FLYNN IS SUSTAINED

By Harry Gilstrap, in His Statement at Jefferson

AS TO JENKINS' RECORD

In the Matter of Excess Fees --What Gilstrap Says.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—Harry Gilstrap, who was reading clerk in the lower house of the legislature last winter, in his paper, the Chandler News, adds the following testimony regarding the controversy between Messrs. Flynn and Jenkins concerning that part of the investigating committee's report which is alleged to have reflected upon Secretary Jenkins:

"Flynn was correct in his statement as to what the legislative investigation committee reported concerning Secretary Jenkins 'excess fee record. The editor of The News, as reading clerk of the house, read the report, as it came from the committee, to the house during one of its sessions, and the report was adopted by the house as read. It contained the objectionable reference to Mr. Jenkins, and after the house adjourned Mr. Jenkins came to the reading clerk and said he didn't want it to go into the journal in that shape—that he had an understanding with members of the committee that the reference to him was to be stricken out. This was after the report was adopted, however, and it was then too late for the change to be made, except by action of the house, and no such action was ever taken. If the record of the house was changed by cutting out part of this report it was done without authority of the house, and if Mr. Jenkins falsified the records he did something worse than if he had stolen the $300 in fees, as charged in the report."

EXCURSION OF EDITORS

Of Oklahoma Will Rendezvous at Wichita, October 2.

J. B. Campbell, of the Hennessey Clipper, prints the following in his paper, under the caption "Editors' Excursion:"

"Territorial editors' excursion will leave Wichita Monday, October 2, for St. Louis, via Missouri Pacific. Transportation can be secured to Wichita via the Rock Island or Santa Fe by application. Come and go with us and have a good time. Program of the trip will be forwarded about September 15, soon as the list is completed. It is expected to stop at Kansas City either going or coming. You will report at the Carey hotel, Wichita, at 10:30, October 2, when all arrangements will have been cocmpleted. For further information address the Kicker, Hennessey, O. T.

"The following applications have been filed: V. C. Welch and wife, Perry; L. G. Niblack and lady, Guthrie.

Niblack and lady, Guthrie; J. L. Isenberg and wife, Enid; Bert Campbell and Mr. Weller, Waukomis; Clyde Musgrove and lady, El Reno; T. F. Hensley, wife and sister, El Reno; Tom Jarboe, brother and lady, Norman; A. J. Ross and wife, Alva; John Hinkle and wife, Perkins; Henry McGill and wife, Shawnee; F. H. Lobdell and wife, onca City; J. C. Guelser and wife, Perry; Prof. Boyd and wife, Norman; S. P. Rihardson and wife, Hennessey.

"No conditions or requirements except that you be an editor and be at Wichita promptly, Monday, October 2, on or before 2:10 p. m. All other arrangements have been provided for by yours truly,

"J. B. CAMPBELL."

AGAINST GREER COUNTY

And Several Other Localities Cattle Quarantine Is Declared.

Guthrie O. T., Sept. 2.—At a meeting of the live stock sanitary board at Stillwater yesterday a quarantine was proclaimed against Greer county until November 1 satisfactory evidence having been presented to the board of the existence of splenetic, or Texas, fever in that county. A quarantine was also proclaimed against sections 36, 25 and 12 in Woods county; also the pasture and slaughter pens of Joseph Schnitzler in Wood county, until November . All congressional townships of Canadian county bordering on the South Camadian river were quarantined, and until November 1 it shall be unlawful to move, drive, lead, drift or transport cattle of any kind across the north and west lines of those townships except on join nspection by United States and territorial officials. It wa ordered by the board that on and after October 15 and until January 1, 1900, southern cattle may be allowed to enter over and across the territorial quarantine lines in Pottawatomie and Cleveland counties after inspection by the territorial inspector having jurisdiction, if found free from cattle ticks.

SYL DIXON'S GRAIN TRAIN

Rock Island Is Putting It to Mighty Good Use, Just the Same.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—The Rock Island railroad is making a gallant effort to keep that portion of the Dixon grain train which did not go on to New York, effective. It has telegraphed its agents at all the principal points along the road in Oklahoma to send on exhibits of Oklahoma fruit and other products, to be put in the exhibition car, which will be taken by the Rock Island to the different fairs in Iowa and Nebraska. Mayor Hensley of El Reno, who accompanied the train, says of the future movements of the train: "At Chicago the flour train was sent on to New York via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The exhibition car, in charge of Mr. Dixon, accompanied by Mr. Gill, of Yukon, was sent to the Iowa state fair grounds. Next week it will go to Omaha, Nebraska, and remain on exhibition at the exposition grounds. The week following it will be sent to the state fair at Lincoln, Nebraska. Then it will be sent on a tour of the northwest, through the Dakotas, Minnesota, and across to Springfield, Illinois, where it will be put on exhibition at the state fair."

MIKE O'MALLEY CANNOT LIVE

Blood Poisoning Has Set in in His Wounded Arm.

Shawnee, O. T., Sept. 2.—Mike O'Malley, one of the prisoners taken by Deputy Howard Smith last Tuesday at Union City, and who was wounded by being shot through the forearm, now lies at the point of death. Blood poisoning has set in and at furthest he can live but a day or so. He is in jail at Tecumseh.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—A special from Tecumseh says that Mike O'Malley, who was shot while resisting arrest at Union City, will probably die, the doctors saying he cannot live twenty-four hours. O'Malley was wanted at Tecumseh for horse stealing an dthe sheriff ran onto him and his brother, Tom, at Union City. Mike made for a cornfield but was shot in the arm and surrendered. He was taken to Tecumseh and lodged in jail. His wound was dressed and cared for, but gangrene set in and after a consultation among the physicians amputation was decided upon, but later the doctors agreed that O'Malley was too far gone to stand the operation.

WATERWORKS BOND ELECTION

Called to be Held in Alva on Monday, October 2.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—The call for the coming election to vote bonds for waterworks at Alva reads as follows:

"An election of the qualified voters of the town of Alva, Oklahoma Territory, is hereby called and will be held in said town on Monday, October 2, 1899, for the purpose of voting on the proposition of issuing the bonds of the town of Alva, Oklahoma Territory, in the sum of sixteen thousand dollars for the pourpose of putting in a system of waterworks in said town, to be owned and operated by the town. Said bonds to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Said bonds to run for a period of thirty years, payable at any time after ten years at the option of the town of Alva. No person shall be entitled to vote at said election unless he be in all respects a qualified elector and the owner of real or personal property subject to taxation within the town of Alva."

ACTS UGLY WHEN IN LIQUOR

Jim Baker Carves His Comrade in a Quarrel at Norman.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—The Norman Transcript says: Jim Baker and a man named Clardy, both of whom are working on the Rivers ranch in the Chickasaw country, were in town Wednesday night. When they got ready to go home both were pretty badly boozed, and got into a fight in the wagon over which should drive. They tumbled out of the wagon and Baker drew his knife and gave Clardy a couple of cuts. The police was called for, and Baker struck a 2:40 gait for the Chickasaw nation. Clardy was taken to Jackson's livery stable. He was not badly hurt. Jim was arrested Thursday morning and lodged in jail by Deputy Sheriff McClintock. He is charged with assault with intent to kill.

SHOOTERS CONTEST AT GUTHAIE

Guthrie Gets Eighteen Birds the Better of Perry—Banquet Follows.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—The Perry Gun club and the Guthrie Gun club engaged in a friendly contest at the shooting grounds in this city last evening, the Guthrie club winning the honors by eighteen birds. After the shoot both clubs were banquetted at the Capital hotel. Hon. S. L. overstreet acted as toastmaster and impromptu speeches were made by S. H. Harris, J. C. Clark, N. D. McGinley, F. H. Greer, C. M. Houston and others.

HEALTH OFFICER AT WORK

Campaign Against Unsanitary Things at Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Sept. 2.—Dr. Fee, chairman of the board of health, of this city, is engaged in a campaign against dairies, defective plumbing and diseased meat. e claims that most of the plumbing done in the city is not scientifically placed; that diseased meat is sold and that some of the dairies are not cleanly. He favors placing the three things complained of under municipal supervision, so far as health is endangered.

PROSPECTS FOR STATEHOOD

Are Such That Flynn Will Fetch It, Likelier Than Not.

Guthrie ,O. T., Sept. 2.—It is settled that Dennis Flynn, congressman, will make strenuous efforts to get statehood for Oklahoma at the next session of congress. It is said that the eastern members regard the proposition with more favor than they have hitherto and that the chances of securing statehood through an enabling act are good.

SALARIES AT STILLWATER

Fixed by the Council for the New City Officers.

Stillwater, O. T., Sept. 2.—The city council has fixed the salaries of the new city officers as follows: Mayor, $12 per annum; marshal, $40 per month; city clerk, $ 8per month; city treasurer, $48 per year; street commissioner, $40 per month; assistant city marshal, $30 per month; police judge, fees; councilmen, $12 per annum each.

PONCA CITY'S FIRST ELECTION

As a City of the First Class Takes Place September 19.

Ponca City, O. T., Sept. 2.—There is already considerable interest in the coming city election here, to fill the offices provided for a city of the first class. The nominations will have to be made immediately, as the election will take place two weeks from next Tuesday, and only a short campaign at best is possible.

Baptist Officers Re-Elected

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—The Central Baptist association met at Hennessey this week and re-elected the former officers. hTe association comprises Kingfisher, Oklahoma City, Okarche, Yukon, El Reno, Watonga and Hennessey. The officers re-elected are: Rev. C. W. Morrison, moderator; J. L. Francis, clerk and treasurer; Revs. W. M. Anderson, L. L. Smith and L. H. Holt, executive committee. The committee on foreign missions reported and an address was given by Rev. L. H. Holt of Guthrie.

Bank Notes for Stillwater.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—The First Natl aabbneAug.-pearetaoinshrdlucmfwyup tional bank, of Stillwater, this week received from Washington, national bank notes which when signed by the officers of the bank will be worth $45,000. They come in sheets of five. There are 9,000 sheets.

Death of Mrs. J. N. Houston.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—Mrs. J. N. Houston, of Arkansas City, died the past week, of cancer. Mrs. Houston was formerly known all over the west as a valuable person in the Indian service. She moved to Arkansas City in 1889 before the establishment of the town.

Ponca City Has Warrants to Burn.

Ponca City, Sept. 2.—The city of Ponca City has issued warrants to secure the Huchinson and Southern road. These warrants were never used and it is likely that the mayor and the board will cancel and destroy them.

There are some women who are reminded that they are superior creatures every time a man takes off his hat to them.—Atchison Globe.

TIME FOR PROVING UP

Becomes Matter for Controversy in Oklahoma.

HELD TO BE TEN YEARS

In a Former News Dispatch, But This Is Now Disputed.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—It was recently stated in the Eagle that the authorities at Washington had held that the entryman had ten years to make final proof and payment. The statement was taken from a letter to the editor of the Manchester Journal, and was accompanied with an assertion fro mhim that the ruling or opinion applied to the entrymen in the Cherokee Strip. In his letter Mr. W. A. Richards, acting commissioner, said: "As proof and payment must be made at the same time, and as extension of payments have been given ,extensions were correspondingly given on time in which to make proof. Therefore, where the entry was made prior to July 26, 1894, the entryman has ten years from date of entry to make final proof and payment if the entry is for ceded Indian lands, and eight years if for other lands."

The interpretation put upon this by the Manchester Journal is disputed at the Alva land office and the Alva Courier explains the matter at length in this way:

"On July 26, 1894, congress passed an act extending time for making final proof and payment 'for all lands located under the homestead laws of the United States for the period of one year * * * from the time of proof and payment would become due under existing laws.' At the time of the passage of said act the time provided by congress in which proof and payment should be made under the homestead laws was seven years from the date of entry or filing. And the act extending the time one year, made the time of proof and payment required of all who had filed prior to July 26, 1894, including said day, eight years from date of filing. All others, that is, those who filed since July 26, 1894, will have seven years from date of filing in which to make proof and payment. The letter from Assistant Commissioner Hon. W. A. Richards, does not and was evidently not intended to cover or refer to the lands in the Cherokee Outlet which were purchased by the government of the Cherokee Indians.

"Other acts of congress extending time of payments, as the act of October 20, 1893, and of March 2, 1895, and of June 10, 1896, June 7, 1897 and July 1, 1898, were all special in their provisions and applied to lands ceded by the various Indian tribes located in Oklahoma, and which were always named in the act. As for example, the act of October 20, 1893, after the enacting clause reads as follows: That the homestead settlers on the 'Absentee Shawnee, Pottawatomie and Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands in Oklahoma Territory be, etc.,' and the act of March 2, 1895, used identically the same language. And the act of July 1, 1898, provides 'that the settlers who purchased with the condition annexed of actual settlement on all ceded Indian reservations be, etc.'

"In a word, the only act of a general character extending the time of proof and payment, is the act of July 26, 1894, above referred to, and is the only act, in our judgment, with a reference to the time in which proof and payment must be made that is applicable to the Cherokee Outlet. Now, section 2291, revised statutes United States, provides that an entryman must make proof within sixen years. But as the settler must reimburse the government for the sums he paid for this land, and as proof and payment must be simultaneous, or made at the same time, and as the act of July 26, 1894, extended the time for making final proof and payment one year, therefore all those who filed prior to July 26, 1894, have eight years, and all others seven years, from date of filing in which to make proof and payment. It all really depends on the meaning of the word ceded. The Cherokee Outlet was gotten by direct purchase and sale and was not ceded by the Indians as a result of treaty stipulations. Webster defines ceded to mean: 'To yield or surrender; to give up; to redan; as, ceda a fortress, a province, or country, to another nation, by treaty.' As the Outlet was not gotten in this manner it does not come under the head of ceded lands."

LOOKING UP EICK'S RECORD

It Is Alleged at Enid That He Was a Bad Man.

Enid, O. T., Sept. 2.—Sheriff Copeland of Oklahoma county, was in this city this week trying to find out something about J. W. Eick, the man who was murdered and decapitated near Oklahoma City. It is said that Eick was a bad man and had killed in his time three men.

CONNECTIONS AT CROSS

Put in Between the Santa Fe and Hutchinson Southern.

Blackwell, O. T., Sept. 2.—This week the Hutchinson Southern completed its switch connections with the Santa Fe at Cross President Ripley and party of Santa Fe and Mr. Bradford and party of the Hutchinson Southern met in the territory and conferred also this week on minor questions.

SAN DOMINGO COLOR LINE

It is Said That the Recent Revolution Was a Race Conflict.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Evening Post says: Believing in the sucess of the revolt in San Domingo, agents of the revolutionists here were not cast down by news of the arrest of General Jimenez at Santrunks. Mr. Grullon, the chief agent, tiago de Cuba, with hi stwenty-seven had with hi ma friend who for twelve years was a partner of eGneral Jimenez in the firm of Jimenez, Haustelt & Co. in this city, and both spoke concerning the general ,hi saspirations, and the state of Sandomingo with a freedom which the general's friends have not hitherto evidenced.

"Naturally," he said, "I desire the success of General Jimenez, for the reason that I was so long associated with him, and know him so well. The long and short of this affair is—and it is an aspect which has not hitherto been brought out—that this revolution is a white man's effort to wrest from the colored element control of the government. Hereaux was a negro; Figueroa is also a negro, and practically all the men in power are negroes. In short, the negro is supreme in the government, notwithstanding that the pure whites of the isand—that is, those descended from Europeans and Indians—compose two-thirds of the population. But negro rule might have tolerable had not the negroes virtually undertaken to drive thhe whites out. By oppression and confiscation and imprisonment and murder and what not, they have tried to make the island a place a white man could not live in. The white men, who comprise almost the majority of the educated, enlightened, and liberal people, have concluded to take things into their own hands and institute a descent government."

"Then the civil war is really on racial lines?"

Oh, no! Oho, no!" exclaimed both Mr. Grulon and the friend of Jimenez. "No," continued Mr. Grullon in alarm, "we cannot afford to say that; there are too many negroes in the island ,and some of them are educated, good people."

"Jimenez himself," continued the friend, "was on excelent terms with Heaureaux. The latter has said to me: 'I have nothing whatever against Jimenez; I wish he could come here; I will do everything I can to help him.' But Jimenez knew better than to take Heureaux at his word. They were on most excellent terms, but Jimenez was the only Dominican whom Heureaux feared at the head of a revolution, and so he didn't really want him around in any active capacity. But all the time their business relations continued. Jimenez built a canal, diverted a river to its old mouth at Monte Christi, reclaimed a large logwood district from swamps, and in return received from the government a title to all the district. Then Jimenez exported logwood, and it was the foundation of his fortune. By and by Jimenez wrote to Heureaux that he could no longer make such profits on his logwood, unless the export duties were reduced. Heureaux accordingly reduced them, and Jimenez again exported at a great profit. It was throughout a perfect business-like and legitimate and legitimate transaction."

"Were the export duties similarly reduced for other exporters of logwood, or for Jimenez alone?"

"I don't know. I suppose so. How was that, Grullon?"

"For the benefit of all exporters—in that district," replied Mr. Grullon, hastily.

"And it is to be remembered," put in the friend, "that Mr. Jimenez was by all odds the principal exporter of logwood—sent out more than ten times as much as all the others combined. enes, even if the reduction was made for his exclusive benefit, nobody else's niterests were much hurt."

"By and by Jimenez found that he had given Heureaux $200,000, and that the latter was demanding more. He felt that he had reached the limit of his generosity in this direction, and he refused to give again. Then he and Heureaux ceased to be such cordial friends as they had been. Still, the logwood concession was not revoked, but it had been profitless for some time on account of the rise in analline dyes."

AGRARIANS ARE INSOLENT

Since They Defeated the Kaiser—They Want Farm Laborers Enslaved

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The complete surrender of the government to the Agrarians has had the effect of increasing the confidence and rapaciousness of the latter. The Agrarian mouthpiece, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, commenting jubilantly on the fact that the government in closing the diet went so far as to thank the delegates who had just insolently rejected the emperor's pet measure, says: "The long expected, hoped for, begged for sop to the friends of the canal has not been given. In spite of all intriguing, lying and crushing, the word has not been spoken."

The frequently inspired Post says: "There is no doubt the introduction of the bill was a grave political mistake."

The paper then proceeds to formulate a rule that the government hereafter would best find out whether the Conservatives are willing to support a measure before introducing it. In view of the fact that the government declares its intentions to re-introduce the canal bill at the next session of the diet, the Agrarian newspapers say they will continue the opposition to the measure.

The Liberal and the larger part of the Centre papers icontinue to bemoan the defeat of the bill and express astonishment at the complete collapse of the government. A leading Centre organ, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, says: "It would require the pen of Mark Twain to adequately discuss the recent crisis. The disproportion between the words and the small deeds of the government is too glaring."

The Cologne Gazette exclaims: "If Bismarck had only lived to see this."

The Voerwaerts and other Socialist papers attack Prince Hohenlohe, the German imperial chancellor, reminding him that he has not kept his solemn pledges made in the reichstag to see that the Prussian law in regard to the affiliation of political clubs be rescinded and threatening to take action in the reichstag.

How their victory has puffed up the Prussian Agrarians was frequently manifested in the newspapers this week. The Deutsche Agrar Correspondent advocates the extension of the provisions of the anti-strike bill to agricultural laborers, forbidding the latter to strike under any circumstances under penalty of imprisonment in jail and corporal punishment. Another Agrarian paper attributes the trouble with farm hands to too high pay, leading to drunkenness and opposition, and advises the restoration of the whip as a remedy.

Throughout the week celebrations in honor of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Goethe have taken place throughout Germany. Those at Frankfort and Weimar were foremost. The former was attended by Andrew White, United States ambassador, and Mrs White; Consul General Guenter, Consul Weber of Nuremburg and Senator Mark Hanna. The government held aloof from these celebrations. The emperor sent only a coolly worded telegram to Frankfort. In Berlin Goethe's monument was decorated, but the government officials did not participate in the ceremonies. The students of the university were absent on their vacations. They will celebrate the event in November and several other universities will do the same.

The National Zeitung says Holland would be glad to relinquish her hold on Curacoa and other islands off the coast of Venezuela, but it is feared in Holland that the Monroe doctrine would be applied, especially as there is bad blood between Holland and Venezuela. The National Zeitung quotes Dutch papers to show that the experience of Spain has not been lost on Holland, and adds: "Doubtless this makes Holland desire a treaty with Germany."

The fruit crop this year is almost an entire failure, except in small districts of Nuremburg and Baden. In Alsace, a usually good fruit country, pears cost twenty pfennig each, and apples are scarce everywhere.

The first prize ever given by the emperor for bicycling was contested for at Charlottenburg last Sunday.

Daily Eagle, by carrier, 15c per week.

HIS ANCIENT HABITS

Menaced From America and John Bull Is Alarmed.

EIGHTH MISSOURI ELECTION

Proves a Red Rag to British Political Journalism.

(Copyrighted, 1899, by Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 2.—With so many material signs of the increase of American leaven in English life, it is small wonder that the press and people are paying special and, in some instances, hysterical attention to this menace to insular habits. The height of this feeling is perhaps best illustrated by the remark of an English jockey, who, seeing last Tuesday, at Derby, the American jockeys securing al ithree places in one race, muttered: "Othello's occupation is gone."

On the same order is the Globe's comment upon the purchasing from Pittsburg of gondola cars for the Soudan railway. It says: "No imperative question of time can be urged here, as in the case of Atbara, and it is hoped that a full inquiry wil lbe made as to the facts."

In reply to an evening paper's query as to why the government has now promised to help the farmers by securing the best American instead of English machinery, an Anglo-Australian writes: "Nobody in Australia would think of using anything but American machinery. It is all American, from the reaper and binder to the lawn mower and garden trowel. Many of the implements are unknown to the English farmer. John Bull will stick to the old groove."

Another sign of the times is the announcement by one of the largest firms of brewers in the United Kingdom that they are going to make lager beer, which has caused articles to appear bewailing the threatened popularity of the ancient national drink, ale.

Drawing attention to the increased use of ice ,the Standard says: "The recent hot weather inclined the Englishman to sympathize with the irritability usually displayed by American visitors at the difficulty in securing it."

An astonishing report is going the rounds about the new gun, made at Woolwich, which is said to be so powerful that no range is long enough to test it, so a new range is to be built. It is seriously stated that the first shot went out of sight and that it was impossible to get the exact range. But, the range was conservatively estimated at fifteen miles. As the extended testing grounds will not be ready for some time, it is said the gun is being shortened so that it can be tested immediately.

Many stories are current about the Prince of Wales' recent visit to Marienbad, where he was most democratic. It is said that a Polish Jew sitting on a park next to the prince, not knowing his identity, began to uestion him about what he paid for his rooms, doctors, etc., ending with digging his royal highness in the ribs and telling him he looked too healthy to need the water cure.

There is such a dearth of matters of international interest that even the recent special election in the Eighth Missouri district for a successor to Congressman Richar P. Bland has ben utilized as the topic of the day, lengthy editorials foreshadowing all kinds of possible political upheavals in the United States.

A weekly paper again brings up the Maybrick case, saying the injustice done to Dreyfus is nothing when compared to that done to Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American undergoing penal servitude for life after having been convicted of poisoning her husband, basing its remarks on the old theory that she ought to have been hanged or freed.

The prevalence of the plague abroad creates uneasiness here and the authorities have taken a few regulation precautions at the ports, ut, the bulk of the English are far too satisfied with their sanitary security to seriously consider the possibility of an outbreak in this country.

Excepting the small incursion of society folk Thursday to see Mrs. Langtry's first night in "The Degenerates," London remains in the social doldrmus. Partridge shooting began Friday. The birds are reported to be plentiful.

Public interest in both the Dreyfus court-martial and the Transvaal crisis ratehr flagged during the week and it is not yet keen on the yacht race, though the papers give good accounts of the Shamrock's doings.

WHITE LABOR IS WELCOME

In Hawaii and White Laborers Can Stand the Climate.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—A special to the Record from Honolulu, August 26, via San Francisco, says: Daniel A. Hay, designated by the secretary of tate to investigate labor conditions and labor immigration in the Hawaiian Ilands, since annexation, has about concluded his work and expects to return to the states early in September. He has visited every island in the group and almost every plantation. "I shall be able to report," he said, "not only a willingness on the part of planters to secure white immigrants for the islands to meet the demand for labor in all departments of industry, and to build up a population that will be, or become, American, but a very strong desire on the part of most o fthem for such an immigration. One of the greatest obstacles to securing white labor is the widely prevailing opinion that the white man can not stand the labor of the plantations in this climate. On this point I think I have secured data sufficient to prove not only that he can but that he does."

DREYER JURY DISAGREES

Case Dates From the Failure of the National Bank of Illinois.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—The jury sitting in the case of Edward S. Dreyer, the former prominent banker charged with failing to turn over to his successor as treasurer of the West Park board $119,000 of the board's funds, today announced that the twelve men could not agree upon a verdict. Dreyer was in 1896 treasurer of the West Park board and senior member of the banking firm of E. S. reyer & Co. With the crash of the National Bank of Illinois, numerous smaller institutions, among them Dreyer & Co., went under. Dreyer had deposited the board's funds in the National Bank of Illinois, and his defense was that the loss of the money was through no fault of his.

Argentina's Conversion Scheme

New York, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: Public opinion is decidedly adverse to the conversion scheme proposed by the government. Former Ministers of Finance, Pacheco, Pirin, Terry and Escalante unanimously condemn the project. They say it would have disastrous consequences for Argentina. The scheme will probably be adopted by the senate and rejected by the chamber. Word comes from Rio Janeiro that Minister Bryan introduced officials of the American squadron to the president of the republic

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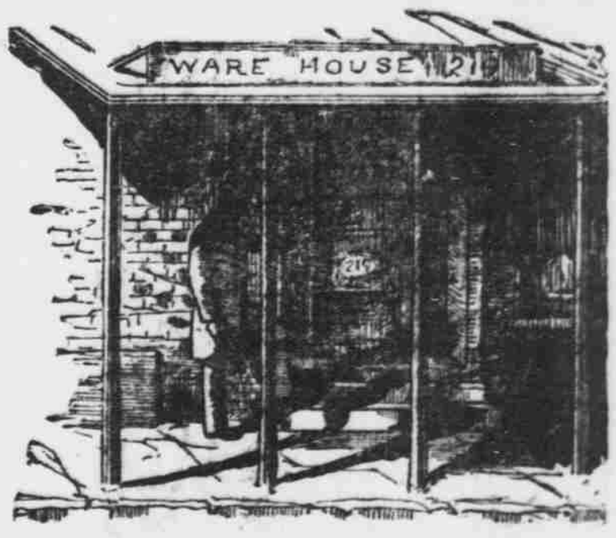

A Brooklyn policeman, living on Lafayette Avenue, makes some well-considered remarks on the habits of the force: "Their sleep is irregular, their meals irregular, and their business is an irregularity from beginning to end." He says: "Is it any wonder that you find many of them of irregular character and habits, brought on by a disordered stomach? I wish samples of Ripans Tabules could be placed in the hands of every policeman in the country, if for no other reason than the purifying effect upon their character and habits. Ripans Tabules can never be known except by trial. I shall continue to take one whenever necessary. I have found them to be unsurpassed by anything. Policemen are subject to indigestion and dyspepsia perhaps more than others. For them I consider Ripans Tabules a great blessing."

A new style packet containing ten sample tabules in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—five cents is the price. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the Ten-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (ten tabules) will be sent for five cents.