

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS

CHARLES L. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

BAXTER SPRINGS, - KANSAS.

CURRENT COMMENT.

EIGHTEEN thousand men, women and children are said to be studying English in Santiago de Cuba.

A DENVER paper says that Colorado this year will produce gold to the extent of \$20,000,000, and perhaps \$30,000,000.

A CRUSADE against American chewing gum has set in London, the English health authorities issuing a warning against its use.

At Hamburg and Bremen last year the imports of corn from the United States amounted to \$13,800,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

COL. F. C. AINSWORTH, chief of the record and pension office in the war department, in his annual report to the secretary of war, says that 193,296 cases were received and disposed of during the past fiscal year, a net increase of 43,489 cases received and disposed of.

The latest scheme for feeding the poor in New York is to organize a corps of men to visit the 50,000 comfortable households, 10,000 boarding houses and 3,400 hotels and restaurants in the city daily and collect the food which is left over and ordinarily dumped into the garbage can.

A TRADE publication in Chicago says that enough is known of the iron and steel trade for the year 1908 to establish the fact that the production for the year will exceed anything in history. The demand for cars works is almost prodigious, carriers lacking traffic in large volume because they cannot furnish cars.

ONE of the unique features of the late campaign in Pennsylvania was the use of the phonograph in the judicial fight in Allegheny county. John S. Ebbel, the independent republican candidate, delivered addresses one night at Mount Washington and Millvale, and while he was speaking at these places a phonograph was reeling off his address to a large audience at Bridgeville.

The circuit court at Newark, O., has affirmed the verdict rendered in the common pleas court against the Nickle Plate railway, awarding \$5,000 damages to Frank Schaffer, a brakeman. Schaffer claimed that he was blacklisted by the company, in consequence of the latter refusing to give him a certificate of good character as an employee, so he was unable to obtain employment on any other railroad. He brought suit against the company a short time ago in the Huron county common pleas court and was awarded a verdict of \$5,000.

The Osage Indians are probably the wealthiest people per capita on earth, are aristocrats and scorn manual labor, according to Gen. Pollock's annual report to the interior department. They own over 300 acres of land for each man, woman and child, each receiving an annuity of over \$300 in cash. If an Indian and his wife have eight children the annual cash increase of the family is over \$2,000. An Osage prefers the conveniences and distractions of village life to agricultural avocations. He loves to sing and dance and has money to support his family in idleness.

The grand total of appropriations made by this congress at the regular session and the extra session last spring aggregates \$893,351,615. Of this amount \$361,559,737.30 is to meet expenses incurred on account of the war with Spain. At the session commencing in December there will be regular appropriation measures to pass, in addition to the new bills, which will undoubtedly swell the total appropriations by the Fifty-fifth congress to \$1,500,000,000. This will be the greatest sum ever expended or appropriated by any one congress during its life of two years.

The amendments which will be made to the war tax bill next winter will not materially cut down the sum total of receipts from that source. Inequalities will be leveled, a few features which are annoying to the masses and which embarrass business may be stricken out, obscure points may be cleared up, but the law as a whole will not be changed. The principal reason for this non-action will be that the government will need the revenue. The war tax produces about \$100,000,000, and that amount will be required in addition to the revenue from laws previously enacted.

THERE seems to be good reason, the Chicago Record says, for the lamentations uttered by an eastern publication because there are more unmarried men than unmarried women in the country. The trouble is evidently irremediable, for while there are 6,437,767 bachelors in the United States there are only 3,234,494 unmarried ladies. Many of the men may have remained single because of the rejection of their advances in times past, but even supposing that all the 2,234,494 maidens should consent to wed these still must remain a surplus of 2,232,273 cases of bachelorhood.

The Georgia house of representatives has passed a bill providing for a test of the constitutionality of the federal ten per cent. tax on state bank issues. The bill provides that a commission consisting of the treasurer, comptroller and governor of the state shall issue circulating currency notes to the extent of 75 per cent. of its capital stock to any bank applying for the same. These notes will then be used as ordinary legal tender and if the government prosecutes the banker or attempts to collect the tax the state attorney general is to appeal to the United States supreme court.

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COL. ROOSEVELT TESTIFIES.

He Tells the War Investigating Commission There Was a Lack of Supplies at Santiago.

New York, Nov. 23.—The war investigating committee yesterday decided that it would not visit Montauk point, the site of Camp Wikoff in a body, but would send a committee to prepare a report.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt took the stand and in reply to a question from Gen. Wilson said of the equipment and mastering of the First volunteer cavalry, known as the rough riders. He said great confusion existed at Tampa. No body seemed to know anything and no arrangements were evident as to what transports were to be used. Replying to other questions he said the food was ample, and, with the exception of the canned roast beef, good. The beef was very bad.

Col. Roosevelt told of the voyage to Cuba and of the disembarkation of the regiment at Daiquiri. His regiment was one of the first to land. Capt. Shaw, who was associated with Col. Roosevelt in the navy department, sent a Cuban pilot on board the Yucatan and he took the transport 1 1/2 miles nearer the shore than other ships. There was a great scarcity of material for landing men and horses.

Col. Roosevelt, still replying to questions, told in detail of the march of his regiment to its first camping place. Asked about the rations, he said:

We had the regulation rations of salt pork,hardtack, coffee and sugar, but the men wanted vegetables and I wanted to get them for them. I took men, horses and mules to the Sierrita, and tried to buy them. The department refused to sell me beans and tomatoes unless I could certify that they were for the officers' consumption. I stretched my conscience as far as I could, then bought transport and purchased about 500 pounds of beans. The chance did the men good. It was too hot to eat nothing but the regular rations.

Replying to questions, Col. Roosevelt said other regiments at the front had suffered from lack of supplies. One man of the First Illinois regiment visited the rough riders' camp and offered \$7 for sevenhardtacks. Two hundred men of the regiment came to the rough riders' camp and ate the brokenhardtack. The rough riders had enough to eat, but it was the result of individual expenditure. There was a great scarcity of all medical supplies at the front, except quinine and calomel, and a great lack of surgeons and hospital attendants.

In reference to Camp Wikoff, Col. Roosevelt said there was great confusion for the first few days after the arrival of the troops. "During these days," he continued, "I do not think our men were treated as well as they should have been so near home, but after that there was nothing that I could find fault with."

"Why was there a scarcity of medical supplies in Cuba?" asked Dr. Conant. "I do not know. I heard there was plenty on the ships. There was a lamentable need of ambulances. I think we could have done better with fewer men and more transportation."

DISGRACEFUL FIASCO.

Corbett-Sharkey Contest in New York Ends in Sharkey Being Declared Winner, but All Sets Off.

New York, Nov. 23.—The Sharkey-Corbett fight, which was witnessed by the largest and most representative gathering of sporting men that ever congregated to see a ring contest, ended in a most disgraceful fiasco last night at the Lenox Athletic club. Corbett had all the worst of the encounter, when one of his seconds, "Connie" McVeey, jumped into the ring, appealing to the referee, thus violating the rules, and the referee, "Honest John" Kelley, had no alternative but to disqualify Corbett and award the bout to Sharkey. McVeey's interference was absolutely unnecessary, and the referee, believing that there was a "job" in McVeey's action, took it upon himself to declare all bets off. Before Kelley did so, however, many of those who had bet on Corbett, and they were legion, appealed to the referee to take such action, while Sharkeyites shouted against such interference on Kelley's part and protested that he had no authority to declare the bets off. Those who believed that Sharkey could not fight fairly changed their opinion after the bout had gone one round. On the other hand, Corbett hit the sailor in the body rather low and Sharkey protested. Sharkey's quickness and aggression was astonishing from the very beginning, and from the first it was evident that he held Corbett safely.

FOR DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP.

City of Olympia, Wash., Will Present a Suitable Memorial to the Famous Cruiser at Manila.

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 23.—The souvenir committee appointed by the people of Olympia has made arrangements for the purchase of a commemorative tablet as the most suitable memorial for the flagship Olympia. The tablet selected is five feet high and three feet wide in the narrowest place and will be placed on the forward turret between the two eight-inch guns. The design will be done in relief on copper, the central attraction of which will be a figure representing fame. Suspended from the arms of the figure and falling across the front of the body will be streamers, on which will be inscribed Dewey's famous order at Manila: "Credley, you may fire when ready."

Keeley's Secret Did Not Die with Him. Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—The secret of Keeley's mysterious motor did not die with John W. Keeley. So said R. L. Ackerman, of New York, president of the Keeley Motor company, who made the following statement:

During the past few years I have learned that Mr. Keeley prepared a manuscript of more than 2,000 pages, which reveals all the secrets discovered by him. That manuscript, I understand, was in the possession of Mrs. Keeley, and she is almost too early to discuss the future of the work, it seems to me that with the information in the manuscript and the knowledge in the possession of Leonard Thomas, the chemist, and Charles B. Collier, there need be little doubt but that the work of Mr. Keeley will be carried forward.

The "Open Door" Policy. London, Nov. 23.—Most of the afternoon papers comment upon and express satisfaction at the "open door" intentions of the United States in the Philippine islands. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

Whatever may happen in Porto Rico and eventually in Cuba, almost everywhere in the Philippines the national policy in the Pacific is "open door." It is a wise decision on every ground. In the interests of the prosperity of the Philippines themselves, and in the interests of the United States, it is a wise decision. The community of interest in the Philippines is a fact which cannot be denied.

ARE MAKING MONEY.

Commissioner of Railroads Presents Some Interesting Figures.

Many Roads Paying Dividends and Piling Up Surpluses—The Government Construction by Government of a Coal from Kansas City to San Diego, Cal.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Gen. James Longstreet, the commissioner of railroads, in his annual report, made public yesterday, calls attention to the general prosperity for railroad affairs and recommends the government construction and operation of a first-class double track railway from Kansas City, Mo., to San Diego, Cal., by air line route. This will open the shortest line, measured by the map, from Boston, New York and Philadelphia to the Pacific coast, along and near the coal fields of the east and the west this side of the Rockies and making the most direct line from our great commercial centers to the Sandwich islands and the Philippines.

The report says of the United States subsidy bonds under the act of 1863 and 1864, to aid the Pacific railroads' construction, there have matured \$59,518,593, of which \$50,459,952 have been redeemed and paid out of the treasury, leaving still due and unpaid \$129,000. The remaining bonds of this issue fall due as follows: Union Pacific, January 1, 1899, \$3,157,000; Central Pacific, same, \$9,197,000; Western Pacific, same, \$1,653,593.

Commissioner Longstreet says the physical condition of our railroads generally is better than ever before. He points to the spectacle of roads which only two or three years ago were in receivers' hands now paying dividends on their preferred stock and piling up surpluses which in the course of a very short time, his report says, will be distributed among the common stockholders. Many roads which in 1893 were forced to cut salaries 20 per cent, he says, have voluntarily restored the old basis of wages. In April, 1894, receivers controlled in this country 310 roads, embracing about 30 per cent. of the total mileage of the United States. On June 30 of this year there were only 119 railroads in the hands of the receivers, and Gen. Longstreet predicts that under the present condition of prosperity within another year the list of insolvent railroads will be as small as in the years immediately preceding 1893.

Reporting on his inspection of the properties of the Union Pacific and several of the land grant lines in the west and on the Pacific slope this autumn, the commissioner says substantial improvements have been made in the roadbed on the main lines, wooden bridges replaced by iron and steel, and the ballasting is more extensive and much improved. He recommends a government air line transcontinental route in the following language:

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands—the possible, probable, control of the Philippine and Ladrona islands—must open up new trade relations of the greatest importance to us, and to so materially increase the business of all the bond-aided roads as to well within the scope of reason to anticipate their ability, at an early date, to pay principal and interest on their debt to the United States. These new eastern possessions with Cuba and Porto Rico, producing tropical products—our annual demand for which is to the extent of \$25,000,000, about one-third of our entire imports—will in a few years, be entirely furnished from these new possessions and our own products taken in exchange, while now our exports to these islands, I believe, do not exceed \$18,000,000 annually.

Heretofore under former away every effort has been made to discourage business intercourse with Americans. Under the new order of things in these islands every effort will be made to encourage trade with us, and the population is doubled in numbers and is increased ten times in ability to produce and consume, which is not an unreasonable anticipation, when the entire import—will be almost impossible to imagine. Less than \$5,000,000 British colonists in Australia exchange products to the amount of \$51,000,000 annually. It is only reasonable to expect that in a few years the trade with our new possessions will fully equal if it will not surpass all this, of which the United States must and will control the bulk.

Furthermore, the vast volumes of wheat and other cereals which now find their way from the middle western grain prairies to Asia and other countries of the eastern hemisphere via the Atlantic seaports will within a very few years, reach these same destinations via Pacific seaports and with this changed condition will come vastly increased tonnage and revenues to all the transcontinental lines. The diversion of this vast trade to our coast will be receiving the careful attention and consideration of the executive and managing officials of some of the leading lines between Chicago, St. Paul and other middle western grain centers and the Pacific slope and therefore it seems to me the interest the United States has in bond-aided railroads and especially in the Central Pacific, should not be "sealed," but that we should encourage the repayment of dollar for dollar, principal and interest, loaned or advanced by the government originally to those corporations.

A HITCH HAS OCCURRED.

Securities Offered by the Pittsburg & Gulf Syndicate for Chicago & Alton Railroad Not Entirely Satisfactory.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—A local financial news bureau prints the following: "It is reported that a hitch has occurred in the negotiations for the purchase of the Alton by a syndicate acting in the interests of the Pittsburg & Gulf railroad. The securities offered the syndicate that was to advance the cash are said not to be entirely satisfactory and unless some complications can be disentangled the deal is likely to fall through."

AN IMPORTANT REQUEST.

McKelvey Wishes the Name of Atlanta Catechists Changed to Demonstration "Over Our Victorious Arms."

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.—The committee in charge of the Atlanta peace jubilee, for which December 14 and 15 have been selected, has received a telegram from the president requesting a change of the name of the celebration from peace jubilee to a demonstration over "our victorious arms." The telegram gives as the reason for the change the "uncertain outcome of the Paris conference and the exigencies which may arise."

AGENCIOS AGENT NOT PLEASED.

London, Nov. 23.—In an interview here Agencio, the agent of Agencio, said the Philippines will never again submit to the yoke of colonial government, but will fight to the bitter end in defense of their rights and freedom.

A TRIP OF THE OLD BOSS.

Dayton, O., Nov. 23.—Hervey W. Ridgeley, who shot his way through the suicide yesterday, died today. His victim is dying. Ridgeley's father is serving a term in the penitentiary and is being incarcerated in a jail in Dayton, Ohio.

BANKER CROSS' CONFESSION.

The Dead Man Left a Note Which Explains His Business Associates from Any Blame.

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 23.—The much-talked-of confession of Charles Cross, president of the First national bank, who blew his brains out about an hour after his bank was closed, is now made public. The letter was found in a private box of his wife's at her home about ten o'clock the evening of the suicide. William Martindale, vice president of the bank, at his residence, in the presence of a number of newspaper men and friends, gave the letter last night, which was carefully read and examined. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that it was in the handwriting of Cross. The letter was addressed as follows: "W. Martindale, Emporia, Kan." On the edge of the envelope was written: "To be delivered to William Martindale by Mrs. Cross, unopened and unmentioned to anyone. This is the one I mentioned in the one sent through the mail." It reads as follows:

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 12 1898—12 m.—I desire to state the misfortunes of myself and the bank have been caused through my fault and error. I inherited a large debt, which I endeavored to meet by going into other schemes, which have failed. My business failures and only got me deeper into the mire. As to the bank matters, I desire to say that I have carefully laid plans to deceive both the board of directors, the cashier and employees. Mr. Martindale will now learn for the first time how I have carefully deceived him, principally by way of substitute paper of which he has no knowledge. The reports and letters written the controller have been by me misrepresented to the board, they having signed on the last page and I having no other means of doing so, except by changing every one but the last sheet. I have had a hard-luck story most of my lifetime, the only pleasant feature being that of my present wife, who has been a good and true woman. Mr. Davis, our cashier, has made an improper entry on the books and knows nothing of this whole miserable business. Death is no deterrent; it is preferable to the agony of the past year. I know of nothing further to add except as to Mr. Martindale. This is a terrible thing for him for he has trusted me without reserve. I have given him a bill of sale of all my personal property.—C. S. Cross.

DIED OF LUMPY JAW.

George Grafton, Government Cattle Inspector at Chicago Stock Yards, a Victim of Actinomycosis.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—George Grafton, who died suddenly in this city, succumbed in all probability to the cattle disease, actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw. Grafton was a government inspector of cattle and meats at the stock yards, and during eight years of service had prevented the slaughter for food of hundreds of afflicted animals. For four months Inspector Grafton suffered, and the symptoms were those of actinomycosis. Of the two doctors who chiefly attended him, one thinks that the disease might have been a malignant growth, while one inclines to the lumpy jaw theory. They agree that the growth may have been complicated with the animal ailment.

More Troops Reach Manila.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Adj. Gen. Corbin received a cable message from Gen. Otis at Manila announcing the arrival of the transport Vigilancia with all well on board. This steamship sailed from San Francisco October 19 with Washington and California volunteers. The department officials are very much gratified that the long trip across the Pacific was made by this expedition without a casualty of any kind.

A Family Mysteriously Poisoned.

Princeton, Ind., Nov. 23.—John Schweibert, wife and three little children were poisoned. The physicians could detect the presence of arsenic, but where it came from is a mystery. All are in a serious condition except the father. The mother has little chance for recovery. The cause of the poisoning is attributed by some to the water they have been drinking.

Navy Officers Want to Know.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 23.—The court of inquiry appointed by the secretary of the navy to ascertain why the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa was abandoned and to fix the responsibility began its labors yesterday. Several of the crews of the Merritt Wrecking company and the Leonidas were heard, but members of the court would not give out anything for publication.

Indian Territory Fires Checked.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 23.—The most disastrous prairie fire that ever ravaged the Indian territory has been brought to an abrupt close by heavy rainstorms. The fire started two weeks ago in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, and it is estimated that property to the value of \$100,000 has been destroyed. An area of 75 miles square was burned over.

Bold Post Office Robbery.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 23.—One of the boldest robberies committed here in years was perpetrated yesterday when the post office was robbed of 11 packages containing \$100 each, or \$1,100 in all. The money was in a pigeon hole at a stamp window presided over by Miss Mary Berry. She left the window for a few seconds and during the brief time the money was taken.

Paymaster's Fidelity in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 23.—The official count on the late election for the head of the tickets (governor) shows the fusion majority to be 2,731, the total vote being: Paymaster, fusion, 95,703; Hayward, republican, 92,982. The legislature is republican by about 15 majority on joint ballot.

A Baby Burned to Death.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 23.—During the absence of Mrs. S. C. Smith, of Averyville, yesterday her home caught fire. She had laid a baby boy, ten months of age, tied in a high chair and watching the child was a boy four years old and a girl of two years. They began playing with fire and set the house ablaze. The baby was burned to death. The mother returned while the house was burning and, despite all efforts to hold her, ran into the building in the hope of saving her baby and she was probably fatally burned.

On Trial for Volence.

Newburgh, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The New York president of the Reformed Presbyterian church is in session here for the purpose of trying about a score of members who are alleged to have voted at the presidential election of 1896, in violation of the church law which prohibits voting.

Killed Over a Case of Station.

Hosie, Ark., Nov. 23.—At Beaverton station, A. A. Dunninga and a man named Allen were drinking and got into a difficulty over a case of salmon. Allen shot and instantly killed Dunninga.

STATE AID FOR ROADS.

Convention at St. Louis Plans for Improving Missouri's Highways—To Have the Constitution Amended.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—The Missouri Good Roads and Public Improvement association will submit to the legislature this winter a bill to create a board of road commissioners to be known as the state highway commission. Proceeding upon a well studied plan the Transmississippi Good Roads association, in its convention here, has decided that this is the best plan to start legislation to give the state a better road system. It is the purpose of the association to have the state constitution so amended that the state may aid the counties in building roads. Finding that it would be unconstitutional for the legislature to pass a law authorizing the state to pay for county roads, the idea of a commission was hit upon. The delegates believe that with the right kind of a highway commission there will be no trouble in amending the constitution and giving the counties state aid.

Among those who are assisting in the convention is Gen. Martin Dodge, of the department of agriculture. He gave some statistics which go to show how the public roads have been neglected in the United States. He said: "There has been no advancement in the building of public roads in the last 30 years. It costs as much now to take the products of the country over the public roads as it did 30 years ago. The rate of steam transportation averages one-half a cent a ton per mile, while the cost of transportation by wagon road is 25 cents a ton per mile, the same as it was 30 years ago. In other words, it costs as much to carry a ton of product five miles on a country road as it does to carry the same freight 50 miles by steam. This cost comes directly out of the pockets of the agriculturist and consumer. We need the same energy and intelligence to reduce the cost of road transportation that has accompanied the reduction of railway transportation. With good roads, a daily mail and parcel delivery in the country communities is among the possibilities."

CASUALTIES AT SANTIAGO.

Complete Returns of the American Killed and Wounded During That Memorable Campaign.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Complete returns have been received of the casualties of the Santiago campaign. The adjutant general's office has divided the campaign into different dates and periods. The statement shows:

La Quasima, June 24—Killed, 1 officer and 19 men; wounded, 6 officers and 44 men. San Juan, July 1—Killed, 1 officer and 134 men; wounded, 67 officers and 433 men. El Caney, July 1—Killed, 4 officers and 84 men; wounded, 24 officers and 331 men. Aguadores, July 1 and 2—Wounded, 2 officers and 60 men. Around Santiago, July 19 to 21—Killed, 1 officer and 1 man; wounded, 1 officer and 12 men.

His Wife Also Accused.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 23.—H. B. Ekan, the man who absconded with about \$40,000 belonging to Eli and John Nadeau, is now in this city. He was brought back from Albuquerque by Post Office Inspector Robert Fulton and lodged in the county jail. Mr. Ekan was brought back and is now in the city jail. She will probably be tried for complicity in her husband's crime.

Columbus Monument Taken.

Havana, Nov. 23.—The Spanish mail steamer San Augustin, leaving Nuevitas yesterday for Spain, carried the Columbus monument, formerly in the cathedral, with 287 boxes of archives. She takes also 23 officers and 160 soldiers. Two more transports have left for Nuevitas. They will take the troops of the Puerto Principe division to Spain.

Sultan at His Old Tricks.

Constantinople, Nov. 23.—The sultan has ordered the closing of an orphanage at Bolniz, which shelters 60 homeless victims of the Armenian troubles. The institution is admirably managed by American missionaries, being chiefly supported by British charity. Mr. Oscar Strauss, the United States minister, is intervening energetically.

Missouri's Democratic Finality.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 23.—Secretary of State Leuehr has compiled from the printed returns made in the various counties the votes on supreme Judge at the recent election. These returns give Marshall 92,982; Finckelburg, 252,578; Marshall's plurality, 30,404; Valliant, 284,990; Higbee, 250,311; Valliant's plurality, 34,679.

Feeder for the Pittsburg & G. I.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Articles of incorporation of the Minneapolis & Southern railroad were filed yesterday with the secretary of state of Iowa. The scheme is to build a line from Kansas City to Sauk Centre, a distance of 620 miles, to connect the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways with the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.

Every Check Needs a Stamp.

Washington, Nov. 23.—A report, coming from Columbia, Mo., that bank checks drawn on funds belonging to the payee were not subject to a stamp tax, is declared false by the treasury department. It is held that all checks on banks for the payment of money are subject to tax, irrespective of any condition.

Provisions for the Starving Cubans.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The commissary department to-day dispatched the steamer Bratten from Savannah with 700 tons of provisions for the starving people of Cuba. The Bratten will leave a portion of the cargo at Havana and then will sail to Matanzas and other points.

President of Costa Rica Here.

New York, Nov. 23.—Rafael Iglesias, president of Costa Rica, arrived here yesterday on board the Atlas liner which left Port Limon and Kingston. President Iglesias said that as he is traveling practically incognito and not on a national business he was opposed to display.

Prisoners Escape from Jail.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 23.—Yesterday evening five prisoners escaped from the city jail by sawing through iron bars from the second story window of the jail. The recapture of the men is doubtful.

Forteen Thanksgiving Pardons.

Guthrie, Ok., Nov. 23.—Gov. Barnes granted 14 Thanksgiving pardons. One was to John H. Penland, an evangelist, sent up for one year for forgery; pardoned on evidence that the crime was committed by another preacher with whom he was traveling.

Killed Over a Case of Station.

Hosie, Ark., Nov. 23.—At Beaverton station, A. A. Dunninga and a man named Allen were drinking and got into a difficulty over a case of salmon. Allen shot and instantly killed Dunninga.

TWO WARS COMPARED.

Statistics Show That Death from Sickness in Civil War Outnumbered Those in the Spanish War.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Col. Charles Smart, deputy surgeon general of the army, has sent a communication to Surgeon General Sternberg, comparing the deaths from sickness in the war with Spain and in the civil war. He says:

I can very promptly state that the sickness and mortality during the war with Spain were not so great as that from which our volunteer troops suffered during the civil war. A comparison of the deaths recorded by the medical officers of the present time gives overwhelming testimony to the effect that any differences discovered in the percentage of deaths from battle casualties and from disease are not due to the great prevalence and fatality of disease in the recent struggle, but to the number of sanguinary battles of the civil war.

Beginning with July, 1861, when we had medical reports from surgeons aggregating only 95,118 men, and including August, September, October and November, five months, we find recorded a loss by death of 3,075 men in the reports sent in by medical officers from an average strength present of 177,892 men and 17,811 deaths out of every thousand men during that period of five months. More deaths occurred than were reported for some surgeons failed to send reports, and the total number of deaths had the missing reports been forthcoming, the deaths would have continued to have the same proportion to the reported strength. In April, 1862, President McKinley was called for 125,000 men and later for 70,000, which, with an increase in the regular army and the immune and other special regiments, made a total of over 370,000 men. Beginning with May, 1898, the rate of steam transportation averages one-half a cent a ton per mile, while the cost of transportation by wagon road is 25 cents a ton per mile, the same as it was 30 years ago. In other words, it costs as much to carry a ton of product five miles on a country road as it does to carry the same freight 50 miles by steam. This cost comes directly out of the pockets of the agriculturist and consumer. We need the same energy and intelligence to reduce the cost of road transportation that has accompanied the reduction of railway transportation. With good roads, a daily mail and parcel delivery in the country communities is among the possibilities.

According then, to the testimony of every medical officer who has placed himself on record then and now, we lose in the five months war with Spain, 10,311 men out of five thousand reported present by medical officers serving with them and in the first five months of the war of the rebellion, 17,811 out of every thousand similarly reported present.