"CHOKED GATES WHILE DREAMING."

Jester's Alleged Explanation of Cries of Agony in Camp.

WEB OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Prosecution Weaving Its Case Thread by Thread About the Accused.

SURPRISE FOR PRISONER.

Daughter Appeared in Court and Embraced Him Affectionately.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New London, Mo., July 13.—Mrs. Alice Kimbrough, the 18-year-old daughter of Alex Jester, arrived to-day from Norman, Cleveland County, Ok.

It is a curious fact that her older half-brother here wears the name Jester, while her own brother is known as Mr. Hill, yet they are all children of the same father.

The State is seeking to prove that Alexander Jester has devoted twenty-eight years to a systematic effort to establish an alibi to shake off completely his real identity, to establish a new life and a new personality, wholly independent of the man charged with the murder of Gilbert Gates, and that he was so successful in this effort that, had it not been for Mrs. Cornelia Street, her brother would have gone to his grave without undergoing the present trial.

Even early in the morning the courtroom contained many spectators. The local attendance is large, but spectators are here from everywhere. Many lawyers are present studying the case.

Witnesses Examined.

Francis Marion Dawson of Monroe County was first introduced by T. T. Rodes. Witness saw the prisoner in Hulin's lane in January, 1871, and later in Paris. He saw no blood in the lane. It was snowing hard. He remembered meeting no one on that road, though he might have met many.

G. G. Jacobs of Wichita was examined by J. H. Rodes of Sedalia. Jacobs purchased a cow from the defendant in 1871. Witness afterwards became well acquainted with the Jester family, and was appointed guardian and curator of the Jester minor children. Jester sold the cow to raise money for the trip to Indiana. Also offered to sell two young steers for $25, explaining that he needed money for the trip.

S. I. Perrins testified to the extremely moderate circumstances of the defendant in 1871. The Jester house was of log and two rooms, one occupied by the family and the other by the horses.

Powder in the Vest.

Allen E. Dodge, the Justice of the Peace before whom Jester was tried in Kansas in 1871, was placed on the stand to tell of that event. He saw the oft-mentioned articles found on Jester by the Sheriff and offered in court. Jester tried on the vest. It was very tight around the waist and left a space between the vest and trousers. Powder was found in a pocket of the vest, and then the defendant became much confused, asked for a consultation with his counsel, and they asked for adjournment of court.

Witness thought it was near the noon hour. The point in the evidence is the alleged fact that young Gates carried his little powder-horn in his vest pocket.

On cross-examination by J. O. Allison, witness said Jester may or may not have worn suspenders. He could not remember exactly at what point in the trial the elder Gates discovered the powder. Thomas Lichlighter, in 1871, lived at Pleasant Green, Cooper County, Mo. Witness saw the buffalo-calf caravan near his home, where they camped. He saw no deer, but saw the calf.

I. C. Pemple of Renick, Randolph County, Mo., testified that he saw Jester and Gates at Renick in 1871. He said Gates refused to sell him any of the dried buffalo meat because the old man did not allow it, but when Jester's back was turned the boy gave the witness a piece of the meat. This meat was the property of the boy and was in his own wagon. He told the witness that he and Jester were soon to separate.

Jester's Dream.

Joseph B. Dulaney was examined by Charles P. Johnson. Dulaney saw some campers near his barn January 24, 1871. He knows the date, because of the birth of a son the day before. In the night, he said, his wife awakened him, saying she heard cries as of a human being in distress. Next morning Dulaney asked Jester about the distressful noise he heard. The old man explained that he was dreaming and choking the boy.

"Have you ever seen the boy since?" asked the lawyer.

"No."

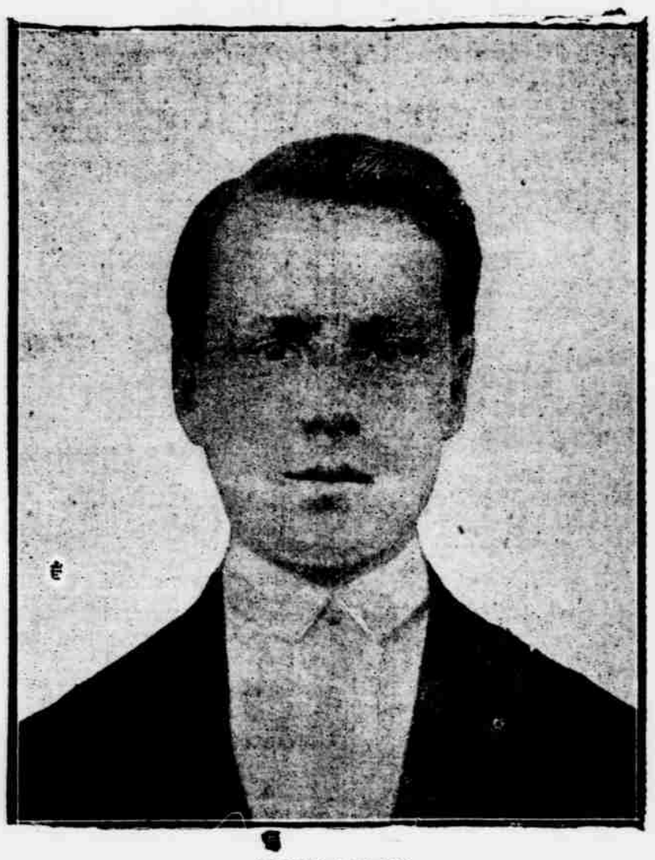
"Have you seen the older man?"

"Yes."

Governor Johnson stood on the platform and, pointing his finger at the accused man, asked:

"Is that the man who told you he choked the boy?"

"That is the man."



GILBERT GATES.

Whom Alexander Jester is accused of murdering in Missouri thirty years ago.

DETECTIVE SEEKS EVIDENCE.

Effort to Prove That Gilbert Gates Was Drowned.

A private detective employed by the friends of Alexander Jester, who is on trial for his life at New London, Mo., called at the morgue yesterday in search of records to show that Gilbert Gates, whom Jester is charged with having murdered, was taken from the river here at the time he was supposed to have been murdered. The records he wanted examined were of the year 1871, but as the morgue was not erected until 1875, he was disappointed in his quest. He was referred to the mortuary office, but, so far, his search has not been rewarded.

Failing in his efforts to get at the records, the detective called upon several of the oldest undertakers in the city, but, though some of them had a vague recollection of such a discovery, none of them could give any positive data which could be offered in evidence at a trial. It will be the purpose of the defense to show that Gates was drowned at the time when he is said to have been murdered.

Commercial Traveler Robbed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Guthrie, Ok., July 13.—John Knox, a commercial traveler, was held up by two masked men last night and robbed of $600 in cash and drafts.

Transvaal Loss of Life.

Moralists are discussing the terrible loss of life brought about by the Transvaal war. Yet here life is sacrificed for a purpose—for an honest principle, which will probably result in gain to the whole world. It were better to preach against the needless sacrifice of life. Thousands of people all over the world succumb to ailment which might easily have been checked in the beginning. Dyspepsia carries off more people than are killed in war. The use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the proper time would actually save many lives. Constipation may seem a little thing, but it invariably develops into something worse, and the longer it is allowed to run the harder it is to cure. The Bitters cures indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness. It does it naturally and permanently, without shocking the system. It is good for everybody. You will find it at any drug store.

JESTER MARVELS AT THE NUMBER AND MEMORY OF WITNESSES.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New London, Mo., July 13.—The first and only statement Alexander Jester has made about his trial was made to-day for The Republic. It follows:

"I am pleased with the progress of my trial, and feel confident I will be acquitted. There are, however, a great many witnesses here testifying against me. A large number of them I have never seen or heard of. Instead of twenty-nine years' time diminishing the number of witnesses, it has increased the number tenfold, and brightened their memories!"

"I am standing this long trial all right, although it is very tiresome sitting here all these long days. The thing that bothers me most is having to sit in my chair so long at a time during these hot days. When court adjourns, and I go to get up from my chair, I feel quite stiff. I have a fairly good appetite and sleep well.

"I hope I will soon be free, so I can spend the remainder of my days in peace."

MAKES HIS WIFE'S LETTERS PUBLIC.

Frederick Bowers Takes This Method of Answering George M. Pullman.

TO PROVE SHE LOVED HIM.

Two Missives Written by Mrs. Bowers to Her Husband, Expressing Affectionate Longing for His Return.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 13.—"So George M. Pullman says he never robbed me of my wife's affections, because she never had any affection for me!" exclaimed Frederick V. Bowers this afternoon.

"Well, now, let's see if that's so. Just read this letter," and Bowers produced the following:

"Monday Evening.—My Dearest Husband Fred: Rather thought I might get a line from you to-day, but was disappointed and take what is given me and try to be contented. How I do wish you were here to-night. I want to love you to death, and it feels almost impossible to wait two such long weeks as these will be. I think of you every minute and wonder what my Fred can be doing. I would give worlds to see you for a kiss this very minute. I love you, dearest Fred, with my whole heart and soul. Good-by. Be good, dear. All my love and lots of kisses. Ever your loving little wife,

"LOUISE.

"No. 92 East Twenty-first street, Chicago."

This letter was dated November, 1898, about a year after the alleged desertion.

"And here's another," said Bowers.

"Sunday—My own sweet husband: Sunday is such a very long day, and how I do wish we could spend it together. But before long we will spend them all together, won't we, dearest? And I shall be so happy. Only God knows how I love you, but time will show and prove this to you. I am going to live for you and your happiness alone, and you will never know a moment's regret.

"It is terribly cold here, and I know it must be worse up where you are. Take care of yourself and don't get cold.

"Grandma has bought me lots of new things—underwear, hats, etc.—and all I want is you, dearest. Two long weeks I'll have to be contented with looking ahead. In anticipation there is some happiness. You are my husband. * * *

"Write me as you used to write, and make me feel happy. Good-by, dearest; am going to dinner now. Wish I had my boy to sit side of me. Good luck and be good. All my love and a million kisses. Fondly, your devoted wife. LOUISE."

"This I received just one week after the first letter I showed you," said Mr. Bowers. "But then there are a whole lot of other letters, too, all of which go to show that I was really and actually robbed of what I prized most dearly of anything on earth—my wife's affections."

Bowers is suing Pullman for $100,000 damages.

STRIKERS CARRY BLACK FLAG.

Belle Island Men Will Permit No Work on the Docks.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, July 13.—Four hundred strikers paraded at Belle Island to-day, carrying a black flag.

They are determined to do no work and to permit none to be done while their leaders are imprisoned. The strikers have induced all the men who came to work to throw down their tools, the nonstrikers being unable to obtain lodgings or goods on the island.

TELL OF THE FATE OF THE CORINTHIA.

Two St. Louis Muleteers Who Were on the Shipwrecked Transport Return.

COMPLAIN OF TREATMENT.

Declare They Were Overworked and Received No Extra Pay—Twenty-Three Reach New York Penniless.

Two of the sixty-five St. Louis muleteers who were aboard the mileship Corinthia en route to South Africa with animals for the British Army, when she ran on the rocks off the Haytian Coast, arrived in St. Louis yesterday and have harrowing tales of their experiences at sea to relate. The men are C. W. Rockwell of No. 315 North Ninth street and Edward J. Coyle of No. 1639 Carr street.

Early in May they and other St. Louis men, familiar with the care of animals were engaged by Charles Hagen, shipping master, to care for 1,582 mules in the passage across the ocean to Cape Town. On May 11 they sailed from New Orleans and each muleteer was to received $15 for the trip. They had only been at sea two days when, they say, they were subjected to cruel treatment and compelled to do twice as much work as they had been hired to perform.

On the Eighth day they were shipwrecked. In a deep fog, succeeding a heavy storm, the Corinthia ran aground. Somehow the captain had lost his reckoning and supposed he was in the open sea, when he was in midst of the West India Islands. The ship struck about 8:30 o'clock in the evening, and the darkness, in conjunction with the fog, made it impossible that anything be seen. There was a heavy swell running and the situation was a dangerous one. Each time the boat was lifted up she could be heard to creak as she again settled on the rock and it was feared she would break amidships.

The vessel's foghorn was kept blowing at short intervals in the hope to attract the attention of some other ship or of persons on land if land was near. About 2 o'clock in the morning they were successful. A small sailboat containing one white man and three negroes loomed through the fog. In answer to queries from the Corinthia it was found that they were stranded on Gravois Point, Island of Hayti.

The crew, satisfied that there was no danger to their life, set to work to save the mules, and all but 500, which were drowned in their stalls, were successfully landed. Four days later the vessel, which was valued at $2,000,000, was abandoned.

The crew landed in the village of Rush on the west coast of Hayti and later forty-two of them resumed the journey on the Montezuma to South Africa. The remaining twenty-three muleteers took passage to New York, where they arrived June 27, penniless.

Coyle and Rockwell, who were in the party, at once started for St. Louis, riding on freight trains. They arrived here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It required the $15 each received from the master of the Corinthia to get them to New York.

ADOPTED THE FOUNDLING.

Mrs. Genese Found the Babe on Her Doorstep.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Jane Genese of No. 1429 Old Manchester road was attracted by the crying of a child in the hallway beneath her window. On investigation she found a basket containing a boy baby wrapped in an old black skirt.

By the side of the infant was a nursing bottle. Mrs. Genese took the babe in and reported her find to the police yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She said she had decided to adopt the child and it was left at her house.

POWERS ON TRIAL AS AN ACCESSORY.

Jury of Democrats Will Weigh the Evidence in First of the Goebel Cases.

COLONEL CAMPBELL'S SPEECH.

Scathing Arraignment of the Former Kentucky Secretary of State—Three Days' Work Completing Jury.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Georgetown, Ky., July 13.—A jury has been secured to try Caleb Powers, former Secretary of State, under the indictment charging him with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel. The jury was completed after three days' work, and this afternoon the Commonwealth made its statement of the case and began the hearing of testimony. The opening argument was by Colonel Thomas C. Campbell, and it was a scathing arraignment of the several accused men. He spoke for fifty-five minutes. Powers sat unmoved through the terrible arraignment, even when Colonel Campbell told of an occasion on the night of January 28 when Powers, holding up his right hand, said:

"Goebel has not as many days to live as I have fingers on my hand"—a fearfully prophetic statement, which proved true in just four days—Powers sat calm and collected, with not even the quiver of an eyelash.

The jury is made up as follows:

W. O. Tinder, farmer, Independent; I. G. Stone, farmer, Prohibitionist; A. W. Craig, shoe dealer, Democrat; W. T. Munson, farmer, Democrat; George Murphy, farmer, Democrat; J. C. Porter, farmer, Republican; Alonzo Kemper, farmer, Democrat; W. H. Oldham, coal merchant, Independent; B. E. Ford, farmer, Democrat; J. P. Crossthwaite, jewelry, Democrat; J. T. Mulberry, blacksmith, Democrat; Harris Musselman, farmer, Democrat.

The two men classed as Independents are nominally Democrats, but are known in the State as anti-Goebel Democrats and opposed to the regular party organization. Scott County is strongly Democratic, and the proportion of the jury as politically divided is about in the same ratio to the strength of the several parties in the county. Both sides exhausted all their challenges permitted under the law, and the twelfth man selected was not subject to peremptory challenge.

Counsel Owens in Court.

Former Congressman Owens, who has been given charge of the defense, was in court to-day, though suffering great pain from an accident caused by being struck by a trolley car last night, and it was against the advice of his physician that he appeared in court. From the second special venire, the remainder of the jury was obtained in the first hour, and an adjournment till afternoon was taken to permit the attorneys for the Commonwealth to prepare their statement of the case, the jury first being sworn.

When court was convened in the afternoon the indictment was ordered read. Then the witnesses were called and put under rule to answer when they might be called. This consumed a couple of hours, owing to the large number of witnesses, and it was 3:20 o'clock when the court and jury was ready to hear the statement of the Commonwealth.

Campbell's Speech.

Some of the extracts from Colonel Campbell's speech follow:

"We expect to show that, for the purpose of maintaining the offices which the defendant and his colleagues claimed, there met together in the city of Frankfort a number of men, among whom the defendant, Caleb Powers, was a leader. Associated with him were his brother, John L. Powers and an ex-Secretary of State, of this State, Charles Finley; one W. H. Culton, an assistant Auditor of the State; one George R. Hemphill, a clerk in the Secretary of State's office, and one Wharton Golden, an officer of the State Militia, and expectant office-holder in the administration of W. S. Taylor.

"These men determined that the law should not be permitted to take its course. They settled in their own minds that they were right; and that the decision of any tribunal, high or low, would not be respected by them; that they were so situated in regard to the control of the militia of the State, and in regard to being able to rapidly move large bodies of mountain men, that they determined, by force of arms, to overawe their opponents and, if necessary, to kill Goebel.

"The contest was at last to be settled. From that hour to the opening of the tragedy which took Mr. Goebel's life, the close partisans of Powers gave constant thought to encompassing the death of Goebel. To this end, about the 20th of January, 1900, a meeting was held between Powers, ex-Secretary of State Finley and others whom I have mentioned, at which it was determined to bring to Frankfort a 'mountain army of feudists.' It was quickly discovered, however, that so large a body of men was unwieldy. The proper provisions had not been made for feeding or lodging them. Two hundred picked men were selected from the different counties and retained. The rest were sent home.

Mountain Feudists.

"Attention is called to the character of the men retained in Frankfort. Many of them had been engaged in mountain feuds and had killed from one to several persons in their career. Some were fugitives from justice; one, Doctor W. R. Johnson, being a fugitive on indictments for forgery, larceny, bigamy and murder in different States. Another, named Yan Hibber, was a reckless fellow from Lee County, Virginia, and similar characters were from Tennessee and North Carolina; scores of them had indictments pending against them for murder. Among others retained was the assassin who shot and killed Thomas Baker, while surrounded by the militia of the State in Clay County; also the murderer of Baker's old, decrepit father.

"It will be observed that a line drawn from the Secretary of State's office northwesterly crosses slightly in front of the fountain and enters a hackberry tree standing northwest of the fountain. The point of descent from the Secretary of State's window to the hackberry tree equals one and seven-sixteenths of an inch to the foot. The point at which the steel bullet entered Senator Goebel's body is about one and thirteen-sixteenths higher than the point of exit; the distance traveled through the body was about sixteen inches. This makes a mathematical demonstration that the bullet came from the Secretary of State's window.

"The surprise may be imagined, when Governor Taylor's private secretary, McKenzie Todd, and J. B. Matthews, Powers's assistant secretary, took the stand in Culton's trial and directly furnished evidence which attempts to show that Youtsey, employed as a clerk in the Auditor's office, arranged for the shot to be fired from the Secretary of State's office.

Not Shot by a Crank.

"In nearly all of the United States except Kentucky unthinking people believe that Goebel was shot as were Lincoln and Garfield—by an insane crank. Those engaged in the prosecution, however, spurn this idea. Their claim is that the entire history of the campaign waged against Goebel was carried on in vindictive spirit from the beginning, and a resort to murder was frequently hinted at in the speeches of those opposed to him, and in the columns of the newspapers opposed to him.

"His final taking off was the result of a conspiracy, in which certain of the State officers, a number of political leaders and mountain leaders, including the representatives of a certain corporation, conspired together to bring on what appeared to be a justifiable revolution, which embraced the taking of the life of Senator Goebel. The taking of his life was alleged to be by the people thus banded together quite as justifiable as was the killing of Queen Mary's favorite, Rizzio, by the Lords of Scotland."

Colonel Campbell then took up the various phases of the case, bearing, however, more upon Taylor and the militia, than upon Powers. He cited the various meetings held when Powers was present, at which, he said, he expected to prove the assassination was discussed.

The first witness was D. Meade Woodson, a civil engineer at Frankfort, who made the survey after the finding of the bullet in the hackberry tree, locating the exact position of the assassin in the private office of Powers.

Tetter—No Cure, No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if Paxo Ointment fails to cure you. 50 cts.

STORM DELUGES GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Nearly Fourteen Inches of Water Falls Within Twenty-Four Hours.

PART OF THE CITY AFLOAT.

Lower Floors Flooded—Street Cars Stopped and Business Paralyzed for the Time—Damage Along the Beach.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Galveston, Tex., July 13.—Thirteen and sixty-three hundredths inches of rain has fallen in Galveston in the last twenty-three hours. The most of it fell in less than fifteen hours. This surpasses all previous records. Water twelve and fifteen inches deep filled the streets from curbing to curbing in the business part of the city, and in some portions from house to house, flooding the lower floors and doing considerable damage to goods stored therein, while in many of the resident parts of the city the water was from a foot to three feet deep. It came down in such torrents that the sewers and drains were inadequate to carry it off. Wooden pavements on Strand, Tremont, Mechanic and many other streets became loosened, floated on the surface of the water and broke up when vehicles passed over them, and finally became so disintegrated as to be dangerous.

The street cars made a brave attempt to run, but after car after car burned out the management abandoned the service at 2 p. m. on all lines. After that hour hacks, carriages and vehicles of every description were in demand, and did a rushing business.

Galveston was a Venice indeed. Instead of gondoliers, burly negroes ferried many a citizen across the street for a nickel or conveyed him to his carriage or street car, while the more democratic citizen, with his trousers rolled up above his knees, splashed through the waters, either in his bare feet or with his shoes on.

The storm started yesterday afternoon. The Gulf was high and threatening, and before dark, big, whitecapped waves were breaking on the beach with a sullen roar that boded no good to those whose homes were near the shore line. Under the impetus of a stiff southeast breeze the waves broke with such force that fences and outhouses were broken down and overturned. The southeastern part of the city was most exposed.

The house of Mrs. S. Jacobs, at the corner of Eighth street and Avenue M, was completely demolished and the debris is strewn along the beach. When the house started Mrs. Jacobs, aged 74 years, and Miss Delahanty, residing with her, were in it, hastily packing up a few articles. They were rescued by Ed Greve. Miss Delahanty was badly cut in the back of her head. Mrs. Jacobs was slightly bruised and is suffering from nervous prostration.

A number of other houses along the beach front were more or less damaged. Wheel bathhouses were overturned, but no casualties occurred.

Much apprehension was felt for the safety of Mr. and Mrs. Saxon, from the interior, and Messrs. Briggs and Sweeny, young men of this city, who had gone to a fishing pavilion three miles out on the north jetty. Captain Bettison made an unsuccessful effort to relieve them last night before the rain began to descend, but was unsuccessful. After three more attempts today, they were finally rescued from their perilous position and safely landed in the city.

The damage inflicted by the storm to the streets and property throughout the city is difficult at this time to estimate, as it is not over and rain is still falling. It will, however, run into the thousands. Railway communication with the interior is intact, but business here for the time being is paralyzed. Shipping is uninjured. The wind never at any time exceeded thirty-five miles an hour.

SEVERE STORM AT DUBUQUE.

Young Woman Killed by Lightning and Crops Damaged.

Dubuque, Ia., July 13.—The storm which swept this section to-day was the worst in several years. Rain fell to the depth of 1.73 inches.

Lightning did much damage in the city. The house of John McQuinlan was struck. Rosa McQuinlan, 14 years old, was killed while asleep, and Nellie Short of Anamosa, who was visiting her, was terribly burned.

Farmers report serious losses. They say one-half the hay crop was ruined. Many barns were destroyed, and hundreds of cattle killed.

WHEAT OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

Early July Rains Materially Benefited Northwest Crops.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 13.—H. V. Jones, in a conservative review of the crop situation in the Northwest, printed in the Journal to-day, after a personal inspection of the fields, predicts that the yield of wheat in the three spring wheat States of Minnesota and North and South Dakota will at the very least reach 135,000,000 bushels, as against 230,000,000 bushels last year, and that with favorable weather during the ensuing four weeks the yield will reach 150,000,000 bushels.

This is the highest estimate yet made. Mr. Jones maintains that the soaking rains of the first days of July have worked wonders in the filling out of the wheat.

The detailed estimates by States is as follows:

State.	Minimum Estimate 1900.	Possible Yield 1900.	1899.
Minnesota	75,000,000	80,000,000	95,000,000
North Dakota	30,000,000	35,000,000	70,000,000
South Dakota	30,000,000	35,000,000	38,000,000
Totals	135,000,000	150,000,000	203,000,000

This shows that the pessimistic estimates of a 75,000,000 bushel crop in the Northwest was never warranted even in the most critical drought period.

The yield in South Dakota will be about the average, and the marked deficiency occurs in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota. The quality of the Southern wheat will be high.

CORN SMITTEN BY DROUGHT.

Crop Reported Damaged in Many Kansas Counties.

Kansas City, Mo., July 13.—Kansas corn is being ruined by drought. Reports received by local grain men from the biggest corn counties in the State—Jewel, Republic, Smith, Phillips, Mitchell, Cloud, Clay, Dickinson, Reno and some others—say the crop is half destroyed already, and will be almost ruined if rains do not come in the next few days.

There has been but little rain over the section named for from three to four weeks, and during this time the weather has been extremely hot.

Yesterday and to-day in Central Kansas the temperature averaged 100 degrees.

Oklahoma's Assessment.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Guthrie, Ok., July 13.—The total assessed valuation of taxable property in Oklahoma for 1900 is $48,238,661, as against $42,982,414 in 1899. The moneys and credits reported by County Clerks amounted to $1,273,731. The taxable value of railroad property is $4,011,633. The assessed valuation of the counties, exclusive of moneys and credits as reported by the County Clerks, was $44,056,115.

Catarrh of nose or throat immediately relieved and ultimately cured by use of "Boro-Formalin." (Elmer & Amend.)

PRACTICAL MINER ON CAPE NOME.

Draws a Dark Picture of the Future of Thousands Now There.

LITTLE GOLD TO BE FOUND.

After a Careful Survey of the Place, He Returned, Convinced That Only a Few Men Will Make Money.

The Republic Bureau,
19th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, July 13.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury has received a letter from a man who has just returned from the mining camps at Cape Nome, and who pictures the situation there as a dangerous one. The writer is G. Rudolph of Brooklyn, N. Y. He gives the outlook in the typical language of a miner, and apparently presents facts not heretofore made public. He says:

"On account of the terrible reports in the newspapers concerning the conditions at Cape Nome, I take the liberty of sending you a few lines. I left Nome on June 20, and, being an old miner, I am fully capable of sizing up a new mining camp in a few days. I arrived at Nome on June 12. I and my partner tried working the beach for gold in several places, and I personally saw others by the hundreds do the same, but not in one instance did we see a man take out enough gold to pay for his grub. The only place where any gold was being taken out was between the beach and the Tundra. There they were only making day's wages of from $7 to $10 a day. This place is only about three-quarters of a mile long, and it is all taken up by about 500 men. Like the beach it is now nearly all worked out.

Nearly Worked Out.

"I, with thousands of others, had been led to believe that after a winter, or after any storm, the beach would be just as good as it was originally. That is not so. When once worked out the beach there is done for. While at Nome I talked with men who had come from points as far as fifty miles below the camp. They told me they had found nothing and they were going farther north. I talked, too, with men who had come from points far up the beach, but they declared there was nothing up there, and they were going down the beach. So it seems that the whole stretch is nearly all worked out.

"Now, concerning the creeks: Anvil Creek is the richest. Having sprained my knee, I could not go up, but my partner went the full length of it, looking for work or for a lay. He could get neither, for at that time—June 15—the creeks were still frozen. All that he could discover was that the miners there were beginning to strip—that is, take off the top layer of moss and loose dirt, which is left to dry, while they begin again in another place. Meanwhile, the first hole would be thawed out. By that means they managed to work alternate holes. There is no wood in Nome, as there is in the Klondike, and coal is $90 a ton on the beach, while the cost of freighting it over to Anvil Creek is 12 cents a pound. You can figure how rich the ground must be to stand such cost of mining.

"No one estimates that more than 300 hands are at work on Anvil Creek, with as many more each on Snow, Glacier and Dexter creeks—a total of perhaps 1,500 men. When I left, 50,000 men were in the district, and the only work was in unloading boats or putting up new buildings. The former task kept about 500 men busy, and the building employed about 200. When I left, on June 20, between 500 and 1,000 were arriving daily. I went up on the San Blas, which made a trip on to St. Michaels and brought down 300 men. The Aberdeen, on which I came back, made two trips and brought a few over 500, and several other boats made one or more trips to St. Michaels, and brought more.

No Money and High Prices.

"There are far more destitute people at Nome then people on the outside know of. I know that the San Blas had steerage bunks numbered up to 250, and over 100 were in the cabin, while there were also about twenty stowaways. On the Aberdeen they told me that they had about twenty stowaways, and no doubt every boat had a great many stowaways. I spoke to dozens of men, and they told me that they had no food, but expected to go to work when they got to Nome.

"A meal costs from $1 to $1.50; coffee and pie or three crullers 25 cents, a bed from $2 to $3, or, when you furnish your own blankets, from $1 to $1.50. Canned goods are 50 cents a can, bread 25 cents a loaf, fresh meats from 75 cents to $1 a pound and other things in proportion. There was only one toilet for the public, and there you had to pay. For water the cost was 25 cents for four buckets, and wood was nearly all gone, except at a point several miles down the beach. Even the little to be found there was half rotten and water-soaked. Coal oil is $7 a case and lumber $150 for dry and $125 for green per 1,000 feet, and is scarce at that.

"The water wells I saw were from 12 to 15 feet deep, and are sure to be contaminated by all of these people being huddled together so close. When I left there were tents twenty feet deep and about three miles long. Now, you don't want to forget that it took more than fifty vessels to bring all of these people to Nome, to say nothing of other 5,000 coming from the Yukon country. There are no inducements for the steamship companies to send their vessels back again for a busted mob. You may think that I am a cold-foot miner, but ask any miner who was in that country whether he saw any gold dust in circulation. That is the way to tell a good camp. In eight days I saw but one man pay for a purchase with dust. When asked about it he said that it was from the Klondike."

GONE TO NOME.

United States Civil Officials to Take Charge.

Helena, Mont., July 13.—Neal Vawter of Helena, United States Marshal for Alaska; Deputy Marshal Captain J. F. Meyer and George Leckly, chief clerk in the Marshal's office, have left this place for Cape Nome, and as the discontinuance of martial law there depends upon the arrival of United States Court officials, it is believed order will soon be restored in the gold fields.

BRYAN WAS INVITED.

G. A. R. Director Says There's No Politics in the Encampment.

Chicago, Ill., July 13.—Regarding the reports that the G. A. R. encampment is to have a political aspect, Executive Director Harper said to-night:

"There is absolutely no politics in the coming national encampment. Never in the history of this organization has there been an annual encampment to which the President of the United States has not been invited as the Chief Executive officer of the nation. We naturally follow the precedent established in this matter. Mr. McKinley, however, is also the most distinguished comrade of the G. A. R. He is not to be the only special guest of Chicago and the encampment. The list of notable men whom we have asked as special guests numbers nearly twenty-five. When the formal invitation was sent by General John C. Black, chairman of the Committee on Invitations, to President McKinley, a similar invitation was forwarded to W. J. Bryan. The President has accepted. Mr. Bryan immediately acknowledged the receipt of the invitation, but did not give a definite reply. We want him here at the time of the encampment and will extend to him every courtesy.

Pinkham Facts

Mrs. Pinkham personally attends to her tremendous correspondence with suffering women.

Her trained assistants are all women.

The letters from women are opened by women only.

They are read by women only.

They are answered by women and only women.

The correspondence is sacredly confidential.

Write for a book Mrs. Pinkham has just published which contains letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster of Lynn and others of her own city who have made careful investigation.

Mrs. Pinkham has helped a million women who suffered with female troubles. She can cure YOU. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Your Horse

Will bring a good price if advertised in The Sunday Republic Want Page.

Fourteen words or less 10 cents; each additional seven words 10 cents extra. Take your ad. to any drug store.

WEBSTER DAVIS'S CHANGE.

A Conversation of Five Years Ago Recalled.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Mo., July 13.—Former State Committeeman E. Y. Mitchell, Jr., speaking of the action of Webster Davis in renouncing his allegiance to the Republican party at Kansas City, says that Mr. Davis practically anticipated this change five years ago. In the spring of 1895, when the State Bar Association was in session here, Mr. Mitchell became acquainted with Mr. Davis. He was introduced to the then Mayor of Kansas City as a brother-in-law of "Dick" Bland, and the conversation naturally turned on the great commoner and his fights for silver. Mr. Davis expressed the greatest admiration for Mr. Bland and said he honored him for his consistent devotion to the white metal, adding that he was as strong a silver man as Mr. Bland. He was asked how he could reconcile his view, if that were true, with the attitude of the Republican party. He said he believed the Republican party would declare for bimetalism in 1896. Mr. Mitchell asked if he would leave the party in case it did not so declare. Davis replied that he would not go that far, but if they should fail to establish a friendliness toward silver and declare for it by 1900, he felt that he would have to seek another party. The conversation at that point was interrupted and no more was thought of it until Davis made his speech at the Kansas City Democratic Convention.

New Post Offices.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 13.—The following post offices have been established:

Arizona—Vekol, Pinal County, P. P. Daggs, Postmaster.

Mississippi—Brevoort, Yazoo County, Brevoort Butler, Postmaster; Largo, Yalobusha County, M. L. Thomas, Postmaster.

Missouri—Hooker, Pulaski County, Louis W. Fisher, Postmaster.

Tennessee—Epson, Macon County, Mary Hill, Postmaster.

Texas—Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Maria Warwick, Postmaster; Ninevah, Leon County, B. F. Tubb, Postmaster.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 13.—The following fourth-class postmasters have been appointed:

Georgia—Hubert, Bullock County, P. C. Richardson, vice J. N. Wood, resigned.

Indiana—Guernsey, White County, J. W. Currrens, vice W. A. Ferguson, resigned.

Tennessee—Pleasant Grove, Bedford County, L. T. Wright, vice J. C. Tune, resigned; Warner, Dickman County, N. S. Walker, vice W. F. Hunter, resigned.

Texas—Toyah, Reeves County, F. O. Pierce, vice H. R. Vastine, resigned.

Rural Free Delivery.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 13.—Rural free delivery service will be established in Illinois July 23 as follows:

Rockford, Winnebago County, five carriers; length of route, 127¼ miles; area covered, 142 square miles; population served, 3,800; carriers, G. W. Smith, N. I. Mutimer, H. H. Nichols, R. A. Hunter and B. N. Cummings.

Roscoe, Winnebago County, one carrier; length of route, 27¾ miles; area covered, 32 square miles; population served, 900; carrier, E. A. Baldwin.

Army Orders.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 13.—First Lieutenant J. S. Herron, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed from Vancouver Barracks to Washington for further orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. O. Fulcher is relieved from duty at Madison Barracks and will proceed to Fort Columbus and report to the commanding officer, Third Battalion, Fifteenth Infantry, for duty, to accompany that battalion to the Philippines.

Private C. B. Hill, Signal Corps, Fort Apache, will be sent to San Francisco with a view to his assignment to duty in the Philippines. Leave for three months is granted Chaplain S. N. Pilchard.

TO LIGHT CITY BUILDINGS.

Ordinance to Authorize Municipal Plant Is Ready.

The Board of Public Improvements held a regular meeting yesterday, at which an ordinance appropriating $32,000 for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant in the basement of the new City Hall, for lighting the Four Courts and jail, new City Hall, Courthouse and old City Hall, was submitted by the Special Committee on City Lighting and approved by the board.

The ordinance received its first reading in the House of Delegates last night.

Bids were received for supplying the Waterworks station with coal for nine months and the contract will be awarded next Tuesday. Routine business occupied the balance of the board's time at the meeting.