

THE BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

WILL E. STOKES, Editor and Proprietor.

GREAT BEND, KANSAS

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DIFFENBACHER & BANTA, Attorneys at Law

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W. H. COLE, ELBRICK C. COLE, Attorneys at Law

Office in Court House.

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STILL ANOTHER.

Shocking Railroad Accident in Virginia—A Passenger Train Plunges Into a Washout—The Wreck Takes Five Fully a Score of People Killed and Many Injured.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 3.—A fearful accident by which many lives were lost and a large number of people injured occurred on the Norfolk & Western railroad at 2:30 yesterday morning a mile above Thaxton's switch and 81 miles above the city.

Rains had been falling almost continuously and at times very heavy for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams greatly beyond their normal stage, but as several trains had passed over the road during the night, it was thought that the hazard of a wreck was notwithstanding the rains, and that no danger need be apprehended.

Just above Thaxton's, however, the water under the roadbed and caused a washout about eighty feet long and fifty feet wide. The water at this point was from eight to ten feet deep and into this watery gulf the engine made a frightful leap while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars.

As the engine struck bottom the rushing of the water into the locomotive exploded the boiler fragments and scattering firebricks which ignited the woodwork of the coaches.

The flames spread and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter besides spreading panic among the already terror-stricken passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers were unable to extricate themselves from the wreck and were lost in the flames.

It was only a few minutes before the wreck was all broken and to the horror of bruised and broken limbs and mangled bodies was added the certainty of a fearful death by fire. Many had got to their feet quickly, but the shrieks and groans of the wounded pinned down by the heavy timbers and by rods of twisted iron as the flames crept slowly toward them and began their awful work made the scene one of intense horror. Those who were able to crawl from the wreck, lent their aid by the light of the flaming timber to their unfortunate companions. But little could be done for them, there were no tools at hand with which to cut the timbers that held them down and they lay there helpless and were roasted in full sight of those who had been fortunate enough to escape.

Thus far the charred remains of seven or eight human beings have been taken from the wreck. They are badly mutilated and it is impossible in any way to identify them. The bodies will not be known unless a census of the occupants of the cars can be obtained.

The names of the killed, as far as positively ascertained, are: Patrick Donovan, Lynchburg, Va.; Charles Bruno, Roanoke, Va.; S. M. Summers, Abingdon, Va.; mail agent; A. S. Francis, Marion, Va.; mail agent; Nathan Conner, merchant, Roanoke, Va.; en route to Germany to visit his parents; C. Stead, Cleveland, en route to England; J. B. Beal, Cleveland, Tenn., en route to Paris; A. M. James, Roanoke, Va., traveling salesman of the road; J. W. Linsey, Roanoke, Va., train dispatcher; John Kirkpatrick, Lynchburg, Va.; Dennis Mellon, Roanoke, Va., janitor of the general offices of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, en route to New York to be married; a little niece of Mrs. Judge Thompson, of Staunton, Va.

Among the injured are: Bishop Alpheus Wilson, of Baltimore, wrist cut and body slightly bruised; J. Temple, Pottsville, Pa., head and limbs burned; F. T. Dexter, Beverly, Mass., severely bruised on the head and body; J. B. Young, Radford, Va., arm smashed; Mrs. Judge Thompson, Staunton, Va., bruised and damaged with grief over the death of her little niece; Roland Johnson, Roanoke, Va., conductor, frightfully cut on the head and face; E. C. Dubarry, superintendent, severely; W. H. Harwood, Pullman conductor, shoulder hurt; J. D. Tanner, Lynchburg, Va., badly bruised; Joseph Goldberg, New York, leg and shoulder bruised and hand hurt; Miss Inez Jackson, Texas, bruised; R. E. Goodrich, a mail agent, hand and foot bruised; J. C. Cassell, Roanoke, superintendent, arm hurt; H. W. Martin, Chattanooga, Tenn., cut and bruised.

It is impossible to state the number of people killed, but the most reliable estimate places it at between twenty and thirty. The number injured is far in excess of that. Thirty injured have been taken to Roanoke, thirteen to Bufordville and fifty to Liberty. The adopted daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson, of Augusta County, was killed and Mrs. Thompson herself is known to be very badly hurt. Mr. Donovan, the engineer, with his fireman, a man named Bonce, was killed and burned to death by escaping steam. Train Dispatcher Lipsey was also burned to death.

Major S. C. Cassell, superintendent of the Lynchburg division of the Norfolk & Western, was on the train and was seriously injured, as were also Baggage-master Ford and Captain Rowland Johnston, who was charged with the train. It was thought that Captain Johnston was fatally wounded, but a later report says that his condition and that of Baggage-master Ford is somewhat improved.

No Bail For Beggs. CHICAGO, July 3.—The attorney of John F. Beggs called on Judge Longenecker yesterday to see if he could not admit Beggs to bail. The judge said no, emphatically. He said that he would not even consider the question and that he would resist any application for bail. "We've got Beggs just where we want him," said Judge Longenecker to your correspondent, "and we're going to keep him, too. He is deeper in this conspiracy than you newspaper men are aware of. It is Beggs who picked out the men to try De Cronin, not a British spy, but a menace to certain leading lights in the Irish cause. You know well whom I refer to. It is not necessary to mention names, who were taken by the train. It is Beggs and the dead sentence was pronounced. Oh, no; we are not going to let go of John F. Beggs."

The Case of Rev. Mr. Warren. WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Attorney-General has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury expressing grave doubts as to the authority of the latter under section 3,063, Revised Statutes, to compromise cases arising under the Alien Labor Contract law. The question arose on the officers of the Church of Holy Trinity of New York City to pay \$100 in compromise of the fine of \$1,000 imposed upon them for a violation of the Alien Labor Contract law in the engagement of a foreign clergyman. The District Attorney at New York and the Solicitor of the Treasury recommended an acceptance of the offer. The question was submitted to the Attorney-General with the result stated.

Chicago and the Clan. CHICAGO, July 3.—Last night a second public meeting was held to take action regarding the Cronin tragedy. General Chairman provided and Jason Thompson, editor of America, acted as secretary. Ex-County Judge Loomis and Rev. Dr. Mandeville, pastor of the Western Avenue Methodist Church, were the chief speakers. Denunciation of the Clan-na-Gael formed the burden of their remarks. Dr. Mandeville hoped that what he said would be heard in Rome and that it might cause the Vatican to shake with fear. Resolutions were adopted directing the attention of the Government at Washington to the clan.

A BIG ALLIANCE.

San Butler Addresses the Freehold Union of the English-Speaking People.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 3.—In addressing the literary societies of Colby University last night upon "The Annexation of Canada," General Benjamin F. Butler concluded thus: "The problem seems to me to be this: Does Canada desire a union with the United States? If she so desires, but wish in a reciprocal form, England has no power to prevent it. If Canada does not, then England has no power to enact it. She may throw Canada off as a dependency, but she cannot throw it through the United States. Would not the more feasible, the more sensible, the more statesmanlike and effective manner of bringing together the people of the United States be to enter into negotiations for that purpose, carefully and in the most friendly spirit, the negotiators in charge having only one idea in common—that is, to save the three peoples from getting together. Our latest attempted negotiations and enactments for diplomacy it can not be called—will only result in raising ill-feeling on the part of the neighbors. It was not the anxiety fact that for the first time in the history of diplomacy has a province been left to carry on a diplomatic struggle with a nation almost without the aid of the parent country, without a threat that the consequences of failure of treaty were to be visited upon the province alone. Why should not the diplomacy, instead of this pally and narrow one, be that negotiators should be approached with a view of uniting the two adjacent English speaking peoples lying side by side in America in the same commercial and business conditions, to come into like compact with the United States and Canada as league against the world, if any part of the world should see fit to take a stand, which none would or could successfully do.

"Negotiations conducted on such a basis and for such an end could be carried on without touching the pride or arousing jealousy of either party. The sentiments being evolved in either people. Two great navies to menace each other with their enormous equipment and consequent expenditures and losses by despatch could be once be carried on. A small, inexpensive navy of each could bid the world defiance. All Europe and Asia joined together in battle array, if such a thing were possible, against the English-speaking peoples, they would pause in dismay before a hostile step should be taken against such a united power. Such a natural combination would within its own border have every thing that would be necessary to carry on a defensive or offensive warfare.

"Take another view: Such a united power as I have sketched would save all the other nations of Europe from final and inevitable bankruptcy by maintaining immense armies and navies to the destruction of their people to hold each other in check. To that English speaking league every nation would be obliged to submit for fear of some every cause for difference, if not because of fear of its armed intervention, yet because of its hoarding the money of the world. No war could be carried on which that power should desire to carry on, a nation might disarm who should be protected even by promise of financial aid from the pledge of the united English speaking people of the earth."

JOHN HANKS DEAD. The Life-Time Friend and Cousin of Abraham Lincoln Dead.

DECATUR, Ill., July 3.—Monday afternoon John Hanks died at the Melvin farm, aged eighty-eight years. He was born in Kentucky, and was a full cousin of Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks. When a boy Hanks became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and after he located in Macedonia, Ky., he induced the Lincoln family to come here from Spencer County, Indiana, and in 1830 Thomas Lincoln and family removed to a point eight miles west of Decatur, where they built a farm. It was here that Hanks and Lincoln spent enough time to include a fifteen-acre tract of land. Those rails cut a big figure at the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860. In 1851 Hanks and Lincoln built a flatboat, five miles from Lincoln, and both with a crew started for New Orleans, going down the Sangamon river to the Illinois and down to Liberty. When Lincoln was elected President Uncle Johnny went to Washington, and although dressed in a homespun suit, he was treated like a brother. He enlisted at the age of fifty-nine, in Company A, Twenty-first Illinois regiment, of which General Grant was Colonel, and served two years as wagon master. He was also in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in the California four times. His declining years have been spent with his six living children. He has been afflicted with rheumatism for many years, but until last fall he was able to get about in a wicker chair. He was a devoted Union man and was enthusiastic when he heard the Republicans had been victorious.

The Secretan Collection. PARIS, July 3.—The sale of M. Secretan's collection of paintings was begun yesterday. There was a large attendance. Many foreign galleries were represented. No. 63 in the catalogue was Millet's "The Angelus" (evening prayer). For this famous picture there was an spirited competition. The bidding started at 100,000 francs, Mr. Avery, of New York, offered 490,000. Just as a bid of 603,000 francs was made the auctioneer declared M. Frouzet the buyer of the picture. Frouzet, who was acting for the Marquis de France, had bid 502,000 francs. The American bidders protested that the auctioneer had been too hasty. After an excited discussion M. Frouzet refused to accept the auctioneer's appeal to allow the sale to be resumed. The Americans bid up to 550,000 francs. M. Frouzet finally purchasing the picture for 553,000 francs.

Visited By a Waterspout. ALTOONA, Pa., July 3.—A waterspout broke over this city about ten o'clock last night, doing great damage. The rain now coming down in torrents, overflowing the streets and bursting the sewers. Reports from South Fork state that the great wind is in danger and no trains from the West have come in since six o'clock.

The Junata is rising beyond bound at Tyrone, and if the storm continues middle division trains will be annihilated this morning.

Mrs. E. L. Nicholson, wife of the Pennsylvania 1st regt. agent, is very lightening and is not expected to recover. The damage by the waterspout is widespread and can not be estimated now.

To Crack the Gallows. HENLEY, Mont., July 3.—Byron, the murderer confined in the Boulder jail, has given it out that he will not suffer death by hanging. His numerous schemes have so far been frustrated, but he is supported in his efforts to escape by justice by a number of women ex-convicts and at Boulder whose sympathy is ended in his behalf. Yesterday Byron received a pig puzzle accompanied by a note begging him to accept it and use it to pass away the time. The sheriff on examination found that one of the marbles in the box had been made from bread crumbs carefully molded around a pill, which was analyzed and found to contain a large quantity of strychnine.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE.

Washington Territory Seems to be Enduring Starvation Through a Fiercy Drought—Another of Her Cities Burned.

ELLENBURG, Wash., July 3.—Ten blocks of the best portion of this city are in ashes and nearly one hundred families are homeless, and what was Thursday a thriving and imposing business center is now a mass of ashes and cinders. Owing to the excitement and confusion that prevailed it was impossible to ascertain how the fire originated, but it is presumed that it was the result of the celebration of the National holiday, as it started soon after the excitement and confusion that prevailed Thursday evening.

The flames started on the north side of the city about ten o'clock in the evening, and with a very strong wind blowing from the northeast the fire department could do nothing to check the rapid advance of the conflagration, which within an hour spread to the business center. Help was telegraphed for from the three neighboring cities, but long before it could reach the scene the flames had wiped out the heart of the city and had commenced to spread among the residences on the north side.

It was not until the main portion of the food for the fire had been consumed that there were any signs of abatement, and it was nearly morning before the firemen were able to get the fire under control. The cessation of the wind had a tendency to aid the firemen in checking the progress of the fire.

The district burned embraced Main street from Fifth to Sprague street, from Main to Pine; Third from Water to Sprague; Pearl from Fifth to Second—covering an area of ten blocks in the business heart of the city. Two hundred houses were totally destroyed, without a soliver, as may be determined, leaving Great Britain, whose institutions depend upon these same constitutional provisions and whose laws of freedom give equal protection to all, and the people, when her interest or safety demands, to come into like compact with the United States and Canada as league against the world, if any part of the world should see fit to take a stand, which none would or could successfully do.

"Negotiations conducted on such a basis and for such an end could be carried on without touching the pride or arousing jealousy of either party. The sentiments being evolved in either people. Two great navies to menace each other with their enormous equipment and consequent expenditures and losses by despatch could be once be carried on. A small, inexpensive navy of each could bid the world defiance. All Europe and Asia joined together in battle array, if such a thing were possible, against the English-speaking peoples, they would pause in dismay before a hostile step should be taken against such a united power. Such a natural combination would within its own border have every thing that would be necessary to carry on a defensive or offensive warfare.

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SHERIFF AND DEPUTY KILLED. Anti-Bald Knobbers Kill the Sheriff of Tansy County and His Deputy.

St. Louis, July 3.—A special from Ozark, Mo., says: Granville Vaughn, a thoroughly reliable gentleman, who resides in the town of Tansy, in Tansy County, in the Missouri territory, the Tansy County, with the intelligence that at the Fourth of July celebration there the two Miles brothers, Bill and Jim, shot and killed the sheriff of Tansy County, George E. Branson, and his deputy, Ed Funk. The latter was the deputy who assisted Sheriff Branson in the encounter with the burglars at Cumming's store on Bear creek last week, and the alleged murderer of Henry Kinsley, was killed by young Cook.

The Miles boys are under indictment for the murder of the Bald Knob leader, Captain N. Kinney, at Forsyth last August and are being held for trial in the Springfield jail, where they are being held. Their cases were taken from Tansy County to Green, on a change of venue, and they are being held in the jail for the last few months. James Berry is still in the Springfield jail, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Kinney.

The account of the double murder at the end of the article from the Tansy County papers, says: "The Miles brothers were ordered to disarm by the sheriff, but instead drew their weapons and opened fire on Branson and Funk, and killed them both.

Sheriff Branson was elected last fall, and like all the Tansy County officers, was a Republican. His brother, R. S. Branson, is the present county and circuit clerk of Tansy. The Bransons belonged to the Bald Knobbers, but were not active in the movement. The duty of preserving the peace in Tansy County will fall temporarily into the hands of Coroner Madison Day and it is highly probable that some every hands full, for the dance of death which has been opened up in the last two weeks will stir men to madness.

PSHAW THE SHAH.

The Persian Minister Unable to Stand the Belittling of His Sovereign.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Hadji Hassani Ghooly Khan, the Persian Minister to the United States, will shortly leave for Europe. He told a reporter that he would not come back, and that he had been driven out of the country by the unkind and ungenerous things which had been written about him and his sovereign in the American newspapers. The Persian Minister, pointing to a volume of clippings from the papers in regard to the Shah, said: "any Minister can stay in this country longer after he sees all these things in the American papers?"

He added: "I tell you, surely, though I can not tell you the name of the man, I said about my King, who in his heart has the kindness to favor the American Minister and all the American citizens in Persia. When I arrived in this country I saw the statue of Liberty enlightening the world. I was glad and I thought here one can live always without trouble or annoyance. Now, after being here for some time, I see that I am as I can, like a prisoner escaping from his prison.

"To say these things, I resign as Minister from Persia and speak as a private citizen." He said that he had written to the Minister and all the American citizens in Persia. "When I arrived in this country I saw the statue of Liberty enlightening the world. I was glad and I thought here one can live always without trouble or annoyance. Now, after being here for some time, I see that I am as I can, like a prisoner escaping from his prison.

The Minister said he had no fault to find with the Government or its officers.

Expended Nearly a Million. NEW YORK, July 3.—Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, has sent a communication to Mayor Grant, stating that the relief committee had expended nearly a million dollars for the destitute sufferers in the city. The committee has also expended nearly a million dollars for the destitute sufferers in the city. The committee has also expended nearly a million dollars for the destitute sufferers in the city.

The Oklahoma Disaster. ST. LOUIS, July 3.—A special from Oklahoma City, I. T., says: The number of victims of yesterday's disaster is greater than in any other disaster. It is now estimated that about 150 people were more or less injured. Fully a dozen were dangerously hurt and are lying in a critical condition. It was rumored that three of the victims had died, but diligent inquiries failed to confirm such report. Several received serious spinal injuries from which they may never fully recover. Several of the injured were placed in the cars and stretchers and returned to their distant homes. Much praise is awarded Captain Hall for his prompt action in leading his troops at the scene of the disaster to assist in rescuing the injured.

Fatality at Boston. BOSTON, July 3.—In East Boston Thursday night a large ship signal bomb, which was to be fired in honor of the Fourth of July, exploded in a crowd of children. George Hoffman, aged sixteen, was instantly killed, and Frank O'Connor, aged ten, was badly injured that he died on his way to the hospital. John Green, David and Joseph Monahan and Bernard Doyle were frightfully lacerated. It is feared that some of those hurt may die from their wounds. Several of the bombs had been previously fired by Charles Miller, a town boat captain, without accident, but James Cooper, a ship carpenter, who did not understand how to use them, exploded one of the consequences was stated.

KANSAS CROPS.

A Circular From the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture Which Makes a Very Flattering Showing.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3.—Hon. M. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has issued the following circular: "The excellent condition of crops reported a month ago has been generally maintained throughout the State, as shown by reports now in from correspondents of this board.

Excessive rains in some sections in Southeastern and Central as well as Northwestern Kansas are reported as having caused considerable damage to crops, especially the bottom lands. Wheat and corn in such localities have suffered from rust. Corn and sorghum have been retarded in their growth and many fields have been waterlogged. The area of wheat and oats thus affected is comparatively small and probably will not very materially lower the aggregate product of the State in these crops.

Corn and all forage crops are in a promising condition, while potatoes and alfalfa, of grasses, native and cultivated, are in extraordinary good condition.

Wheat—The wheat harvest has been in progress in the State since the first week in June and will be completed in the northern portion of the State until July 10 (including spring wheat harvest). Much difficulty in some sections has been experienced in cutting wheat with binders by reason of the soft condition of the soil. The crop, however, for the most part will be saved in good condition.

Spring Wheat—The estimated product per acre is placed by our correspondents at eighteen bushels. On an area of 54,920 acres, as reported before, we have a total product of spring wheat for this year of 988,560 bushels. This product added to the total product of winter wheat as estimated by our correspondents a month ago gives a grand total of wheat for 1899 of 34,760,560 bushels. The extent of damage to the wheat crop from excessive rains and rust can not be fully known yet, but it is believed that it will not materially affect the aggregate product for the State.

Corn—The stand of corn is generally good and with the exception of that on bottom land excessively wet and other fields neglected in cultivation the plant, although not so far advanced as usual at this date, is in a very excellent condition with an abundant supply of moisture on hand.

Oats—Oats have made an extraordinary growth and notwithstanding the serious damage to the crop by excessive rain and rust in some localities, it will probably aggregate the heaviest production ever grown in the State.

Sorghum compared with full stand and unimpaired vitality, 97 per cent; oats, compared with full stand and unimpaired vitality, 98 per cent; barley, compared with full stand and unimpaired vitality, 96 per cent; potatoes, compared with full average condition, 110; miller, compared with full average condition, 90; sorghum, compared with full average condition, 94; broom corn, compared with full average condition, 90; flax, compared with full average condition, 91; tame grasses, compared with full average condition, 108.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Whisky Drives a Kansas City News Dealer to Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—Gas was obtained and escaping yesterday morning at the news and book store kept by Henry Klempell at 18 East Eleventh street, and an entrance was effected by breaking in the front door. In the rear hanging to the ceiling was a skylight which was the dead body of Klempell. He had died of strangulation.

Klempell had evidently made at least two feeble attempts at suicide. A short piece of rope with a noose at one end was found on the floor, while another piece of rope was found suspended from the ceiling. He probably hanged himself by this rope in his first attempt and death not coming quickly enough, cut himself down.

Five open pocket knives, stained with blood, blood splashes on the floor and cuts and lacerations in the dead man's left wrist, show how he made the second vain attempt.

For the third time he made use of two means to insure his death, having opened all the gas valves in the room in addition to hanging. The skylight rope was long and small. His toes touched the floor and the cord sank deep into the flesh of his neck.

Klempell had been in business here for nearly eight years. He came from Madison, Wis., where he had a wife and four children. He had been drinking heavily lately.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Scientists Gather at Washington to Make Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The preliminary arrangements for observing the total eclipse of the sun, to occur on the west coast of Africa on December 22, have been made by a number of scientific gentlemen of this city. A conference was held at the Navy Department and the matter was fully discussed. Those present were Commodore John O. Walker, chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Captain S. I. Phythian, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and Prof. Simon Newcomb, enunciated of the Nautical Almanac office. As a result of the conference it was decided to divide the expedition into two parts. One is to be under the charge of Prof. Todd of Amherst College, and the other under Joseph Russell, of this city, an expert in solar photography. This expedition will leave this city about the 1st of October for St. Paul de Loanda, the capital of the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa. The permission of the Portuguese Government to allow the expedition to land will be asked through the State Department. From St. Paul de Loanda the two parties will proceed inland, crossing the Zambezi and Orange rivers, will separate. Two camps will be established and each will take observations.

Killed at the Crossing. LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 3.—At Little Silver crossing, three miles north of Long Branch, yesterday afternoon a carriage containing the mother of Joseph Ward, collar and shirt manufacturer of New York; Mr. Keating, Mr. Ward's brother-in-law, a New York hat manufacturer; Elsie Keating, a child, and her nurse, struck by the 2:30 express train from New York on the Central railroad of New Jersey and smashed to pieces. Mrs. Ward, Mr. Keating and the nurse were dreadfully mangled beneath the wheels of the locomotive and their bodies carried over a hundred feet. The child Elsie was also badly mangled, her chest bones crushed, but she lived an hour and a half.

Drowned While Drunk. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—A man, identified by the description of Edward Reemer, a laborer recently employed in the construction of the gas works in Todd-a-loop, was drowned in the Kaw river near the Bell bridge yesterday afternoon. H. Campbell, fisherman, who was the only witness to the drowning, stated that while examining some fish nets in the river he noticed a man sitting on the middle pier of the bridge. A few minutes later the fisherman's attention was attracted in that direction by splashing of the water and he saw the man struggling for the surface. An attempt was made to rescue him, but he drowned before being reached.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Services on the second and fourth Sunday of each month. Mass communion Sunday at 10:30 a. m.; in winter at 10:45 a. m. Prayers and praise service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Presbyterian Church—Services on the second and fourth Sunday of each month. Mass communion Sunday at 10:30 a. m.; in winter at 10:45 a. m. Prayers and praise service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Episcopal Church—Services on the second and fourth Sunday of each month. Mass communion Sunday at 10:30 a. m.; in winter at 10:45 a. m. Prayers and praise service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Evangelical Church—Services on the second and fourth Sunday of each month. Mass communion Sunday at 10:30 a. m.; in winter at 10:45 a. m. Prayers and praise service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Missionary Baptist Church—Services on the second and fourth Sunday of each month. Mass communion Sunday at 10:30 a. m.; in winter at 10:45 a. m. Prayers and praise service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Postoffice Hours: SUNDAY, 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. MONDAY, 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. MONEY ORDER, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. REGISTERED BUSINESS, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. H. E. BAIN, P. M.

HERBINE After ten years exclusive sale, can now be obtained of all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. It CURES—like no other—simply helps nature. LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS AND DYSPEPSIA. It is a strictly vegetable preparation and will CURE Malaria, all MALARIAL troubles, Dr. S. H. Wise, of Boston, Ky., says: "I have practiced medicine 15 years, and find no equal to HERBINE as a liver regulator."

Dr. W. A. Baker, of Madison, Fla., says: "A bottle of HERBINE is worth more than \$5.00 worth of Quinine in any family." Acting on the Liver in a different way from any other medicine, it is a positive cure for Chronic Constipation and is cheaper than Pills. Its peculiar composition is such, that we guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever, or Bilious Fever with one bottle.

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