TO VISIT KENTUCKY

Kansans Will Attend the Conclave in Force.

IT WILL BE A BIG EVENT

Bester Brown Says State Will Furnish a Division.

Louisville, Ky., June 1.—A good-sized portion of Kansas will move to Kentucky next August, not because it loves the Sunflower state less nor the Blue Grass state more, but because the Twenty-eighth Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templars of America will be held in Louisville the fourth week of the month, which bears the name of an illustrious Caesar, hence those Kansans who have enlisted in the great White Plumed army want to march on the city that will next entertain the Grand Encampment of the members of the wonderful York branch of Masonry.

Very Eminent Sir Bester G. Brown, of Topeka, representing the Grand Commandery of Kansas, was here this week to complete arrangements for the pilgrimage of the Knights and ladies from his home state. Some time ago a contract was closed for accommodations at the residence of Miss Anna McComb, at 742

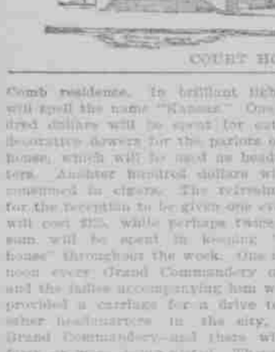
COLONEL SID. J. GATES.

Third street, near Broadway, for the Grand Commandery officers and their wives and daughters, and Mr. Brown's visit was to have erected in front of this handsome old Southern home on the lawn a band stand, buy the chairs and refreshments necessary for the headquarters to be established, hire the carriages, secure a florist, etc., etc.

Mr. Brown said to your correspondent that Kansans expect to do themselves proud on this trip to the Falls City. An electric arch will be built across the street immediately in front of the McComb residence. Its brilliant lights will spell the name "Kansas." One hundred dollars will be spent for cut and decorative flowers for the parlors of the house, which will be used as headquarters. Another hundred dollars will be consumed in cigars. The refreshments for the reception to be given one evening will cost $125, while perhaps twice that sum will be spent in keeping "open house" throughout the week. One afternoon every Grand Commandery officer and the ladies accompanying him will be provided a carriage for a drive to the other headquarters in the city, each Grand Commandery—and there will be forty or more—being visited. These carriages will cost $5 or more. The band stand in front of the home will be 20 by 30 feet, and from it concerts will be given nightly by the famous musical organization that will come with the Kansans—Marshall's band, of Topeka, composed of 36 pieces, the band about which Musical Ideas, of Boston, said: "No such band ever marched through the streets of our city before," the band which John Philip Sousa honored by calling its leader to the stage and turning over his baton to him; the band that is one of the most handsomely uniformed in the country.

Mr. Brown said he had assurances that Kansas would be represented at the Conclave by at least 500 "sword's," enough to form a grand division in the big parade on the first day of the Triennial. St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 35, of Ellsworth, will be the personal escort of the new Grand Commander, Right Eminent Sir Edward W. Wellington. There will be 30 Knights from this organization. Topeka, No. 5, will send to Newton, No. 8, 40 strong. Hiram, No. 16, of Hutchinson, will have a delegation of 60. St. Bernard, No. 36, of Independence, has already issued a contract for quarters for 40 Templars at the Kaiser hotel at Fourth and Jefferson. The Kansas Knights will assemble at Kansas City and come through in two special trains, reaching Louisville Monday morning, the day before the Grand Encampment begins.

While in the city Mr. Brown was entertained by Mr. Hal T. Jefferson and Col. J. T. Cathright, being the guest of honor at a dinner given by the former at the Pendennis club and at a luncheon given by the latter at Seelbach's. Col. Cathright is the chairman of the Conclave committee on hotels and accommodations, and sacked Mr. Brown on his mission to Louisville. An escort was given on a house near Third and Walnut



COLONEL J. T. CATHRIGHT.

for the band that will come with the Kansans.

Col. Cathright believes there will be 150,000 visitors in Louisville during Triennial week, and he has arranged to care for all of them. In his hands have been placed 20 hotels, 250 boarding houses, hundreds of old Southern homes, like the one the Kansas Grand Commandery will occupy, and a camp that will be established at Fountain Ferry park to provide room for 1,000. All the railroads have agreed to "park" sleeping cars, and in this way thousands will be accommodated. If necessary, the steamboats in the local harbor will also be used for the overflow crowds.

Louisville expects to make the coming conclave the most successful in the history of American Templarism. An entertainment fund of $100,000 has been raised to provide a program of attractions never before attempted. So far as outlined the features will include divine

CAPTAIN JOHN H. LEATHERS, Grand Marshal.

services Sunday morning; grand escort to all arriving commanderies Monday; big parade Tuesday; reception at Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, the pioneer institution of the kind in the United States, Tuesday night, and "An Evening of Darkey Song and Dance," under the personal direction of Colonel Will S. Hays, the noted song writer; competitive drill, the first in 18 years, Wednesday morning; award of five handsome sterling silver trophies to successful contestants at horse show building at night, when the 27 sponsors for the commanderies of Kentucky will make their appearance on the reception committee; a horse display at Churchill Downs, where the famous Kentucky Derby is run and won every Spring, on Thursday and Friday—an open air congress of the best thoroughbreds, trotters and pacers in the Blue Grass state; a grand ball Thursday night at Confederate hall, which will accommodate 15,000 dancers and spectators; boat excursions on the Ohio river every afternoon and night; numerous social functions to the distinguished guests, among whom will be President McKinley and Rear Admiral Schley; fireworks, etc.

From present indications there will be 20,000 uniformed Knights and 125 bands of music in the parade, of which Captain John H. Leathers, who was a member of the Stonewall Jackson Brigade of the Southern Confederacy, will be grand marshal. More reviewing stands will be erected for this pageant than were ever before built at a Triennial. Mr. Chas. D.

COURT HOUSE AT LOUISVILLE.

Meyer is chairman of the building committee for the Conclave, and expects to be able to seat thousands who ordinarily have to stand up during a public procession. One of the features of the stands in Louisville will be one especially for the thousands of ladies who are coming.

Mr. Sid J. Gates, who is chairman of the committee on amusements and excursions for the Conclave, is the general agent of the passenger department of the Big Four railroad.

Between $40,000 and $50,000 will be spent in illumination and decorations in Louisville during Grand Encampment week. Among the innovations will be a floral square, the lawn of the court house being utilized for the flower beds and the Temple of Justice itself for a great display of bunting, flags and banners, bearing Templar emblems. There will be massive arches at the ends, each requiring several thousand gallons and other growing plants in their constructions. Another unique piece of decoration will be a quadruple arch at Fourth and Broadway. It will cost $1,500, and will take 7,000 incandescent lights.

CHARLES D. MEYER.

R. E. HUGHES.

BURGLAR PIER CAPTURED

D. S. Woodson of Renfrow Earns the Reward.

Guthrie, O. T., June 1.—The Alva Review says: John Bier, the man who is charged with burglarizing Mr. Gardner's store at Carwile, this county, and who was supposed to escape from Deputy Sheriff Hendine and Mr. Gardner, on Saturday evening, May 18, was captured last Friday about three miles northwest of Alva, on the Santa Fe railroad track, and landed behind the bars in the county jail.

D. S. Woodson, who was in Wilwaska Friday morning and saw Bier leave, got the record Alva on the railroad track, not being certain that he was the man, but took the passenger train to Alva and went and notified Sheriff Gates of the man he saw and found that he was the man wanted. Deputy Chester Evans in company with D. S. Woodson, then started in search of Bier and were successful in capturing him. A reward of $25 had been offered for his capture and above parties will receive the trophy.

ANIMALS OF EUROPE

Mammoths Lived in Moravia 5,000 Years Ago.

MAN WAS ALSO THERE

Peculiar Discoveries Made in Recent Explorations.

Of the number of diluvial species of animals in Europe, the mammoths is most prominent, especially on account of its huge magnitude and the exceptionally large area over which it spread on the continent. Originating in the Arctic regions, this formidable animal emigrated during the period in which the northern island ice masses began to advance towards the south, to central Europe where it remained for centuries, until changed climatic and other conditions caused its extinction in middle Europe, while it continued to exist much longer in the far north. Since the time the scientifi world began to investigate the existence of man in diluvia' Europe, it has been one of the most interesting matters of dispute whether man was livin gat the same time as the mammoth, because, if so, the age of mankind in Europe would reach a much higher estimate than if this simultaneous existence is denied.

During the last generation the affirmative of this question has been most generally accepted, although with important facts to sustain them, eminent investigators of pre-history have adhered to the opposite opinion.

Predmost, a small market place in the neighborhood of Prerau in Moravia (Austria), has become, through its immense fields containing remains of mammoths, a world-renowned locality. Its veins of so-called "loess," a yellow, chalk-like diluvial clay, extend over large tracts of land, rich in small pieces of coal and ashes, containing remains of man and animals. Aside from the general mixture of bones and teeth of numerous mammoths of different periods, there lie together considerable masses of bones and fragments of bones of reindeer, horses, buffaloes, stags, roes, as well as skeletons of wolves, foxes cave lions, and hyenas. Right below the huge upper part of a mammoth has been found the right side of a human jawbone, which neither in size nor shape differs from the jawbone of a modern white man. These discoveries tend to confirm the opinion that man existed in this prehistoric period. Moreover, the numerous tools and arms, such as knives, axes, saws, daggers, arrow-heads made of firestone, quartz and animal bones, as well as the materials of which these tools and arms were made, and last, but not least, the large quantities of charcoal and ashes, point to the fact that on this spot, more than 5,000 years ago, man lived either permanentl yor periodically.

It was, of course, natural to regard these people of the reindeer period of North Moravia as "mammoth hunters," who, like certain savage tribes of central Africa, caught the giant of land mammals in covered pitfalls, and killed the defenceless colossus with their primitive weapons to secure its tusks, the ivory of which, even at that prehistoric period, formed a most valuable and highly esteemed article of trade. But how can it be explained that such huge masses of mammoth remains have been found on such a relatively limited ground, and that most of the skeletons are almost intact? Can it be that the aborigines drove whole herds of these gigantic pachydermats together to destroy them? Less probable is it that these hunters brought the bodies of their immense spoil from other districts to their dwelling places, in order to let them there decay.

From the labyrinth of questions which arise with regard to the Predmost mammoth field, the celebrated Danish zoologist, Yapetus Steenstrup, has shown us an outlet. When he heard of the sensational Predmost discoveries, he did not hesitate, in spite of his seventy-five years to undertake the long voyage from Copenhagen to Prerau, to see with his own eyes and to judge from personal investigation these marvellous disclosures. After a short examination of the field, he gave his opinion in the following words: "The mammoth has not lived here simultaneously with mankind; it may have perished long before immigration of human beings, and been preserved intact in frozen soil until the man of the later reindeer period found it, cut it out of the soil, utilized its teeth and bones and possibly left its flesh as food to the wild animals."

Steenstrup, when forming his judgment applied the principle now universally accepted by all natural history researchers, that we can solve questions pertaining to prehistoric man only by due consideration to the present wild trives living under similar conditions. Under conditions similar to those of the Predmost mammoth hunters, live at the present time the people of the most northern part of Asia, the Tungusians, Yakuts, and others Such an eminent researcher as is Boyd Dawkins holds that these tribes are descendants of cimeral Europeans who, together with musk-oxen and reindeer, following the edge of the melting inland ice over the Polish and Siberian steppes, reached the Arctic regions, there to continue living in the reindeer period the life of the diluvial man, with their primitive stone and bone tools and weapons. And to these wild hunters even at the present time the mammoth falls as spoil—of course not alive, but as a frozen body in the soil—although they say that it still lives as a gigantic mole in the depths of the earth, only dying when coming too near the surface of the earth. They search for these bodies, which in many cases are well preserved, still covered with hide and hair, in order to get their teeth and bones; and often they use the fat of the bodies, feeding their dogs with the flesh.

In view of this remarkable preservation it is not astonishin gthat Steenstrup should deny the coexistence of man with the mammoth, notwithstanding the juxtaposition of the remains of both at Predmost; and it is safe to say that genuine "mammoth hunters" have never existed, and that one should speak only of modern pit-hunting. This is also the opinion of Conrad Friedberg, one of the most eminent Austrian students of prehistory.

H. L. GRINSEL.

MODEL ISLAND REPUBLIC.

Ideal Condition of a Primitive People in Japan.

This is the story of a model republic, where vice, drunkenness and crime have no place and where paupers and plutocrats, policemen and police courts are never seen. A republic which seems to have realized the dreams of philosophers, poets and dreamers. For there is no competition; consequently there are never panics, nor strikes, nor labor agitators, nor "bloated bondholders." A country where there is no "over production" and no unemployer, no "idle rich" or "deserving poor."

This model republic is no experiment, no colony scheme born of the brain of a social reformer, but has existed for over three hundred years.

Within a few hours' ride of Tokio the Japanese capital, there thrives a little community who live and work in indifference to wars and rumors of war. Happily unconscious of the growing importance of Japan in the world, or of the changes taking place, they live free from want or the fear of want, content to remain still while the remainder of the race is moving on.

"An Elysium of the Eastern Sea," this republic has been called, and the title seems appropriate. It is situated on the island of Hashima, off the coast of Atami, ten miles from the watering-place of that name. The society folk who frequent Atami probably have no idea of their proximity to a place where people can get along without a "400" to dictate fashions.

Hashima is a very small island, which will account in part ofr its uninterrupted success. Not quite two miles long and one mile wide, it hardly provides room for such luxuries as the capitalist and agitator. The climate is warm and soft, and with the scenery is in harmony with the conditions of the inhabitants. Even in the coldest winter hyacinths and azaleas in bloom can be seen dotting the meadows and camelia blossoms nod on the miniature hills.

Visitors to Hashima are rare, but those who enter the island are greeted cordially. The islanders will point heverently to an old temple, named Tenmyoji, established by Bishop Tenkaku, to whom belongs the honor of founding the republic over three centuries ago. At about the same time that Sir Thomas Moore was inditing "Utopia" Bishop Henkaku was framing the laws that have governed Hashima ever since.

The Bishops' laws have withstood the wear and tear of time. They are based upon one fundamental idea—the common ownership of property. In Hashima there is no private property in land or the instruments of labor. The property is owned and enjoyed in common.

No single person owns property, but all the members of the community possess an equal share. Every one receives income and is permitted to enjoy it. All receive the full results of their labor, together with what nature gratuitously confers upon them. As a result, Hashima has no rich and there never were any poor. There is no competition and no strife. There is no hatred, no enmity, no jealousy. All are brothers and sisters and live in equally. Liberty and fraternity are not abstract theories but facts. No inhabitant of Hashima ever knew what slavery or selfishness means. What is yet a vague dream to millions is realized in this communistic state.

The laws of Hashima are simple. There should not be more than forty-one houses, no matter haw the population may increase. There are eighty acres of cultivated land, divided into equal portions of forty-one pieces. There ja no rice field, but potatoes and rich vegetables are raised, with millet and other grains that grow on dry land.

The produce is divided equally according to the individual needs, and the surplus is exported in exchange for rice.

The allotments of imported rice is reserved for festal occasions, such as the first day of the new year, or the 15th of July, which is the date of the commemoration of the foundation of the republic. If necessary, a marriage, birth, death or some other celebration is used for the allotment. The rice is stored in a common granary.

Farming, however, is only incidental to the more important industry of fishing. The men are all fishermen and own seven boats in common. From this source products of the sea are secured which are estimated to bring in 3,000 yen every year. This sum is divided among the forty-one homes without discrimination against any one.

When one of the forty-one homes meets misfortune or accident the sufferers are taken care of by the republic. A man capable of doing so is, in case of misfortune, sometimes charged, by special authority, with the duty of taking charge of a store, out of which he is permitted to make a good profit until he his recovered. Then he has to make room for some other unfortunate. There are two stores owned by the people, one for the sale of liquors and the other for the sale of coarse wares. These are manufactured on the island. The people are temperate, drunkards are an unknown quantity.

The children of the island are educated at a grammar school, which is usually in charge of a teacher from Amishiro, the nearest village on the opposite coast. The teacher receives his salary chiefly in rice from the common granary, and his clothes are woven and made by the young women in turn.

Hashima probably enjoys the distinction of being the only place in the world where communism is in operation, although the Hashimians probably could not explain what is meant by communism or any other sociological term. Thanks to the wisdom of Bishop Tenkaku and their own application, they have solved the industrial problem, that vexed question whose ramifications extend throughout the civilized world.

MET ON SAN JUAN HILL.

Romance of Two Cousins, Now Partners, on a Battlefield.

Omaha, May 19.—Arthur L. Drake and William Francis Drake, cousins, partners in the cattle business near Ogallala, owe their acquaintance and partnership to an accidental meeting on the battlefield after the charge of San Juan Hill, Cuba, before which they never knew of each other's existence.

After the close of the Spanish-American war each of these men received his discharge, the one from the Third United States cavalry one year later. In August, 1898, they located in Western Nebraska, and have since been intimately associated.

No story of fiction has ever been imagined or told which surpasses the remarkable history of their family and more especially that of the fathers of these two young men, themselves, their two sons and these sons' little daughters.

Arthur J. Drake and Francis M. Drake, twins were born in Birmingham, Ala., April 21, 1840, where they lived until Arthur decided to go North when he was sixteen. After traveling through many of the northern states he located on a farm near Milwaukee. He never wrote home. He married Miss Mary Sherwood and was the father of two sons, one of whom is Arthur L. Drake.

Francis M. Drake remained with his father and worked for him in a store. He was married in 1859 and is the father of one child—William Francis Drake.

At the beginning of the civil war Arthur J. Drake volunteered for the union and joined the Eleventh Wisconsin infantry. Francis M. Drake went with the state and the confederacy and was a member of the Thirty-first Alabama infantry.

During the siege of Vicksburg by Grant's forces the soldiers on either side became friendly at certain places where they were stationed in trenches close together and would often call each other "Yanks" and "Rebs" in a social way, trade tobacco for coffee and exchange other articles. Here the twin brothers met for the first time after Arthur left home.

After the war was over Arthur J. returned to his home in Wisconsin, where he died in 1886. The other brother moved from Alabama to Texas, where he engaged in the cattle business. He still lives in that state.

After the battle of San Juan Hill a wounded Rough Rider was sending a flying message to his wife and only daughter by a kind quartermaster of the Third United States cavalry, who was doing all in his power to stop the hemorrhages from his wounds and save his life.

The dying man took from his watch chain a locket which contained the photos of his wife and child.

"This," said he, "is for Edith Drake, my only child."

"My God," whispered the other, "that's the name of my only child. Then he fainted. He knew the man had not the strength to answer questions, so he waited until the Rough Rider was strong enough to talk. There in that southern hospital these two men discovered that their fathers were brothers and that they had each a daughter named Edith Drake and that their little girls were near of the same age.

WILL BE THE ALAMO.

Oklahoma City to Have Another New Hotel.

Oklahoma City, O. T., June 1.—This city is to have another new hotel and it will be opened July 1. It will be known as the Alamo, a three-story brick building, now in the course of construction, with forty guest chambers.

It is near the Frisco station, on Second street, between Robinson and Harvy. The building is the property of J. G. Smith, and $20,000 is being put into the structure throughout the job.

Mrs. May H. Smith will have charge of the business. The hotel will be right in accord with the other improvements going on in the city and its furnishings will be second to none in the territory.

WHEAT HARVEST SOON

In Ten Days Cutting Will Commence at Glencoe.

Glencoe, O. T., June 1.—The Mirror says: Within ten days from this issue of the Mirror the great wheat harvest in Oklahoma will be in full blast. Farmers are preparing for it, and every available hand is being engaged for the work. There are as fine wheat fields surrounding Glencoe as can be found in the world today. The waving grain resembles the soft waves of a tranquil sea, but within two weeks the grain will be cut and the fields will again be in stubble. Our elevator men are preparing to handle the wheat and the railroads are running their surplus cars. The yield will be large and if the price should be anywhere between 50 and 60 cents, which is likely, the end of Oklahoma will have more cash at the end of the season than she has well first saw for.

The Rock Island has cut the rate to Boston from $50.35 to $46.40; to New York from $46.35 to $43.35, first-class, and to other eastern points pro rata.

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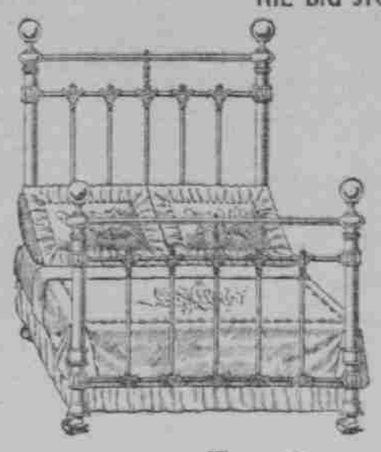

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Some Wichita References

John Braitsch, the Shoe Man — Dr. Wilson, Dentist — A. G. Walden, Chief Fire Dept.
Dr. C. G. Adams, Dentist — Cash Henderson, "Merchant Prince"
And Scores of Others