

KANSAS FINANCES.

State Treasurer Hiddle Furnishes Some Interesting Figures. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—State Treasurer Hiddle has submitted to Gov. Lewelling a report of the financial transactions of the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 and 1902, together with such suggestions and recommendations relating to the department as seemed proper after careful thought and investigation. The business of the two years is summarized as follows: Balance in treasury July 1, 1901, \$1,727,102.15; Receipts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, \$3,191,801.50.

Total, \$4,918,903.65. Disbursements during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 and 1902, \$4,954,727.86. Balance in treasury June 30, 1904, \$42,329.22. "The people of Kansas," Mr. Hiddle says, "are to be congratulated upon the healthy condition of the state treasury, notwithstanding the small levy made for state purposes. The legislature has been liberal in its appropriations for the various state departments, charitable institutions, public buildings and improvements; yet the available balance in the treasury is abundantly sufficient to insure, beyond question, the prompt payment of state obligations. At the present time there is not a single state warrant outstanding bearing the stamp, 'Not paid for want of funds.'"

The report shows the bonded indebtedness of the state is \$800,000. Of this sum \$12,500 matures October 15, 1904, and provision for payment was made by the legislature of 1903. With the exception of \$103,000 all the state bonds will mature before the close of the present century, and the next legislature probably will take some action in regard to the matter.

Referring to the state tax levy Mr. Hiddle said: "Under the existing laws the legislature fixes the rate of levy for the state taxes, except for the maintenance of the state university, which is left to the state board of equalization. The levy made by the legislature is based upon the valuation of property as returned by county clerks for preceding years, whose valuation is made according to a general custom that represents about one-third the real value. The state levy should be made upon the taxable property of the state as returned by the county clerks each year, and, therefore, could not be made by the legislature. I would also urge that the levy be made upon an assessed valuation equal to the actual market value, as now provided by section 6,961 of the general statutes of 1890. I would, therefore, recommend that the laws be so amended as to make it the duty of the state board of equalization to fix the levy for all state purposes sufficient to meet all appropriations made by the legislature, which levy should be made upon the property of the state, assessed at its 'true value in money.' A penalty should also be provided, whereby the present law requiring such assessment might be enforced. By placing the matter of making the various levies for state purposes with the state board of equalization, they could take into consideration all the various levies to be in the various funds of the state, and make the levy correspondingly less, and thereby avoid the accumulation of unnecessary funds in the state treasury, as has been the case for years past.

"I desire to call special attention to the laws now permitting counties to certify amounts of state taxes 'erroneously assessed' by reason of errors in the returns, personal property returned 'not found,' etc. If the practice of the past few years is continued some additions will have to be made to the state tax levy in order that the revenues of the state be maintained. As it now appears, thousands of dollars have been certified by county officials and their state tax account duly credited, whereby the state's revenues have been seriously reduced. I recommend that a law be enacted that will require counties to pay into the state treasury the full amount of state taxes levied, and each county take exclusive cognizance of and adjust its own losses on account of any and all uncollected taxes, and that the present law granting to counties the personal property returned 'not found,' etc., be repealed."

In regard to the \$100,000 bonds issued by the city of Lawrence in 1870 to aid in erecting the State university, Mr. Little says: "No principal or interest has been received on these bonds since 1884, owing, it is presumed, to an act of the legislature of 1883, which was evidently intended to release the city of Lawrence from further payment upon certain conditions, which conditions, however, seem not to have been complied with, and the school fund of the state is therefore deprived of all income from these bonds. Some action should be taken by the legislature to bring about an adjustment of this claim against the city of Lawrence."

There are also held in the treasury department \$17,000 in school bonds, which are uncollected. They are marked "Fraudulent" and have been in the treasury for more than twenty years. Mr. Hiddle recommended that the legislature appropriate \$12,900 out of the general revenue fund to reimburse the permanent school fund for these bonds.

A RULING ON KANSAS BANKS. Cannot Issue Notes or Bonds Secured by Stock and Income of the Corporation. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—Bank Commissioner Brudential has advised the attorney-general for a ruling in regard to the authority of a banking corporation, organized under the state law, to issue promissory notes or bonds of deposit, secured by the entire stock and income of the corporation. Attorney-General Little holds that such a practice is against the interests of the general depositor, as the holder of the notes and bonds would have a prior lien on all the stock or income of the bank.

A Black Bob Proposition. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—A number of squatters on the Black Bob lands in Johnson county met Edwin F. Carney, agent of the estate of ex-Gov. Thomas Carney, at Olathe, yesterday and a proposition was made to him to pay \$8 an acre in settlement of the estate's claim on 3,000 acres. Carney took the proposition under advisement, but stated that he thought it fair and that the estate probably would accept it. The estate of the late Judge Wagstaff owns 2,000 of these lands and the same proposition made to Mr. Carney will be made to it.

CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings of the House and Senate. WHEN the senate met on the 25th some time was consumed in securing a quorum only 25 senators being present. Mr. Harris reported the amended sugar bill and the bills for free coal from ore and barbed wire. The bill to punish the claim of the United States against the Leland Standard estate passed. At 10 o'clock the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned until Wednesday. The house met in a quorumless condition and did little business, and that only by unanimous consent. The bill appropriating \$6,000 for an additional force in collecting internal revenue and \$10,000 for carrying into effect arbitration between the United States and Venezuela passed. At 11 o'clock the house adjourned.

The senate was not in session on the 26th. When the house met no quorum was present, and it required unanimous consent to transact business. When the senate bill for exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists came up Mr. Warner (N. Y.) objected to its consideration, and it was laid aside for the session. After adopting a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the tariff bill the house adjourned until Thursday.

Only twenty-one senators were present when the senate met on the 27th. It was decided to send for absentees which costated some delay. A quorum had not been secured prior to 10 o'clock, when the senate adjourned in executive session and soon adjourned. The house met with about thirty members present. Mr. Cummings, chairman of the naval committee, made a report on the armor plate bills furnished by the Carnegie company, sustaining the charges of fraud. A resolution making certain recommendations accompanied the report. Mr. Spooner (Pa.) asked if the report did not prejudice the Carnegie company and received a negative reply. The resolution was adopted and the house adjourned.

The senate on the 28th adopted the house resolution to adjourn Tuesday, the 29th, at 10 o'clock, after an executive session adjourned until Monday. The house passed a resolution for final adjournment Tuesday at 10 o'clock and then Mr. Terry asked unanimous consent to pass the senate anti-sweatshirt bill with an amendment offered to cover objections, but Mr. English objected. Two private bills passed and the house adjourned until Monday.

TREELESS WASTES OF ICELAND

A Region Where Travel Is Attended with Utmost Discomfort. ICELAND is little better than a desert. The peculiar configuration renders intercourse difficult, and along with the barrenness of the soil makes the condition of existence strangely hard. People with little to make life attractive might be pardoned if they were to sink into a stolid indifference to everything but the struggle to keep alive. The size of Iceland is greater than that of Ireland, and the population is seventy thousand, but the only inhabitable portion is a narrow strip of pasture land extending like a green ribbon around the coast and up the deep, narrow fjords. The interior of the country is a howling waste of sand and ice, traversed by darting glacial rivers, and utterly incapable of supporting more than a few scattered inhabitants. Grass is the only considerable crop.

The hills and valleys are treeless and afford at best but scanty pasturage for horses, cows and sheep. Roads and bridges scarcely exist. A Danish merchant at Reikjavik has a wheeled carriage, but in the interior such a conveyance is unknown and would be useless if known. The lack of horses are the only means of transportation across the country. Small boats carry travelers over dangerous rivers, while the horses swim on ahead. Hardly anything that ministers to comfort, or say nothing of luxury, is produced in Iceland. Every nail in an Icelandic house, every pane of glass, every bit of wood and furniture, every insignificant bit of furniture, has to be transported laboriously from one of the seaports to its destination. That the Icelanders are poor goes without saying. There is little or no home market, for every Icelandic has the same products to sell as his neighbor. The circulation of money is, therefore, very small. If a farmer has direct dealings with the agents for foreign markets, and is sufficiently prosperous to have a little surplus each year, he may handle a little money, but in general the trading at the seaports is literally trading. An Icelandic barter a certain number of horses and sheep or rolls of dried fish or bales of hay for a supply of groceries and other necessities of life.—St. Louis Republic.

A Slight Difference. The man who had been brought up in a boarding house got a day or two off, with a few dollars in his pocket, and concluded he would go away and have a big time, one feature of which was to buy meals at a swell restaurant. He reached the place and went into his first breakfast. The piece de resistance was a porterhouse steak, and he had it with great gusto. After a minute or two he called up the waiter. "What kind of a steak is this?" he asked, with an effort. "Porterhouse, sir," responded the waiter, with a quarter-tip tone of pride. "Are you sure of that?" "Certainly, sir. Why?" "Oh, nothing. I thought possibly you might have misunderstood my order and brought me a boarding-house steak."—Detroit Free Press.

TWO GUIDES TO HAPPINESS.

Here are a couple of guides to happiness which some wise person has lately discovered: "For a fit of passion, take a walk in the open air; you may then speak to or plead without hurting any person or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton." "For a fit of idleness, count the ticks of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat and go to work like a man."—Chicago Tribune.

THE GENTLER SEX.

MADAME PATTI dislikes the perfume of violets, which she finds has a serious effect upon her throat. MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK GERRARD, who are in London, drive the finest pair of cobs at that resort. TO QUEEN NATALIE of Serbia belongs the distinction of owning the finest head of hair among the royalties of Europe. The usually wears it hanging in two long plaits down her back. THERE are nearly forty thousand women cyclists in the United States. New England and New York claim half of this number, but with good roads the sport is fast spreading in the west, and it is only a question of time before the east will hold second place in numbers. It is asserted in some quarters that Princess Eulalie, the world's fair favorite, is living in London in comparative poverty, but she appeared lately at a ball at Buckingham palace, wearing peach brocade and a diadem of diamonds, she is still probably able to make both ends meet. VACCINATION has been made a religious ceremony in Geneva and Holland.

MINE DISASTER.

Thirty-seven Men Killed by the Explosion of Gas in Washington Mine. FRANKLIN, Wash., Aug. 25.—A terrific gas explosion occurred on breast sixty-two on the sixth level of the Franklin mine yesterday afternoon. Sixty-two miners were imprisoned and thirty-seven were killed. The fire was soon extinguished and the work of taking out the bodies began. All were recovered. About half the miners were negroes, having been brought from the east four years ago to replace the strikers. The mine is owned by the Oregon Improvement Co. and produces the best coal in the state of Washington. The damage to the mine is not large.

At 12:45 o'clock a fire was noticed by some of the drivers on the sixth north level and notice was given to the men inside, who were working in different places, some in the breast about the level and others along the gangway. As soon as it was known that there was a fire, many of the men in the gangways rushed back to notify the miners farther in, while others rushed out and reached the main shaft. It is certain that all the men in the breast reached the gangway in safety. In all about seventy men were at work in the sixth level north, and of that number about forty lingered at breast six, where the fire originated, and made an attempt to put out the fire. The breast was burning fiercely, and before the miners knew it the fire had communicated to breasts sixty and sixty-one and began to issue from breast sixty-one at that immediate vicinity. Several of those who lingered at the burning breast sixty-two took warning and fled, but all who remained were overcome and asphyxiated.

It is evident that all the men had time to come out, for those at work in the further breast reached the shaft in safety while those who were nearest the shaft and consequently more removed from danger perished. They evidently believed they were in perfect safety at the fire, but while they lingered the smoke coiled out from some of the upper places far south and the bodies were all found south of breast sixty-two. They were all found along within a space of 500 feet.

URGING TAYLOR'S REMOVAL.

The Civil Service Commission Has Recommended to Cleveland His Prompt Dismissal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The investigation of C. H. Taylor, former recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, was closed yesterday. The report of the civil service commission, prepared by Proctor, of Kentucky, urges the president to promptly remove Taylor. The latter, in a letter to the commission, denies the published charges in which he was made to look like a political ass. He claims in Washington were guilty of assessing federal employees. He intimates that the commission is being made the tool of men to satisfy their personal enmity, and principally by one who has a police court record. He also attacks W. Calvin Chase, editor of the Washington Post, saying he will denounce his investigation as soon as it is asked. Rev. P. H. White, sergeant-at-arms of the Negro Democratic league, denies that he carried letters to government employes ordering them to appear at league headquarters on penalty of removal. He claims the letters were to members of the league only, asking them to sign a petition to arrange for the deposit of membership dues.

KANSAS CORN.

A Missouri Pacific Estimate of the Crop Along Its Line. ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 25.—The Missouri Pacific crop bulletin, issued yesterday makes the following estimate of the corn along its lines in northern Kansas and Nebraska: Kansas City to Atchison, 50 per cent. of a crop; Atchison to Hiawatha, 50 per cent.; Hiawatha to Auburn, 50 per cent.; Auburn to Omaha, 10 per cent.; Lincoln and Crete branches, 10 per cent., excepting bottom land, where it is 30 per cent.; Atchison to Muscatine, 50 per cent.; Whiting to Centralia, 50 per cent.; Centralia to Blue Rapids, 50 per cent.; Blue Rapids to Greenleaf, 50 per cent. West from Greenleaf the yield is gradually diminished until it amounts to nothing whatever in some spots along the west end of the road.

HIGH MASONIC OFFICERS.

George L. McChas Elected General Grand High Priest—Other Dignitaries. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—George L. McChas, of Baltimore, Md., was elected general grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons of America for the next three years. Other officers were elected as follows: Deputy general grand high priest, Reuben C. Lemmon, of Toledo, O.; general grand king, James W. Taylor, of Luthersville, Ga.; general grand scribe, Daniel Striker, of Hastings, Mich.; general grand treasurer, Christopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, N. Y.; general grand secretary, Albert G. Pollard, of Lowell, Mass.

Frightful Boiler Explosion.

FRANKFORD, Ind., Aug. 25.—Frankford was the scene of a fearful boiler explosion yesterday, in which two men were killed outright and six injured, the majority of them seriously. The accident occurred at P. E. Cramer's saw mill, and not only was the building and machinery completely demolished, but the lives of the employees and the property of the Oregon Improvement Co. It is believed the person who fired the mine also perished, though no one will venture an opinion as to who the incendiary is.

Patent Office Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The annual report of Commissioner of Patents Seymour has been submitted to the secretary of the interior. It shows that during the past fiscal year there were 35,952 applications for patents, 1,650 for designs, 108 for reissues, 2,193 caveats, and 1,763 applications for trade-marks and 368 for labels. There were 21,093 patents granted, including reissues and designs, 1,656 trade-marks registered and two prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 15,167. The total expenditures were \$1,565,952, and the receipts over expenditures were \$129,561.

Indian Territory Coal Mines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The condition of the coal mines in Indian territory is described in detail in the annual report of United States Mine Inspector L. W. Bryan. The output of the mines was 1,090,000 tons, and 3,500 miners and day men are employed. Concerning the strike of the Choctaw Coal & Railway Co.'s miners, the report says: "A company of soldiers is now encamped at Krebs, and the men at all of their strip pits have gone to work. The company now hopes to be able to continue work unimpeded. None of the mines, however, have yet started up."

HURRICANE AT SEA.

A Fearful Storm Sweeps Over the Sea of Azov—One Thousand Lives Lost. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—A wind of death swept across the sea of Azov Saturday. It will be impossible for days yet to compute the damage done, but it is almost certain that 1,000 have perished, some by drowning, others by being crushed under fallen houses and trees. The excitement is great among the American colony in this city, for it is feared that at least two parties of American tourists were on the sea of Azov at the time the wind did its deadly work. All the afternoon there has been a straggle of sailors at the office of the American minister asking, almost begging, for news from Odessa, whence the tourists were to have started on the regulation sight-seeing trip across the Crimea, visiting Sebastopol, Balaklava and the other famous battle scenes. When the hurricane had swept out to the north a terrible scene was presented. The village was razed—overturned—as if an immense plow had been pushed through it. Lying everywhere were women and children, dead or in their last agonies. The shallow waters of the sea of Azov were lashed to such a height that it was plain that every fishing boat must have been sunk. Once at sea the storm made its full fury felt. Of the steamers that touched at the port of Berdinsk not one had come in at the hour of the latest report. Grave fears are expressed that every craft on the sea has gone to the bottom, and that every passenger is drowned. When the wind swept over the northern end of Azov it took a course going southerly along to coast of the land of the Bessarabians. In turn Eisk and Achev were ravaged, each town being almost totally destroyed. Telegraph communication with this district is suspended, and it is impossible to learn the extent of the destruction, but at least 1,000 persons have died on the two shores. The storm, as nearly as now can be learned, seemed to subside over the Black sea. The Temerkin, and passed off with comparative quiet southerly over the Black sea.

FOREST FIRES.

Great Damage Done in the Michigan Lumber District. HARRISVILLE, Mich., Aug. 27.—Heavy forest fires are raging throughout Alcona county, doing great damage to lumber mills and standing pine, destroying crops of all kinds and burning up the homes of many of the settlers. The fires were started early last week in the huckleberry swamps in the interior by berry pickers. Owing to the dry weather they spread rapidly and soon got beyond control. Yesterday Campbell's mill, near West Harrisville, 100 cords of hemlock bark, 100,000 feet of lumber, 2,000 cedar ties, and a large number of railroad ties were burned. Trains on the Detroit, Hay City & Alpena road were delayed many hours. From Killmaster, in the interior of the county, the report came last night that seven farmers lost their homes and stocks of grain yesterday and Edward Kingston and his son James were seriously burned while trying to save their property. Other parts of the county are sending in reports of heavy damage to crops and timber. There has been no rain for six weeks. Everything is as dry as tinder and a stiff wind would set the whole country ablaze.

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN.

They Hold Up a Train Near Chicago and Two Men Are Killed. CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Two masked men held up a freight train at Deerfield, Ill., and shot and robbed a detective in such a manner that he died later, while being chased, shot a policeman at Mayfair. They were finally surrounded and captured in the woods, after a six hours' chase and the exchange of fully 100 shots. Both the desperadoes were shot before being caught by the police and then the officers had to draw their revolvers to save their lives from being lynched by the excited crowd who had joined in the chase.

Five Men Killed at a Cook Fight.

SALTILLO, Mex., Aug. 27.—A grand cooking man was given yesterday in the village of Coranua, southwest of this city, which was attended by the mountaineers for many miles around. While the fight between the brawlers was in progress trouble arose between two rival bird owners, and a general fight took place, which resulted in five men being stabbed to death and several others seriously wounded. The rural guards were called upon to quell the disturbance, which threatened to involve the whole town.

Three Miners Lost and a Hundred Others Saved in a Narrow Escape.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 23.—Three miners were drowned and 100 others had marvelous escapes in the Glenzary mine, near this city, yesterday afternoon. While stopping between the 300 and 400-foot levels the miners broke through into the old level, and the ground squirmed and Monitor, two adjoining mines, which have not been worked for some time, and had filled with water. The water rushed through the break in frightful torrents, and in almost an instant filled the Glenzary workings from the 40 to the 260 level. Nearly all the men succeeded in climbing to points of safety on the upper levels, but at least a dozen miners are known to have been caught, and it is feared that the number will be increased after investigation.

CRUCIFIED ON A TREE.

Startling Story of the Treatment of a Woman in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—News was received here from reliable sources today that a woman had been crucified on a tree in the woods near Goose creek, Clay county. Her hands and feet were pierced by nails and she was almost dead when found by some lumbermen. The woman was a loose character and suspicion points to some other women of the same stripe. The woman may recover. The story is said to be authentic, though the location is remote from a telegraph station.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

They Continue to Be Abnormally Large and Will Be Until Saturday Night. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Receipts from internal revenue sources continue to be abnormally large with every prospect of continuing so until the new tariff bill goes into effect. During the last seven working days from August 15 the receipts have reached the unprecedented sum of \$11,000,122, and it is confidently expected that by next Saturday night at midnight, when the new act will become operative, the aggregate receipts for the preceding ten days will have reached \$15,000,000.

FUNDS AVAILABLE.

The Report Unfounded That There Is No Money to Prepare for Collecting the Income Tax. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Representative Sayers, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, brands as false and sensational the story printed yesterday to the effect that the startling discovery had been made that the appropriations committee had negligently or by design failed to allow the sum necessary to collect the income tax. "Every allowance for the collection of the tax has been made in accordance with the wishes of the treasury department," said Mr. Sayers. "The commissioner of internal revenue conferred with me last week on the subject, and I asked him to talk with Secretary Carlisle and then submit a resolution covering just what he wanted. This was sent to me on Saturday. It called for an additional \$9,000 for clerical help in the internal revenue department. I introduced the resolution on Monday last, and it was passed. It is just as the treasury department authorities want it."

It appears that some time since Commissioner Miller wrote Mr. Sayers, suggesting an increase in the appropriation if the income tax was adopted. But this was before the measure passed. As soon as it passed Mr. Sayers sent for Mr. Miller, and it was a result of this meeting that the commission prepared the resolution for \$9,000 and had it endorsed by Secretary Carlisle.

The fact is pointed out that the internal revenue has a very large general appropriation available, so the scare about lack of funds is unwarranted. The income tax does not go into effect until January 1, 1905, one month after the next session of congress opens.

It is believed the appropriation of \$9,000 will be ample for the treasury department's use, but if there proves to be a small deficiency, they say it can be provided for at the next session. Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller said that inasmuch as the tax, if the bill should become a law, would not go into effect until January 1 next and no reports are to be made until March 1, following, the failure to make the appropriation would not cause any great inconvenience as the bulk of the force required for its execution would be needed until after the beginning of next year.

THE COMMISSION.

Several Witnesses Give Testimony Favorable to the Pullman Company. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Several of the witnesses examined by the strike commission to-day gave testimony more favorable to the Pullman Co. than that which had previously been heard. Frank W. Glover, a real estate agent, said he considered the Pullman houses at \$18 and \$20 a month, really cheaper than \$12 a month houses in surrounding towns. The Pullman houses were well equipped and beautifully located, he said, and rents were not, in his opinion, too high. In reply to a query of Commissioner Wright, he denied that he was in any way connected with the Pullman Co.

Paul E. Hermans, a newsdealer, who formerly worked in the Pullman shops, said he did not place much faith in the complaints of the men. Their trouble, he thought was largely due to a fondness for beer. All the saloon-keepers in the surrounding towns had grown rich. L. H. Johnson, a Pullman furniture dealer, testified that the construction in the town had been cut, though no reduction had been made in the residence rentals.

THOSE ERRORS.

The Tariff Bill Said to Contain but Few Errors of Importance. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The legislative and engrossing clerks of the senate have been comparing the state-made errors in the new tariff bill, and they are only two or three errors that need to be corrected by the treasury any concern. These are the paragraphs relating to free admission of alcohol in the arts, the diamond schedule and perhaps the omission of a period in the paragraph relating to stamping foreign manufacturers. Even in the case of such matters, they believe the construction placed on the bill will be that intended by congress, and they will pay the duty imposed on precious stones. As to the other errors enumerated, it is claimed by these clerks that by no means mistakes in punctuation be made to either impose higher duties, or allow the free admission of articles named. Members of the finance committee are of the same opinion.

DROWNED IN A MINE.

Three Miners Lost and a Hundred Others Saved in a Narrow Escape. BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 23.—Three miners were drowned and 100 others had marvelous escapes in the Glenzary mine, near this city, yesterday afternoon. While stopping between the 300 and 400-foot levels the miners broke through into the old level, and the ground squirmed and Monitor, two adjoining mines, which have not been worked for some time, and had filled with water. The water rushed through the break in frightful torrents, and in almost an instant filled the Glenzary workings from the 40 to the 260 level. Nearly all the men succeeded in climbing to points of safety on the upper levels, but at least a dozen miners are known to have been caught, and it is feared that the number will be increased after investigation.

CRUCIFIED ON A TREE.

Startling Story of the Treatment of a Woman in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—News was received here from reliable sources today that a woman had been crucified on a tree in the woods near Goose creek, Clay county. Her hands and feet were pierced by nails and she was almost dead when found by some lumbermen. The woman was a loose character and suspicion points to some other women of the same stripe. The woman may recover. The story is said to be authentic, though the location is remote from a telegraph station.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

They Continue to Be Abnormally Large and Will Be Until Saturday Night. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Receipts from internal revenue sources continue to be abnormally large with every prospect of continuing so until the new tariff bill goes into effect. During the last seven working days from August 15 the receipts have reached the unprecedented sum of \$11,000,122, and it is confidently expected that by next Saturday night at midnight, when the new act will become operative, the aggregate receipts for the preceding ten days will have reached \$15,000,000.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

CHAFFER—"Did you know that Blenkins, dead boy, is going to be my brother-in-law?" Miss Spicing—"Dear me, no. Is it a brother or sister he's in love with?"—Inter Ocean.

"HARRY gave me the dearest, loveliest engagement ring." Caroline—"Mercy on me! I didn't know there was a pawnshop in the town."—Inter Ocean.

Pure and Wholesome Quality. Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

CAUTION—"Your master promised to sell it with me to-day." Vallet—"Not if I know it, it's my turn first."—Kladderstad.

It makes the crab blush when he gets into hot water.—Philadelphia Record.

"Rise in the world! all you kin," said Uncle Eben to the young man, "but don't forget you reputation. It will come in handy for or parachute."—Washington Star.

Bull's Cough Cure. Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c. "Professor—"Why does the earth move?" Hardup (absently)—"Can't you see the rent, I suppose."—Philadelphia Times.

LADIES can permanently beautify their complexion with Glean's Skin Soap. Scrupulous hair and whisker dye, 50 cents. PILLS follow a red-nose man because they seem to know that he will soon take some thing with sugar in it.—Plymouth.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES. The World's Best. You can easily have the best if you only insist upon it. They are made for cooking and heating in every conceivable style and size for any kind of fuel and with prices from \$10 to \$70. The genuine all bear this trade mark and are sold with a written guarantee. First-class merchants everywhere handle them.

AFTER THE GRIP, pneumonia, fever, or other debilitating disease, your quickest way to get flesh and strength is with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This gives purity to your blood, and rapidly builds up the flesh and strength.

PIES CURS FOR Consumption and other ailments. A SURE CURE AND PREVENTIVE. Sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE OR MONEY RETURNED. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

HEALTH WEALTH COMFORT LESS WORRY WORK WEAR. FOR ALL WOMEN WHO USE CLAIRETTE SOAP.

SOLD EVERYWHERE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

Let the men wash, if they won't get you Pearline. Let them try it for themselves, and see if they don't say that washing with soap is too hard for any woman.

This hard work that Pearline saves isn't the whole matter; it saves money, too—money that's thrown away in clothes needlessly worn out and rubbed to pieces when you wash by main strength in the old way. That appeals—where is the man who wouldn't want to have the washing made easier—when he can save money by it?

Beware of cheap soap. Faddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "This is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline never peddles cheap soap. JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO. GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.