KANSAS NEWS.

Prisoners Now Under Guard of the State Militia.

The Alleged Murderers of the Berrys Bound for St. Francis.

MARCH IN SAND HILLS

Will Take Three Days for Posse to Get Through.

Party Fears Ambush in Ravines by Sharpshooters.

Colby, Kan., June 9.—Under guard of a sheriff's posse and a company of state militia Chauncey Dewey, Claude Wilson and W. J. McBride, alleged murderers of Daniel Berry and two sons, left here today for a trip across the country to St. Francis, where the preliminary trial will be held. It is believed that the march will consume three days, and as telephone wires in the hills have been cut the guard is not likely to be heard from until St. Francis is reached.

Dewey, who is a son of the Chicago millionaire, and second cousin to Admiral Dewey, refuses to talk but seems cheerful and in good spirits.

Officers of the militia and others do not fear an open battle with armed settlers, but are afraid that as the party passes through the hills and wooded places efforts may be made by sharp shooters to pick off the accused prisoners.

IN WESTERN KANSAS.

Flood Along the State Line Does Much Damage.

Dodge City, Kan., June 9.—As a result of heavy rains in the hills of western Kansas and eastern Colorado the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe railroads are called upon to face another flood and washout proposition second only to that in the valley of the Kaw, Solomon and Smoky Hill valleys. In eastern Colorado the Missouri Pacific is reported to have lost two bridges, and had several miles of its track submerged in water that ran like a mountain torrent for several hours, completely stopping traffic of all kinds. On acount of the flood a Missouri Pacific passenger train was turned over to the Santa Fe at Nepesta, Colorado, last Friday night for movement to Sterling, Kansas, where it was delivered to the home road. This was before the water reached the Santa Fe. Saturday evening about 8 o'clock the water reached the Santa Fe line. Between Holly, Colorado, and Syracuse, Kansas, all the creeks, dry runs, gullys and draws developed into big swiftly flowing rivers in less than an hour's time. The bridges were unable to carry off the volume of water and the track for a distance of 20 miles was damaged greatly, many places the foundations, or fills, being eaten away, leaving the ties and rails suspended in midair. Work trains with pile drivers, bridge and track material were sent to the scene of the flood as quickly as they could be organized. Temporary repairs were completed Sunday morning and traffic has been restored, but is moving with great caution over the flooded district and considerable delay is being experienced.

No lives are reported to have been lost, but the live stock and farming interests in the flooded district have suffered heavy loss.

The Arkansas and Purgatoire rivers are reported to be rising in eastern Colorado and railroad men are expecting further trouble from high water before the month is out.

GOV. BAILEY'S HOUSEKEEPER.

No Feeling Against Soldier's Orphans Home Matron.

Atchison, June 9.—There is nothing in a sensational rumor to the effect that employes at the Soldiers' Orphans' home are striking because of the unpopularity of Mrs. Moffitt, the new matron. When Mrs. Reynolds was removed to make a place for Mrs. Moffitt, a number of her friends felt aggrieved, and several employes quit at the time, but there was no strike. Mrs. Moffitt was housekeeper for Governor Bailey at Baileyville during his mother's and father's declining days, and doubtless he felt under obligations to her. Mrs. Reynolds was very popular, but there is no hostility to her successor.

Commencement at Lawrence.

Lawrence, Kan., June 9.—Commencement exercises at the University of Kansas are in progress. They were begun by the baccalaureate sermon preached last night by Chancellor Frank Strong, on "The Old Story of the Talent." The sermon was very largely attended and in it the chancellor pointed out the duties and responsibilities of the educated man and woman. The Phi Beta Kappa address was to have been delivered by Prof. R. M. Wenley, of the University of Michigan, but he could not get here, and Miss Kate L. Stephens, of Boston, a former graduate, delivered the address. Congressman Charles F. Scott could not get here to deliver the alumni address, and Prof. W. S. Franklin, of Lehigh university, will deliver it.

"In fine architecture and all other fine arts, grace and propriety meet"

Grace and propriety of design are always distinguishing features of

Gorham Silver

But it is not its outward fair seeming alone that has made it a household word for three generations. It owes its place in popular esteem as well to the guarantee of sterling quality and fine workmanship conveyed by the trademark.

STERLING

All responsible jewelers keep it

IRRIGATION NOT NEEDED.

Mitchell County Doesn't Care for Any Government Plant.

Beloit, June 9.—Mayor W. H. Mitchell of this city called a mass meeting for the object of raising money and clothing for the benefit of the unfortunate people who have lost their homes and crops in the flooded districts of the state. The meeting was largely attended, committees appointed, and the work of securing aid is under way in all parts of Mitchell county. This city and county will do her duty in this important matter, as she has done on many similar occasions. Generous responses will meet the committee on every hand in Beloit and Mitchell county.

The people of Beloit and Mitchell county are elated over the prospects of her wheat harvest, which will commence about the 25th of the month. The present outlook for wheat is the best as a whole the county has ever had. Several harvesters left Beloit for the country today, and it is almost a daily occurrence.

Much of the alfalfa is good, and the work of cutting it is now on. Some fields where the water has covered it is poor, but there is so much of it that is good as a whole the county will raise an enormous crop.

Some corn has been replanted, and there is some complaint of it being late, but you can always bet on it that if the latter end of the growing season is favorable, Mitchell county will not take a back seat for any county in her corn yield.

On the whole Mitchell county's general crop prospects are the best possible.

Beloit is one of the few towns in Kansas, if not the only one, which has been completely knocked out of mail facilities for ten days. At this writing it has commenced to move. The business men believe it will get better if the postal clerks will study the map and see where Beloit, Kansas, is located.

It has now been three days since any rain fell in Beloit. As one of her prominent citizens has said, and by the way a Democrat: "If Congressman Reeder has any evaporation plants I am for him. No irrigation for me."

NOT KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Much Wanted Crook Spreads False Report About Himself.

Leavenworth, Kas., June 9.—Joe Miner, colored, the irrepressible young man who is stated at the police station as an all-around crook; who is wanted in Leavenworth for larceny from a dwelling, for which crime a penitentiary sentence awaits him; the young man paroled from the Hutchinson state reformatory after being there a few years for a burglary committed in Leavenworth; the same young man who got a friend to start the report in Leavenworth that he had been killed in a train wreck in Nebraska—well, Joe is in jail in Denver, Colo., alive and well, awaiting a return trip to Hutchinson. Papers will be sent to John Liebengood, parole officer of the state reformatory, who will go before Governor Bailey, obtain a requisition on the governor of Colorado for Miner, and then bring the young man back to Kansas.

Items from Baker.

Baldwin, Kan., June 9.—The forty-fifth year for Baker university has just ended. While the rain and high waters interfered with many features of the planned programme for commencement week, also the greater part of the usual crowd of visitors, yet on the whole it was a success.

Dr. J. B. De Motter, the commencement lecturer for the B. U. Lecture association, was much to our pleasure and profit detained here the entire week because of the flood. Dr. De Motter is one of Baker and Baldwin's favorites, and his kindness in supplying, in his own masterly way, the address to the academy graduates on Friday, and the commencement oration to the graduates of the college of liberal arts on Thursday, was certainly appreciated by everyone.

The "class" or "Hanoverian breakfast" on the morning of class day was one of the pleasant features of the week. A number of the class alumni came in for the breakfast and at its close a gift was made to the college of $1,500 for the library fund.

Hon. Nelson Case was re-elected president of the board of trustees. Hon. Josh Mulvane of Topeka as vice president, Rev. S. S. Murphy, secretary, and Prof. F. E. Wolfe, treasurer.

Mrs. Murlin, owing to ill health, resigned the chair of modern languages, and Miss Helen Galle Jones was chosen to take the chair with Miss Mary Murphy as assistant.

W. W. Johnston recently of Harvard was elected assistant in English.

Clair Harpster was elected assistant in mathematics and I. F. Reisner was given full charge of the men's gymnasium.

Mr. A. Ault was elected secretary to the president.

One of the sunshine features of the week was the party given by the Kappa Sigma fraternity in their chapter house the night before commencement day.

The graduating recital of the school of oratory given by Miss Marie Moorhead was the most dignified high class programme of its kind ever given here.

The annual exhibit of the department of fine arts occurred Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. There were between five and six hundred visitors. The exhibit was superior to that of any previous year in the history of the department.

SAVAGE WOLF HIS FORTUEN

Shot to Oblige Charming Widow and Pelt Sold to County.

Jones! Jones!
Fernando Jones!
Nothing will ever
Happen to Jones!

So ran the blithe roundelay in honor of our oldest inhabitant at the famous banquet given some months ago in this city in honor of the visiting World's fair magnates from St. Louis. As I think I've hinted once or twice heretofore, our friend Fernando deserves a bouquet whenever he's passing where flowers are handy, if only because he never goes unloaded with an interesting story. He had one on tap yesterday afternoon, when a party of us met him in Dearborn street just above Washington, and he twisted the spigot himself.

"I can remember," he said, cheerily, "when the prairie began up there, just beyond Madison street. I lived in a house just on the outskirts, and I had for a near neighbor a very charming widow who was terribly annoyed by a great wolf that used to come and howl a hullabaloo every night under her windows. She told me her troubles one day and I promised to fix the wolf. I shot the beast, scalped him, and sold the scalp at the courthouse next day for a dollar-and-a-quarter."

Thus may the nucleus of a great fortune be laid. Hurray for Fernando! And think how many charming widows have flourished above Madison street since then.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SPORTING NEWS.

Yale Athletes Make a Big Annual Expense.

Budget Jumps from $17,000 to Over $80,000.

RECEIPTS NOW $83,460.

Jockey Burns Will Require a Special Train

To Carry Him from New York to Ride Irish Lad.

New Haven, Conn., June 9.—Because Yale's athletes dislike to be stinted in the matter of "good hotel rooms, flush supplies and good living" the annual budget of expenses has grown from a total of about $17,000 in 1881 to about $80,000, according to an article by Clarence Deming in the Yale Alumni Weekly. Mr. Deming in part says:

"A contrast of the figures is positively graphic:

	1881-'82.	1901-'92.
Baseball	$ 7,254	$21,644
Boating	7,426	7,377
Football	2,792	50,219
Total	$17,472	$79,240

"The foregoing figures refer to income. In expenses the contrast is not less vivid:

	1881-'82.	1901-'92.
Baseball	$ 6,863	$17,080
Boating	7,348	16,716
Football	2,689	24,911
Total	$16,900	$58,707

"Total receipts in all branches of athletics last year were $83,460. The absolute bigness of that sum, almost satirical, as derived from sports at an educational institution, suggests a few illustrations. At 4 per cent. it capitalizes at almost $2,100,000, and is the same, were the thing conceivable, as an athletic endowment fund of that sum—an endowment some half million dollars larger than were all the Yale funds twenty-five years ago, and almost half as large as are all Yale's vested funds now. Yale athletics have today a gross income one-third as large as Yale had in 1877."

HE BEAT M'CHESNEY.

Savable, a Derby Favorite, Ahead by a Nose at Chicago.

Chicago, June 9.—John A. Drake's Savable, at present the favorite in the future books in the American Derby, gave McChesney a beating at Harlem in one of the most falsely run races of the year. Savable had only a nose to spare over the Harlem national handicap winner at the wire, and in one more jump McChesney would have won.

The defeat of McChesney was due to poor racing luck. Rounding the first turn Eva G. swerved across in front of McChesney, almost knocking the Smathers horse down and causing him to lose a dozen lengths. Before Gray could get McChesney in his stride again Savable and Jackful were a long way in front. It looked almost a hopeless task for McChesney to reach them again, but he gradually wore down the leaders, raced into second place at the far turn, and then set out after Savable, then four lengths in front. Down the stretch McChesney moved like a wild horse, but Gray neglected using his whip until just a fraction of a second too late, and Savable crossed the line losing ground at every jump, but just barely a winner.

M'COY ON THE TURF.

Big Fellow Will Put Aside the Gloves and Take Up Racing.

New York, June 9.—Kid McCoy, who has been regarded as one of the cleverest big men that ever pulled on a pair of boxing gloves, will never again exchange jabs and uppercuts with any of the other big fellows. He has just made the announcement that he is through with the ring. McCoy has been thinking seriously of quitting the profession for some time, but he did not make up his mind to it until last night, when he sent his manager, George Grant, a telegram from Chicago, stating his decision.

McCoy has decided to follow up racing for a living, and if successful he intends to buy a few good horses and have them run in his name at the tracks in this vicinity. His journey to Chicago was for the purpose of getting a few tips on racing from his friend, Sam Hildreth, the well-known horseman. McCoy intends to spend the summer in Chicago.

McCoy's reason for quitting the ring is on account of the poor showing he made in his fight with Jack Root, of Detroit two months ago. He says he trained hard for the battle, but when the battle started he felt that he was not the same strong fighter he was a few years ago.

MUNYON TALKS TO WOMEN

Tells How They May Have a Beautiful Complexion and Grow Luxuriant Hair

Munyon's Witch-Hazel Soap is really a skin food and vitaliser. The only soap containing witch hazel—its success has caused imitators to brand their soap witch hazel; these words cannot be trademarked. See that the soap is stamped Munyon. It nourishes the skin just as much as food nourishes the body. It puts every pore into a healthy condition; assists Nature in throwing off poisons from the body; allays inflammation, cools, soothes and heals all irritated parts. It cures chapped hands and lips, and all forms of chafing. No soap, no lotion, no wash ever made will so quickly quiet a baby suffering with prickly heat or any form of rash as Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap. Its soothing effect upon the little one is almost instantaneous. I want every person troubled with hives, or who is tormented by any itching, to bathe with Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap, using water as hot as the skin can bear. Relief will be immediate. There is not a case of dandruff, and I know of no scalp disease but this soap will cure. It is ideal for shampooing. It prevents hair from falling out by strengthening and feeding the roots. Ladies will find this soap a great blessing as a wash for certain irritations, weakness and discharges. It is antiseptic, allays all inflammation, and removes all unpleasant odors. Every gentleman who shaves himself should try this soap. It softens the beard and prevents the skin from becoming irritated and sore. No smarting, no burning, no need of bay rum or witch hazel for bathing. For the general toilet it is an exquisite luxury, it improves any complexion and makes the skin soft as velvet. It is as far superior to any other soap ever made as the electric light is to the tallow dip. You cannot afford to be careless about your soap, especially if there are young children in the family. Sold everywhere.

MUNYON

FIGHT FOR JULY 4TH.

Root and Gardner Matched for a Bout at Fort Erie.

Chicago, June 9.—Manager Jack Herman of the International Athletic club, has succeeded in getting the signatures of Jack Root and George Gardner to articles calling for a meeting of the light heavyweights at Fort Erie on the afternoon of July 4, and last night closed the deal with the fighters.

Twenty rounds are scheduled and the men are to weigh in at 165 pounds at 9 a. m. the day of the fight. They are to give or take two pounds and will enter the ring not later than 3 o'clock. The club guarantees a purse of $7,500 and also gives them the privilege of taking 60 per cent of the gross receipts, providing they do not exceed $15,000. If more than that is taken in the fighters can only take 50 per cent. No referee has been chosen. Herman wanted Eddie McBride, the club's official, but Root's manager protested.

Root will train at West Baden, while Gardner will prepare at Boston.

ON A SPECIAL TRAIN.

Jockey Burns to Make Quick Time Getting Out West.

New York, June 9.—Jockey Tommy Burns will ride Irish Lad in the American Derby at Chicago on June 20. But before doing so he will endeavor to pilot Goldsmith home in front in the Suburban handicap at Sheepshead Bay on June 18.

Between the running of the Suburban handicap and the American Derby only one day intervenes. After a conference between W. C. Whitney, owner of Goldsmith, and his son, Harry Payne Whitney, owner of Irish Lad, today, it was decided to place a special car and a fast locomotive at the disposal of Burns in order that the stable's rider may reach Chicago in time for the great western classic. The train will likely be run over the Pennsylvania system.

It is further proposed to rush Burns from the Sheepshead Bay track to the Twenty-third street ferry by Sydney Paget's "mile-a-minute" automobile.

Reservation a Derby Winner.

Detroit, Mich., June 9.—Reservation, bred at Royal Oak, and owned by Geo. Hendrie, the Detroit millionaire, won the derby at Gross Point in the presence of 5,000 people with odds of 7 to 10 laid against him. The track was slow from rains though not muddy. Reservation was behind for six furlongs, then gradually worked his way through. He caught the rest as they rounded into the stretch and was running away at the end. Luralighter was second and Claude the favorite finished fifth.

Mowatt and M'Padden.

New York, June 9.—Young Mowatt, the featherweight, of Chicago, who fought Kid Broad a ten-round draw in New Orleans, has been matched with Hughey McPadden, the Brooklyn featherweight, for ten rounds at 127 pounds. They will fight at Fond Du Lac, Wis., on June 18.

Racing at St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 9.—A good card of six races was presented at the fair grounds. In the fourth race, four St. Louis derby candidates were entered. The winner turned up in Louis Lemp's Light Opera. Track fast.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT CHICAGO.

With a lead of four runs at the end of the third inning, Boston went to pieces in the fourth.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 6 1 1 0 0 0	8	9	4
Boston	2 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 0	6	5	5

Batteries—Wicker and Kling; Piatt, Pittinger and Moran.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg's brilliant fielding scored another shutout.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 *	2	7	1
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	3

Batteries—Leeves and Phelps; Sharks and Roth.

AT CINCINNATI.

Sudhoff was in excellent form and shut out Brooklyn.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 *	1	7	1
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	0

Batteries—Sudhoff and Peitz; Schmidt and Jacklitsch.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT WASHINGTON.

Cleveland opened on Orth in the first and scored three runs.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	2	6	2
Cleveland	2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	4	10	1

Batteries—Orth and Clark; Joss and Bemis.

AT BOSTON.

Detroit was unable to break Boston's winning streak. Game was called on account of rain in the sixth inning.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 *	4	10	1
Detroit	0 0 1 0 0 0	1	4	5

Batteries—Hughes, Young and Smith; Deering and McGuire.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

The champions won by bunching hits.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	5	4
Philadelphia	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 *	5	5	1

Batteries—White and McFarland; Bender and Schreck.

MISSOURI VALLEY LEAGUE.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield won from Leavenworth in the ninth inning after two men were out.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
Springfield	2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	6	7	2
Leavenworth	0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	5	7	3

Batteries—Kane and Wood; Lindley and Henry.

AT JOPLIN.

Joplin was not in it with the Gaslighters, who knocked the ball all over the field.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
Iola	0 0 0 2 0 6 0 0 3	11	15	4
Joplin	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3	5	8	3

Batteries — Killilay and Armstrong; Jones, Adams and Stoner.

AT SEDALIA.

First game of the Sedalia-Fort Scott series was stopped by rain in the third inning, when the score stood 8 to 1 in favor of the visitors.

Eczema, No Cure, No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure ringworm, tetter, old ulcers and sores, pimples and blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

ORIGIN OF BLOOMERS.

History Given in Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Autobiography.

In the autobiography of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton the story of the origin of "bloomers" is told as follows: The originator, about 1850, was Mrs. Elizabeth Smith-Miller, the only daughter of Gerrit Smith, a celebrated philanthropist and a pillar of the anti-slavery movement. Mr. Gerrit Smith inherited enormous wealth and expended great sums in charity and the public service, giving away 6,000 to 10,000 pounds every year, besides distributing gratis to some 2,000 working people tracts of his land for farms. Among the points upon which he held very strong opinions was this one of the dress of women. He wrote:

"I believe that poverty is the great curse of woman; she must work to get rid of her poverty, but that she can not do in the present disabling dress. Were she to adopt a rational dress that would not hinder her in any work, how quickly she would rise from her present degrading dependence upon man." His daughter, with the consent of her husband, Colonel Miller, was, therefore, the first to wear the reform dress.

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer advocated the new dress in her paper, and thence the press generally took up the question; the name of Mrs. Bloomer, which was quoted in connection with her articles, hit the public fancy as having something of the quaint and ridiculous about it; hence the dress came to be generally referred to as the Bloomer costume. It consisted of trousers full to the ankles, and there gathered in, like those of Turkish women; over which came a tunic with a skirt reaching to a little below the knee. Mrs. Smith-Miller persevered in wearing it for seven years. Her example was followed by a number of other women. But Mrs. Stanton says: "The many laughed it to scorn, and heaped such ridicule on its wearers that they soon found that the physical freedom enjoyed did not compensate for the persistent persecution and petty annoyances suffered. To be rudely gazed at in private, to be followed by crowds of boys in the streets, and to be the conscious subject of criticism everywhere, were to the last degree exasperating. I have never wondered since that the Chinese women allow their daughters' feet to be encased in iron shoes, for great are the penalties of those who first resist the behests of the tyrant custom!"—Baltimore News.

NOT FEAZED BY NO. 6'S.

A Chicago Man Learns How Tough a Wild Turkey Gobbler May Be.

Ernest McGaffey of Chicago, poet, politican and sportsman, had recently a chance to find out how tough and full of life a wild gobbler is. With a party from Cairo, Ill., he was hunting in the Arkansas bottoms.

He and his guide were after turkeys. As four woodcock had been jumped the day before, McGaffey had taken along some shells loaded with No. 6 shot and he had one of these small shot shells in the right barrel of his gun.

The guide heard turkeys calling and the two went in the direction whence the sound came. They struck a wide open place in the semi-swamp, a space covered with green briars which grew in a mat two feet from the ground.

They had made their way in for a short distance as quietly as possible when a big gobbler jumped, not more than 15 yeards distant. These birds have to take a running start before they can lift their weight from the ground and McGaffey saw it before it sprang. He was, consequently, ready for it and had the barrels of his gun on it by the time it was ten feet from the ground and still going up and away.

It was short shooting and, fearing to tear the great bird, he waited until it was a good 25 yards distant. Then he gave it the right barrel full and fair.

The gobbler sailed on as if it had not heard the gun. No feathers fell and it quickened its pace a little. Then McGaffey called on the left barrel, which was loaded with a shell that had three and a half dram of smokeless powder behind an ounce of 000 shot. At the crack of this shell the gobbler crumpled and came down, dead before it touched the ground.

Curious to learn how he could have missed the first shot which was so easy McGaffey examined the turkey in camp when it had been picked and cleaned. The white skin with the underlying mass of yellow fat showed all shotmarks plainly and he counted 85 little holes made by the No. 6 shot.

The target had, in fact, been centered by the charge, but that did not bother the turkey any. But for the load of 000's it would have flown a half mile, then settled and gone about its business little the worse.

A No. 6 shot will knock down a turkey if it be hit in the head, or a pellet of that size will sometimes shatter a wing-bone, but the head is a small mark and in the present instance, since the gobbler was sailing away, an impossible one. This gobbler weighed 17 pounds dressed, and properly stuffed was eaten on Thanksgiving Day.—New York Sun.

ESCAPED WITH DYNAMITE.

How Gus Hyatt Liberated Himself and 15 Others in Tennessee Jail.

Guy Hyatt was the leader of one of the most daring prison deliveries known in the annals of criminal history recently when he and fifteen fellow convicts escaped from the Tennessee penitentiary through a breach in the wall made by a dynamite explosion.

Hyatt had been sentenced for life for murder and train robbery. He had been a leader when a free man, and the convict stripes did not take away the quality which enabled him to command other men, and for this reason he was soon the most popular man inside the prison walls, not only with the other prisoners, but with the guards as well. His leadership permitted him to enjoy many comforts, and he was elected "storekeeper" by the convicts, according to a custom which then obtained in the Tennessee prison. The rules are changed now.

In his store he kept a small stock of groceries and tobacco and also of dynamite. How he obtained the explosive has never yet been explained. His plans were well laid, and he admitted only the most desperate and hardened criminals to his confidence. On the night of the escape, just after supper, when the prisoners were having their usual half hour recreation in the corridor of the main prison building, he engaged the guard in conversation. Two or three of his confederates approached, pinioned the officer and cast him into a cell and locked him up.

At that moment fire broke out in Hyatt's cell, which was the "store," and the attention of the other convicts was attracted to that end of the long corridor. In a moment Hyatt had given the dynamite to John Dow, an expert safeblower, and a bench was turned up on end to serve as a ladder and the dynamite was set off in the sill of one of the big barred windows, ten feet from the floor of the corridor. It was a failure and the hole made was not large enough for a cat to get through.

In an instant Dow was ready with another dynamite cartridge, and this time it exploded with a terrific noise that was heard for two miles, and a breach of the solid stone wall three feet in diameter was left.

Dow was out first, then the other conspirators and four or five convicts who knew nothing of the plot, but saw a chance to gain their liberty, followed.

All this time Hyatt, the leader and archconspirator, stood on the inside with a pistol, taken from the guard, keeping watch. He ordered the other convicts to stand back, and then sprang through the opening, upon which was then leveled the fire from the Winchesters of half a dozen guards. On the outside the breach was fifteen feet above the ground, and Hyatt hit the solid earth running and firing back at his outwitted jailers.

Since then not the slightest clue has been heard of him until now that Conductor Keen recognizes in Hyatt's photograph the man who attempted to hold up the Louisville & Nashville train Tuesday morning.

Of the sixteen men who escaped through the hole, one was killed within a hundred feet, two were captured that night, one the next day and another a few weeks later in Indianapolis. The other eleven are still at large.

The rules of the Tennessee prison are changed now. "Stores" are abolished, the half hour recreation in the corridor after supper is no longer allowed and the men are experiencing a much more rigorous discipline as the result of Gus Hyatt's "leadership."

Hyatt was the terror of a dozen counties on the Tennessee river before he was sent to the penitentiary, and his escape almost caused a panic in many localities.—Louisville Courier Journal.

CULTURE DEMANDED.

What Young Man May Acquire in College for Newspaper Career.

The elemental qualifications necessary to success in any of the socalled liberal professions are likely to bring advancement in the newspaper field. These are, in the first place, a sound understanding, coupled with habits of industry and self denial.

For the student, therefore, who proposes to go into newspaper work there are few other directions to be given than that he should follow those studies which enlarge his mind and strengthen and balance its powers of judgment.

A course of reading which will give him a view of history, which will reveal to him the motives of human actions, which have scarcely changed since history has been written, is necessary to his success. A knowledge of human nature, its tendencies and intuitions, its passions and its weaknesses and its ceaseless striving toward ideals, which are constantly changing for the better century after century, is what a newspaper man should have as the basis of his equipment.

This is very general advice, it is true, but it is about as particular as any that can be given. Nowhere is that course of reading whose results are summed up in the one word culture more essential than in an editorial chair. There is less of special training necessary than in any of the professions. In medicine there is the knowledge of drugs and in law the routine of legal procedure. In almost every line of life there are things like trade "secrets" to be learned by the apprentices and not belonging to general knowledge which occupy a considerable amount of time. The routine of newspaper work, on the other hand, is simply the stringing together of sentences so as to make clear the writer's meaning. The ability to do this is very widely possessed, and its possession alone does not fit a man for newspaper work. The important matter is not the ability to write, but the ability to write things worth writing and reading.

The essence of successful journalism is not news vending, useful as that is, but leadership. A man to be successful as he will ultimately esteem success must cultivate the attributes of a leader. He must understand the world's affairs and problems somewhat better than those who follow. He must have looked over the paths which the generations of men have passed along. He must have been a spectator of their blunders, so that he may tell his readers how to avoid repeating old mistakes, and he must have shared those triumphs of the past whose records are our best inspiration and encouragement in the face of reverses and defeats. The whole range of history, biography and human philosophy is the wide field in which a newspaper man should prepare himself. He should not be content with reading the occurrences of today. He must first find time for the yesterdays. There is danger of giving too much attention to passing events and reading too much "current literature." Most of the time thus spent is wasted—worse than wasted. Get back to the beginning of things. Until a man has traced the stream of human experience and endeavor with more or less care from the clouded spring in which it takes its rise down to the spot at which he stands and has from some high place caught a glimpse of the direction in which its further course lies he must be set down as but a poorly qualified guide.

All this has nothing to do with the news side of the business. I have intentionally left this out of my remarks because there is not space in which to cover the whole question, and it has seemed better to deal with the more important. The news instinct, as it is sometimes called, is simply the gossiping or story telling ability in a man. A man is useful on the news staff of a newspaper according as he knows what will entertain and interest the paper's readers and can write it so as to effect that end. Some men have the news instinct and some have it not, but the end in view is always the one thing—the entertaining of the buyers of the paper's news. Very few men are content with success as news men. If, however, that be a man's ambition, he can take no better course than the one which the editorial chair also requires. Many examples of the fact could be cited to show that the best editorial men are also the best news men on their papers.

The entrance to the newspaper field is commonly through the news staff. This will be more and more the case in the future. It is work often of a very exhausting and not in its first years of a well paid kind. But newspaper work, however trying its apprenticeship, has its compensations, which make up for its shortcomings. We have all in common a desire to write or speak what we hope will impress our ideas on our fellows. Newspaper work enables us to gratify this impulse. Like all the teaching professions, it is not as well paid as industrial pursuits. But to this we can add that any young man in whose mind this fact weighs very heavily at the threshold of his career is not likely to be successful in any but a commercial life. Newspaper work is one of the most fascinating occupations in the world, and to a public spirited mind its opportunities of service and influence are not to be weighed in the balance with any other considerations. In a word, a newspaper man's ideal will represent a union of fanaticism and philosophy, having the fire of the one and the mental poise of the other, with radicalism enough to take the initiative upon occasion and with patience to withstand discouragement.—J. E. Atkinson in Varsity.

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