

# WORTHINGTON ADVANCE.

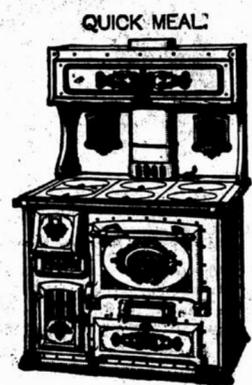
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WORTHINGTON, MINN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

No. 3

## This is the Greatest Steel Range



in the market today.

In order to induce you to buy now will offer you during this week only these ranges at regular prices and let you select

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worth of kitchen ware, which will be given free with each range.

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For the

# Minnesota State FAIR

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Including Admission Ticket to State Fair

### BREAK FOR FREEDOM

#### FOUR CRIMINALS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY.

#### MUTINY LASTS FOUR HOURS

Three of the Convicts Wounded, One of Them Mortally—Prisoners Chose the Breakfast Hour for the Effort and After Overpowering the Guards and Fortifying Themselves They Were Forced to Surrender.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 21.—Fired by a desire to gain their freedom, Wallace Bishop and Thomas Mulligan of Kenton county, and Lafayette Brooks of Morgan county, all murderers and desperate criminals, made a futile attempt to escape from the state penitentiary here during the day and as a result Bishop lies in a critical condition at the hospital with a bullet wound in his breast; Brooks is shot through the shoulder and Alfred Ransome, colored, a Louisville murderer, who for a few moments essayed to follow the three daring leaders, is suffering from a wound in the shoulder.

The mutiny, which lasted for four and a half hours and ended in an ignominious surrender by the convicts, caused great excitement within the prison and among the people of Frankfort. The convicts chose what they considered a most propitious time for their outbreak. Selecting the breakfast hour for their dash for liberty, when they hoped to stampede a large number of prisoners, they overpowered the guards with their pistols; captured Charles Willis, a foreman of the reed department of the chair factory, and using him as a shield, entrenched themselves in a room where they defied the officials. It was not until they discovered that Warden Eph Lillard intended to starve them out that they decided to surrender.

Ransome was shot by Eph Lillard, Jr., while the men were entrenched. Bishop was wounded as he was surrendering, because when told to hold up his hands, he attempted to put one of them in his pocket as if reaching for a weapon, and Brooks was wounded by a stray ball at the time Bishop fell.

Wallace Bishop is said to be the alias of the convict shot during the mutiny. His name is said to be Burns and it is also said that he is a member of a well-to-do family in St. Louis.

Brooks made a statement to the warden. He places the responsibility for the attempted outbreak on Wallace Bishop. He says that he and the other two men had worn shackles constantly for months for bad conduct and that Bishop assured them that he could get them out.

### FLYING THE REBEL FLAG

#### COLOMBIAN REVOLUTIONISTS USING THE CAPTURED GOVERNMENT BOAT.

#### FOUGHT FOR TWO HOURS

Insurrectionary Reports of the Taking of the Vessel Say the Battle Continued That Length of Time—With the Exception of the Rebel Army at Agua Dulce There is No Other Organized Liberal Force.

Panama, Colombia, Aug. 21.—The former government gunboat Boyaca, which left here July 29 to carry 300 soldiers to Agua Dulce and which was captured by the Colombian revolutionists, is now at sea flying the rebel flag. The rumors that the Boyaca had been sunk are therefore refuted.

Revolutionary reports of the capture of the gunboat are that she fought two hours before being captured, and it is believed in government circles that some accident to her machinery or rudder forced the commander of the Boyaca to accept unequal battle until further resistance was impossible. The Boyaca was a very old ship and her machinery and keel were in very bad condition. She was built in 1883 at Wilmington, Del., for the Colombian government.

The hopes of the Conservatives of Panama are now centered in the steamer which Senor Concha, Colombian minister at Washington, is supposed to have bought recently at San Francisco. Should this vessel sail promptly for the isthmus with good gunners on board, it is believed by government officials that with the reinforcements expected here from Barranquilla, General Salazar need have no fear of an attack from the revolutionary forces under General Herrera.

With the exception of the revolutionary army under General Herrera at Agua Dulce there is at present no organized Liberal army in any part of the republic. A few guerrilla bands still continue to exist here and there in the interior. All trade at Cartagena and Savailla and other points is at a standstill. Imports and exports continue to decrease at an alarming rate and all commerce is suffering from the continuance of the revolution.

### OPPOSE THE CUBAN LOAN.

#### President Palma and His Cabinet Are Against Borrowing Money.

Havana, Aug. 21.—It is doubtful if any attempt at present will be made to float the proposed loan of \$35,000,000. President Palma and his cabinet are strongly opposed to the revolutionary element which has been clamoring for the payment of the Cuban army, and which saw in this loan the only means to bring about this payment. This element has been somewhat appeased by the movement started to revise the Cuban army lists with the object of taking immediate steps to pay the soldiers as soon as the revision is completed. General Maximo Gomez, assisted by General Mayia Rodriguez, is at present engaged in revising the lists and it probably will take from six to eight months to complete the task. The work is being carried on in the lower rooms of the palace. By the time it is completed it is hoped that the republic's financial affairs will be in better shape and that the government will be able to see its way clear to raise the funds necessary to pay the soldiers.

### CONFER WITH MR. KRUGER.

#### Botha, Dewet and Delarey Meet the Transvaal Ex-President.

The Hague, Aug. 21.—The conference at Utrecht between the Boer generals and the delegates and Mr. Kruger lasted for three hours. According to some reports, it was rather stormy. At the end of an hour and a half the delegates withdrew, leaving Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey together with Mr. Kruger. Little is publicly known as to what took place, but it is understood that the generals found the former president of the Transvaal in no way inclined to acquiesce to British dominion in South Africa, and still clinging to the idea of a united South Africa under the Boer flag. Mr. Kruger is even said to have bitterly upbraided the generals for giving up Boer independence. The generals returned to The Hague at night.

### TOO MUCH GREEN CORN.

#### Wisconsin Man Eats Fifty Ears of it and Dies in Convulsions.

Winona, Minn., Aug. 21.—William Hafner, a farmer residing near Trempealeau, Wis., is dead as the result of eating fifty ears of green corn. Mr. Hafner ate twenty-four ears of the corn at dinner. In the afternoon he pursued his regular occupation and at the evening meal he again ate corn to the number of fifteen ears. Still there were no bad results and he was apparently in a normal state of health. In the night he was awakened by an overpowering desire for more corn. Arising immediately, he proceeded to eat eleven more ears of the cold corn. This proved too much. He retired never to arise again. In the morning his wife awoke to find her husband dead in bed, having apparently died in torturing convulsions.

### Dead on Wife's Grave.

Racine, Wis., Aug. 21.—Despondent for seven years on account of the death of his wife, Merritt Morse, aged sixty-four years, and well known resident of this city, committed suicide at Mount cemetery, lying prostrate upon his wife's grave, with his hands upon the headstone. Morse was found in an empty bottle, which had contained carbolic acid, lay near by.

### CAPE PARLIAMENT MEETS.

#### Martial Law in the Colony Will Soon Be at an End.

Cape Town, Aug. 21.—The Cape parliament assembled during the day. Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, governor of the colony, announced in a speech that martial law would be removed on the passage of a bill indemnifying the governor and all persons concerned for acts committed under martial law.

Bills were introduced in parliament covering unavoidable infractions of the law arising from the delay in summoning parliament, condoning illegal expenditures incurred for the suppression of rebellion, prohibiting the immigration of Asiatics other than British subjects, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to the aborigines and providing for the segregation of the natives.

Bills were also introduced for numerous local works, loans, railroads, harbors, irrigation, etc., and the contribution of an additional \$100,000 to the imperial navy.

The governor expressed his belief that the expansion of trade would justify the required increases in revenue, and in conclusion he urged a policy of peace and reconciliation and the discussion of all measures in a spirit of moderation.

### ADDRESS BY J. J. HILL.

#### Great Northern President Talks to Transmississippi Congress.

St. Paul, Aug. 21.—The feature of the day's session of the Transmississippi Commercial congress was the address of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway on "Our Trade With the Orient."

Mr. Hill's address opened the afternoon meeting, and was delivered before an assemblage considerably swelled by local business men. The following officers were selected by the nominating committee for the new directory of the Transmississippi Commercial congress and were duly endorsed by the delegates when presented for their approval:

President, John H. Kirby, Houston, Tex.; first vice president, Colonel B. F. Montgomery, Cripple Creek, Col.; second vice president, L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe, N. M.; third vice president, John Ripplinger, Seattle, Wash.; fourth vice president, N. G. Larimore, Larimore, N. D.

### Lightning Kills Two Women.

Emporia, Kan., Aug. 21.—During a severe thunderstorm, lightning struck the farmhouse of Henry Meyer, nine miles west of here, killing Mrs. Meyer and her granddaughter. Four other members of the family were in the house at the time and were stunned. Little damage was done to the house.

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#### IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS.

President Expresses Disapproval of Republican Factional Differences.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 21.—President Roosevelt in no uncertain terms expressed his disapproval of factional differences in the Republican party. Cecil A. Lyon, chairman of the Republican state committee of Texas, called upon him and presented his side of the controversy which has arisen among the Republicans of the Lone Star state.

The president stated to him with the utmost emphasis that no man had any authority to speak for the president as regards Texas matters, that the president was taking no side for or against any man or any faction among the Texas Republicans, that as a matter of fact, the president was exceedingly impatient with those Republicans who went into factional divisions, and that in any such states as Texas or Virginia, in which the Republican party is in a minority, but yet had a chance to do something, the president felt the credit would fall to those Republican leaders who would be able to make a good showing at the polls, especially for congressional candidates, and not to those who spent their time plotting how they could get delegates or receive offices. He told Mr. Lyon that he could explain this to all Texas Republicans of every faction.

The president also told him that if ever, in any such Southern state, a Republican congressman was elected it would amount to far more in the president's mind than anything which could be done in the way of offices, and that he felt there was little need of recognition for any organization which existed only for offices and delegates.

### WAR GAME NOW ON.

#### Naval Maneuvers Taking Place Off the New England Coast.

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 21.—The New England coast from Portland harbor to Cape Cod is on a war basis and will be so for some time to come. The men who are the most interested are the officers and crews of the vessels of the North Atlantic fleet, which Rear Admiral Higginson commands.

To put the situation in a few words is to say that somewhere in the Atlantic is a fleet supposed by the North Atlantic fleet to be a hostile one, which, by strategy purely, intends reaching the New England shore. On the other hand Rear Admiral Higginson is to use his feet to stop that enemy. It is a war game to be worked out with real men, manning actual fighting machines, under unavoidable conditions of wind and wave, with the probabilities of fog and storm, and, what is more important, the ever-present danger of disaster on the reefs and shoals which naturally guard much of this coast line.

The war game began at noon, when Rear Admiral Higginson moved his feet out of the harbor of refuge here and went in search of the enemy. The picket line has been established and mimic war without the burning of gunpowder may begin at any moment. The conditions, however, make it appear certain that Commander Pillsbury will not attempt to land until night, in fact, his attack is expected then.

### LOOK PLEASANT, PLEASE.

Photographer, C. C. Harlan, of Eaton, O. can do so now, though for years he couldn't, because he suffered untold agony from the worst form of indigestion. All physicians and medicines failed to help him till he tried Electric Bitters, which worked such wonders for him that he declares they are a god send to sufferers from dyspepsia and to stomach troubles. Unrivaled for diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys they build up and give new life to the whole system. Try them. Only 50c. Sold by all druggists.

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