

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS

CHARLES L. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

BAXTER SPRINGS, - KANSAS.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A poor family in Boston overlooked a credit of \$40 in a savings bank in 1850, and the matter was forgotten until 1937, when the accumulated amount was \$432.61. It was allowed to remain, and on January 16, 1901, was \$1,230.10.

The Boers are accused of "kamboking" a British officer whom they captured. A kambok is a short whip of rhinoceros hide or other leather. But whip is a better word and kambok is not needed in the vocabulary borrowed from South Africa.

New avenues to wealth continue to turn up. A New York school-teacher who claimed that he had been unjustly discharged reported at the school every day for 11 years as a matter of legal form and has just received \$19,000 by a decision of the state supreme court.

Aaron D. Weld, of Boston, is practically the sole owner of Ludlow, Mass., a town of 3,000 inhabitants. Mr. Weld is president of the Ludlow Manufacturing company, a concern which furnishes employment to nearly all the laborers and which pays nine-tenths of all the taxes collected in the town.

A New York school teacher sues for divorce because her husband refuses to engage in conversation. A husband who sits around the house reading a newspaper and grunting out an infrequent monosyllable is worse than no husband at all, and every one will hope for the lady's speedy release.

It has been generally supposed that much meat in warm climates is not a good thing, but one of the ablest army surgeons now declares that it is the hot sun and the carbon in a white man's blood is speedily oxidized and burned up by the sun and a great deal of meat must be eaten to supply the waste.

It is estimated that fully 10,000 "laws" will have been enacted before all the legislatures adjourn. That is to say, the 30 lawmaking bodies, exclusive of congress, that assembled this winter will have passed and the governors of the various states will have signed that number of good, bad and indifferent bills. Last year there were 13 legislatures in session, and they enacted 5,772 new laws.

There is only one living ex-president now, Grover Cleveland. In the latter part of the term of John Adams there was no ex-president, Washington having died in 1799. In the early part of the term of John Quincy Adams there were four living ex-presidents—John Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. The present ex-president is only 64 years of age, and is likely to live many years.

Two-inch ice will sustain a man or properly speed infantry; four-inch ice will carry a man on horseback, or cavalry, or light guns; six-inch ice, heavy field guns, such as 80-pounders; eight-inch ice, a battery of artillery, with carriages and horses, but not over 1,000 pounds a square foot on sledges, and ten-inch ice sustains an army or an innumerable multitude.

Delaware has sacrificed both its seats in the senate at the next session of congress to defeat Adkins. Seven "regular" republicans held out against the gas man to the end. They offered to compromise on any two reputable men whom their opponents might name, but their offer was refused. The result is that the first state to ratify the federal constitution is to be without representation in that body in which its right to an equal voice with the larger states was so stringently guaranteed.

The Boston Advertiser notes a gradual change going on as regards the occupations of Massachusetts farms. All over the state farms are passing into the hands of new owners, and these owners are largely of foreign birth. In Bristol county, for instance, Portuguese farmers are in the majority, while in Norfolk county most of the farmers are Swedes and Greeks. The typical Yankee farmer of the David Harum and Josh Whitcomb variety is rapidly disappearing from New England, and even the typical Yankee himself.

Miss Belle McKinnon, of Little Falls, N. Y., has the distinction of being the only woman in the country who is successfully serving as the superintendent of a big manufacturing plant. Her brother is the proprietor of five large mills at Little Falls, employing in the aggregate more than 1,200 hands. The mills are filled with complicated machinery, with all of which Miss McKinnon said to be thoroughly familiar. She is in direct charge of the daily working of the plant, and spends her days visiting the different departments.

The Danish West Indies, which Denmark has just been notified must not be sold to any other power but the United States, are three little islands lying immediately east of Porto Rico at the gateway of the Caribbean sea. Santa Cruz is the largest of the three. Its total population is 20,000, most of which is of negro descent. St. Thomas is the second in size. The third island in the bunch is St. John, a little rocky islet on which less than 1,000 people live. Altogether the purchases would add 34,000 people to our territory.

A writer in the American Journal of Sociology believes he has discovered the proper punishment to fit the crime of murder. He says killing does no good to society, while imprisonment lays an extra burden on the community. He urges that every condemned murderer be turned over to the doctors to be experimented upon. He shows how many hundreds of thousands of people are dying annually of diseases which might be cured if scientists had a human experiment station where they could try all sorts of proposed remedies.

STARVED THEM OUT.

Warden Tomlinson Puts Down an Ugly Strike of Kansas Convicts.

For Two Days 284 Desperate Men Were in the Prison Mine, Holding 15 Guards to Hostages Until Their Demands Were Granted.

Lansing, Kan., March 20.—One man's iron will conquered and cowed nearly 300 desperate convicts late Tuesday night, and released from their confinement 14 guards, whom the convicts had prisoners in the mine from noon Monday till midnight Tuesday night. That man is Warden J. B. Tomlinson. To him Kansas owes it that her name is not disgraced today, and that a desperate plot has failed.

The convicts are those who work the prison mines. They struck at noon Monday and placed the 14 guards over them in the mule stables, under a guard of their own. They then sent an ultimatum to the warden demanding that their task be lessened and their food be increased. If the demand were not complied with, they declared, they would do what they pleased with the guards and the mine. The threats even went to the extent of declaring that the mine would be destroyed, with all who were in it. Tomlinson not only prevented this, but he broke the strike entirely, released the guards and brought the strikers to his own terms. He will punish them at his leisure.

The story of the strike of the miners here will go down in Kansas history as a piece of superb nerve. Simply by means of his iron will the warden took it well in hand, kept it a secret for twenty-four hours or more, refused all outside help, starved his men pretty well into submission and then, sending armed forces into the mine, brought out his guards and took the prisoners at his own will. And not a man was hurt in any way. A more daring bit of work it would be hard to find. A better managed conquering of the most desperate of men, who have almost all of them nothing to lose, would be hard to equal.

The strike began at noon Monday, when the men refused to work longer, took the guards as prisoners and sent word to the surface that they would treat with the warden only through a committee, and in writing. They were answered in kind. Since then they have receded in their terms several times, till finally they sent word very abjectly that they would come out if their punishment would be overlooked and would waive all their demands. They were told that no terms would be made whatever; that it was a case of plain surrender. The last message from the mine came when early Tuesday evening the miners sent up Guard McShane, who was not feeling well. This action was taken as a sure sign of a weakening, and when a miner clambered 400 of the 720 feet up the air shaft to the cage, and told his story, had no men were out of light, and had no food, and only some water, blackish, that they had found and boiled, Tomlinson knew that the end of the fight was at hand. But he was in no hurry.

Shortly after nightfall the warden and every available officer gathered around the mouth of the mine, each man heavily armed. Hunger had begun to tell upon the convicts and they appealed to the warden. They sent him word that if he would promise not to inflict punishment for their action they would surrender and come up. To this the warden would not consent, sending down word that the surrender must be unconditional, the question of punishment to be considered later.

As the night wore on the warden held a consultation with his officers and it was decided to attempt a rescue of the guards and also to overcome the convicts and force their surrender. Selecting his men, the warden, with seven or eight guards, heavily armed, entered the hoist and soon speeding downward. When near the bottom of the pit a heavy fusillade was opened, the shots being fired toward the top of the shaft.

This took the convicts by surprise and thinking that the shots were intended for them they hastily fled, leaving the guards, who were soon joined by their comrades, after which they were sent to the top. The armed guards then started after the convicts and soon had the ringleaders under arrest, when the others gave in and surrendered. The work of taking them to the surface began and before morning the convicts were again behind the bars of their cells. The work of hoisting the men from the mine lasted until nearly daylight, as there were 300 to bring up and the hoists could lift only a handful at a time.

The men surrendered unconditionally, the warden having refused to grant them a single one of the demands asked. After being taken from the mines they were escorted to the mess hall in squads and given a solitary cup of coffee, after which they were locked up in their cell rooms.

Most of the mutineers were negroes and among them some of the most desperate characters in the prison.

Convention of Weather Officials Called. Washington, March 20.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, under the authority of Secretary Wilson has called the triennial convention of weather bureau officials at Milwaukee, August 27 to 29 next.

Smallpox in Sangamon County, Ill. Springfield, Ill., March 20.—Thirty cases of smallpox in Sangamon township, this county, were reported to the state board of health yesterday and Dr. C. S. Nelson was sent there to make an examination. A strict quarantine has been ordered.

May Pork Went to \$16.25. Chicago, March 20.—Pork for delivery in May soared to \$16.25 per barrel Tuesday, \$2.50 higher than the price at the beginning of the month and at the highest point since the Lipton squeeze in 1914.

KNOX IS THE MAN.

Pittsburg Attorney Will Succeed John W. Griggs as Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet on April 1.

Washington, March 21.—It is understood on high authority that the president has decided to appoint P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg, to fill the vacancy



PHILANDER CHASE KNOX. (Pittsburg) Lawyer Who May Be Appointed Attorney General.

In his cabinet that will be caused by the retirement of Attorney General Griggs on April 1. Mr. Knox has for many years been attorney for the Carnegie Steel company.

SERVE WITHOUT SALARY.

Officers for One Philippine Province Will Share with the Natives in Their Impoverishment.

Iloilo, Island of Panay, March 21.—The Philippine commission was welcomed on its arrival here by Gen. Hughes and his staff and cadres were duly organized by the federalists and a gathering of citizens. Iloilo province is prepared for organization and other provinces, it is believed, will be ready by the time the commission returns from the south. Panay is being pacified. The commission formally examined the position of Panay. Tuesday the members will proceed to Negros, where they will remain three days.

The islands of Masbate, Ticao and Burias, with a population of 40,000, were constituted the province of Masbate. Masbate island has been impoverished by a pest, which has killed the cattle, the raising of which is almost the sole industry of the inhabitants. The people welcome the idea of a civil government and promise to extend their timber and agricultural operations. For reasons of economy the commission has decided upon no salaries for the provincial officials. The duties of the fiscal of Masbate will be extended to the Masbate province. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of schools, of which there have heretofore been practically none in the province. The ladrones are the only insurrectionists remaining in Masbate.

EUROPE DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Action of United States in Sending a Warship to Collect a Claim from Morocco is Being Watched.

Washington, March 21.—European diplomats in Washington are deeply interested in the action of the United States in sending the armored cruiser New York to Morocco to exact an apology and obtain the settlement of claims aggregating \$50,000. France's interest is probably greater than that of the United States, because it is no secret that she hopes some day to extend her sovereignty over the whole northwestern coast of the African continent.

Is It a Schoolboy Prank? Kansas City, Mo., March 21.—The police are investigating a threat to kidnap the son of G. Anthony, of 2744 Prospect avenue. A letter was received at the Anthony home stating that unless \$500 was placed immediately in a certain place Mr. Anthony's son would be taken away. The letter was written in a schoolboy hand. Mr. Anthony is keeping his son at home.

Many Want to Be Chaplains. Washington, March 21.—More than 500 applications for chaplaincies in the army have been already filed with the president. The army reorganization bill provides for 23 additional chaplains. The pay and rank were fixed at that given a captain of infantry, together with the usual extra and allowances, of about \$2,000 a year.

A Sacrifice to Science. Sioux City, March 21.—In the interest of science T. Herbert Aust, a medical student of this city, consents to permit a physician to inoculate him with smallpox as a test, the scab to be used in causing the infection to come from some sufferer from smallpox in Canada, where the genuine disease is conceded to exist.

Another Magnificent Carnegie Gift. New York, March 21.—Another magnificent gift from Andrew Carnegie will be announced within a few days. It is said he has offered \$5,000,000 to Philadelphia for the purpose of building libraries.

An Italian Town Inundated. Verona, Italy, March 21.—In consequence of a sudden torrent, which destroyed a dam, the town of Colognola, in the compartment of Venezia, was flooded to-day. A number of the houses have fallen and it is feared that the victims are numerous.

Young Woman Shot at a Charivari. Guthrie, Ok., March 21.—Miss Pearl Collens was shot at a charivari yesterday evening and her life is despaired of. She was hit with a bullet from a 32-calibre gun while standing on the porch.

Bound and Gagged the Watchman. Oberlin, O., March 21.—The safe of the post office here was blown by robbers early Wednesday. They escaped with everything of value. A young man who slept in the building was found lying in the post office unconscious, bound and gagged.

Went a Discharge Reinstated. Marion, Ind., March 21.—Four hundred employes of the Evans Macebath lamp chimney factory went on strike yesterday because the company refused to reinstate a discharged employe.

SHOT FOR TREASON.

Boers Who Wrecked a Train and Killed Five Passengers Executed by Order of a Court-Martial.

Cape Town, March 21.—J. P. and S. Minaber and J. A. Neuwoudt were shot at De Aar last evening for treason and murder in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. The death sentence was passed in connection with the wrecking of a train near Taasbosch, by which five men were killed. Gen. Kitchener confirmed the verdict. The garrison was paraded and the prisoners were led out at sunset. Death was instantaneous. A Dutch minister and relatives remained with the prisoners till the end. Two others concerned in the train-wrecking were sentenced to five years at penal servitude.

Rocheport Plans Beer Lottery. Paris, March 21.—M. Henri Rocheport, editor of the Intransigent, who is organizing a lottery for the relief of the Boer women and children, says he aims to secure 25,000,000 francs, of which amount 7,000,000 francs will be given as prizes, 8,000,000 francs as relates to subscribers, and the remainder to the Boers. He will seek authorization to promote the lottery from the parliaments of France, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Spain, Sweden, Italy and the United States.

Sees Hope for the Burgbers. London, March 21.—The Westminster Gazette makes pessimistic comment on Gen. Botha's refusal to accept the peace terms offered by Lord Kitchener, and connects this refusal with the situation in China. The Gazette says the powers are sixes and sevens in the far east and that any day may see the commencement of a struggle from which the Boers may recover their own.

Beer Losses for Month Heavy. Pretoria, March 21.—The Boer losses last month were 160 killed, 400 wounded and 1,000 captured and surrendered.

ENTIRE FORCE DISCHARGED.

About Two Hundred Girls Employed in Swofford's Overalls Factory at Kansas City Let Out.

Kansas City, Mo., March 21.—Between 150 and 200 girls employed at making overalls in the Swofford Bros. Dry Goods company's factory were thrown out of employment Wednesday morning. The firm decided, on account of a long standing difficulty with the girls, not to continue any longer to make overalls, and most of the girls were not even admitted to the building. The girls call the firm's sudden action a lock-out. J. J. Swofford says it is not a lockout for a firm to refuse to continue a business that has been not only unprofitable, but a cause of constant annoyance. The trouble dates as far back as November, 1899, when the girls in the overall factory, feeling themselves aggrieved, refused to work and declared a strike. They won their strike and returned to work.

MACHINERY FOR ASIA.

Big Steamer Sails from New York with a Cargo of American-Made Goods Valued at \$500,000.

New York, March 21.—The steamer Colosco, the last of the three big Black sea liners specially chartered for the conveyance of agricultural machinery and farming implements to northern Russia, has sailed with a cargo of 8,000 tons of western-made reapers, mowers, rakes, binders, bin-dew-tine, thrashers, cleaners, etc., for Odessa and Novorossisk. The value of the shipment is nearly \$500,000. This is the largest and most valuable cargo of machinery of any description that has ever been forwarded from this country to foreign ports. On arrival at the Black sea ports the machinery, consisting of some 80,000 packages, will be carried inland for thousands of miles; in fact, the greater portion of it is to be carried half across Asia.

ANOTHER "CRISIS" BREWING.

A Shanghai Dispatch Has Russian Warships Going to Corea and Japan Mobilizing to Follow.

Shanghai, March 21.—A dispatch from Tokio says that all the Russian warships in Japanese waters have sailed for Corea and that the Japanese squadron is mobilizing for an immediate departure to the Korean coast. The Anglo-Russian dispute between the Russian and Japanese governments has refused to accept Count von Waldere's arbitration at Tien Tsin," says the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, "and demands that the British not only withdraw, but apologize for removing the Russian flag. Gen. Barrow refuses to do either and in so refusing has the support of the British government. British reinforcements are being sent."

Rev. Arthur Edwards Dead. Chicago, March 21.—Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D., editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate and widely known in Methodist Episcopal church circles, died last night at his residence in this city, aged 66 years. The cause of his death was heart trouble, from which he had been ill for several days.

Damage by a Black Funnel-Shaped Cloud. Rock Falls, Ill., March 21.—A large, black, funnel-shaped cloud passed rapidly over this city Tuesday night, coming from the southwest. It destroyed the African Methodist Episcopal church, the Woodmen's hall and many barns south of town.

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FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

The Great Natural Fertility of the Soil in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

What Has Been Done by Premier Greenway, Himself a Leading Farmer.

Hon. Thomas Greenway, Premier of the Province of Manitoba, one of the foremost farmers of Western Canada, writes an excellent article to the press, from which the following extracts are made:

The writer came to Manitoba from Ontario in the autumn of 1878, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. From the day, nearly 22 years ago, when he selected his homestead, he has had unbounded faith in the country as a place where farming can be successfully carried on, if pursued upon proper lines. There is a large number in this Province who should rather be called "wheat-growers" than farmers. On account of the facilities, natural advantages, and therefore cheapness with which wheat can be grown, no doubt many have done exceedingly well by raising wheat only; still, it is far from ideal farming. Not only will such a course, if persisted in, have the effect of causing the land to run out, as has been the experience of those who pursued the same plan in the wheat-producing prairie States to the south of us, but it is far from being the most profitable course to adopt.

This fact is already being demonstrated in Manitoba. Let the farms in this Western country be managed upon the lines which were successful in the Eastern Provinces, and much more can be done here in a given time than was ever done in the East. The probabilities of failure are practically nil. Upon the farm there should be found horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, according to the ability of the farmer, with respect to his means and the extent of his holding. The wanton waste which has hitherto been practiced by many farmers, that of burning vast quantities of excellent fodder after threshing is done, should cease; it should all be used upon the farm and converted into the old, sensible kind of fertilizer manure, and afterwards be returned to the soil, so that what has been taken from it by the crop may be restored. Although admitting that the great natural fertility of the soil in Manitoba and the success that has attended the growing of wheat for years upon the same land have a tendency to make such a course as the one mentioned tempting, yet, if continued, wheat-growing upon the same land year after year is undoubtedly a mistake.

The writer knows of no country that offers advantages so great to the agriculturist as does Manitoba. The various branches of farming can be carried on successfully, as twenty-two years of practical operations and observations of what others are doing have proven. To those desiring to make new homes for themselves, the low price of some of the best lands in the world (although rapidly advancing in price this year) offer still great opportunities. To all such the invitation is cordially given to "Come and See." There is land for all who choose to come, land upon which happy homes can be established, and from which ample resources can be gathered against old age. All that a man needs to achieve competence in this domain is common-sense and industry. With these qualifications he is bound to succeed. For information regarding free homestead lands, apply to any agent of the government whose advertisement appears elsewhere in these columns.

GREEN RAPE 25 CENTS per 100. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Women's Spring Suits \$15. Order by Mail. Emery, Bird, Shayer & Co. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Pimples, Blackheads, Red Rough and Oily Skin PREVENTED BY

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS of Women Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleaning the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of bath for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any other. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz.: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. THE SET, \$1.25

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180 Passenger Locomotives 450 Passenger Cars 25 Parlor Cars 20 Dining and Cafe Cars

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