters by Her Action—Convention Adjourns After Mrs. Lowe's Address.

President, Mrs. Demies S. Denison, New York.
First vice president, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, California.
Second vice president, Mrs. Emma Fox, Michigan.
Recording secretary, Miss Louise Pappenheim, South Carolina.
Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Van Vechten, Iowa.
Auditor, Mrs. George Noyes, Wisconsin.
Directors, Mrs. Anna D. West, Massachusetts; Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Texas; Mrs. Jane Humphrey, Kansas; Mrs. Lydia Williams, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Samuel Hayes, Idaho; Mrs. William Ellicott, Maryland; Mrs. W. W. Boyd, Missouri; Mrs. W. S. Nelden, Utah.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, May 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The refusal of Mrs. Decker of Denver to accept the presidency has proven a great disappointment to the women of the middle west and occasioned resentment and hard feeling that promises to put an end to her universal popularity. Her action is admitted a mistake by some of Colorado's most prominent representatives. While her loyalty to Mrs. Denison is appreciated, the women feel that her first consideration was due them, especially as their loyalty to her had practically made impossible the success of another candidate from their section at this time.

General satisfaction and no little surprise is expressed at the other representation it has received, however, and no special regret is manifested over the disposition of the Louisiana purchase memorial project.

Tonight sees a general scattering of the visiting women, the headquarters being broken up and the women departing for all sections. The majority of the Nebraska and Iowa women will remain on the coast for several weeks, visiting points of interest.

Election and Address.

Two things distinguished the last day of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, one being the election of officers and the address of the president, Mrs. Rebecca Lowe of Georgia. The election resulted in the acception by ballot of the entire report of the nominating committee and the election of the officers already named.

The scene at the election of the president this afternoon was easily the most sensational in the history of the federation. Those who at three biennials have clamored to name Mrs. Platt-Decker of Colorado as their leader, were roused to enthusiasm at the mention of her name by Mrs. Gallagher of Ohio, who made the nominating speech, amid intense excitement. Mrs. Decker arose in the gallery, where she sat with the Colorado delegation, and with earnestness declined the honor. Many of Mrs. Decker's admirers voted for her anyway, the vote standing 667 for Mrs. Denison and 258 for Mrs. Decker.

The election proceeded with more or less disorder and Mrs. Hamlin of Minnesota moved that a committee be appointed to devise some saner way of conducting the election. The motion was carried.

Settle Charter Discussion.

Aside from passing upon minor amendments to the bylaws the convention settled the charter matter by accepting the report of that committee, while the report of the committee which suggested the erection of a hall of philanthropy at St. Louis was referred to the board of directors, the convention evidently being overwhelmed by the demand of $100,000 as its contribution toward the plan.

The afternoon was devoted to memorial services. At the final session tonight Mrs. Lowe delivered her biennial address:

Some one has said that the two things which excite surprise and command respect in the American people are size and success. The first mentioned test may be safely applied here, for nearly every section of our country, and a considerable territory in Europe, is dotted with women's clubs holding membership in this organization. I say nearly every section. As you know, Mississippi, Virginia, Washington and Alabama still remain without the fold.

But, my friends, I am not so much concerned with telling you tonight how many we have gained in numbers in the past two years, as I am to tell you what these numbers have accomplished. For, after all, the salient and most hopeful feature of our organization lies not in our numerical strength, which has enabled us and will enable us not only to think things, but do things, and do things not only to improve and uplift ourselves, but to render important service in the uplifting and betterment of humanity. To this end, although our size, numbers and material success are indeed important factors, yet we wish to have our material success inspired with a recognition of spiritual values as well.

Agitation Means Growth.

The agitation and unrest pervading our organization seem to me to be signs of growth and health. It is by means of such experiences that we are finding our soul.

We cannot form any adequate conception of the vast changes that will be brought about, as women become more and more self-conscious. I use the term in its deep sense and mean that as women become more and more conscious of their powers and possibilities of their souls, they will inevitably demand wider fields for their activities and that with the wider play of their activities will come increased responsibilities.

The glory of motherhood will receive a new lustre by the recognition of what motherhood means to civilization. Even a superficial glance at the development of society shows that woman by virtue of her maternity has been the conserver of the human race.

Vast number of women realize the necessity for some sort of training in the home for their children. They believe that right must triumph in the end; that rectitude and exactitude are splendid weapons with which to equip them. But comparatively few women have any conception of the needs of life, beyond the shelter of the four walls in which they live. The burning question of the hour, outside the circle of domestic ones, seem to them so occult that it would be useless even to make the effort to understand them. They do not even surmise that the great movements of life which are dubbed political or economic frequently bear heavily and painfully upon the well being of their own little nests.

On the other hand is a growing number of women, who are not only scanning the horizon of life, but are studying with passionate zeal the actual conditions of a work-a-day world. They try to infuse the light of today in the work of today, realizing that every era has its own needs and characteristics, and that the influences which flow out from the old into the new era should be moulded and shaped by the spirit of the existing age and be fitted into the new order.

"Do the work that lies nearest thee," says one of the high priests of our time. There is no surer way of building for those who come after us than to do the best we can here and now.

HOPKINS THE CHOICE

(Continued from First Page.)

condemn all conspiracies and combinations to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce and we approve and commend the efforts of President Roosevelt to enforce the laws against illegal combinations in restraint of trade, and pledge him our hearty support in all his efforts to prevent the people from oppressive combinations of capital.

Oppose Convict Labor.

While recognizing that from a humanitarian and economic standpoint those confined in our penal and reformatory institutions must be kept employed and should contribute toward their maintenance, yet we favor such legislation as will reduce the competition between convict and free labor to the minimum. We pledge our earnest and undying efforts to the passage of such laws at the next session of our legislature as will bring about such results in accordance with the constitution of the state of Illinois.

We recommend the extension of civil service rules in the charitable institutions of the state. We approve the course of the present state administration in retaining fully four-fifths of the employes of these institutions and call for such legislation from the general assembly as will prevent unjust removals upon change of administration or the party in power.

We favor a reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba.

Charles G. Dawes tonight formally announced his withdrawal as a candidate for United States senator, recognizing, he said, "that the expression of a convention of 1,500 delegates must be considered as fairly representative of the will of a majority of the party."

Senator William E. Mason said he was still confident of succeeding himself, claiming he had made no fight for delegates to the state convention.

The concensus of opinion among the delegates is that today's action of the convention settles the senatorial contest.

FIRE RECORD.

Oil Refinery in Flames.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Fire started early today in the cooper house of the Swan & Finch oil refinery on Staten Island sound, below Elizabethport, N. J. The flames spread rapidly, burning several tanks containing 1,500 barrels of crude oil. Thousands of barrels of refined and crude oil were stored in the yards and in the shipping sheds and all were consumed. As the fire reached the big tanks they exploded, sending burning oil high in the air and scattering it over new material. The loss was $100,000.

House at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., May 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The house occupied by Mrs. A. D. Haas was burned to the ground late this afternoon. The house was located in the extreme suburbs of the city and the building and all its contents were completely destroyed. No insurance.

TELEPHONES HAVE BARS.

Sometimes It is Objectionable; Here It Was Not.

Familiarity is said to breed contempt, remarks the Medical Journal, and it may well be that the frequent use of the telephone by physicians may lead to forgetfulness of the fact that that useful servant cannot be relied on to conform to medical ethics. A recent incident reported from Bay City, Mich., emphasizes this fact. A man is said to have entered a public telephone box and called up a messenger to go four miles into the country and tell his wife that he could not come home because he had smallpox. The operator heard it and very properly notified the police and health officers, whereupon the telephone booth was fumigated, and the authorities went in search of the suspect and, among other things, a smallpox scare was started.

There is, of course, just a bare possibility that the smallpox was of the kind insisted on by the Christian Scientists, viz., an idea of very mortal mind and otherwise non-existent; if it were not so, it was clearly the duty of the patient to go to an isolation hospital and have the message transmitted from there, instead of infecting a public place, which, from its confined area, was specially liable to receive and retain infection. However, while in the present instance we must commend the action of the operator, who chanced to overhear, for taking such prompt steps in the public interest, we cannot overlook the fact that he or she did overhear and must draw the inference that telephones, like walls, have ears, and remind physicians that they should be used as sparingly as possible for the exchange of professional confidences.

Rumor Denied by Low.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—"There is not a word of truth in it," said M. A. Low, general attorney of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad today, discussing a report from Chicago to the effect that the Rock Island is negotiating for the purchase of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railroad. Chicago dispatches state that by the purchase of the road mentioned as good a line as any other would be established between here and Chicago.

GRAND JURY ON BEEF TRUST

Will Investigate Alleged Sales of Diseased Meat by Packers.

MATTER FOR THE CRIMINAL COURTS

Circuit Attorney Ventures Assertion that Sellers of Decayed Meat Will Be Placed Behind the Penitentiary Bars.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The Beef trust is now under investigation by the St. Louis grand jury. Following the revelations at Jefferson City, that diseased meat is sold in St. Louis, Circuit Attorney Folke today presented the subject to the grand jury. He announces that he will subpoena all the witnesses who testified at Jefferson City and all other persons whom he can find that know anything about the operations of the beef companies.

"This has become a subject for the criminal courts," said Mr. Folke, "and the matter will be as thoroughly investigated as have been the bribery scandals and I have no doubt but that men who have been selling diseased and decayed meat to St. Louisans will be landed behind the bars of the penitentiary."

SARPY MAY LOSE HATCHERY

(Continued from First Page.)

attendance upon the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, of which Representative Hepburn is chairman, left today for his home. Mr. Blythe was here for the purpose of fighting the bill increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission.

The South Dakota delegation called on the president today and urged him to sign the oleo bill. They also talked with the president about South Dakota appointments.

Removing Restrictions.

Senator Gamble of South Dakota, as chairman of the senate committee on Indian depredations, presented today in the senate, in reference to the present law under which claims growing out of depredations committed by Indians on the property of the whites are prosecuted in the court of claims, a report which is of much interest to the people of all the western states. The subject of the report is a bill introduced by Senator Warren of Wyoming to remove from the law two conditions to the allowance of these claims, viz: that the person suffering the loss must have been at the time a citizen of the United States and that the Indians committing the depredation must have been at the time not hostile to the United States, but, as the law states it, "in amity." The committee in this report unanimously recommend that the requirement of citizenship be removed, as proposed by the bill. On the subject of eliminating the requirement of amity of the Indians the committee has had several discussions and has not been able to agree to recommend the amendment. The discussion on this point is adjourned to the floor of the senate, where a number of western senators will desire to be heard in advocacy of removal of this condition in the law, which they regard as a harsh and unjustifiable discrimination. The bill will come up for discussion in a few weeks and an interesting debate is expected.

Friends of the bill believe enough votes can be counted on to pass it through the senate, either as introduced or with slight modification. As the bill read originally it would in broad and simple terms wipe out the whole requirement of amity of the Indians. It seems not unlikely that a sort of compromise provision will be adopted by which payment shall be made for losses suffered at the hands of all Indians who were at the time of the depredations in treaty relations with the United States. Some critics of the bill have thought that to restrict it to this would be more consistent with our policy toward the Indians as established before the passage of the present law in 1891; while the friends of the bill think this provision would not fall very short of giving all they have asked for.

Postal Matters.

J. C. Clappham has been appointed postmaster at Victor, Davison county, S. D.

Rural free delivery service will be established on July 1 at Cheney, Lancaster county, Neb.; area covered, twenty-six square miles; population served, 500.

E. C. Carpenter of Sioux Falls, S. D., has been appointed special laborer in the Navy department.

SOLVING CONVICT PUZZLE

Wyoming Board Confronts Problem of Caring for Fast Increasing Prisoners.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 8.—(Special.)—The State Board of Charities and Reform has been wrestling for several days with the question of caring for the fast increasing population at the new penitentiary at Rawlins. No definite action was taken in the matter.

The capacity of the Rawlins penitentiary is 200 convicts. There are now 208 prisoners there and several more are expected in soon.

The plan that will undoubtedly be adopted is to transfer about twenty-five or thirty prisoners back to the penitentiary at Laramie and run two institutions. The legislature will not meet again until next January and its appropriation would not be available before April.

Another matter considered by the board was the request of Lessee Boswell to be released from his contract with the state to care for the prisoners. This the board could not do under the law.

Lessee Boswell also asked for an increased allowance for caring for the convicts.

It is learned that the caring for the state prisoners is costing upward of $2,400 per month.

NO FOOD FOR THIRTY HOURS

Woman Wanders on the Open Prairie Until She Finally Reaches a Ranch.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Andrew T. Clark, wife of ex-Councilman Clark, who disappeared from her home early yesterday morning, was found this afternoon at the ranch of H. Farthing, on Pole creek, twenty miles north of Cheyenne. Mrs. Clark spent the night on the open prairie and was almost famished when she reached the Farthing place. She had water, but was without food for thirty hours. She was brought in tonight.

See End of Wyoming Strike.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 8.—(Special.)—The Federation of Labor met last night, but nothing was done in regard to the carpenters, plumbers and painters. The bosses said they would pay good men 40 cents, and even 50 cents per hour, but that they could not afford workmen the same wages as the skilled mechanics. It seems to be the general opinion of both bosses and men that the present troubles will blow over in a short time. Carpenters and plumbers and painters were all at work this morning and no more trouble is anticipated. Good wages are being paid here and a number of good men can secure employment.

COPELAND CASE GOES TO JURY

Specialists Testify to Belief that Accused Was Insane at Time of Killing.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The case of Ned Hartley Copeland, formerly of Omaha, who killed A. C. Rogers of St. Joseph on a train near Wamsutter last summer, was given to the jury late tonight after lengthy arguments by the prosecution and defense. Early in the trial the defense admitted everything set up by the prosecution and the case practically devolved upon the question of the sanity of the accused. Eminent physicians from Denver, Rawlins, Rock Springs and the superintendent of the State Insane asylum testified that they believed Copeland was insane at the time the deed was committed. Dr. McGhee of Rawlins, who was on the train with Copeland when the shooting occurred, said he thought Copeland was drunk. This evidence seemed to have little weight with the jury and the belief is general that Copeland will be found insane and committed to the state asylum.

BRAKEMAN'S SHOT IS FATAL

J. F. Aman Kills Fireman in Quarrel at Green River, Wyo., and Gives Himself Up.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., May 8.—(Special Telegram.)—J. F. Aman, a Union Pacific brakeman, shot and killed Henry E. Wadsworth in the yards here this morning. Aman gave himself up and is now in jail. He says Wadsworth threw a stone at him and he fired. This is his only explanation of the affair. Both men live in Evanston.

Wadsworth was a firemen on Aman's train and coming down Granger hill last night they had a quarrel, which was settled for the time, but when the train reached the yards here Aman is alleged to have gone to the engine and called Wadsworth down. The fight was renewed.

The bullet took effect in Wadsworth's brain, entering the back of the head and lodging in the forehead. He was taken to Rock Springs on a special train, but he died before reaching the hospital.

Sheepmen Strive for School Lands.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 8.—(Special.)—The state land board has on file applications for lease of a large tract of school lands situated in Sweetwater and Carbon counties, in what is known as the Red Desert country. In all about 7,000 acres are wanted. The applicants are sheepmen, who want the land for grazing purposes. As the school land wanted lies within the so-called railroad land grant it is probable that flockmasters will apply to the Union Pacific for a lease on the alternate sections.

ALL KEPT THE SECRET.

Incident of Mr. Wynne's Appointment as Assistant Postmaster General.

In January last, relates the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, when the Gridiron club, that most famous of newspaper men's organizations, held its annual dinner President Roosevelt was the guest of honor. It is an unwritten law of the club that nothing which occurs in the banquet hall shall be given publicity. It will do no harm, however, to refer to one statement made by the president in responding to a toast:

"If I wish to keep a secret," he said, "I always take the newspaper men into my confidence."

The president of the Gridiron club is Robert J. Wynne. He presided at the banquet and President Roosevelt, as the guest of honor, was seated at his right. Just before the president started on his trip to South Carolina he sent word to Wynne to come to the White House before 9 o'clock in the morning. When Wynne got there the president asked him to accept a place with the administration second only to that of a cabinet officer. It was the place of first assistant postmaster general. A western senator had been urging one of his constituents for the appointment, and until this senator could communicate with his candidate and arrange matters satisfactorily the president did not wish his offer to Wynne to become public.

"How shall we keep this out of the papers, Wynne?" asked the president.

"By taking the newspaper men into our confidence."

It was done. Wynne notified a majority, perhaps, of the 200 correspondents at the national capital of the offer made to him by the president, and asked that nothing be said about it for two days. Not a man betrayed the confidence imposed in him. It was a good illustration of the ethics in the corps of Washington correspondents. Wynne was one of them, suddenly transformed into a public official. What he had asked of the "boys" had been asked of him hundreds of times in the last thirty years in which he has been an active newspaper man.

The way in which Wynne was selected for the place is worth telling. Senator Hanna gave a dinner to a few public men and the Washington correspondents whom he knew best. Senator Platt of Connecticut and Henry C. Payne, the postmaster general, were guests, and were seated side by side. They were discussing available men for the place as first assistant postmaster general. There had been a reference to offers made to Joe Manley of Maine and Harry New of Indiana. Senator Platt suggested:

"What you want is a first-class newspaper man in that job."

"Perhaps that is so," said Mr. Payne, "but who shall the man be?"

"Look about you," said Platt, "and see if among the two-score correspondents present you do not see the man you want."

Payne glanced up and down the rows of men in full dress who were seated at the beautifully decorated tables.

"There is the man—he above all others," said the postmaster general. He had pointed to the right hand of Senator Hanna, where sat Robert J. Wynne as one of the guests of honor.

"That was who I had in mind," said Platt.

A PHILIPPINE TIT-BIT.

Minute Fish Made Into Cakes for American Soldiers.

The sinarapan, a minute fish in Philippine waters, is like any other fish in shape and proportion, so far as the untrained eye can see. On account of its phenomenal minuteness it is almost transparent. It has a black chin, a black line down its center behind the anal fin and a few black spots on its back. Many of the specimens dissected under the microscope contained ripe eggs, comparable with the merest needle point and measuring 1-200 of an inch in diameter. The females are slightly larger than the males. The former average a fraction more than half an inch in length; the males just half an inch. The smallest mature specimens are but two-fifths of an inch from tip of nose to point of tail.

An odd fact in regard to these infinitesimal creatures is that they are prized for human food. Lake Buhi is a volcanic basin in the shadow of Mount Iriga. Here the side of a mountain seems to have been quite recently blown out by volcanic action. Many varieties of fishes of every size abound in the lake, but the sinarapan are by far the most numerous.

The Bicols when fishing for them use a large sheet of close web, which they dip under the water whenever a school congregates. They are gathered in tightly woven baskets, from which the water soon drains, leaving a compact mass of the little creatures. When the fleets of fishermen bring them to shore in this condition the natives buy them eagerly. They are seasoned with pepper and other spices, pressed uncooked into cakes and dried in the sun. Our soldiers are reported to have already grown fond of this strange diet.

Valuable Rains in Kansas.

PHILLIPSBURG, Kan., May 8.—(Special.)—The recent heavy rains in this county have greatly benefited wheat. In some localities where wheat was put in stubble ground it will be listed to corn, as the dry weather during April damaged it considerably. Pastures are in fine condition since the rains.

Assets Enough to Pay Debts.

NEW YORK, May 8.—J. Adriance Bush, assignee for Henry Bros. & Co., said today that the liabilities of that firm amount to $1,268,314. He also says that the firm had sufficient assets to cover all debts.

High Beef A Benefit

if it teaches you that

Better health
Greater strength
Keener Brain

come from

Grape-Nuts

Try the change and "cut out" meat for breakfast.

Our word for it you will feel "Fit as a Lord" in a week's time by breakfasting on Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit and perhaps one or two soft eggs.

If you ever try this experiment, you will always bless the day of high beef that waked you up.

There's a reason why Grape-Nuts furnishes power to the body and brain. The food contains selected parts of the field grains that furnish phosphate of potash in a natural state that can be assimilated by the human body, this joins with the albumen of food and forms the soft filling of the brain and nerve centers.

Feed skilfully and you can "do things."

The greatest brain workers in America eat Grape-Nuts.

Ask one or two, they'll tell you.

You meat eaters who are ailing in any sort of way might take a valuable hint from the following statement of Chief Chemist Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, in the Daily Press from which we give the following extracts:

"There is no doubt of the fact that meat-eating is not essential to human life, and that men can be well nourished without resorting to a flesh diet.

I think the statement may be accepted without question that, as a rule, we eat too much, not only of meat, but of all forms of food. The question of limiting the diet is based primarily not on the priciple of economy, but on the requirements of hygiene.

"At the early breakfasts which Americans are wont to indulge in, that is, a hearty meal before going to their daily work, the omission of meat is to be earnestly advised.

"It is well known that the men who are nourished very extensively on certain cereals are capable of the hardest and most enduring labor. Meats are quickly digested, furnish an abundance of energy soon after consumption, but are not retained in the digestive organism long enough to sustain permanent muscular exertion."

You will feel the energy of Grape-Nuts longer than any meal of meat.

Remember Grape-Nuts food costs about one cent per meal for each person and all grocers sell it.

Made at pure food factories of Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

FRENCHMEN FIGHT SHERIFF

All Three of Them Are Seriously Wounded Before They Give Up.

WOMEN THEN TAKE UP THE CONTEST

Trouble All Arises Over Right to Possess Some Accretion Land Along the Missouri River.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Three young Frenchmen named Turgeon, living in South Dakota, five miles northwest of Sioux City, were badly wounded late this afternoon in a running battle with Sheriff Lewison and posse of Union county, South Dakota. Frederick Turgeon was shot in the body just below the heart. He is lying in a critical condition at his home. Valarie and Adelor Turgeon were wounded quite seriously in the legs. The fight was over a strip of accretion land along the Missouri river, which was claimed by the Turgeons. Mrs. Adama of Sioux City also claimed it and leased it to Homer Robb and Al Griffith. However, the Turgeons held forcible possession and defied officers to oust them. Today the sheriff was directed to serve papers of ejection upon the Turgeons and he went to the disputed strip with three deputies. They found the Turgeons defiantly awaiting them and before they got near them the fighting began. Bullets flew thick and fast from the guns and revolvers. One after another the Turgeons were wounded, but they kept up their firing until their ammunition was exhausted. Then they surrendered and carried into their homes. Their mother and Mrs. Frederick Turgeon tried to keep uup the battle with clubs and the sheriff and his deputies wererequired to use force to subdue them.

WASHINGTON'S BEGINNING.

How a Lottery Aided in Putting Up the Capitol Itself.

Efforts to provide more decent and reputable quarters for the chief executive and his corps, relates the Washington Times, recall many interesting facts in the early history of some of the public buildings in Washington.

It was not until 1796 that the tempest-tossed congress of the thirteen colonies saw the first evidences of the federal city that excited the mirth of the wits, the forebodings of the timid. The circumference of the city as it now spreads out under the great dome is greatly contracted from the imposing dimensions originally laid out by the engineer, L'Enfant. Where the superb patent office now stretches in marble majesty the poetic Frenchman, inspired by recent events in Paris, had marked the site for a national tabernacle, where national events were to be religiously commemorated, where national obsequies were to be celebrated, and the dead honored by the country were to be buried and their monuments perpetuated—a sort of Pantheon to the glories of the republic. But the Frenchman's hopes and plans were early nipped, for even in those days "jobs" and "rings" found their account. He was beset on all sides by venal legislators and self-seeking jobbers, and practically coerced into throwing up his commission in disdain, leaving the city to be completed by Andrew Ellicott.

In 1792 $500 in gold was offered, without restriction as to calling, to the citizen who should send in the accepted design for the president's house. Five hundred dollars and a lot in the new city or a gold medal were offered for the best design of the capitol. It's a generation that has become familiar with the sums annually appropriated and voted for postoffice and custom houses our forefathers will seem thrifty indeed, embarking upon city building with a grant of $19,200 from the states of Virginia and Maryland.

This, however, was supplemented by a national lottery, for which 60,000 tickets were sold and of which 16,720 were to draw prizes, the capital one being a hotel which was to cost $50,000. The price of the ticket was $7, and the prizes ranged from $10 up to the hotel. Nor need the student of current morals and manners, depressed by the laxity of our times, wholly despond when he reflects that the lottery was made use of not only in the building of our national capitol, but churches, schools, colleges, even Harvard itself, were indebted to the wheel for money to secure their usefulness.

In 1796 the president's house and the capitol were the only evidences of a city where the traveler now sees squares and monuments, edifices and gardens and parks that eclipse Paris and Vienna in beauty and taste. When the lottery failed and the sums voted by Virginia and Maryland gave out, Washington was less of a city than Cahaba, down in Alabama, which was once the capital of that state and was sold for taxes. Three hundred thousand dollars were asked by the commissioners to go on with the work and the country was distracted by such profligate outlay. The press of the time thundered against such extravagance.

RIVER DISASTERS RECALLED.

Burning and Sinking of Steamboats in Last Twenty-Five Years.

There have been in the last twenty-five years only half a dozen steamboat disasters that, in terrific loss of life, are in any way comparable to the calamity that befell City of Pittsburg on April 20.

The most recent of these fatalities was the overturning of Golconda about two months ago. The vessel was on its way from Paducah, when a storm overtook it. The wind blew so fiercely that the boat, which was only a small packet, careened. Several persons, including women and children, were drowned.

The sinking of City of Paducah nearly a year ago at Brunshorst Landing, 115 miles below St. Louis, caused the death of at least thirteen persons. The boat had made the landing and was backing out into the main channel, when it struck a hidden snag. A hole forty feet long was torn in its hull, and it sank so rapidly that there was no time to awaken the passengers and sleeping roustabouts, many of whom perished. City of Paducah settled in twenty-six feet of water and never was raised.

Several persons among the passengers and crew of Kate Adams lost forty lives by the burning of that boat in January, 1899. The boat took fire in the cabin and was almost wholly aflame when its commander brought it to the bank a short distance above Commerce, a point forty miles south of Memphis. Kate Adams was an exceptionally fast boat, and to it fell the honor of conveying President Grover Cleveland from West Memphis to Memphis on the occasion of his visit to that city in 1888.

The most terrible catastrophe on the Mississippi river or any of its tributaries since the destruction of Sultana and before the burning of City of Pittsburg, was the disaster that overtook Hannah Banks, about twelve years ago, near Plaquemine, La., ten miles above New Orleans. Although not accompanied by such large loss of life, the accident is almost without parallel because of the horrible circumstances under which several persons perished after the rescue seemed certain.

The boat was southward bound, with a big cargo and a large number of passengers aboard. While in midstream fire was discovered in one of the forward cabins. The command to bank it was given, and at once the pilot turned toward land. The fire gained rapid headway, driving the passengers to the lower deck. Many leaped into the water, while the rest, confident that the boat would safely reach the bank, remained aboard.

The pilot stood at the wheel, his clothes smoking and his face blistering in the fierce heat. The engineers, kept their posts, answering signals until the boat was run aground. Then followed the horrible scenes that stamped the catastrophe as among the worst in the history of such events.

Many of the crew and passengers leaped from the boat to the bank, where they sank nearly waist deep in a sort of quicksand. In the attempt to save the unfortunate men and women, some of the crew piled boxes and timbers between the burning boat and the helpless victims. The intense heat soon fired the boxes and the struggling beings died in agony before the eyes of their companions.

DEATH RECORD.

Dr. Edward Laurence Feehan.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Dr. Edward Laurence, brother of the most reverend Archbishop P. A. Feehan of Chicago, who for forty years had been a practicing physician in St. Louis, died at his residence today. Bright's disease is given as the cause of his death. He was 67 years of age.

Miss Eleanor Matthews.

KANSAS CITY, May 8.—Miss Eleanor Matthews, who had been general secretary of the Milwaukee Young Women's Christian association, state secretary for Missouri and general secretary of the St. Joseph Young Women's Christian association, died today in this city.

Carnegie Scholarships Awarded.

LONDON, May 8.—At this morning's session of the Iron and Steel institute it was announced that the Andrew Carnegie scholarships to carry on researches in metallurgy for this year had been awarded to a Mr. Campbell of New York; to three Englishmen, to a Parisian and to a resident of Berlin. Three scholarships were awarded in 1901, but Mr. Carnegie was so gratified with the results then obtained that he doubled his donation.

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